

WHO'S WHO IN INDIA

PART IV

UNITED PROVINCES

(Continued.)

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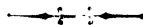
CONTAINING

LIVES AND PORTRAITS OF RULING CHIEFS
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EDITION DE LUXE

1911



LUCKNOW
NEWUL KISHORE PRESS

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(Continued)

BANARJI, THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRAMADA CHARAN, B. A., B. L., J. P., Puisne Judge of the High Court, Allahabad; is a native of Uttarapara, in Bengal, and was born on the 10th of April, 1848. After receiving his education at the Presidency College, Calcutta, he graduated in the Calcutta University; he practised for a short time in the Allahabad High Court as pleader, and then entered the Judicial Service of the North-West Provinces. He had a distinguished career in that service and rose to the top in the short period of eleven years. In 1886 he was appointed Judge of the Small Cause Court at Allahabad, an appointment till then reserved for the members of the Indian Civil Service only. In 1893 he was appointed Additional Judge of Lucknow, and in December of that year was elevated to the Bench of the High Court of the North-West Provinces, an office which he still holds. He is a Fellow of the University of Allahabad, and was thrice elected President of the Committee of the High Court Legal Practitioners' Examination and also of the Council on Law Reporting of the Allahabad High Court.

Address: Allahabad.

KARAMAT HUSAIN, THE HON'BLE SAIYID, Barrister-at-Law; Puisne Judge of the High Court of the North-Western Provinces; Fellow of the Allahabad University; was born on July 1st, 1852. He traces his descent from Musa Kazim, the seventh Imam, and his ancestors have been famous for their

learning and piety. His grandfather, Mufti Saiyid Mohammad Ali Khan, entered Government service and was *Sadr Amin* in Meerut; his father, Saiyid Siraj-ul-Husain, was appointed a Munsiff, and afterwards was Diwan in one of the Native States. Mr. Justice Karamat Husain studied Arabic under the tutelage of his uncle, the late Saiyid Hamid Husain, Shams-ul-Ulma, *Mujtahid* of Lucknow. On completing his studies he applied himself to Western languages and science. He was for some time *Mir Munshi* to the Political Agent in Bundelkhand, and also acted as Diwan in the Narsingarh State. He proceeded to England with the Chief of Baoni, where he finished his education, being called to the Bar from the Middle Temple in July, 1889. In 1907 he was appointed Honorary and Special Magistrate and Honorary Munsiff at Allahabad, and on July 21st, 1908, he was appointed Judge of the High Court. He has written several books in Arabic and is a man of enlightened views. He is a great supporter of female education, in the cause of which he has expended a considerable sum. *Address*: Allahabad.

MOHAMMAD RAFIQ, THE HON'BLE MR., B.A., Barrister-at-Law; Member of the United Provinces Legislative Council; Second Additional Judicial Commissioner, Oudh; Fellow of the Allahabad University; was born on May 29th, 1863; joined the service as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Lucknow, September 1st, 1892; has held the appointments of Additional Civil Judge, or Judge of the Small Cause Court, at Lucknow, Fyzabad, Rae Bareli, Gonda, Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, and Mirzapur, and has been officiating as District and Sessions Judge since 1898. In October, 1909, Mr. Rafiq was given the substantive appointment of District and Sessions Judge, and in 1910 was appointed to officiate as Second Additional Judicial Commissioner, Oudh; this appointment was made substantive in November, 1911. Mr. Rafiq was appointed to the United Provinces Council in November, 1909. *Address*: Lucknow.

MUNESHWAR BAKHSH SINGH, *Raja, of Mallawan*; born, 1850; succeeded to the hereditary title, 1864. The Raja was educated at Benares and Lucknow. He is an Honorary Magistrate of the second class for the police circles of Tambour in Sitapur and Isanagar in Kheri.

The State comprises fifty-one villages and three *mahals* in Kheri, forty-six villages and six *pattis* in Sitapur, and the Ambapur estate of thirty-one villages in Bahraich. The old title was that of Rao, but that of Raja was recognised as hereditary in 1864.

The Raja of Mallanpur is a Raikwar Rajput, and is descended from Rao Ratan Singh, a member of the great family of Baundi, in Bahraich. Ratan Singh appears to have received a grant of five villages in Sitapur in 1558, and to have obtained the title of Rao in reward for military service. His descendants established themselves in Mallanpur, and afterwards spread across the Dahawar and acquired the whole of the Firozabad estate in Kheri. In the days of Saadat Ali Khan Rao Basti Singh of Mallanpur made large additions to the property, which in time descended to his third son, Rao Amar Singh. The latter died shortly before the birth of his infant son, Rao Muneshwar Bakhsh Singh, who still holds the estate. After the Mutiny the *taluka* was taken under the Court of Wards, and was not released till 1870. *Address*: Mallanpur, Sitapur.

KISHEN DATT SINGH, *Raja, of Oel*; born, 1861; succeeded to the hereditary title in 1879. The estate comprises 164 villages in Kheri and the village of Baransa in Sitapur. The title of Rai was generally held by the head of the family, but was not officially recognised till 1849. The title of Raja was recognised as hereditary in 1877.

The Raja of Oel represents a branch of the Chauhan family of Kheri, and is connected with the Houses of Kaimahra and Mahewa. The estate was originally held by Janvars, who, for many centuries, were the chief proprietors of the Kheri *pargana*. The last of this family was Mahman Singh. He chose as his

successor Haldeo Singh, who had married his daughter and was a son of Birsingh Deo, the Chauhan Raja of Muran, in Jaipur. The descendants of Haldeo Singh continued to hold the *pargana* of Kheri till the middle of the eighteenth century, when Raja Aparbal Singh was driven out by the Gaurs of Katesar and fled with his sons to Muttra. Subsequently the *pargana* came into the possession of the Saiyids of Muhamdi, but after their downfall Aparbal Singh returned and regained his estate. He was succeeded by Raja Debi Singh, who died childless, his property passing to his brother, Anand Singh. The latter had two sons, who divided the *taluka*—the elder, Raja Gajraj Singh, taking Kaimahra as his share, the younger, Pitam Singh, receiving Oel. This occurred about 1780, and soon afterwards Pitam Singh and his descendants acquired a very large property with the assistance of the Government officers. In 1823 his son, Bakht Singh, obtained two hundred and ninety-nine villages in the Srinagar *pargana*, and in 1839 Sabha Singh gained possession of the old *pargana* of Karanpur. The next owner of the estate was Raja Anrudh Singh, who obtained the recognition of his title from the King of Oudh in 1849. He lived to be under the British Government, and died in 1879, when he was succeeded by his son, the present holder of the title.

Address: Oel, Kheri, Oudh.

BINDESHWARI PRASAD SINGH, *Raja, of Payagpur*; born, September 23rd, 1890; succeeded to the hereditary title in 1905. The estate comprises 149 villages and eight *pattis* in Bahraich, and two villages and one *patti* in Gonda. The title of Raja was first conferred by Asaf-ud-Daula, and it was recognised as hereditary in 1864.

The Raja is a Rajput of the Janvar clan, and claims connection with the Houses of Balrampur and Ikauna. The estate was founded by one Prag Sah, who, according to one account, was the grandson of Man Singh, a younger brother of Chhatarsal Singh, of Ikauna. The family resided in Payagpur for

several generations, and the estate remained of small importance till the days of Himmat Singh, who in 1788 received a clearing lease in Nanpara Charda, Dharmampur, and a portion of the Nepal Terai, comprising 1,486 villages. Himmat Singh was entirely successful and established himself in possession of a large estate; while his nephew, Duniapat Singh, formed an independent *taluka* in Charda. Himmat Singh was murdered by the Raja of Gangwal, and was succeeded by his son, Asre Singh, and then by his grandson, Dalthaman Singh. During their time the property suffered much at the hands of the *nazims*, and the whole country was laid waste by Raghubar Dayal. At the annexation it was held by Raja Narpat Singh, the nephew and adopted son of Dalthaman Singh. He died in 1878, and was succeeded by his son, Raja Mahendra Bahadur Singh, who inherited a very heavily-encumbered property. Mahendra Bahadur Singh died in 1882, leaving a son—Raja Bhupendra Bikram Singh. During his tenure the estate was freed from debt and greatly improved. The Raja was a man of much public spirit, and in 1896 was made a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire. He built a dispensary at Payagpur, and endowed it with the sum of Rs. 40,000; and he subsequently founded the LaTouche Anglo-Vernacular School at the same place. He died in 1905, and was succeeded by his son, the present Raja. *Address*: Payagpur, Bahraich, Oudh.

PARTAB BAHADUR SINGH, *Raja, of Katari*; born, March 10th, 1874; succeeded to the hereditary title in 1886. The estate comprises thirteen villages, paying a revenue of Rs. 12,770 in Sultanpur. The title of Raja has been held for many generations, and was confirmed as hereditary in 1864.

The Raja is a Rajput of the Kanpuria clan, and represents a younger branch of the Tiloi family, the history of which will be found elsewhere. Raja Jagdis Rai, of Tiloi, had two sons—Mitarjit Singh, who retained the Tiloi estates in Rae Bareli, and Indarjit Singh who received, as his share, a large property in the north-west of Sultanpur. He was succeeded

by Balbhaddar Singh, whose four sons founded four *talukas*. From Bhara Mal come the Rajas of Katari; from Raj Sah, the Talukdars of Jamun; from Tribhuwan Sah, those of Bhawan Shahpur; and from Salibahan, those of Raisi. In the latter generation came Raja Ranmast Singh, of Katari, who had three sons. The eldest, Bunyad Singh, succeeded, and ultimately left the estate to his elder son, Sukhmangal Singh, who died without issue. It then passed to his brother, Sarnam Singh, who also died childless in 1859, leaving a widow, Rani Harnath Kunwar. The latter chose, as her successor, the present Raja, who is descended from the second son of Ranmast Singh, who obtained the title and estate although his father and grandfather were still alive. *Address*: Datari, Sultanpur.

RUDRA PRATAB SAH, *Raja, of Dara*; born, 1860; succeeded to the hereditary title in 1867. The Raja has done much towards the revival of Indian theology, and has encouraged Indian arts and industry with great liberality; in 1898 he gave Rs. 1,16,000 for the endowment of a temple, a *dharamsala*, and a Sanskrit school. He also maintains an Ayurvedic hospital for the benefit of the poor. He served on the Public Service Commission, and in 1886 was appointed an Honorary Magistrate. The estate comprises 105 villages in Sultanpur, sixty-eight in Fyzabad, eight in Rae Bareilly, and one in Jaunpur. The Talukdars of Dera were formerly styled Babu, and the title of Raja was recognised as hereditary in 1877.

The Raja is the head of the Rajkumar branch of the Bachgoti clan of Rajputs. The family was founded by Bariar Singh, a Chauhan of Mainpuri. He came to Oudh in 1248, and there displaced the Bilkharias, of Kot Bilkar. The grandson of Bariar Singh was Asre Singh, whose descendant in the ninth generation was Bijai Chand. His son, Jai Narayan, was the founder of the Dera family; Birbhaddar Singh, fourth in descent from Jai Narayan, led a colony of Rajkumars across the Gumti and settled at Dera, on the banks of that river. In the fifth generation from Birbhaddar Singh came

Chhattar Singh, who had two sons—Ram Kalandar Singh and Garul Singh. The former was succeeded by his son, Ram Parkash Singh; and he by his grandson, Gur Datt Singh, who had four sons, of whom the eldest, Beni Bakhsh, held the estate for three years. The property then passed to the youngest brother, Madho Singh. He died in 1823, and his place was taken by his widow, Thakurain Dariao Kunwar, who for twenty-five years held her own authority against her turbulent neighbours, and even added to the property, which she managed most successfully. In 1838 she fought against the Gargbansis, of Birsingpur; killed the Thakur, and annexed his estate to Dera. The Thakurain had quarrelled with the next male collateral heir—Rustam Sah—a descendant of Garul Singh and the son of Chhattarsal Singh, who was killed in an attack on the fort of Dera in 1846. In the next year Rustam Sah, who was encouraged by Raja Man Singh, took the Thakurain prisoner at Ajodhya. She was compelled to write a deed of transfer in favour of Rustam Sah, and a few months later she died. Rustam Sah was then put in possession of the estate. At the annexation he lost the greater part of his property, but none-the-less he rendered excellent service during the Mutiny, rescuing the fugitives from Sultanpur and defying the emissaries of the Fyzabad Maulvi who had demanded the surrender of the officers; afterwards he gave material assistance to the Jaunpur authorities. As a reward for his services he received the title of Raja, a *khilat* of Rs. 15,000, a *jagir* of Rs. 10,000, and the confiscated estate of Mau Judubanspur, as well as the old Khanazada property of Amhat. His brother, Bariar Singh, received the Damodra estate. Raja Rustam Sah, who in 1860 was invested with the powers of an Assistant Commissioner, died in 1864, and was succeeded by his brother, Shankar Bakhsh Singh, who died in 1876. Dera then passed to the latter's son, Raja Rudra Partab Singh, during whose minority the estate was under the Court of Wards.

Address : Dera, Sultanpur, U. P.

PARTAB BAHADUR SINGH, *Raja, of Kurwar*; was born on August 31st, 1876; and succeeded to the hereditary title on July 26th, 1885. He was educated at the Wards' Institution in Agra, and afterwards at home under European tutors. He has been made an Honorary Magistrate of the second class and an Honorary Munsiff. The title of Raja has been recognised ever since the foundation of the estate, and was confirmed as hereditary in 1877. The Bachgotis of Kurwar are descended from Pirthipat, younger brother of Jai Chand. In the ninth generation after Pirthipat lived Nawaz Singh, whose son, Lachman Singh, obtained Kurwar. He was succeeded by Chattardhari Singh, whose sons died without issue. Ishri Bakhsh, a descendant of Nawaz Singh, was then selected by the Bachgotis as Raja. His son, Madho Partab Singh, received the *sanad* for the estate, and died without issue in 1871; his widow, Rani Kishannath Kunwar, succeeding to the estate. The Rani died in 1885, having adopted the present Raja. The estate comprises sixty-four villages in Sultanpur and thirty-seven in Fyzabad. *Address*: Kurwar, Sultanpur.

JAGATPAL BAHADUR SINGH, *Raja, of Kaithaula*; born, 25th February, 1895; succeeded to the hereditary title, 1905. The estate comprises thirty villages in Partabgarh. The title of Raja was confirmed as hereditary in 1864.

The Kanpurias of Kaithaula represent the senior branch of the clan, being descended from Sahas, the elder son of Kanh, whose younger brother Rahas was the ancestor of the Rajas of Tiloi, Atra Chandapur, Katari, and many other Taluqdars. Hem Singh, fourth in descent from Sahas, had two sons—Chait Singh of Kaithaula and Arjun Singh, the founder of the Nain family in the Salon *pargana* of Rae Bareilly. Seven generations later came Kalyan Singh, whose elder son, Indarjit Singh, retained Kaithaula, with the title of Raja; while the younger, Jurawan Singh, founded the small *taluka* of Nur-ud-dinpur, also in Salon. The *sanad* for the Kaithaula estate was conferred on Raja Jageswar Bakhsh

Singh, son of Sheo Datt Singh. He was succeeded by his nephew, Raja Mahesh Bakhsh Singh, who died without issue in 1881, and the property passed to his widow, Rani Jaibans Kunwar. Her right was contested by Beni Bahadur, the brother of the late Raja, but after protracted litigation the case was decided in favour of the Rani. The estate was taken over under the Oudh Taluqdars' Relief Act, but was released free of debt in November, 1888. The Rani died in May, 1905, and was succeeded by the present holder of the title, Jagatpal Bahadur Singh, son of Beni Bahadur Singh, and nephew of the late Raja Mahesh Bakhsh Singh. The estate came under the management of the Court of Wards on the 14th July, 1905.

Address: Kaithaula, Partabgarh, U. P.

JAGAT BAHADUR SINGH, *Raja, of Umri*; born, 1850; succeeded to the hereditary title, 1872. The estate comprises nine villages in Partabgarh. The title of Raja is of great antiquity, and was recognized as hereditary in 1864.

The Raja is the head of the Bilkharia clan of Rajputs. He is descended from Ghaibar Sah, a younger son of Jaswant Singh, from whom also comes the Raja of Parenda, in Unao, the elder branch being known by the name of Dikhit. When the Dikhit migrated into Oudh, Ghaibar Sah went eastwards and established himself in Kot Bilkhar in the *patti pargana* of Partabgarh. His son (Ram Deo) was supplanted by the Bachgoti leader, *Baria Singh*, and the Bilkharias were reduced to insignificance. They fled from Patti—one of Ramdeo's sons, Dalpat Sah, taking up his abode in the Sombans country of Partabgarh; while the other, Durga Das, went into Jaunpur, and is the ancestor of the Durgabansi Rajas of Raja Bazar and Parhat. Sixth in descent from Dalpat Sah came Bhairon Singh, who had two sons—Bhurang Sah of Umri, and Naurang Singh, from whom sprang the Bilkharias of Para and Hamidpur. Bhurang Singh was succeeded by Ban Singh, whose brother, Salivahan, was the forefather of the Bil-

kharias of Sarai, Mangapur, and elsewhere. Ban Singh again had two sons, the elder being Kharak Singh of Umri and the younger, Nazan Deo, the founder of the Antu House. The Bilkharias never attained to great power, but were always respected and were connected by numerous alliances with the Sombansis of Partabgarh. The *sanzal* for the Umri estate was conferred on Raja Mahpal Singh, the son of Raja Durga Parsad Singh, and the father of the present incumbent who succeeded to the estate and title in 1872.

Address: Umri, Partabgarh.

BHAGWAN BAKHSH SINGH, *Raja, of Pokhra Ansari*; born, September 1st, 1872; succeeded to the hereditary title, 1877. The estate comprises twenty-three villages and four *pattis* in Bara Banki. The old title of Rao was changed to that of Raja by Amar Singh. It was recognised as hereditary in 1877.

The Raja is an Amethia Rajput, and belongs to the same clan as the Raja of Birsinghpur (Kumhrahwan) in Rae Bareli. The House of Pokhra Ansari was founded by Rao Ram Singh, the youngest son of Jamdhar Singh. Fourth in descent from Ram Singh came Rao Kalyan Singh, whose elder son, Rao Balbhaddar Singh, retained Pokhra Ansari; while the younger, Deo Rai, founded the small *taluka* of Ramnagar Parewan. For several generations the descendants of Balbhaddar Singh held the title of Rao. Lachhman Singh had two sons—Rao Amar Singh and Barwand Singh. The former assumed the title of Raja and attempted to establish his independence after the defeat of Shuja-ud-Daula by the English, but the return of the Nawab Vazir cost him his life. His son, Madho Singh, recovered two villages by the intercession of the Resident, and rapidly regained the old power of the family. Raja Madho Singh died childless, and the property fell into great disorder. Several members of the clan attempted to acquire the position of Raja, which ultimately fell to Sahaj Ram Bakhsh, the great-grandson of Barwand Singh. This man

was constantly at war with the revenue officers, and at a later date joined in the Mutiny, though he made an early submission. He died without issue, and was succeeded by his own father, Raja Umrao Singh, under an order of the Chief Commissioner. The latter died in 1877, leaving the property to his surviving son, the present holder of the title.

Address: Rauni, Bara Banki, Oudh.

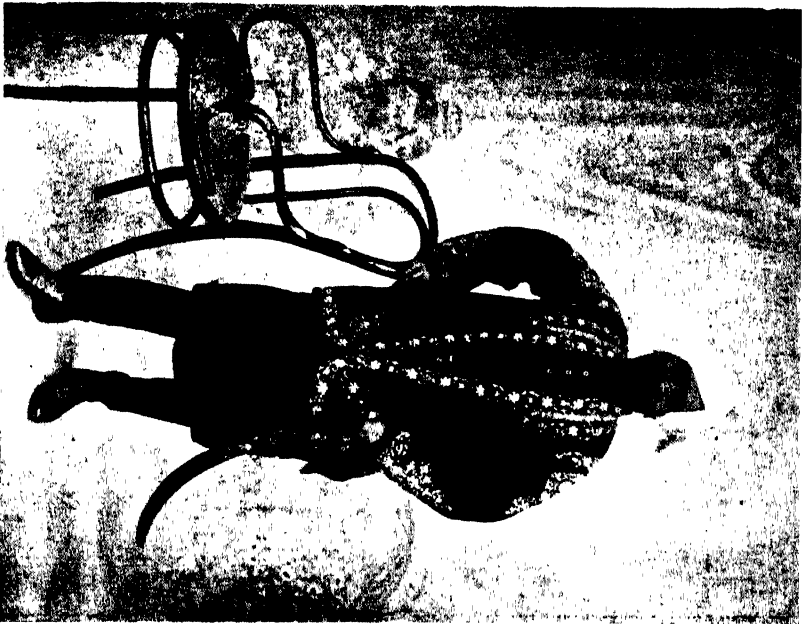
RAGHURAJ BAHADUR SINGH, *Raja, of Haraha*; born, 1877; succeeded to the hereditary title in 1897. The estate comprises forty-nine villages, sixteen *mahals*, and five *pattis* in Bara Banki. The old title was declared hereditary in 1877.

The Raja belongs to the Surajbansi clan of Rajputs, who have long been settled in the Bara Banki District. His ancestor, Lalji Singh, is said to have come from Kumaun several centuries ago and to have settled at Fyzabad. He took service with Dandas Sah, a merchant of Jalal-ud-dinnagar, and eventually succeeded to his master's property. His descendants acquired land in Bara Banki, gaining possession of a large portion of the Daryabad *pargana*. This account, however, differs greatly from that given by the family, which makes out the founder of the House to be one Raja Bislam Singh, though nothing is known of him from other sources. Under the Oudh Government they obtained the title of Raja; and at the annexation the estate was held by Chhatarpat Singh, who died in 1859. He was succeeded by his son, Raja Narendra Bahadur Singh, who received the *sanad* and lived till 1897. Owing to his mental derangement the estate was for a long time under the Court of Wards. He was succeeded by his son, Raja Raghuraj Bahadur Singh, the present owner.

Address: Rani Katra, Bara Banki, Oudh.

UDIT NARAYAN SINGH, *Raja, of Ramnagar Dhameri*; born, 1861; succeeded to the hereditary title on December 20th, 1889. He is a Raikwar Rajput, and head of the younger branch of that clan. The family claim to be of Surajbansi origin, and have descended from the Kings of Ajodhya. In the twelfth century a descendant, Partab Sah, went to Kanauj and took service with the Raja there. His son, Baldeo, received the old *pargana* of Sailuk, south of the Ghagra River. His descendant in the eighth generation, Ram Singh, formed the estate of Ramnagar Dhameri, which he left to his son, Zorawar Singh, who was the first of the family to assume the title of Raja. The next member of the family conspicuous in his day was Raja Surat Singh, who was deposed by Saadat Ali Khan but afterwards reinstated; he was appointed to arrange for the reception of Lord Moira when he visited Lucknow, and finally was besieged by the Raja of Sandila in his fort of Chheda, where he died in 1826. His son, Raja Gur Bakhsh Singh, succeeded to his father's title and office of *Chakladar*, which he held till 1839, when the whole of his property was taken over by the *nazim*, Raja Darshan Singh. Gur Bakhsh Singh recovered his estate in 1844; ten years later he quarrelled with his son, Sarabjit, who obtained a lease of Ramnagar and Mohammadpur, while Gur Bakhsh Singh retained only the Bhitauli estate. The settlement of Ramnagar was made with Sarabjit Singh, while Bhitauli was confiscated owing to his father's rebellion, and was given to the Raja of Kapurthala. Gur Bakhsh Singh lived till 1882. In 1888 the estate was taken under the management of the Court of Wards, and was not released till 1901. In the meantime Raja Sarabjit Singh died, and was succeeded by the present Raja. The State comprises 193 villages and 95 *mahals*, paying revenue of Rs. 1,71,500. The title of Raja was recognised by Government to be hereditary in 1877.

Address: Ramnagar, Tahsil Fatehpur, Bara Banki, Oudh.



RAJA UDIT NARAYAN SINGH



RAJA PARTAB PAHADUR SINGH
(78)

SHEORAJ SINGH, *Rana, of Thalrai (Khajurgaon)*: born, 1865; succeeded to the hereditary title in 1897. The Rana is an Honorary Magistrate of the second class in the police circles of Dalmau, Sareni, Jagatpur, and Gurbakhshganj, and an Honorary Munsif of *pargana* Khiron. The estate comprises 130 villages in Rae Bareli, two villages in Lucknow, two villages in Kheri, and also ninety-seven villages of the Murarmau estate. The title of Rana has always been held by this branch of the family and was acknowledged by the Oudh Government; it was confirmed as hereditary in 1877.

The Rana of Khajurgaon is the head of the Saibasi family of Bais Rajputs. The Saibasis are descended from Khem Karan, the grandson of Harhar Deo. Khem Karan was succeeded by his son, Sakat Singh, who spread his conquests into the Dalmau *pargana*, overthrowing the Musalman zamindars. His son, Rana Doman Deo, had eight sons, the eldest being Rana Ajit Mal of Khajurgaon. His eldest son was Rana Kharag Singh, who had two sons—Rana Amar Singh of Khajurgaon and Narind Sah who built the fort of Shankarpur. The former, as leader of the Saibasis, combined with the Naihastas to recover their former possessions in Patan and Bihar. With the aid of Chet Rai of Kurri Siddauli he defeated the forces of Purwa and Daundia Khera, but a quarrel ensued between the allies, with the result that Chet Rai departed, and Amar Singh was completely defeated by the Purwa chieftain. Retiring to Khajurgaon he met another enemy in the person of Chhabila Ram, governor of Allahabad, who for a time seized the whole of the Saibasi estates. About 1730 Amar Singh's grandson, Rana Pahar Singh, getting Khajurgaon and three other villages, resumed his position at the head of the clan. Raghunath Singh, the next Rana, lived to be under the British Government for the largest estate in Beiswara. He joined in the rebellion, but submitted early in 1858 and subsequently rendered valuable services. He paid in a large amount of revenue while the rebellion was at its height, and assisted in preparing and guarding the bridge

at Bhitauraghat. He was rewarded with a portion of the Shankarpur estate and a *khilat*. In 1860 he was invested with the special powers of an Assistant Magistrate and Collector. Rana Raghunath Singh died in November, 1861, and was succeeded by his grandson, Shankar Bakhsh Singh. The latter occupied a very prominent position among the Taluqdars of Oudh, being Vice-President of the British Indian Association, an Honorary Magistrate, and an Honorary Munsif. He was created a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire in 1882, and in 1887 was raised to be Knight Commander of the same Order. In 1886 he was appointed an additional Member of the Governor-General's Legislative Council. He died in 1897, and was succeeded by his son, Rana Sheoraj Singh, the present holder of the title.

Address: Khajurgaon, Rae Bareli, U. P.

JAGDAMBA DEVI SRIMATI, *Maharani, of Ajodhya* ; succeeded the late Mahamahopadhyaya Maharaja Sir Partab Narayan Singh, K.C.I.E., on November 9th, 1906. She is the widow of the late Maharaja, who authorised her, by his will, to adopt a boy from either the family of Maharaja Sir Man Singh, or that of Babu Nar Singh Narayan Singh. The Maharani accordingly adopted Kunwar Jagdambika Pratap Singh, at present seven years of age, and, in terms of the late Maharaja's will, he will succeed after the death of the Maharani. The State is now under the management of the Court of Wards.

The founder of the Ajodhya family was Sadasukh Pathak, a Sakaldwipi Brahman, who held the office of Chaudhuri of Bhojpur. After the defeat of Shuja-ud-Daula by the British, his son, Gopal Ram, settled in Basti District. He was the father of Purandar Ram Pathak, one of whose sons, Darshan Singh, became Nazim of Sultanpur in 1827. His son, Man Singh, was appointed Nazim of Daryabad, Rudauli, and Sultanpur. He succeeded to the title of Raja, which was conferred

on his uncle, Bakhtawar Singh, by Mohammad Ali Shah in 1838; he was afterwards made Raja Bahadur for his excellent services. During the Mutiny Raja Man Singh distinguished himself greatly—he rescued twenty-nine British fugitives and escorted them to Gorakhpur, and then proceeded to Lucknow at the head of a battery of artillery and a large number of other troops; he successfully resisted a siege at Shahganj, and was very active in restoring order. For these services he was rewarded with the personal title of Maharaja Bahadur in 1859. When peace was restored Man Singh took his place as one of the most influential Taluqdars of Oudh. He was created K.C.S.I. in 1869, and died in the following year. His estate was willed to his widow, Maharani Subhao Kunwar, and, after some litigation, Sir Man Singh's grandson, Partap Narayan Singh, the late Maharaja, was declared successor. He received the personal title of Maharaja and the K. C. I. E. He was for two years a Member of the Viceroy's Council; for eight years served on the Lieutenant-Governor's Council, and was the Life-President of the British Indian Association, Oudh. The title of Mahamahopadhyaya was conferred on him in 1906 a few months before his death.

Address: Ajodhya, Fyzabad, U. P.

KISHEN KUNWAR, *Rani, of Rampur*; was born in 1857, and succeeded to the hereditary title on May 20th, 1883. The estate comprises a village in Etah District and one *patti* in Mainpuri District. The title of Raja has been held by the family for many centuries, and is recognised by Government.

The Rampur family represents the senior branch of the Rathor clan of Rajputs in the United Provinces. They trace their descent from Jai Chand, the last King of Kanauj, who was overthrown by Shahab-ud-Din Ghori in 1194. His descendant, Parjan Pal, left Kanauj and established himself at Khor, in Farrukhabad, where he and his successors gained possession of a vast estate. This they retained for many generations, though tradition relates that Khor was taken by

Sultan Altmash, who founded Shamsabad. The Rathors were finally expelled from Khor by the Sultan of Jaunpur about the middle of the fifteenth century. Raja Karan Singh then settled in Usehat, Budaun, which became the home of the family for a long period; one of his grandsons, Udai Chand, appears to have remained in the Farrukhabad District and to have settled at Modha, whence his grandson, Rao Kishen Rai, moved to Khimsipur, and there founded an estate which has since been held by his descendants. The senior branch of the family remained at Usehat till the days of the Bangash Nawabs of Farrukhabad. The latter bestowed on the head of the family the Bilsarh estate, in the Azamnagar *pargana*, Etah District. The family residence was subsequently removed to Rampur, in the same *pargana*. At the cession of 1801 Raja Newal Singh held the original twenty-seven villages, but his property became rapidly reduced, and at the regular settlement only three villages were recorded in his name. Newal Singh was succeeded by his son, Chhattar Singh, after whom came Ram Chandra Singh, who was born in 1827, and died in 1883. The estate was for some time under the management of the Court of Wards. The late Raja had no son, and the property passed to his widow, the present holder of the title.

Address: Rampur, Aliganj, Etah, U. P.

MAJHAULI, *Rani of*; succeeded to the estate of Majhauri, Gorakhpur, in 1911. The estate comprises 118 villages in Gorakhpur, thirty-two in Bengal, and two in Ballia. The title is one of the oldest in the Province, and has always been recognised.

The Rani of Majhauri belongs to the great Bisen clan of Rajputs, and represents a family from which practically all the Bisens in the United Provinces claim descent. The early history of the clan is purely legendary. Although the family chronicles show about a hundred generations between Vishua Sen and Bhim Mal, who were Rajas from 1311 to 1366, nothing is known of these early Rajas. This man is said to have received an acknowledgment of his *samindari* right from

the Sultan of Delhi, but after his death no more is heard of the descent till the days of Bodh Mal, who succeeded in 1564. The story goes that he was arrested for default of revenue and sent to Delhi, where he became a Mohammadan under the name of Mohammad Salim. On his return the Rani refused to admit him into Majhauri, consequently he settled down at Nagar, afterwards founding the town of Salimpur; while the Rani managed the estate, during the minority of her son, Bhawani Mal. The latter was succeeded by his brother, Lachmi Mal, after whom came Bhim Mal and Sheo Prasad Mal. On the latter's death the estate was managed by his mother, Bachana Kunwar. In 1753 Raja Ajit Mal succeeded to the estate and held it till after the cession of Gorakhpur. He died in 1805, and for ten years the property was held by his wife, Rani Dilraj Kunwar. She adopted Tej Mal, who held Majhauri from 1815 to 1843, when he was succeeded by Udai Narayan Mal, who died in 1891, and was succeeded by his grandson, Kausil Kishore Prasad Mal—he died in 1911. The property has been extended by the purchase of the ancient estate of Narharpur.

Address: Majhauri, Gorakhpur, U. P.

DEO KUNWAR, *Rani, of Bharawan*—The estate comprises thirty-one villages and six *mahals* in Hardoi, ten villages in Unao, and four villages and three *mahals* in Lucknow. The title is said to have been conferred in recognition of military services—it was confirmed as hereditary in 1864.

The Rani is a Rajput of the Bais clan and belongs to a family which claims connection with the great Bais House of Daundia Khera, in Unao. The family tradition states that Ram Chandra, fifth in descent from Tilok Chand, about the end of the sixteenth century, married into the family of the Gaur and eventually supplanted that clan in the possession of their estates. He had three sons, who settled in Bangalpur, Pipargaon, and Bhithri, their descendants being known as the Bangali, Piparhar, and Bhitharia Bais, respec-

tively. From Alsukh Rai Bangali come the Taluqdars of Bharawan. According to one account the title of Raja was bestowed by the Emperor on the head of the Bangalis in reward for military service, but another story relates that its assumption was due to a mistake on the part of Raja Mihin Lal, *Chakladar* of Sandila, who addressed Mardan Singh of Baharwan as Raja in open court. Mardan Singh acquired a large estate before the annexation and was the chief proprietor in Sandila. During the Mutiny he gave shelter to some of the Sitapur fugitives and assisted them in their journey to Lucknow. After the recovery of the capital he made himself useful in restoring order in Sandila, for which he was rewarded with a *khilat* of Rs. 4,000 and a portion of the confiscated estate of Mithauli. Mardan Singh died in 1863, and was succeeded by his son, Raja Randhir Singh, who died in 1888. Having no son the property passed to his brother, Raja Madho Singh, but a share is still held by the widow, Rani Jairaj Kunwar. Raja Madho Singh died on October 23rd, 1906, and the estate is managed by his widow.

Address: Bharawan, U. P.

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SURAT KUNWAR, *Rani, of Khairagarh*; born, 1866, succeeded to the hereditary title in 1885. The State comprises 110 villages in Kheri. The family title was formerly Raj, but about 1838 Ganga Sah assumed that of Raja, and this was recognised as hereditary in 1864.

The family claims to be of Surajbansi origin and descended from the ancient kings of Ajodhya. Tradition states that they migrated to Kumaon, and thence to Nepal, where they held a large tract of country. At the end of the eighteenth century Dip Singh Sah Surajbansi was living in Doti. His daughter was asked in marriage by Ran Bahadur Sah, and a refusal led to the expulsion of the family in 1790. Driven from Doti the Surajbansis wandered about for forty years, taking service under the British Government and Oudh

nobles. They had attempted to settle in Khairagarh, but were repulsed by the Banjaras. Subsequently Dip Sah obtained Basantpur in Bhur from Rao Balwant Singh and Kalbaria in Khairagarh from the Banjaras. Dip Sah left two sons—Pirthipal Sah and Raj Ganga Sah. They assisted the British in the Gurkha war, and the latter obtained a pension of Rs. 2,400 a year which his descendants still enjoy. In 1821 Raj Ganga Sah attacked the Brahman chieftain of Kanchanpur, took him prisoner, drowned him in the Chauka, and acquired his estate. In 1830 he turned upon the Banjaras, whom he defeated and drove out of Khairagarh. In 1841 the Banjaras invoked the aid of the Oudh authorities, but Ganga Sah withdrew to the fort of Newalkhar, and his opponents perished almost to a man in the deadly climate of the forest. At the annexation Raja Randhuj Sah, who had succeeded his father, was admitted to engage for the whole of Khairagarh and Kanchanpur; but in 1859 the latter was transferred to Nepal, and by way of compensation the Raja obtained a large share of the confiscated estates of Dhaurahra and Lakhanwara. He was succeeded by Raja Indar Bikram Sah, who died in 1885, leaving three widows, of whom the eldest is Rani Surat Kunwar, a daughter of Thakur Bhup Sah of Acahin, in Nepal.

Address: Singahi, Kheri, U. P.

JANKI KUNWAR, *Rani, of Paraspur*; born, 1839; succeeded to the hereditary title in 1878. The estate comprises twenty-seven villages and twenty-seven *pattis* in Gonda. The title of Raja was confirmed as hereditary in 1877.

The head of this family is the Chief of the Chhedwara or six Houses of Kalhans Rajputs, who occupy the southern portion of the Gonda District. They claim descent from Raja Achal Singh, the last of the line of Kalhans Rajas of Khurasa. His son, Maharaj Singh, went to Dehras, in the Guwarich *pargana*, where he acquired a considerable property. This was largely increased by his descendants—Kapur Singh and Than Singh. The latter had two sons, the elder, Ram Singh, being

the ancestor of the Taluqdars of Paraspur and Ata, while, from the younger, Dula Rai, come those of Dhanawan, Shahpur, Kaniar, and Paska. Nawal Singh, son of Ram Singh, is said to have visited Delhi and obtained the title of Raja from the Emperor. He was succeeded by Rambir Singh, and then by Dal Singh. The latter had four sons, of whom Raja Gaj Singh obtained Paraspur in 1680. After him came Raja Kakulat Singh, who also had four sons, the eldest being Raja Sheo Singh. During his time the Kalhans came into conflict with the Bisens of Gonda, and were driven from the country north of the Sarju; but the lost property was soon afterwards restored to the Raja on the occasion of his marriage with a daughter of Udit Singh of Gonda.

Raja Gopal Singh, the great-grandson of Sheo Singh, had four sons, the eldest being Daljit Singh. He, too, had four sons, of whom Raja Mahipat Singh succeeded to the estate, for which he obtained the *sanad*. He left this to his son, Randhir Singh, in whose favour the title of Raja was declared hereditary in 1877. Raja Randhir Singh died in June, 1878, and, having no son, was succeeded by his widow, Rani Janki Kunwar. The property was, for a short time, administered under the Court of Wards, but is now managed by the Rani herself.

Address: Paraspur, Gonda.

JADUNATH KUNWAR, *Rani, of Babhnipair*; the estate comprises five villages and one *patti* in Gonda; the title of Raja has been held for many centuries and was recognised as hereditary in 1881.

The Rani represents the elder branch of the Kalhans, being descended from Bhring Sah, the son of Raja Achal Singh, of Khurasa, as already mentioned in the account of Paraspur. Bhring Sah possessed himself of Rasulpur Ghaus in Basti, Babhnipair, Burhapara, and part of Mankapur (in Gonda) although he was not strong enough to retain the

whole of this in the presence of Alawal Khan of Utraula. He was succeeded by Parasram Sah, and in the fourth generation came Madhukar Singh, who divided the property with his brother, Kharag Raj Singh, the latter obtaining the Chaukhara estate in Basti. Madhukar Singh left two sons—Raj Singh, who took Rasulpur Ghaus with the title of Raja, and Himmat Singh of Babhnipair. Ram Singh, the grandson of Himmat Singh, had no son—he adopted Shuja Singh, the son of Raja Kesri Singh of Rasulpur, who had been murdered by the Raja of Bansi. Shuja Singh was succeeded by his eldest son, Abdhut Singh, who died in 1821 and was followed by his blind son, Raja Jai Singh. The latter died shortly before the annexation, and was succeeded by his nephew, Indarjit Singh. He held the estate for a very short time, and, after the Mutiny, settlement was made with his widow, Rani Sarfraz Kunwar, on behalf of her infant son, Raja Udai Narain Singh. The property was taken under the Court of Wards in 1867, and the Raja received possession in 1873. He subsequently lost nearly the whole of his estate, and his son, Raja Sheo Lok Singh, who succeeded in 1892, retained but a single *mahal* though five villages remained in the possession of his mother.

Address: Babhnipair, Gonda, U. P.

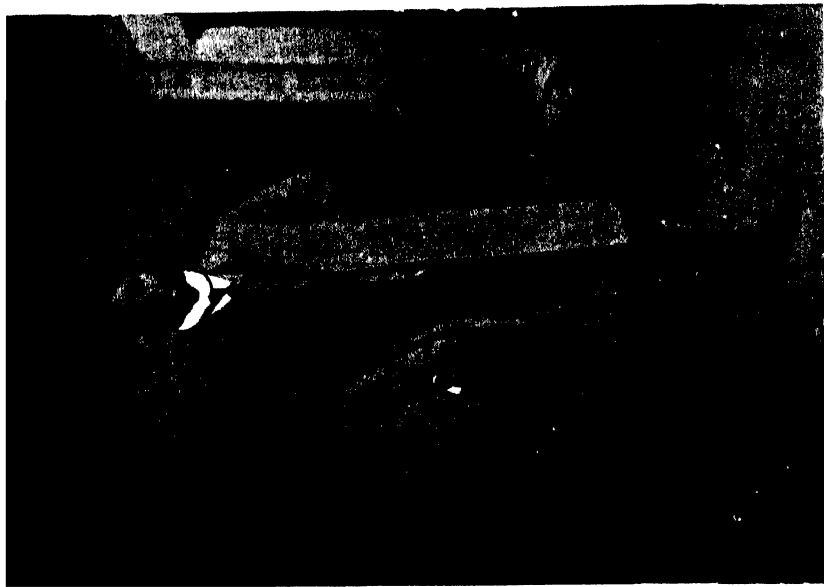
ITRAJ KUNWAR, *Rani, of Gangwal*; born, January 12th, 1870; succeeded to the hereditary title in 1899. The estate comprises fifty-one villages and nine *pattis* in Bahraich and the Jairamjot estates of three villages in Gonda. The title of Raja was conferred by the Oudh Government; it was recognised as hereditary in 1864.

The Gangwal estate was founded by Bhaiya Partab Singh, son of Raja Chhattarsal Singh, of Ikauna, and elder brother of Raja Chain Singh. He was deputed in 1723 to guard the border estate of Dubaha from the attack of the Bisen Raja of Gonda, and here he established his authority, taking possession of the Mankapur *taluka*, afterwards known

as Gangwal. For many years the history of the House is one of constant warfare with the Bisens. Partab Singh was killed in action, but his son, Jaswant Singh, held his own sway successfully till his death in 1769. He was succeeded by his grandson, Raja Kishen Prasad Singh, who died without issue, and was succeeded by the eldest of his four nephews, Raja Harsaran Singh. The latter was imprisoned by the *nazim* (Hakim Ihsan Ali) in 1844, and died shortly after his release. He, too, had no son, and his place was taken by his brother, Raja Sitla Bakhsh Singh, who received the *sanad* for the *taluka*. He died intestate and without issue in 1885, leaving a widow, Rani Sukhraj Kunwar. The latter was sued by the Raja's younger brother, Narpat Singh, and a compromise was effected, by which the Rani received five villages rent-free for life. Narpat Singh was succeeded by his son, Raja Suraj Prakash Singh, who died childless in 1899, leaving a widow, Rani Itraj Kunwar, the present holder of the title and estate.

Address : Gangwal, Bahraich.

RAGHURAJ KUMARI, *alias* RANI RAM PRIYA, *Rani, of Fort Partabgarh*; eldest daughter of Surajpal Singh, Taluqdar of Antu; represents one of the oldest branches of the Surajbansi Rajputs; was married to the Hon'ble Raja Pratap Bahadur Singh, C. I. E., of Fort Partabgarh, at the age of eight years; educated at the fort in Devanagri, Urdu, and Sanskrit, and is well versed in those languages; her English education was undertaken by Mrs. Knyvett Hoff, who also taught her music and needle-work. The Rani Saheba subscribed Rs. 3,500 towards the Lady Dufferin Hospital, which bears her name, and is the most picturesque and artistic building in the town of Partabgarh. The Rani Saheba visited England with her husband on the occasion of the Coronation of His Majesty the late King Edward VII, and had the honour of being granted two private interviews with Her Majesty Queen Alexandra. She was the recipient of the Gold Coronation Medal and a silver medal subsequently from Her



NAWAB FATEH ALI KHAN C.I.E.



NAWAB MEHDI HUSAIN KHAN

Majesty. The Rani Saheba presided over the All-India Ladies' Conference at Benares, and again in 1909 at Lahore. Her chief recreations are gardening and Indian music—she is an expert performer on the *bina* and the *sitar*, as well as on the *israr*, *dilruba*, violin, and harmonium. She is fond of riding and is an excellent shot—has bagged alligators in the Ganges. She has been elected President of the Sri Mahamandal, which held its first sittings last year at Allahabad. The Rani Saheba has lent her residence at Allahabad for the use of Mrs. Leslie Porter's *Purdah* Club, which was opened on November 9th, and of which she is a Life-Member. The Rani is a staunch advocate of female education, her interest in which she has shown by contributing largely towards the Kanya Pathshala at Dehra Dun, of which she is a patroness. She also visits girls' schools whenever she has the opportunity. The Rani Saheba is the authoress of a book called "Ram Priya Vilas."

Address : Partabgarh, U. P.

NAWAB FATEH ALI KHAN KIZILBASH, C. I. E., *Nawab, of Nawabganj; Taluqdar of Oudh; Jagirdar of the Punjab; President of the Punjab Chiefs' Association and the Punjab Muslim League; Life President of the Anjuman-i-Islamia, Punjab; Patron of the Punjab Muslim Club*; born, October 15th, 1862; succeeded his uncle, Sir Nawazish Ali Khan, K.C.I.E., on November 19th, 1896. The hereditary title of Nawab was granted by a *sanad* on January 1st, 1892, and succession to the title was subject to the approval of the Government of India. In the case of the present holder this consent was accorded in 1897. He was given the C. I. E. on January 1st, 1903, in recognition of his public services. The Nawab was the representative of the Punjab at the Famine Conference. He was admitted to the privilege of the private *entrée* by His Excellency the Viceroy in 1900; in 1907 he went to Agra to meet His Majesty the Amir. The Nawab is a Kizilbash Pathan, descended from a distinguished Afghan family, who are said

to have come from Turkistan with Nadir Shah and to have settled in Kandahar, where Sardar Ali Khan became governor. His son, Sardar Hidayat Khan, migrated to Kabul in the reign of Ahmad Shah Durani, and during the first Afghan war his two sons rendered valuable assistance to the British Government. One of them, Raza Khan, accompanied the British army on its return to India after the close of the war and received an allowance of Rs. 800 per mensem. Both he and his brothers—Taqi Khan and Raza Khan—did good service for Government on several occasions, for instance during the Kangra outbreak in 1846 and at the battle of Firozeshah. During the Mutiny they again distinguished themselves, notably at Delhi and Kasganj, where Taqi Khan was killed and Raza Khan wounded. Raza Khan was rewarded with a portion of the confiscated estate of Charda. At the Lucknow Durbar of October 26th, 1859, he received a *sanad* from the Governor-General. He was succeeded by his son, the late Nawab, who became a member of the Viceroy's Council. In 1866 he was granted the personal title of Nawab, which was afterwards made hereditary, and was, in 1888, created K. C. I. E. Like his uncle, the present Nawab has served on the Viceroy's Council; he is also an Honorary Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, where he owns considerable property. His estates, which comprise fifty-one villages in the Bahraich District, pay a revenue of Rs. 41,365. *Address*: Nawab Palace, Lahore.

MAHDI HUSAIN KHAN, WAHUD-UD-DAULA AZOD-UL-MULK NAWAB MIRZA, K. I. H., *Khan Bahadur, Asad Jang, Agha Abusaheb; Nawab; Trustee of Husainabad, Lucknow*; was born in 1834; educated in India and Arabia; is descended from Nawab Saadat Khan Burhan-ul-Mulk, who conquered Oudh, and is, therefore, a member of the ex-Royal family of Oudh. The Abusaheb has travelled extensively in Arabia, Persia, Afghanistan, Baluchistan, and Europe, and has visited most of the places sacred to Mohammadans, such as Mecca, Medina, and Kazmiani. He was the guest of the late Amir Dost Mohammad Khan, and has

been accorded the honour of interviews by many Royal personages, as well as Viceroys and high officials. The Abusaheb was awarded the gold Kaiser-i-Hind Medal, in recognition of his public services, on January 1st, 1907. He has founded the Abusaheb Trust, for the purpose of endowing an *imambara*, at a cost of Rs. 50,000, and has been a generous supporter of the Lucknow Arabic School; his donations towards the relief of the suffering in times of plague or famine have been always on a liberal scale. The Abusaheb is an accomplished Arabic and Persian scholar and writer. He is an active sportsman, and has had the coveted privilege of shooting in the Nepal jungles. He is an honoured guest in European circles, in which he is always accorded the title of Nawab; he is one of the very few Indian members of the United Service Club, Lucknow. *Publication*: "Takhallus." *Recreations*: Riding and shooting. *Address*: Tirminiganj, Lucknow, U. P.

MUHAMMAD AZMAT ALI KHAN, *Nawab Bahadur, of Karnal*; born, 1833; the estate comprises one-third share in eighty-six villages in the Muzaffarnagar District, paying revenue Rs. 54,964, in addition to lands held in Karnal. The title of Nawab, long held by the head of the family, was formally conferred on Azmat Ali Khan on January 6th, 1868, and that of Nawab Bahadur was granted to the same holder on January 1st, 1891.

The Nawab belongs to a Marhal family of Jats, who were converted to Islam in the troublous days of Shah Alam. One of them, named Mohamdi Khan, was in the service of the Marathas as a commander of cavalry, and obtained from them the grant of the *parganas* of Shoron, Charthawal, and Muzaffarnagar. During the Maratha war the Nawab and his two brothers went over to the side of the British, and, after the conclusion of hostilities, they exchanged their land in the Doab for the *pargana* of Karnal, which was given to them on a fixed annual payment of Rs. 1,500. During the Mutiny Nawab

Ahmad Ali Khan, the grandson of Mohamdl Khan, loyally aided the British and rendered valuable services in the Muzaffarnagar District, at the same time maintaining communications between Meerut and Delhi. As a reward he was given a *khilat* of Rs. 10,000 and large grants of confiscated land in Muzaffarnagar. At his death the property was divided between his three sons—Azmat Ali Khan, Rustam Ali Khan, and Umardaraz Ali Khan—of whom the first obtained the title of Nawab in 1868, and that of Nawab Bahadur in 1891.

Address: Karnal, Punjab.

MOHAMMAD ABDUS SAMAD KHAN (*of Chhitari*), *Nawab; Rais; Vice-Chairman of the District, Municipal and Exhibition Boards; Trustee of the M.A.-O. College, Aligarh; Special Magistrate;* succeeded to the hereditary title on the death of his brother, Nawab Yusuf Ali Khan, in 1907; is an enlightened Rais and takes great interest in the welfare of his tenants. He is a generous subscriber to all projects of public interest in his district. In 1909 the Lieutenant-Governor granted him a certificate in recognition of his earnest work in combating plague. His work on the Municipal and District Boards has also been highly commended by the officials. He is a member of the Lalkhani family, and is a Bargujar Rajput. The Chhitari estate was assigned to Mohammad Mahmud Ali Khan, the youngest son of Mardan Ali Khan. The former exhibited conspicuous loyalty during the Mutiny, raising a considerable body of men to assist in maintaining order, and was rewarded with the title of Khan Bahadur, a *khilat*, and the confiscated estate of Walidad Khan of Malagarh. He bequeathed a large portion of his property towards a charitable endowment for Hindus and Mohammadans. In 1877 he was awarded the personal title of Nawab; this was made hereditary in 1893. He died in 1898—his son, Lutf Ali Khan, succeeded. In 1901 the estate went to his younger brother, Yusuf Ali Khan, the late Nawab. He was an Honorary Magistrate, Vice-Chairman



NAWAB MD, ABDUS SAMAD KHAN (90)



MD. AZIZ MIRZA (148)



R. B. BAIJNATH SAHAY (176)



R. S. DIN DAIVAL (182)

of the District and Municipal Boards and Trustee of the Aligarh College. He was appointed to the Lieutenant-Governor's Council in 1904. The estate comprises seven villages and twenty-three *pattis* in Aligarh and two *pattis* in Bulandshahr.

Address: Mendu, Tahsil Hathras, Aligarh, U. P.

ALI HUSAIN KHAN, *Nawab, of Fatehpur*; born, 1854; succeeded to the hereditary title in 1902. The estate comprises six villages in Fatehpur assessed at Rs. 13,560. The title of Nawab was conferred on Zain-ul-Abdin Khan by the Nawab Wazir of Oudh, and was recognised by the British Government in the case of his son, Bakar Ali Khan.

The Nawab belongs to a family of Saiyids, said to have been founded by Ikram-ud-Din Ahmad, who accompanied Humayun from Persia. He obtained some appointment at his court, in which he was succeeded by his son and grandson. The latter's son, Mohammad Taki, held high office in the reign of Aurangzeb and received *jagirs* in Kashmir, Lahore and elsewhere, to which his son, Shah Kuli Khan, succeeded; but Saiyid Zia-ud-Din resigned his post and all the *jagirs*, retiring into private life. He was the father of Zain-ul-Abdin, who came to Oudh in the days of Asaf-ud-Daula, and obtained the office of *Chakladar* of Kora and Kara, with the title of Nawab, and a *jagir* known as Bindaur, in the Tappa Jar *pargana* of Fatehpur. He was succeeded by his two elder sons—Nawab Bakar Ali Khan and Jafar Ali Khan—of whom the elder held the country between Kara and the Pandu Rivers, transferring his headquarters from Kora to Fatehpur; while the latter was in charge of the tract between the Pandu and Bhognipur. At the cession, in 1801, Bakar Ali Khan was detained in Fatehpur for nine years. On his death much of the land which he had acquired was restored to the older owners, and his *jagir* was resumed; but was afterwards leased to his youngest brother, Saiyid Mohammad Khan; and

in 1840 the revenue was assessed. Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Khan was succeeded by his son, Ahmad Husain Khan, the father of the present holder of the title.

Address: Fatehpur.

KAMAR-UD-DIN HAIDAR KHAN, *Nawab*; born, 1866; educated privately.

The Nawab's ancestor, Nawab Husain Ali Khan, came from Kam to Delhi. From Delhi he came to Lucknow in the reign of Asaf-ud-Daula, and was appointed Subedar and given *muafi* in Moradabad, Amroha, Bijnor, and Bareilly. Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula, the father of the present Nawab, married the daughter of Nawab Raushan-ud-Daula, Wazir of Oudh. He was a well-known poet, being a pupil of Mir Anis. He died in the year 1892. Nawab Kamr-ud-Din Haidar is related, both on his father's and his mother's side, to the royal families of Delhi and Oudh. He was brought up by his father's sister, Nawab Mumtaz-ud-Dehr Badshah Jahan Begam, wife of Nasir-ud-Din Haidar, King of Oudh. He has three wives—one is the grand-daughter of Mohammad Ali Shah, King of Oudh, the other is the grand-daughter of Shahzada Mirza Rafi-ul-Sham, and the third is the daughter of Wajid Ali Shah. The Nawab is an excellent poet, and has written many poems.

Address: Lucknow.

MOHAMMAD BAKAR ALI KHAN, *Nawab, of Kunwan Khera*; born, 1851; succeeded to the hereditary title in 1875. The estate comprises forty-eight villages and eleven *pattis* in Sitapur, paying a revenue of Rs. 38,102. The Nawab, as a Member of the ex-Royal family, is in receipt of a pension from the Government, and, as a special concession, has the privilege of attending *Durbars* in that capacity. The title of Nawab was conferred on Ahmad Ali Khan by King Mohammad Ali Shah, and was recognised as hereditary in 1877.

The founder of this family was Khwaja Safi, a Kashmiri noble who took service with Asaf-ud-Daula, the Nawab Wazir of Oudh. This man left two sons, of whom the elder was Mahdi Ali Khan, who occupied a conspicuous position in Oudh history, being *Nasim* of Mohamdi and Khairabad from 1798 to 1819, Prime Minister to King Nasir-ud-Din Haidar from 1830 to 1832, and to Mohammad Ali Shah in 1837. His brother, Hadi Ali Khan, also known as Saif-ud-Daula, managed the *nizamat* during the absence of Mahdi Ali Khan at Lucknow, and generally resided at Mohamdi. He held for himself the Gonda-Bahraich territory from 1816 to 1827, and again from 1832 to 1836. Hadi Ali Khan's son, Ahmad Ali Khan, succeeded in 1837 to the immense property left by his uncle, and also became Prime Minister with the titles of Nawab and Munauwar-ud-Daula. He was connected by marriage with the royal family, and acquired the estate now known as Kunwan Khera. Munauwar-ud-Daula was succeeded by his son, Nawab Ashraf-ud-Daula Amjad Ali Khan, who held the rank of general in the army. He made considerable additions to his property, and after the Mutiny obtained a share in the confiscated *taluka* of Raja Lone Singh of Mitauli. He died in 1875, and was succeeded by his elder son, Nawab Mohammad Bakar Ali Khan, whose younger brother, Mirza Jafar Ali Khan, is Taluqdar of Behta, in Lucknow.

Address: Lucknow.

ABDUL KARIM KHAN, *Nawab, of Bastinagar*; born. 1877; succeeded to the hereditary title in 1903. The estate comprises twenty-nine villages and six shares in Hardoi. The title is said to have been conferred on Diler Khan by Aurangzeb, and was recognised by the British Government, being declared hereditary in 1864.

The Bastinagar estate was founded by Nawab Dildar Khan, the third son of Nawab Diler Khan, who built the city of Shahjahanpur and acquired a large *jagir* in the Shahabad and Sara *parganas* of the Hardoi District during the reign of

Aurangzeb. This *jagir* was divided among his four sons, and Bastinagar remained revenue-free with the rest till the days of Saadat Ali Khan, Nawab Wazir of Oudh, by whom the grant was resumed. Dildar Khan was succeeded by his son, Saadat Khan, who, when *Amil* of Sara, obtained possession, in addition to his hereditary property, of the Saadatnagar or Mustafabad estate. This consisted of forty villages, but in 1828 it was broken up and given in farm to certain Kashmiri Brahmans of Lucknow. After Saadat Khan came Bande Ali Khan, who was permitted to engage for Bastinagar in the ordinary manner. He left two sons—Ahmad Ali Khan and Luft Ali Khan—of whom the former had a son, Nawab Dost Ali Khan; this man married the daughter of his uncle, and in 1859 received the *sanad* for the *taluka*. The Saadatnagar property at the annexation had been under direct management, and was then settled with the old Hindu proprietors; but at the regular settlement it was restored to Nawab Husain Ali Khan, who had succeeded his father in 1864. Husain Ali Khan died in 1871 without male issue, and the estate passed to his widow, Begam Amanat Fatima. She died in 1903, and bequeathed the estate by will to her sister's son, Abdul Karim Khan. The title was deemed by will to have lapsed in default of direct succession, but on the representation of the British Indian Association it was restored on March 8th, 1907.

Address : Bastinagar, Hardoi.

MOHAMMAD SALAMAT KHAN, *Raja, of Azamgarh*; Honorary Magistrate; born, 1835; succeeded to the hereditary title in 1858. The ancient title of Raja, first assumed in 1665, was recognized as hereditary in 1866. The Raja rendered excellent service during the Mutiny, administering the *tahsils*, *thanas*, and postal service in his district. He was rewarded with a robe of honour and a grant of land in the Gorakhpur District. In 1871 and in 1894 he rendered much help during the floods caused by the overflowing of the River Tons. He has also done much to relieve the distress in his district during

times of famine ; he was awarded a certificate and a silver medal in 1877. The members of the Raja's family bear the name of Khanzada, being descended from a Gautam Rajpūt who embraced the Moslem faith. The first Raja seems to have been Abhiman, who, under the name of Daulat, rose high in the service of Jehangir. A descendant founded Azamgarh in 1665, assuming the title of Raja. His great-grandson, Raja Jahan Khan, was killed in a fight with the agent of the Nawab Wazir, and his estate was transferred to the governor of Ghazipur. After the defeat of Shuja-ud-Daula at Buxar Azam Khan, cousin of Jahan Khan, obtained possession, and held the estate till his death in 1771. Jahan Khan's widow then preferred a claim to the property in the name of her son, Nadir Khan—he does not seem to have been recognized, but was given a pension. His son, Mubarak Khan, was placed in charge of the estate at his father's death ; he left the title and property to his son, the present Raja. The remnants of the ancestral property are very small, but the estate was increased in 1873 by the grant of 5,000 acres in Gorakhpur, alluded to above. *Address:* Azamgarh, U. P.

MUMTAZ ALI KHAN, *Raja, of Bilaspur (Utraula)* ; born, 1865 ; succeeded to the hereditary title, 1865. The estate comprises seventy-three villages and five *mahals* in Gonda. The head of the family was at first styled Malik, but the title of Raja was assumed about 1650 ; it was confirmed as hereditary in 1879.

The Raja of Utraula is a Kakar Pathan descended from Malik Ali Khan, son of Ahmad Khan, of Manauta, in Muzaffarnagar. Ali Khan was a soldier of fortune, who joined Babar after the defeat of Ibrahim at Panipat, but subsequently took service with Sher Shah and the Afghan chieftains of the East. He attacked Utraula, and in 1552 defeated the Rajput owners of the place and acquired their estate. His son, Malik Shekhan Khan, is said to have received the title of Sri Khan-i-Azam Masnad Ali as well as the whole *pargana*

of Utraula. He died in 1591, and was succeeded by his son, Malik Daud Khan, who is said to have led his victorious armies as far as Bhinga, in Bahraich. His eldest son, Alawal Khan, formed a new estate for himself in Burhapara, which he wrested from the Kalhans; while the younger, Adam Khan, remained at Utraula and adopted the title of Raja. In 1659 he was succeeded by his son, Salem Khan, who held Utraula for forty-seven years. He was connected by marriage with the Janwars of Ikauna, and was the most powerful of the allies of the Bisen Rajas of Gonda. He had five sons, who, during their father's life-time, quarrelled about the division of the property, and accordingly the Raja made a division of his estate, reserving one share for himself. Of the five brothers only two left issue—Pahar Khan, who succeeded to the title and acquired the lapsed shares, and Mubarak Khan, the ancestor of the Pathans of Bahlaya and Aelra. Raja Pahar Khan was followed by his son, Raja Purdil Khan, who died after a short reign, leaving an infant son, Tarbiat Khan. During his minority the estate was managed by the sons of Mubarak Khan. Tarbiat Khan died in 1783, and was succeeded by Sad-ul-lah Khan. For many years the estate was administered by his son, Imam Bakhsh Khan, who died in 1797—three months after the decease of his father. He was succeeded by his cousin, Raja Mohammad Nawaz Khan, who, before his death in 1804, had managed to lose most of his estate. He was succeeded by Raja Lutf Ali Khan, who spent much time in fighting with the descendants of Mubarak Khan, and also with the Surajbansis of Amroha and the Gargbansis of Fyzabad. Lutf Ali Khan was succeeded in 1830 by his son, Mohammad Khan, whose rule was a period of constant disasters. The descendants of Mubarak Khan rapidly increased their estates at the expense of the Raja, and finally Utraula was attacked and burned by the Raja of Balrampur. Mohammad Khan died in 1837, and left the remnants of his estate to Raja Umrao Ali Khan, who took an active part in the rebellion, but subsequently submitted and received a *sanad* for the *taluka*. He died in 1865 without



RAJA Mub MEHDI ALI KHAN (103)



NAWAB KAMAR-UD-DIN HYDER (98)

issue, but after his death a posthumous son, Mumtaz Ali Khan, the present Raja, was born, and declared heir to the estate. The property was managed by the Court of Wards till 1886, when it was handed over to the owner, who married a daughter of the Raja of Nanpara, in Bahraich, U. P.

Address: Utraula, Gonda.

MOHAMMAD MEHDI ALI KHAN, *Raja, of Hasanpur*; born, 1878; succeeded to the hereditary title, 1895. The Raja, in 1904, was appointed an Honorary Magistrate for the police circles of Sultanpur, Jaisingpur, and Kurebhar. He is the premier Mussalman noble in Oudh. The hereditary title was confirmed in 1864. The estate comprises 102 villages and six *pattis* in Sultanpur and two villages and one *patti* in Fyzabad.

The Khanzada Rajas of Hasanpur are descended from Bariar Singh, the founder of the Bachgoti clan of Rajputs. Raj Singh, the son of Bariar Singh, had three sons—Ishti Singh, Chakarsen, and Rup Singh. Jura Rai, the son of Rup Singh, had two sons—Jai Chand and Pirthipat. Tilok Chand, the son of Jai Chand, embraced the Moslem faith under the name of Tatar Khan. His son, Bazid Khan, was succeeded by the famous Hasan Khan, the founder of Hasanpur, who rose in favour with Sher Shah. He received from that monarch the title of Badshah-Duyam-Masnad Ala, and was raised to the position of the premier Raja in Oudh, with the power of conferring the title of Raja on anyone whom he pleased within the limits of Banaudha. This right was long retained by his descendants, and no assumption of the title was considered complete without investiture by the Raja of Hasanpur. Raja Bahadur Khan, fourth in descent from Hasan Khan, had a younger brother, Hayat Khan, who founded the estate of Manirpur. This created a feud between the two branches of the family, which continued till the days of Raja Zabardast Khan. Zabardast Khan's son, Raja Roshan Ali Khan, quarrelled with Safdar Jang, and was killed in a battle with the Nawab. The estate was held in direct management till 1809

when Ashraf Ali Khan obtained possession. In 1819 he died, leaving two sons—Husain Ali Khan and Khairat Ali Khan. During the minority of the former, from 1819 to 1830, Hasanpur was again held under direct management; in 1831 he was admitted to engage for the estate and held it till the annexation. During the Mutiny Husain Ali Khan took an active part against the British; he was present at the battle of Sultanpur in command of the rebel infantry, and in that fight he lost his son. After re-occupation he was restored to his estate; but in November, 1860, he died. He was succeeded by his brother, Raja Khairat Ali Khan, who was followed, in 1869, by his son, Raja Mohammad Ali Khan. The latter, who was an Honorary Magistrate, died in 1895, and was succeeded by his son, the present holder of the title.

Address: Hasanpur Bandhua, Sultanpur.

ABUL HASAN KHAN, *Raja, of Paintepur and Bilahra*; born, 1888; succeeded to the hereditary title in 1904. The estate comprises forty-three villages and seven *pattis* in Sitapur, thirty-seven villages, eight *mahals* and three *pattis* in Bara Banki and one *mahal* in Lucknow, paying a revenue of Rs. 185. The title of Raja was conferred by the King of Oudh in 1853 and was confirmed as hereditary in 1877.

The Raja belongs to the same family as that of Mahmudabad, of whom an account appears elsewhere. Mazhar Ali Khan obtained as his share of property the estate of Bilahra, which he left to his son, Amir Ali Khan. The latter was succeeded by his eldest son, Raja Ibad Ali Khan, who made large additions to his property. He also acquired the *taluka* of Paintepur, which was held by the descendants of Nawab Saiyid Khan, the younger son of Nawab Daud Khan. It had descended to Kazim Ali Khan, and from him to his daughter, who had married Nizam Ali Khan. The latter was murdered in 1841 by a servant, and for two years his estate was held by the widow, who handed it over to Raja Ibad Ali Khan, and subsequently conveyed it to him by will. Ibad Ali Khan died in 1870, and was

succeeded by his son, Raja Mohammad Kazim Husain Khan, who held the property till his death in November, 1904, when it passed to his son, Raja Abul Hasan Khan, the present holder of the title.

Address: Paintepur Sitapur, Bilahra, Bara Banki, U. P.

ZAIB-UN-NISSA, *Rani, of Jahangirabad*; born, October 28th, 1855; succeeded her father, Raja Farzand Ali Khan, 7th April, 1881. The title of Raja was given to Farzand Ali Khan by Wajid Ali Shah, the last King of Oudh, and was confirmed and made hereditary by the British Government. Raja Razzaq Bakhsh was the owner of the Jahangirabad *taluka*. Having no male issue the estate went into the possession of his son-in-law, Raja Farzand Ali Khan. He was the acting *darogha* of the Sikandar Bagh gardens at Lucknow. Wajid Ali Shah visited the gardens and awarded him a *khilat* and directed him to attend his Court. At the instance of Khwaja Bashir-ud-Daula a *farman* was granted to him, in accordance with which he was made Raja of Jahangirabad. Farzand Ali Khan always attended the Royal *Durbars*, and in 1856 accompanied the King of Oudh to Calcutta, where he remained for some time. In 1860 he was granted the powers of an Assistant Collector within the jurisdiction of his estate. Raja Farzand Ali Khan left a daughter only, Rani Zaib-un-Nissa. She married Raja Tasadduq Rasul, C. S. 1., who succeeded his father-in-law and uncle to the estates.

Address: Jahangirabad, Bara Banki, U. P.

SARFARAZ BEGAM, *Rani, of Shahpur*; born, 1866; succeeded to the hereditary title in 1895. The estate comprises fifty-three villages and three *mahals* in Kheri and the Mangauria estate of two villages in Bahraich. Ibad-ul-lah obtained the titles of Raja and Khan from the Delhi Emperor in 1730. The former was recognised as hereditary in 1864.

This family was founded by Badar Singh, a Sombansi Rajput and the grandson of Dan Sah, an *Ahban* of Badiagaon, in Gopamau *pargana* of Hardoi. In 1700 Saiyid Khurram of Aurangabad, the representative of the great Mohamdi family and a descendant of Sadr Jahan of Pihani attacked Badiagaon and carried off Badar Singh as his prisoner. He became a Musalman under the name of Ibad-ul-lah, and married one of the daughters of Khurram, in the course of time becoming manager of the estates. Khurram died in 1709, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Mohammad Ali. He had a second son, named Imam-ud-Din Khan (by a Hindu wife), who claimed a share in the estates. He was supported by Ibad-ul-lah, and the rival claimants fought for several years. In 1728 Imam-ud-Din obtained the estate with the aid of Saadat Khan, the Nawab Wazir of Oudh. The next year Ibad-ul-lah, by the help of Newul Rai, gained possession of the entire property. He was succeeded by his son, Raja Mahbub Ali. The latter died in 1752, and left his property to his son, Ghulam Mohammad, who was murdered in 1757 by his uncle, Raja Ali Akbar Khan. This man held the estate for his life-time, and in 1775 was succeeded by Ghulam Nabi Khan, the brother of Ghulam Mohammad, who lost the whole of his estate in 1792. In the year previous two of the sons of Ghulam Nabi Khan attempted to regain possession, but were killed by the zamindars. In 1804 the two remaining sons made a similar effort, but were captured and sent to Lucknow. One of them, Aman Ali Khan, was released, and obtained six villages from Hakim Mahdi Ali Khan. Aman Ali Khan died in 1837 and was succeeded by his son, Raja Ashraf Ali Khan. He at first held only six villages, but in 1851 obtained the lease of fifty-five others, which he held till the annexation. He subsequently received a *sanad* for the whole of this estate and the confirmation of the title in perpetuity. He died in 1867, followed by his son, Raja Musharraf Ali Khan, during whose time the property was managed for several years under the Encumbered Estates Act. He was succeeded

by his widow, Rani Saheb Jan, at whose death, in February, 1881, the property devolved upon her son, Raja Muzaffar Ali Khan. He died in 1895 at the age of twenty-eight and, having no issue, his estate passed to his widow, Rani Sarfaraz Begum, a daughter of Raja Jang Bahadur Khan, of Nanpara.

Address: Muhamdi Kheri, U. P.

GAJENDRA PAL SINGH, *Rajwar, of Askot*; born, 1857; succeeded to the hereditary title in 1903. The estate comprises 144 villages in Almora. The ancient title of Rajwar has always been borne by the head of the family, and has been at all times recognised by the British Government.

The Rajwar or Rajbar of Askot represents the eldest line of the old Katyari Rajas, who held sway over Kumaon before the advent of the Chands. They claim to be of Surajbansi Rajput origin, and it is certain that they were the leading power in Kumaon for many centuries. Tradition states that in 1279 Abhai Pal left the Katyur valley for Askot and established a principality, which remained undisturbed for many generations. The Rajwars subsequently came under the control of the Raja of Doti, but in the days of Rudra Chand the supremacy of the Almora Rajas was established. In the sixteenth century Rai Pal of Askot was overthrown and slain by the Ojha Brahmans, but his infant son, Mahendra Pal, was rescued and taken to the Chand Raja at Champawat. He was ultimately restored to his estate, on condition that he would pay Rs. 300 as tribute. At the time of the British conquest of Kumaon Askot was held by another Mahendra Pal, the son of Bijai Pal. Mahendra Pal was succeeded in 1828 by his eldest son, Himmat Pal, who died in 1835, leaving a son, Daljit Pal, who also died, without issue, five years later. It then passed to Bahadur Pal, the second son of Mahendra Pal, who continued in possession till 1871. The next Rajwar was Pushlar Pal, who held Askot till 1903. For many years he was an Honorary Magistrate, but in 1895 he resigned the post on account of ill-health, and at the same

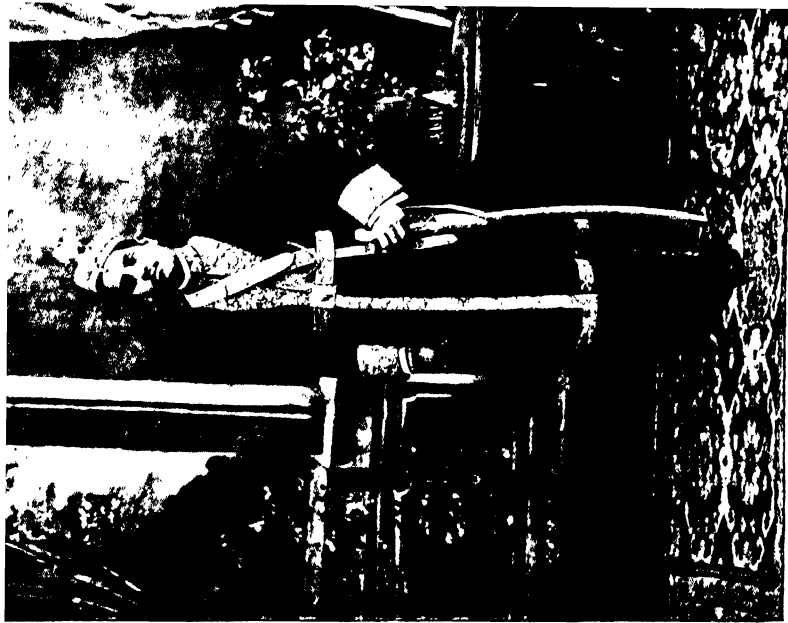
time made over the management of the estate to his son, Gajendra Pal Singh, the present holder of the title. The **Hajwar** was made an Honorary Magistrate of the second class in 1904 for the *parganas* of Askot, Sira, Sor, Darma and Johar, as well as for the Baraon and Pungaraon *pattis* of **Gangoli**.

Address: Askot, Almora.

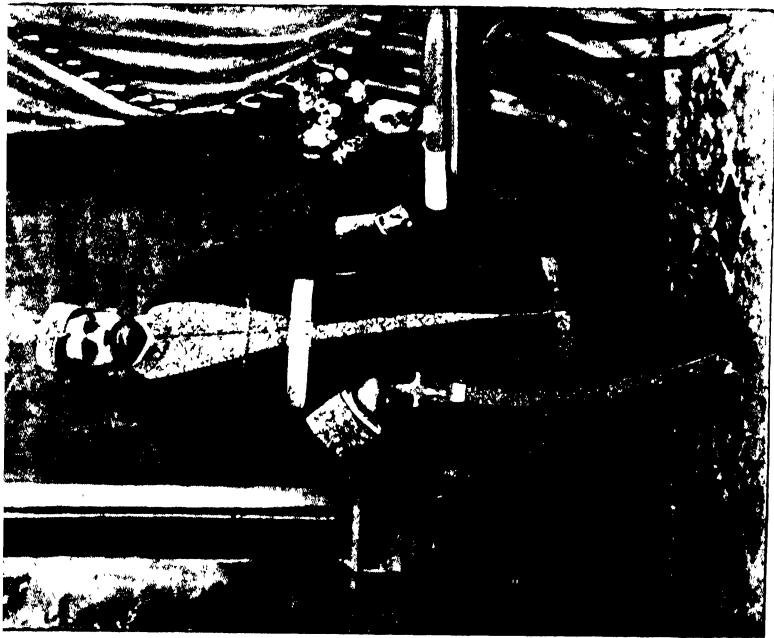
SARDAR SINGH, *Raja Bahadur, of Katahra*; born in 1868. The estate comprises eight whole villages and half shares in three others, paying a revenue of Rs. 2,150.

The family forms one of the many branches of the Bundela Rajputs, being descended from Durga Das, a grandson of Raja Partab Rudra of Orchha. During the Mutiny Senapat Singh, the head of the House, proved his loyalty to the British Government by accompanying Sir Hugh Rose and doing all that lay in his power to quiet the country and to induce the other Bundela chieftains to desist from hostilities. In return he received the title of Raja Bahadur, a *khilat* of Rs. 5,000, and the gift of Katahra revenue-free in perpetuity, as well as the remission of revenue for his life-time and that of his successors for five other villages. On his death, in 1862, the estate was for some time under the management of the Court of Wards on behalf of Ranmast Singh. When the latter died, in 1877, Balwant Singh was selected to succeed; but, as his nomination was not accepted by the male members of the family, the Lieutenant-Governor, in 1879, chose Sardar Singh, the son of Lachhman Singh, and cousin to the late Raja Ranmast Singh. The selection was approved by the Government of India, and in the following year the title of Raja Bahadur was awarded to Sardar Singh as a personal distinction; while the privileges attaching to the five villages of the estate were extended to another generation.

Address: Katahra, Jhansi.



RAI JAGDISH NARAIN RAI



RAJA BRAJ NARAIN RAI

BRAJ NARAIN RAI, *Raja; Honorary Magistrate*; born, April 25th, 1875; son of the late Raja Udit Narain Rai. Raja Braj Narain Rai's estate, which is situated in the north-east part of the Gorakhpur District, dates from the fall of the Afghan Sur Dynasty, being at its best in the reign of Aurangzeb, who conferred thirty-three villages upon its then owner, Nath Rai, who was further honoured for his chivalry by the gift of a sword and a dagger at the hands of the same Emperor.

The present Raja is a cultivated and very much enlightened gentleman, and devotes his time to improving the condition of the people around him. The Raja's younger brother, Rai Jagdish Narain Rai, who was born on October 2nd, 1884, assists him in the administration of his estate, and especially in the establishment and management of an agricultural bank for the benefit of the cultivators. The Raja built and endowed a free hospital and dispensary in memory of the late Queen-Empress Victoria and received a *sanad* from the late King-Emperor Edward VII in 1903. The personal title of Raja was conferred in January, 1906; the title of Rai is hereditary.

Address: Padrauna, U. P.

RANBIR SINGH, *Raja*; born, 1852; educated at the Mission School, Dehra Dun. The Raja was for some time a member of the Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles (now the U. P. Light Horse), and received a medal for his services in that Corps. The estate comprises two villages in Dehra Dun, paying a revenue of Rs. 184.

The Raja is a Sikh Brahman, and son of Raja Lal Singh, who was the last Prime Minister to Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Lahore. On the annexation of the Punjab Lal Singh was sent to Dehra, where his son now resides. Lal Singh remained loyal during the Mutiny, and was able to render considerable service to Government. After his death his son, Ranbir Singh, received the title of Raja, as a personal distinction.

He was for some years an Honorary Magistrate. In addition to his landed property, which has lately been reduced by sale, the Raja enjoys a monthly pension of Rs. 850. *Recreations*: Athletic sports, shooting, and photography. *Club*: Dehra Dun Club. *Address*: Dehra Dun.

SETH LALTA PRASAD, *Raja; Rai Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate*; born, 1872; is the son of Sahu Magni Ram, and grandson of Sahu Mukand Ram, who, at the risk of his own life, stood firm in his loyalty to the *Raj* during the Mutiny. He was educated privately. The Rai Bahadur is one of the largest landed proprietors in Rohilkhand; he has founded and endowed a Sanskrit medical college and an Ayurvedic hospital; has erected an up-to-date sugar factory, as well inaugurated three agricultural banks on his estate; he takes keen interest in educational matters and social reform, and has done much towards the revival of Sanskrit learning in his district. He is also enthusiastic in the matter of indigenous industries, which he has done much to support. In the famine of 1897 he started relief works, by which thousands benefited. In recognition of his many public services he received the title of Rai Bahadur on 1st January, 1898. Among his recent philanthropic works is the establishment of many *dharamsalas* and hostels for pilgrims. He received the personal title of Raja on June 24th, 1910. *Address*: Pilibhit.

BANSPATI SINGH, *Raja, of Barah*; born, 1834; the estate comprises 170 villages in Allahabad, paying a revenue of Rs. 45,956. The title of Raja was conferred, as a personal distinction for services rendered during the Mutiny, on November 30th, 1858.

The Raja belongs to a family of Baghel Rajputs claiming descent from Baghesh Deo of Gujara and connected with the Ruling House of Rewah. He is the son of Chhatarpat Singh, who died in 1854; when the Mutiny broke out shortly

RAJA LALTA PARSHAD



RAJA SHAMBHU DAYAL



after he assisted in maintaining order, escorted the remittances of revenue to headquarters, and in December, 1857, proceeded with a levy of a thousand men against a formidable band of rebels who were then holding the Khairagarh *pargana*. His estates, which are of considerable extent, lie in the *parganas* of Barah and Arail. *Address*: Barah, Allahabad.

DIGBIJAI SINGH, *Raja, of Daiya*; the title of Raja, as a personal distinction and in recognition of his public services, was granted on June 25th, 1909. *Address*: Allahabad.

SADESHRI PRASAD NARAYAN SINGH, *Raja, of Salemgarh*; born, 1862. The estate comprises fifty-three villages in Gorakhpur.

The Raja hails from a Bhuinhar family which came from the village of Chainpur, in Behar, and is connected with the House of Tamkuhi. He is also related to the Raja of Hathwa. One of his sisters is married to the son of His Highness the Maharaja of Benares. The Raja's father was Ambika Prasad Narayan Singh, a landlord of high repute and a loyal subject of the Government. The title of Rai Bahadur was conferred on January 1st, 1898, and he received the personal title of Raja on June 28th, 1907, in recognition of his philanthropy towards his tenants and the assistance he rendered to Government during the famine of 1896-97.

Address: Salemgarh, Gorakhpur.

SHAMBHU DAYAL, *Raja ; Taluqdar of Maurawan, Unao District, U. P.; Honorary Magistrate and Vice-Chairman, District Board, Unao*; born, February 29th, 1875; succeeded in 1885; is descended from Seth Nath Mal Das Bahadur, an influential officer at the Delhi court. When Saadat Ali Khan was appointed Subedar of Oudh Seth Nath Mal Das came with him. For rendering good service in time of war he was rewarded by the King with the title of Bahadur. Raja Shiva Dayal, father of the present Raja, died when his

son was only eleven years old and the youth had to face many difficulties. He manages the affairs of his estate with care and perspicacity, and had been also able to assist the Government in times of famine, for which he has received a certificate of honour. The personal title of Raja was conferred on him in June, 1910. *Address:* Maurawan, Unao District.

SUKHMANGAL SINGH, *Raja, of Shahmau*; born, January 1st, 1848. The estate comprises thirty-six villages and five shares, paying a revenue of Rs. 38,763 in Rae Bareli, and two villages in Sultanpur, paying a revenue of Rs. 550. The title of Raja, borne by the head of the family from 1750 onwards, was conferred, as a personal distinction, on the present holder in 1879. The House of Shahmau represents a younger branch of the Tiloi family, the early history and pedigree of which reference is made elsewhere. The branch originated with Gulab Shah, a brother of Raja Uddaibhan of Tiloi; but it was not till the days of Chhatardhari Singh, in the fifth generation, that it attempted to assert its independence. A long period of warfare ensued, with the result that a compromise was effected, whereby the Kanhpurias agreed to recognise two Rajas. Dirgaj Singh, the grandson of Chhatardhari Singh, died without issue, and was succeeded by an adopted relative Sukhmangal Singh, the present Raja. *Address:* Shahmau, Rae Bareli.

RUKMANGAL SINGH, *Raja, of Katari; Taluqdar of Dharampur, District Hardoi, U. P.; President of the Kshatriya Sabha, Hardoi; Member of the British Indian Association, Oudh*; born, March 23rd, 1886; educated privately.

Raja Rukmangal Singh is the nephew of the late Raja Hardeo Bakhsh Singh, C. S. I., who was one of the five loyal Taluqdars of Oudh, whose estates were not confiscated after the Mutiny, and was especially mentioned in Lord Canning's famous Proclamation of 1858. Raja Hardeo Bakhsh, besides rendering Yeoman service in quelling the rebellion, sheltered



RAJA RANBIR SINGH (109)



RAJA RUKMANGAD SINGH (112)

and saved the lives of several English ladies and gentlemen, and his services and loyalty were duly recognised by Lord Canning with the grant of a *jagir* of an annual revenue of Rs. 15,000 per annum.

Raja Rukmangal Singh succeeded to the estate in December, 1906, and was formally installed on March 19th, 1907. The title of Raja was conferred on June 26th, 1908. He holds the sixth position in the Provincial Durbar, and is the recognised leader of the Rajputs of the Hardoi District. Since his accession Raja Rukmangal Singh has taken great interest in all public movements. During the famine of 1907-08 he helped in many ways, for which he was awarded a certificate of honour by the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces and Oudh in 1909. He contributed handsomely towards the Allahabad University Buildings Fund, the Muir Central College, and the Central Hindu College at Benares, and has lately built the Edward Kshattrya Boarding House at Hardoi. He has also built a substantial poor house at Hardoi.

The Raja's estate consists of 84 villages and 75 *pattis*. The gross income of the estate is three lakhs, and the land revenue amounts to about Rs. 90,000. *Recreations*: Wrestling and riding.

Address: Khair-ud-dinpur, P. O. Khasora, Hardoi District, U. P.

RAGHURAJ SINGH, *Raja, of Mankapur*; born, April 20th, 1873. The estate comprises 152 whole villages and portions of twenty-four others, bringing a revenue of Rs. 37,362 in the Gonda District. The title of Raja, which had for some time been in abeyance, was conferred on the present Raja as a personal distinction.

The Raja of Mankapur represents a junior branch of the famous Bisen House of Gonda. The estate, which was formerly in the hands of the Bandhalgotis, having been seized by Raja

BAL KISHEN RAO, *Srimant, Bhao Sahab, Raja, of Gursarai; Honorary Magistrate and Munsiff, Jhansi District since 1908*; his title was conferred on January 2nd, 1911, in recognition of his public services. *Address: Gursarai, Jhansi.*

AHMAD SHAH, *Nawab Saiyid, of Sardhana*; born, 1835. The title of Nawab, borne by his predecessor was conferred, as a personal honour, on him in 1882.

The Nawab belongs to a family of Mashhadi Saiyids, who claim descent from Hayat Ali Musa Raza. They originally resided at Paghman, near Kabul; but on account of services rendered to Sir Alexander Barnes and subsequently to the English forces in their retreat from Kabul, they were expelled from Afghanistan. The head of the family, Saiyid Mohammad Jan Fishan Khan, received a pension of Rs. 1,000 per mensem and settled at Sardhana, near Meerut. At the outbreak of the Mutiny at Meerut in 1857 Jan Fishan at once exhibited his loyalty by raising a body of horse which served under Sir Archdale Wilson at the battles of the Hindan and afterwards at the siege of Delhi, on the fall of which they were employed in keeping order in the neighbourhood. Other members

of the family rendered valuable assistance in their own district. For these services Jan Fishan received the personal title of Nawab Bahadur and a *khilat*. He died in 1864, and his eldest surviving son, Mohammad Ali Shah, the recognised head of the family, received the personal title of Nawab. He died without male issue in 1874, and was succeeded by his eldest brother, Saiyid Ali Shah, to whom the pension was transferred as representative of the family. Nawab Saiyid Ali Shah died in 1880, and the title passed to his brother, Saiyid Ahmad Shah, for life. *Address*: Meerut.

ASAD-UL-LAH KHAN, *Nawab, Khan Bahadur; Vice-Chairman, District and Municipal Boards*; born, November 26th, 1846; claims descent from Hazrat Zubbar, one of the earliest followers of the Prophet; his father, Ahmad-ul-lah Khan, served in the Customs Department and rendered conspicuous services during the Mutiny. Asad-ul-lah Khan served in the Salt Department; received the title of Khan Bahadur in 1888; and that of Nawab in 1895. *Address*: Jannat Nishan, Meerut.

MUZAMMIL-UL-LAH KHAN, *Nawab, Khan Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate; Fellow of the Allahabad University*; received the title of Khan Bahadur on June 27th, 1904, and that of Nawab on June 24th, 1910, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bhikampur, Aligarh District.

MUSTAQ HUSAIN, *Nawab, Vikar-ul-Mulk*; born, March 23rd, 1841. The estate comprises five *mahals*, of which four are revenue-free in the Moradabad District. The title of Nawab was conferred, as a personal distinction, on April 22nd, 1908.

The Nawab is by descent a Kamboh Sheikh and belongs to an old family of Amroha, several members of which have risen to positions of distinction both in the service of Govern-

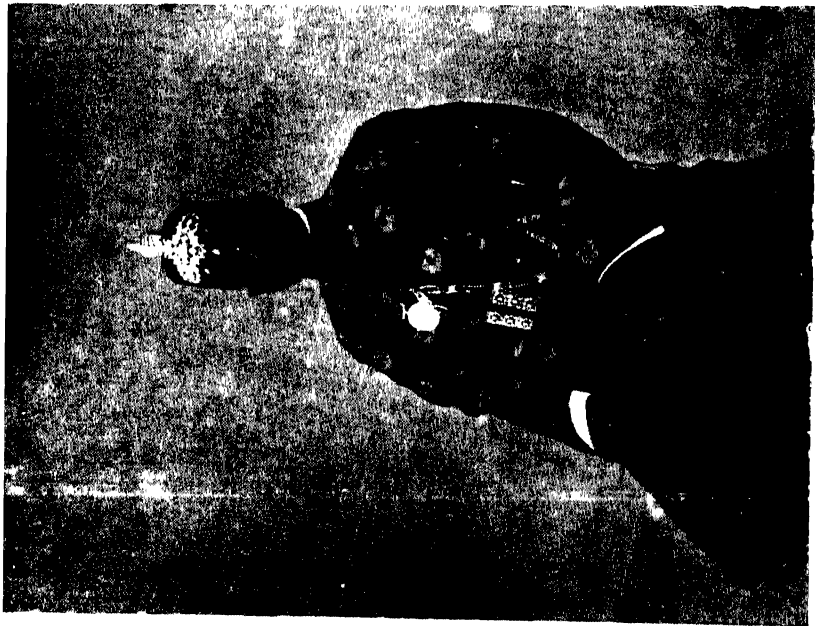
ment and in Hyderabad and other States. Maulvi Mustaq Husain himself resided for several years in Hyderabad, and received from the Nizam the title of Vikar-ul-Mulk. Latterly he went to Aligarh to take up the duties of Honorary Secretary to the Trustees of the M. A.-O. College, and for his services in the cause of education he was made a Fellow of the Allahabad University, and in 1908 was awarded the personal title of Nawab. *Address:* Amroha, Moradabad.

MOHAMMAD ABDUL MAJID, *The Hon'ble Nawab; Barrister-at-law; Member of the Imperial Legislative Council (1910); Member of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces (1909); Fellow of Allahabad University, and Member of the Advisory Council; Trustee of the Aligarh College; President of the United Provinces Muslim League;* was born in May, 1859, and educated at Allahabad and in England. He selected law for his career; entered the Middle Temple in 1882, and was called to the Bar in 1885. He is now the senior Mohammdan Barrister in the United Provinces. The Nawab is a distinguished Arabic and Persian scholar, and has done much to foster the study of those languages. At his house, in Jaunpur, an Arabic school is conducted, at which the students are taught, with everything found free and provided by the Nawab. A large sum of money is annually spent by him in keeping up many charitable institutions, and his generosity is well known. The ancient mosques in Jaunpur have been restored at the expense of the Nawab and his father, a leading Wakil of the N.-W. P. High Court.

The Nawab is descended from an ancient Jaunpur family, whose ancestor was Saiyid Bandigi Shah Jalal-ul-Haq Nizamud-Din, of Zafarabad; a grandson of Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk, Wazir of Shah Ibrahim Sharqi of Jaunpur, who reigned in the early part of the fifteenth century. The family proved loyal to the Crown during the Mutiny, and saved the lives of several European officials at Jaunpur; they also were instrumental in



NAWAB M^o ABDUL MAJID



NAWAB FAGHUR MIRZA BAHADUR

maintaining order in their native city. As a result, they lost a considerable portion of their property at the hands of the rebels. In recognition of the services of Haji Imam Baksh, grandfather of the Nawab, Government conferred on him an estate in Jaunpur District as well as a *khilat*. The Maulvi received the personal title of Nawab in recognition of his great public services, on June 24th, 1910. The Nawab possesses large estates in the Ghazipur, Ballia, Azamgarh, and Jaunpur Districts, and pays a revenue demand of over Rs. 80,000. *Address*: Allahabad and Jaunpur, U. P.

FAGHFUR MIRZA BAHADUR, *Nawab; Jagirdar; Trustee of the Husainabad Endowment; Manager of the Shah Najaf Endowment, Visitor of the Central Jail and the Poor House, Lucknow*; is son-in-law of the late Wajid Ali Shah, King of Oudh, and son of Nawab Mumtaz-ud-Daula, and grandson of Asghar Ali Khan, eldest son of Mohammad Ali Shah, third King of Oudh. On the death of Mohammad Ali Shah he was succeeded by his second son, Amjad Ali Shah, though Nawab Mumtaz-ud-Daula, the son of the eldest son, was alive. Mumtaz-ud-Daula married Zinat-un-Nissa, daughter of Malika Zamani, one of the consorts of Nasr-ud-Din Haidar, second King of Oudh. The personal title of Nawab was conferred on June 24th, 1900. Nawab Faghfur Mirza is connected with many public movements in Oudh, and is well known in Lucknow society, in which he is always accorded the courtesy title of Prince.

Address: Lucknow, U. P.

GHAFUR KHAN, *Nawab*; born, 1856. The estate comprises ten villages in Rohtak. The personal title of Nawab was conferred on January 1st, 1900.

The Nawab is of Rajput extraction, and belongs to a family which has long been settled in the Rohtak District. His grandfather, Munne Khan, held the post of Kotwal at Bahadurgarh, and, in return for his services, received certain

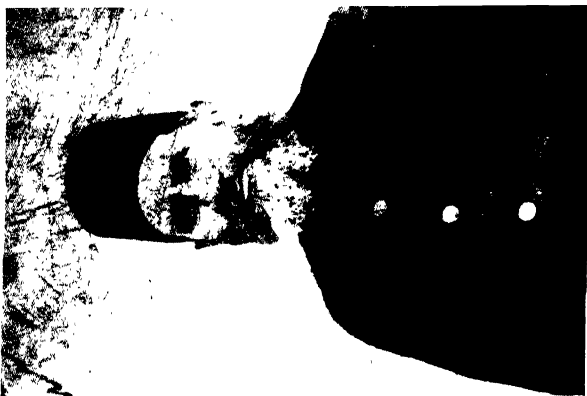
muafi allowances in perpetuity from the British Government. Sandal Khan, the son of Munne Khan, joined the army and rose to the rank of Risaldar in the 1st Punjab Cavalry; he remained faithful during the Mutiny, after which he was awarded the Order of Merit, together with a *jagir* of land. His son, Ghafur Khan, also entered the service of Government, and for some time was employed as British Agent at Kabul, his services at that capital obtaining for him the title of Nawab. He is at present employed as a Deputy Collector in the United Provinces.

Address: Kalanur, Rohtak, U. P.

SHABAN ALI KHAN, *Raja, Khan Bahadur, of Salempur*; born, February 26th, 1860; the estate comprises twenty-four whole villages and parts of three others in Lucknow paying a revenue of Rs. 38,328 and six villages in Bara Banki of Rs. 11,670. The title of Khan Bahadur was conferred in 1888, and that of Raja, as a personal distinction, ten years later.

The Raja is descended from Hidayat Ali, a Saiyid of Kakori, who married the daughter of Muiz-ud-Din, an Ansari Sheikh of Salempur, a member of a family which came from Medina about the year 1550. By this marriage he had two sons—Saadat Ali and Mansur Ali—who lived at Salempur and inherited their father's estate. The former had three sons—of whom Samsam Ali managed the whole property, bequeathing his share to his nephew; Nawab Ali, the son of Hisam Ali, who thus came into possession of the entire estate. The personal title of Raja was bestowed on Nawab Ali, who was the father of Shaban Ali Khan. The latter received the title of Khan Bahadur in 1888 in reward for his energy in promoting the improvement of agriculture and undertaking agricultural experiments on his estate. In 1898 his services obtained fuller recognition by the grant of the title of Raja. He is an Honorary Magistrate of the first class for the Goshainganj Police Circle.

Address: Salempur, Lucknow, U. P.



NAWAB ASAD-UL-LAH KHAN (115)



RAJA SAIYID ABU JAFAR (119)



K. B. AHMAD HUSAIN KHAN (125)

SAIYID ABU JAFAR, *Raja, of Pirpur*; was born on February 12th, 1872, and succeeded to the Pirpur estate in 1894. He was educated in Arabic literature and Philosophy in Arabia and acquired a good knowledge of English under private tutors at Pirpur. On his succession the young Taluqdar had to face a protracted litigation with the heirs of another branch of the family—in consultation with Sir John Woodburn he made a compromise with his opponents, and handed over to them one-third of the estate and 4½ lakhs of rupees which he had to borrow from a bank. This litigation once ended, Saiyid Abu Jafar set himself to improve his estate. He organised the offices of the *taluqdari* on the lines of Government offices: he cut down jungles, made roads, dug wells, established bazars, planted groves of trees, and relieved many of his tenants, who were in the hands of money-lenders, by grants of loans on easy terms. The debt was paid off within six years, and by 1902 the estate was unencumbered. Sir James LaTouche, then Lieutenant-Governor, paid Saiyid Abu Jafar a high tribute for his successful administration. It is noteworthy that during these years there was no reduction of staff, oppression of tenants, or appreciable curtailment of expenses. In 1908 the personal title of Raja was conferred on the Taluqdar. He has been a generous donor to the Lady Dufferin Fund, and has built and endowed a students' boarding house at Tanda, in memory of the popular Deputy Commissioner (now Chief Secretary) Mr. J. W. Hose. His chief benefaction is the Jafria School, where education is imparted free. In addition the Raja has given Rs. 20,000 towards the Muslim University, and spends Rs. 3,000 annually in grants to poor students.

The Saiyids of Pirpur are an old family, said to have been founded by one Saiyid Suleman, a merchant of Khorassan, who came to Oudh in 1403 and married one of the Saiyids of Itraura. In the days of Akbar his descendants held the office of Chaudhri in the Akbarpur *pargana*.

The estate comprised of no less than 645 villages when Mir Kasim Ali became the owner of it in 1819. The *Nazim* (Ghalib Jang) took possession of these villages in 1822 under a *farman* obtained through the influence of the Oudh Court. Mir Kasim Ali, however, approached the representative of the British Government at Calcutta and succeeded in regaining possession of the entire State with his aid and the help of the British Resident at Lucknow.

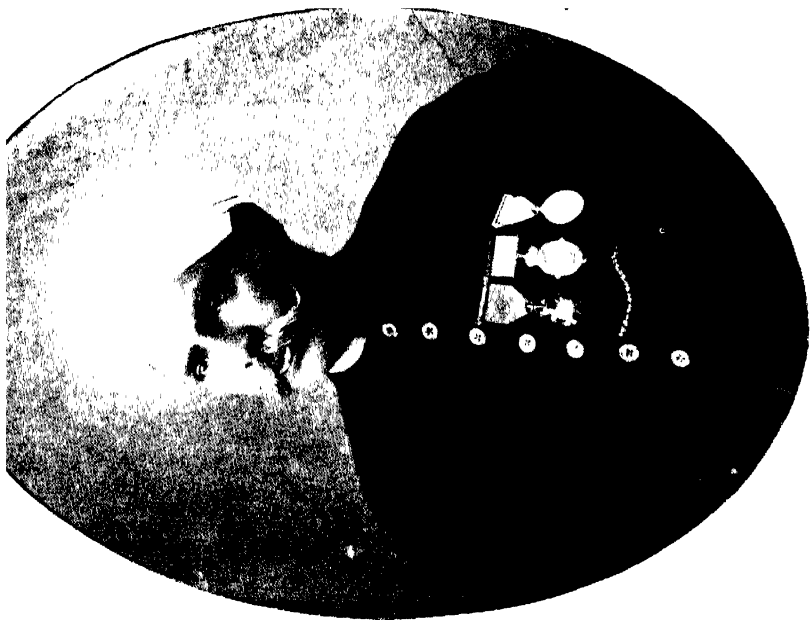
He died in 1826. The estate after this remained under the management of *Nazim* (Taj ud-Din Husain Khan) and Raja Darshan Singh till it was handed over to Mir Ghazanfar Husain son-in-law of Mir Kasim Ali, and Mir Baker Husain, grandson of Mir Kasim Ali. Bakar Husain died in 1894, and was succeeded by the present Taluqdar.

Address: Pirpur, Tahsil Akbarpur, Fyzabad.

JAFAR ALI KHAN, MIRZA MOHAMMAD, *Mirza Bahadur*; born, October 22nd, 1890; educated at the Jubilee High School and Husainabad High School, Lucknow.

The Mirza Bahadur's father, Mirza Mohammad Abbas Ali Khan, was for a long time Assistant Commissioner, and also officiated as Deputy Commissioner and Sessions Judge and was very popular. The Mirza Bahadur descends from Mirza Agha Ali Khan Bahadur, *Nazim* of Oudh, who attained to that high position by dint of his ability and strong will. His father founded a Mohammadan institution for imparting religious education to children, where scholarships are also given to students, and it is accommodated in a handsome building. Besides this, he had a large building erected at Aishbagh, Lucknow, which, together with a monthly donation he presented for the purposes of a library. The Mirza Bahadur possesses landed property in the Districts of Bara Banki, Unao, Sultanpur and Lucknow.

Address: Kanker Kuan, Lucknow.



R. B. SRI RAM C. I. E.



PT. SUNDER LAL C. I. E.

GANGA DHAR SHASTRI, C. I. E., *Mahamahopadhyaya*; *Fellow of the Allahabad University*; born, 1853; educated at the Sanskrit College, Benares; was for thirty years a Professor of Literature at his College; title was conferred in 1887, and C.I.E. on January 1st, 1903, in recognition of his services to literature and education. *Publications*: "Shaswat Dharma Dipika," etc. *Address*: Ghasi Tola, Benares.

SRI RAM, RAI BAHADUR, M. A., B. L., C. I. E., K.-I.-II.; *Vakil, N.-W. P. High Court*; *Member of the Lucknow Municipal Board*; was born in Lucknow in 1854. He belongs to a family one of whose ancestors, Raja Balkaran Das Saheb, having incurred the displeasure of the King of Delhi, came to Oudh to seek his fortune. One of his descendants, Diwan Fakir Chand Saheb, rose to the high office of Diwan of the royal treasury during Nawab Saadat Ali Khan's rule as Nawab Wazir of Oudh. His eldest son, Roshan Lal, held the same office. Diwan Roshan Lal's younger brother, Bakshi Badri Nath, held the office of paymaster to the King's forces in Oudh; while his son, Lachhman Prasad, held the post of *Chakladar* for a time. After Diwan Roshan Lal's death his second son, Anant Ram, held the office of Diwan, which post he filled till 1850. Diwan Roshan Lal's youngest son, Ganga Prasad, a Persian scholar and poet, held other offices, and received the title of Raja from Wajid Ali Shah, the last King of Oudh. During the Mutiny Diwan Anant Ram was of great service to the British, and rescued several English ladies and gentlemen. In recognition of his services he received the *taluka* of Rasulpur, in Fyzabad District, at the Durbar of 1859. At the Imperial Assemblage in 1877 a certificate of honour was presented to Diwan Anant Ram for his distinguished loyalty during 1857-58. He died in 1882, and was succeeded by his son, the late Diwan Mewa Ram, who died in April, 1892. His eldest son, Sri Ram, succeeded him. After having received the rudiments of his education at home Sri Ram went to Canring

College, Lucknow, where he was one of the most brilliant students of his time, and gained the esteem of his preceptors by his application and abilities. He graduated from the Calcutta University, getting his B. A. degree in 1875, M. A. in 1876, and B. L. in 1877. He soon made his reputation as an advocate of the highest order, and was offered the appointment of Extra-Assistant Commissioner by the Government in 1879. He declined the honour, and continued his practice at the Law Courts. In 1884 he was appointed Public Prosecutor and Government Pleader for Oudh, which office he filled with conspicuous ability till 1896; his knowledge of law is profound, and his grasp of the cases in which he is engaged is exceptional. Rai Sri Ram Bahadur has also found time to devote himself to civic duties, and has been a member of the Lucknow Municipality since 1884; he was its Vice-Chairman for twenty-two years. He took a prominent part in carrying out the water-works scheme, and his services to the city were acknowledged by Sir Antony MacDonnell, who wrote in highly eulogistic terms. In the year 1893 Rai Sri Ram was appointed to the Lieutenant-Governor's Council, and in the same year he received the title of Rai Bahadur. He was a Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council from 1900 to 1906—his services on that body were rewarded with the Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire in 1906. Rai Sri Ram was a Fellow of the Allahabad University from 1894 to 1904, and has always displayed great interest in educational movements. He is a member of a large number of committees and public institutions, and takes much interest in all that concerns the welfare of the public. He presided over the Kayastha Conference held in Benares in 1894. He has built and endowed the "Sri Ram Hospital," a first-class institution for indoor and outdoor relief, at Ajodhya. In April, 1911, His Honor Sir John Hewett opened the "Sri Ram Industrial Orphanage" at Lucknow, in which orphans are fed, clothed, educated and taught a trade, irrespective of religion, caste or nationality, at the expense of the Rai Bahadur.

Besides these works of public utility Rai Sri Ram Bahadur has built a magnificent temple at Ajodhya. *Address:* Lucknow.

SUNDER LAL, RAI BAHADUR, C. I. E.; *Advocate, Representative of the Allahabad University on the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces; Member of the Royal Society of Arts; President of the Allahabad Educational Society; Fellow and Member of the Syndicate, Allahabad University;* was born in 1857, and is a Nagar Brahman by caste. He was educated at the Muir Central College, Allahabad, and graduated at Calcutta in 1880; the same year he successfully appeared for the Vakils' Examination, and was enrolled as Vakil of the High Court of the North-Western Provinces. Pundit Sunder Lal rapidly acquired a large and lucrative practice, and in 1888 was appointed a Member of the Council of Law Reporting of the High Court at Allahabad. In 1893 he was appointed a Member of the Board of that Court to represent the Vakils, and three years later was one of the first Vakils enrolled as Advocate. He has been a Fellow of the Allahabad University since 1888, and is a Member of the Faculties of Arts and Law. He joined the Syndicate in 1895. He was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University in January, 1906, and remained in that high office till the end of 1907. He was first elected as the representative of the University on the Legislative Council in 1904, and was re-elected in 1906 and 1909. The Hon'ble Pundit has always taken a keen and active interest in the work of the University, and in education generally, and His Honor Sir John Hewett, in his Convocation Address in 1908, spoke, in the highest terms, of the work he has done in the cause of education. He is one of the Secretaries of the MacDonnell Boarding House at the Allahabad University, and took a prominent part in collecting funds for that institution. Although he has a very large practice, and holds a leading position at the Bar, the Hon'ble Pundit has found time to devote to public matters, and is a member of several societies. He owns one of

the largest private libraries in the United Provinces. He took a prominent part in establishing the University School of Law. In May, 1909, he was appointed to officiate as First Additional Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, and later acted as Judicial Commissioner, the latter appointment lasting over five months, during which he upheld the dignity of the Bench with great credit to himself, and became exceedingly popular with his colleagues and the members of the Oudh Bar. He received the title of Rai Bahadur, in recognition of his many public services, on January 2nd, 1905, and was further honoured by being created a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire on January 1st, 1907.

Address: Allahabad.

HAMID-UZ-ZAFAR KHAN, SAHEBZADA, KHAN BAHADUR, C.I.E.; Deputy Collector, 1st Grade; Senior Member of the Council, Alwar State; is the direct descendant of Amir-ul-Umara Nawab Najib-ud-Daula, and is connected, on his mother's side, with the ruling family of Rampur State. He entered Government service in 1878, and, after the death of his brother, General Azim-ud-Din Khan, Sahebzada Hamid-uz-Zafar Khan's services were lent to Rampur State. There he was first Secretary to the Council of Regency, then Vice-President of the Administrative Council. When His Highness of Rampur came of age Sahebzada Hamid-uz-Zafar Khan reverted to Government service. For a year he held charge of a sub-division in Jhansi District, and in 1896 his services were placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department. Since then he has successively held responsible posts in the Rajputana States of Bikanir, Jodhpur and Alwar, his present appointment being Senior Member of the Alwar Council. Sahebzada Hamid-uz-Zafar Khan received the title of Khan Bahadur in 1896, and was invested with the C. I. E. in 1908.

Address: Rampur State.



RZA BAHADUR M.D. JAFAR ALI KHAN (120)



HAMID-UZ-ZAFAR KHAN C. I. E. (124)

NATHI MAL, C. I. E., *The Hon'ble, Rai Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate; Member of the Provincial Legislative Council*; born, 1852. Belongs to a respectable family of Agarwal Banias who resided originally in Chheta, in the Muttra District. By dint of his own perseverance he is to-day a wealthy man, and has shown much public spirit by opening *pathshalas*, Sanskrit and Anglo-Vernacular schools, building *dharamsalas* and temples, and by contributing large sums of money to various charitable institutions. He is Government Treasurer of the Bulandshahr District. He has rendered great service to the Khurja Municipality, and is at present its Chairman. In recognition of these services he was granted the title of Rai Bahadur on January 1st, 1896. He takes great interest in the industrial and commercial movements of the country; he was the first to introduce cotton presses in the Meerut Division, and owns many factories and banks in India. He was created C. I. E. on June 25th, 1909, and was appointed to the Legislative Council in the same year.

Address: Khurja, Bulandshahr, U. P.

SAYYID MOHAMMAD MOHSIN, *Khan Bahadur, Zulkadr*; born, 1832; is the son of Saiyid Nasir Ali Khan, who entered Government service, and at the time of the Mutiny was a Deputy Collector at Allahabad. He rendered great assistance to the garrison there by furnishing supplies and giving information of the movements of the rebel troops, for which he received a *khilat* and a grant of land, in addition to the hereditary titles of Khan Bahadur and Zulkadr. The present holder of the title served for many years as Deputy Collector. He owns three villages and twenty-one *pattis* in Jaunpur.

Address: Jaunpur, U. P.

AHMAD HUSAIN KHAN, *Khan Bahadur, of Pariawan; Honorary Magistrate*; was born on May 30th, 1865, and succeeded to the hereditary title in 1885. He is one of the most capable and respected landholders in Partabgarh District

and a most loyal supporter of the Government. He was appointed Honorary Magistrate and Honorary Munsiff for life in 1887. The family is said to have been founded by Haji Abdur Rauf, who migrated from Mecca to Ghazni and accompanied Shahab-ud-Din Ghorî to India. Tradition relates that he received the grant of Pariawan, and, though the family pedigree shows only thirteen generations, the property is known to have been held by the ancestors of Sheikh Ahmad Husain Khan for several centuries. The original revenue-free grant was resumed by Saadat Ali Khan, but Sheikh Fateh, Ali Khan continued in possession on payment of revenue. Sheikh Gulam Hazrat, and his son, Dost Mohammad, made considerable additions to the estate. The latter rendered valuable services to the British during the Mutiny and after the restoration of order. His property was plundered by the rebel Kanhpurias of Nain, with the result that all the family records were destroyed. He obtained the hereditary title of Khan Bahadur in 1877, and died in 1885 while on a pilgrimage to Mecca. His son, Ahmad Husain Khan, the present holder of the title, succeeded. The estate comprises nine villages in Partabgarh and nine in Rae Bareli, bringing in a revenue of Rs. 9,406.

Address: Pariawan, Tahsil Kunda, Partabgarh.

MOHAMMAD JAN, *Chaudhri, of Kakral*; born, 1869, succeeded to the hereditary title on January 23rd, 1902. The estate comprises sixty-one villages in Hardoi, twenty-seven villages in Unao, and three villages in Lucknow. The title of Chaudhri is said to date from the days of Timur—it was recognised as hereditary in 1877.

This family traces its descent to Abu Bakr, the first Caliph through a Siddiki Sheikh named Taj-ud-Din, who came from Arabia and ultimately settled in Sandila. On the outbreak of the Mutiny Chaudhri Hashmat Ali was made *Nasim* of Hardoi, and was a noted and bold rebel leader. After the recovery of Lucknow his camp was surprised by General

Walpole, and the Chaudhri soon afterwards submitted, thenceforward devoting his whole energies to the restoration of order. His house at Sandila was destroyed by the rebels, and, by way of compensation for his losses and as a reward for his services in the field and elsewhere, he was given the confiscated estates of Ruia, in Hardoi, and Asaish, in Unao. He was succeeded by his son, Khaslat Husain, who was an Honorary Magistrate and Secretary to the British Indian Association (Oudh). He received the personal title of Raja shortly before his death in 1882. His son, Chaudhri Mohammad Azim, was an Honorary Magistrate and Munsiff and died in 1902, leaving his estate to the present holder of the title. Chaudhri Azmat Ali, the brother of Hashmat Ali, died in confinement at Lucknow in 1850. His son, Chaudhri Nusrat Ali, holds the personal title of Khan Bahadur.

Address: Sandila, Hardoi.

MUSTAFA HUSAIN, *Chaudhri, of Bhilwal*; born, October 21st, 1849; succeeded to the hereditary title in 1880. The title of Chaudhri was bestowed on Sheikh Nasir by Jehangir in 1616—it was recognised as hereditary in 1877.

The Chaudhri is a Sheikh, and comes of an ancient family which is alleged to have been settled at Subeha since the days of Salar Masaud. In 1616 Sheikh Nasir was appointed Chaudhri by Jehangir, and his descendants became the owners of the entire *pargana*. In 1792 Chaudhri Imam Bakhsh, the head of the family, began to absorb all the separate properties into his own estate, and the process was continued by Chaudhri Lutf-ul-lah. The latter was succeeded by his son-in-law, Sarfaraz Ahmad, who held Subeha at the annexation. He took part in the rebellion, but made his submission early in 1858 and rendered good service in opening communication with other leaders and detaching them from the rebel cause. His younger brother, Murtaza Husain, was captured by the insurgents and for some time kept a prisoner at Baundi. As a reward, Chaudhri Sarfaraz Ahmad received the Bhilwal

estate, and his brother that of Sikandarpur, in Rae Bareilly. The death of Sarfaraz Ahmad, without male issue, gave rise to protracted litigation. Eventually his widow, Bech-un-Nissa, took Bhilwal, Sharifabad, and half of Khanpur, while Murtaza Husain received the rest of Khanpur and Sikandarpur. Chaudhri Murtaza Husain died in 1880, leaving two sons—Chaudhri Mustafa Husain and Fida Husain—who have partitioned the property.

Address: Subeha, Bara Banki.

HIMANCHAL SINGH, *Rao Bahadur, of Barhpura*; born, 1867; succeeded to the hereditary title, 1889. The title of Rao Bahadur appears to have been held for centuries, and has been allowed a prescriptive since 1801 by the British Government.

The holder of the title belongs to a cadet branch of the Bhadauria family, the head of which is the Raja of Bhadawar in Agra. The Bhadaurias appeared to have spread into Etawah at an early date, their headquarters being at Barhpura, between the Jumna and the Chambal Rivers; but nothing is known of the history of this family, nor of the assumption of the title, save that it was bestowed by the recognised head of the clan. In former days they held a fair estate in the Etawah *pargana*, but at the time of the cession the Chief of Barhpura was expelled for his open revolt against the Government, and the greater portion of his property was settled with the village proprietors in 1804. A small amount remained to the successor, but even this was sold in spite of all efforts to preserve it to the family. The title-holder receives an allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem from the Bhadawar. Rao Himanchal Singh Bahadur is the son of Rao Umrao Singh Bahadur, who died in 1889. *Address:* Barhpura, Etawah.



RAO GIR RAJ SINGH (129)



R. S. KIDAR NATH (178)



R. S. JAI NARAIN (182)

GIR RAJ SINGH, Rao ; was born on September 20th, 1873, and educated at Meerut College ; he succeeded to the hereditary title in June, 1898. The Rao is a descendant of a family who came from Mandhwi, in the Rohtak District, about three hundred years ago, and settled in Bulandshahr and Moradabad. The first to bear the title of Rao was Magni Ram, who obtained it from Najib-ud-Daula. He died in 1786, leaving seven sons, but his brother, Ramdhan Singh, managed to obtain possession of the whole of the ancestral property. He died in 1816, his son, Fateh Singh, succeeding. He improved the estate materially, and when, in 1839, his son, Rao Bahadur Singh, entered into possession, he found an immense amount of treasure had been amassed. He also added to the estate. His sons—Gulab and Umrao—were named by him joint heirs of the property, this led to fierce quarrels, and eventually Rao Bahadur Singh was murdered in 1847. Gulab Singh then seized the whole of the property. He rendered excellent service during the Mutiny, receiving, as his reward, land assessed at Rs. 7,083. His widow succeeded him in 1859. She died the following year, her daughter, Bhup Kunwar, who had married Khushhal Singh, son of the rebel Raja Nahar Singh, coming into possession of the estate. At her death, in 1861, litigation arose—Umrao Singh, Khushhal Singh, and Partab Singh setting up claims to the property. In 1868 a settlement was obtained by arbitration, by which Partab Singh and Khushhal Singh each received a five-anna share, Umrao Singh getting a six-anna share. The latter gave his daughter in marriage to Khushhal Singh. Umrao Singh's share comprised Kuchesar. At the death of Pratap Singh litigation again arose—this time the Civil Courts decided the issues. Umrao Singh died in 1898, leaving his son, the present Rao, in possession of a five-anna share of the estate, the remainder being held jointly by his brothers. The estate of Kuchesar consists of forty-six villages and shares in fourteen others in the Bulandshahr and Meerut Districts. The title was recognised by Government in 1803. *Address: Kuchesar, Bulandshahr.*

UDIT NARAYAN SINGH, Rao ; born, 1907 ; in the same year, though an infant, he succeeded to the hereditary title. This branch of the Rampur (Etah) family has always borne the minor title of Rao, which has been recognised by the British Government since 1801.

The Rao of Khimsipur is a Rajput of the Rathor clan, and is descended from the old Rajas of Khor. The head of the family is the Raja of Rampur (in Etah) and the Khimsipur branch was founded by Udai Chand, who settled at Modha, in the Mohammadabad *pargana*, in 1583. His grandson, Rao Kishen Rao, built the fort of Khimsipur, which has since been the home of the family. His descendants held a large property, but this became gradually reduced by sub-division and from other causes, and the estate is now small, though valuable. At the cession Rao Indarjit was in possession. He died in 1826, and was succeeded by his grandson, Rao Dal Singh, who held the estate till 1841. He was followed by Rao Pirthi Singh, who died childless in 1875, having adopted Baldeo Singh, of the Balupur family. Rao Pirthi Singh remained loyal during the Mutiny, and was rewarded, in 1863, with two villages. Rao Baldeo Singh died in 1887, leaving a widow, Thakurain Baisni, who held the property till her death on January 15th, 1900. The succession was disputed, and for some time the title remained in abeyance, but a contested adoption was finally decided in favour of Partab Narayan Singh, who is the son of Kunwar Ganesh Singh and a distant relative of Baldeo Singh. He was succeeded by Partab Narayan Singh, father of the present holder of the title, who died the day before Udit Narain Singh was born.

Address: Khimsipur, Farrukhabad.

JODH SINGH, Rao ; hereditary Zemindar; born, 1838 ; descended from an old and wealthy Rajput family of the Etawah District; served Government during the Mutiny ; a *Durbari* of the U. P. *Address:* Kakhawatu, P. O. Auraiya, District Etawah.



RAO JODH SINGH (130)



RAI AMARPAL SINGH (143)



BHAGWATACHARYA RAM SHASTRI (146)



MD ABDUL JALIL (147)

CHET SINGH, Rao, born, 1851 ; succeeded to the hereditary title in 1884. The estate comprises two *pattis*, paying a revenue of Rs. 69 in Etawah. The title of Rao has long been held by the head of the family, and has been recognised by the British Government.

The family represents a branch of the Sengar clan, being an offshoot of the House of Ruru. When the district was ceded to the British Government the Zamindars of Bhikra owned a fair amount of land, but of late years much of this has been sold, so that only a few acres remained. The present holder of the title is the son of Rao Rudra Singh, who was born in 1829.

Address: Bhikra, Etawah, U. P.

SHEORAJ SINGH, Rao ; born, October 10th, 1890 ; succeeded to the hereditary title on January 2nd, 1892. The Rao is the head of an ancient family of Bais Rajputs, who for centuries have lived in the Kot *pargana* of Budaun, and are said to be connected with the great Tilokchandi families of Rae Bareli. The oldest settlement of the family was in Bhanpur, and the head of the family seems to have always held the title of Rao. Rao Baldeo Singh rendered good service during the Mutiny, and received a certificate of honour at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi in 1877. He held the position of Honorary Magistrate till his death in 1879. He was succeeded by his son, Rao Bhup Singh, father of the present Rao. The property, which at one time was of considerable extent, has been alienated, and the Rao merely retains a small estate. The title has always been recognised by Government.

Address: Bhanpur, Tahsil Bisauli, Budaun, U. P.

DAL SINGH, Rao ; born, 1842 ; succeeded to the hereditary title on May 19th, 1884. The title of Rao was bestowed on Bikram Singh by Aurangzeb in 1659, and was recognised as hereditary by the British Government.

The family belongs to the Katehriya clan of Rajputs, which in former days held the greater part of Rohilkhand. During the sixteenth century one Rao Har Singh, the younger brother of the Katehriya Raja, Kirat Singh, settled in Gola Raipur, on the Khanaut River, and laid the foundation of a large estate. His successor, Rao Bikram Singh, received a *sanad* from Aurangzeb in 1659, conferring on him, in 1545, villages in Gola. He subsequently moved to Nahil, where his descendants have since resided. Rao Gopal Singh was killed while fighting with the Pathans of Shahjahanpur, and his widow invoked the aid of the Ghauris, as has been narrated in the account of Pawayan. The result was that the Katehriyas were restored, only to lose their estates to the Ghauris. A few villages, however, remained in the possession of the Nahil House, and, at the cession of Rohilkhand, these were settled with the old proprietors. During the Mutiny Rao Jit Singh defended the town of Pawayan against the Fyzabad Maulvi, and subsequently assisted the British forces by supplying provisions. In return for this service he obtained a grant of confiscated land. He died in 1884, and was succeeded by his son, the present holder of the title.

Address: Nahil, Shahjahanpur.

DHARAMRAJ SINGH, Rao ; born on March 26th, 1874 ; succeeded to the hereditary title on October 18th, 1897. The hereditary title of Rao, held first by Sarghu Deo, has always been recognised as prescriptive.

This family of Chandel Rajputs represents a branch of the great House of Sheorajpur, which became extinct with the death of Raja Sati Prasad, who was implicated in the Mutiny and lost his title and estate. The Chandels are said to have migrated from Mahoba to Kanauj, whence came Dham Deo

who established himself at Radhan, in the Cawnpore District. He had three sons, of whom the eldest was Raja Sheoraj Deo, the founder of Sheorajpur; while the youngest was Sarghu Deo, who took the title of Rao and settled at Sapahi. The estate consisted originally of ninety villages, but forty-eight of these were detached to form the Rawatpur *taluka*, and the others became, in the course of time, split up between the various branches of the family. Rao Maharaj Singh, who was born in 1825, held the title and the remnants of the estate for a long period. He died in 1883, and was succeeded by his son, Rao Lal Singh, who was born in 1844. The latter died in 1897, leaving two sons—Rao Dharamraj Singh, the present holder of the title, and Kunwar Dan Singh. Maharaj Singh and Lal Singh managed their property carefully and made several additions.

Address: Sapahi, Cawnpore.

BISHNATH SINGH, Rao; born, September 15th, 1870; succeeded to the hereditary title on October 1st, 1888. The estate comprises about half-an-acre of land. The title is said to have been bestowed by the Raja of Nar before 1596, and has since been recognised as hereditary.

The title-holder belongs to the Chamar Gaur clan of Rajputs, which has long been settled in the Rasulabad *pargana* of Cawnpore. The head of the family was the Raja of Nar, who, at the cession of the district, retained twenty-two villages, but eventually lost his estate for complicity in the rebellion of 1857. A younger branch of the family obtained the title of Rao and the *taluka* of Salempur Mahera, which originally comprised thirteen villages. Practically the whole of this has been lost, and, at the cession of the district, hardly a village remained. Rao Raghubar Singh, the father of the present title-holder, possessed but an insignificant share, and even this had been reduced at his death in 1888. *Address:* Kasgawan, Cawnpore.

PITAM SINGH, Rao; born on January 30th, 1872; succeeded to the hereditary title on March 21st, 1890. The title of Rao was conferred on an ancestor of the present holder by the Raja of Nar, and has always been recognised by Government. The title-holder is a Chamar Gaur Rajput of the now extinct House of Nar. The family was founded by Rao Sheo Singh, son of the thirty-first Raja, who bestowed on him the title of Rao and the Parjani estate (about 1720.) Rao Pitam Singh transferred his rights to his son, Kunwar Padam Singh, but is still alive and holds an insignificant remnant of his ancestral property, which once consisted of six villages. *Address:* Malgaon, Cawnpore.

MORESWAR RAO BALWANT, Srimant Rao Jog, born, 1872; succeeded to the hereditary title, 1902. He is the son of Ram Chand Sheo Ram, of the Vishampain family of Maharashtra Brahmans. They have for generations been the family priests of the Jogs, who came from Konkan in the Deccan, their original home being Ratnagiri. The Jogs formerly bore the title of Srimant, a Maratha appellation, which connoted connection with the Ruling House of Poona, and Rao Balwant Rao was permitted to retain this style. The title of Rao was assumed by Amrit Rao, the founder of the family, and has always been recognised by the British Government.

This family of Maratha Brahmans represents the House of the Peshwas of Poona. Under the treaty of August 14th, 1803, Amrit Rao, the brother of the last Peshwa, Baji Rao, received a pension of seven lakhs annually, and a large grant of land in the Banda District. In 1816 he was given the old cantonment at Karwi. He was succeeded by his son, Binaik Rao, who retained the pension, though it ceased with his death in 1853. He left two sons by adoption—Narayan Rao and Madho Rao, but Government refused to recognise either, and the *jagir* was resumed. During the Mutiny they took a

conspicuous part in the rebellion and were eventually captured by the British forces. Narayan Rao died in confinement at Hazaribagh, while Madho Rao and his two sons were sent to Bareilly, with an annual pension of Rs. 25,000. After the Mutiny the title and a portion of the estate were given to the adopted son of Binaik Rao's daughter, Srimant Rao Balwant Rao Hari Jog, who had remained loyal. He died in 1902, and was succeeded by his adopted son, the present holder of the title. *Address:* Karwi, Banda, U. P.

PAHAR SINGH, Rao; born, 1854; succeeded to the hereditary title, 1876. The title of Rao was obtained from the Raja of Orchha, and has always been recognised as hereditary.

This family of Bundela Rajputs is descended from Rao Chand Pahar, a younger son of Raja Partab Rudra, of Orchha, who reigned from 1507 to 1530. Rao Chand Pahar became Raja of Kateha, in Jhansi, and his younger son, Rao Jit Singh, came to Sindwaha about 1556. He was succeeded by Rao Hit Singh, who had two sons—Rao Kalyan Rai, who in 1594 attacked Narhat and took it from the Gonds, and Diwan Madho Singh, who remained at Sindwaha. Both brothers received *sanads* for their estates, but these were lost about 1760 during the fighting between Raja Pirthi Singh, of Garhakota and Bichaji, the Maratha governor of Saugor. The *jagir* was, however, recovered in 1761. Seven years later the Bundelas were again at war with the governor, with the result that the *jagir* was confiscated, but they were subsequently allowed to engage for it on an annual payment of Rs. 3,200. This tenure was confirmed by Colonel Filose about 1810, and, at the cession of the tract to the British in 1819, Narhat was settled with Rao Bijai Bahadur and Diwan Nirbhai Singh jointly at an *ubari* demand of Rs. 5,000, which was subsequently raised to Rs. 6,800. About 1826 Hira Singh, the son of Nirbhai Singh, and other members of the family raised a disturbance for which a fine was inflicted on the estate. Hira

Singh succeeded his father in 1837, and violent quarrels ensued between him and Bijai Bahadur. In 1842 the family was deeply implicated in the revolt that occurred at Narhat, and the village was burnt in the following year as a punitive measure. In 1845 the estate was divided and the shares were settled with the various owners, the greater portion remaining with Bijai Bahadur, who lived till 1851. He was succeeded by his grandson, Rao Bakht Bali. Rao Bakht Bali died in 1876, and was succeeded by his son, Rao Pahar Singh, the present holder of the title. *Address*: Narhat, Jhansi.

DEBI SINGH, Rao; born, 1860, succeeded to the hereditary title, 1871. The title of Rao was conferred on Kishan Rai by his brother, the Raja of Chanderi, and has since been recognised as hereditary.

The Rajwara family of Bundela Rajputs represents a younger branch of the old Ruling House of Chanderi. Raja Bharat Sah, who succeeded in 1612, bestowed *jagirs* on his various relations, and among these his brother, Rao Kishen Rai, obtained an estate in and around Bansi, a large portion of which passed to his younger son, Bishan Rai. From the latter came various Zamindars of whom the Chief is the Rao of Rajwara, while others are represented by the owners of Muharo, Gugarwara, and elsewhere.

The Rajwara House at all times occupied a high position, and at the end of the eighteenth century Rao Umrao Singh was one of the leading figures in Chanderi. He fought against the Marathas at the battle of Panari, near Lalitpur, on behalf of the Raja, Parja Pal, who was there killed; and again in 1811 he was foremost in resisting the attack of Colonel Filose, who took the fort of Rajwara and afterwards besieged Umrao Singh in Chanderi. The Bundelas, after a defence of several weeks, were compelled to abandon the place and fly—but at the termination of the war, in 1813, Umrao Singh was permitted

to hold his share of the estate on an *ubari* tenure. The property subsequently passed to Udit Singh, and then to Arjun Singh, the father of the present holder of the title.

Address: Rajwara, Jhansi, U. P.

KHUMAN SINGH, Rao ; born, 1884; succeeded to the hereditary title, 1904. The title of Rao, originally granted by the Raja of Orchha, has always been acknowledged as hereditary.

The holder of the title is a Bundela Rajput, and belongs to the large family which occupies the ravine tract known as a *ghar* in the north-east of *tahsil* Garotha. Tradition relates that the family was founded by Madho Singh, a younger son of the celebrated Raja, Bir Singh Deo, of Orchha, who died in 1637. His successor was Rao Sawant Singh, who received as his share Kakarbai, Kachir, Dumrai, Hiranagar, and Kharla. Sawant Singh was succeeded by his son, Bishen Singh, and the latter left four sons, whose descendants all own shares in the family estate. The eldest was Rao Amar Singh, who was succeeded in November, 1828, by Rao Arjun Singh. The latter, who rendered good service by his assistance in restoring order towards the close of the Mutiny, was followed in March, 1868, by his son, Rao Udaitji Singh, who was born in 1827. After him came Rao Lachhman Singh, who held the title from 1890 to 1904, and was then succeeded by the present holder of the title.

Address: Kakarbai, Jhansi.

JAWAHIR SINGH, Rao; born, 1881; succeeded to the hereditary title in 1898. The gift of the title is ascribed to the Raja of Chanderi. It has been acknowledged by the British Government.

The Rao of Panchanpur is a Dhandhera Rajput, belonging to a family which came from Chanaoni, in Gwalior, and settled in Lalitpur. A daughter of Indarjit Singh was married to the Bundela Raja, from Chand, of Chanderi, who ruled

from 1795 to 1810. Her brother, Piran Singh, obtained from the Raja some land, which is still in the possession of his descendants, and the title of Rao. The land was subsequently made *ubari* by Sindhia in 1830. Rao Raghunath Singh, who was born in 1885, died in 1898, and was succeeded by his eldest son, the present holder of the title.

Address: Panchanpur, Jhansi.

SHEO DARSHAN SINGH, Rao; born, 1859; succeeded to the hereditary title in 1878. The title of Rao was first assumed by Alam Rao, of the Rampura family, and has been retained for many generations.

The Rao represents a younger branch of the Kachhwaha family of Lahar, from which also come the Rajas of Rampura and Khaksis. It was founded by Alam Rao, a descendant of Ram Raj, the younger son of Raja Rup Pal Singh, of Lahar, who obtained a *jagir* of sixty-two villages. The property continued to be held by the descendants of Alam Rao till the beginning of the nineteenth century, when it was greatly reduced by Sindhia. At the cession of this portion of Jalaun in 1844 the Gopalpura *jagir* consisted only twelve villages, but the Rao holds several others assessed in the ordinary manner. The present title-holder is the cousin and adopted son of Rao Lachhman Singh, who died in 1878. In 1888 he was invested with the powers of an Honorary Magistrate within the limits of his *jagir* and also with civil powers in cases of which the value does not exceed Rs. 100.

Address: Gopalpura, Jalaun.

DATT PRASAD SINGH, Rai; born, November 4th, 1890; succeeded on May 24th, 1902. The estate comprises 197 villages in Bijnor. The title of Rai is said to have been conferred on Padarath Singh by Akbar; it has always been acknowledged by the British Government.

The family belongs to the Deswala sub-division of Jats, and is said to have come from Ramaipur, near Jhind, in the

Punjab. In 1600 one Basru Singh, son of Nahru Singh, of Ramaipur, left his home and settled at Bahadurgarh, near Delhi. His son, Tegh Bahadur, gained the favour of the Prince Salim, afterwards known as Jehangir, and in 1603 obtained from him the grant of 660 villages in the *parganas* of Jalalabad, Kiratpur, and Mandawa together with the title of Rai and a *khilat*. In 1604 he founded the town of Nangal, and two years later built the fort of Sahanpur. Rai Padarath Singh died in 1631 and was succeeded by his second son, Bhim Chand, and the latter was followed by his nephew, Rai Nathai Singh. His younger brother, Sabal Singh, who founded the fort of Sabalgarh, was succeeded by his younger son, Raja Ram Mahabal, whose two sons—Tara Chand and Sabba Chand—held the estate in turn. Rai Sabba Chand, who, as the eldest member of the family, held the title in preference to his nephew, Jaswant Singh, made large additions to his property, which then comprised 1,787 villages, his possessions extending into Nagina, Bijnor, and Akbarabad. At his death Jaswant Singh held the estate, and then Ram Das, the son of Sabba Chand. Rai Ram Das was killed by the Pathans in an attack on Sahanpur, and was followed by Basu Chand, and then by the latter's son, Khem Chand. This man was murdered in an affray, and the estate passed to his brother, Rai Tapraj Singh, who held Sahanpur at the cession of Rohilkhand. He died in 1817, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Jahan Chand, who was killed by dacoits in 1828, his heir being his brother, Rai Himmat Singh, who died in 1873. His son, Rai Umrao Singh, died in 1882, and the estate was managed by the Court of Wards till 1897 on behalf of his brother, Rai Dal Chand. He died in the same year, and was followed by his son, Rai Partab Singh, who died in 1902, leaving two sons, of whom the elder, Rai Datt Prasad Singh, otherwise known as Aftab Jang, is the recognised holder of the title.

Address: Sahanpur, Bijnor, U. P.

BRIJ NARAYAN GURTU, Rai; born, 1876; succeeded to the hereditary title, 1904. The State comprises seven villages in Cawnpore, paying a revenue of Rs. 8,288. The hereditary title of Rai was bestowed on Pundit Kishen Narayan by a *sanad* of June 5th, 1858.

The title-holder is a Kashmiri Brahman of the Gurtu subdivision. His grandfather, Pundit Kishen Narayan, entered Government service, and, at the time of the Mutiny, was a Deputy Collector at Saugor. He exhibited great loyalty from the commencement of the disturbance, doing all in his power to restrain the sepoys and to quiet the inhabitants of the district. For his valuable services he was rewarded with the grant of three villages in Cawnpore and the hereditary title of Rai. He was succeeded by his son, Rai Indar Narayan, who was born in 1850 and died in 1904. Like his father, Rai Indar Narayan was employed in Government service, first as a Munsif, and subsequently as a Subordinate Judge. He had two sons, of whom the elder, Brij Narayan, succeeded to the title and estate.

Address: Patkapur, Cawnpore.

RAM SINGH, Rai; born, 1874; succeeded to the hereditary title on November 12th, 1874. The estate comprises two *pattis*, paying a revenue of Rs. 96 with 19 acres of revenue-free land. The title of Rai is said to have been bestowed on an ancestor, Gopal Rai, for military services.

The title-holder is a Rajput of the Chauhan clan, and claims connection with the famous House of Mainpuri. Gopal Rai is said to have rendered good military service to the Emperor of Delhi, and his son, Khemraj Singh, who held thirty-six villages taken from the Meos, received the *tilak* from the Mainpuri Raja. This custom was preserved in the family till the days of Rup Singh, who was too poor to afford the expenses of the ceremony, but was content to receive his investiture at the hands of his clansmen in Akbarpur. The ancestral



RAI KESRI NARAYAN (141)



R. B. KISHEN SAH (165)



R. B. MAHADEO PANDE (175)



R. S. BEHARI LAL (183)

property has been greatly reduced, and only a small fraction remains, owing chiefly to the debts incurred by Rai Parduman Singh.

Address: Seontha, Cawnpore.

RADHA MOHAN, Rai; born, 1850; succeeded to the hereditary title, 1861; the title of Rai is said to have been bestowed by Asaf-ud-Daula, Nawab Wazir of Oudh, on Iswari Prasad, grandfather of the present holder.

The holder of the title is a Kayesth by caste, whose grandfather, Iswari Prasad, held office under the Nawab Wazirs of Oudh and obtained a small estate in the Allahabad District. The estate, comprising six villages, descended to his son, and afterwards to his grandson, Rai Radha Mohan, who obtained possession when eleven years of age. He subsequently made over the estate to his two sons, Dwarka and Mata Prasad, of whom the former is heir to the title.

Address: Daraganj, Allahabad.

KESRI NARAYAN, Rai; born, 1867; succeeded to the hereditary title in 1895. The estate comprises five whole villages and fifty-two shares in Allahabad, assessed at Rs. 15,691, and one village and one *patti* in Fatehpur, assessed at Rs. 2,739. The title of Rai was first conferred on Lachhmi Narayan by the Nawab Wazir of Oudh, and has since been recognised as hereditary.

This family of Khattris first rose to distinction in the days of Shuja-ud-Daula, when Lachhmi Narayan obtained the post of Darogha of the Begum's palaces. He laid the foundations of a large estate to which his descendants have made considerable additions by purchase. Rai Baldeo Narayan, otherwise known as Chhotu Lal, was born in 1819, and rendered excellent services during the Mutiny. He was succeeded by his son, Gokul Narayan. The latter, who was born in 1842, left three sons—Rai Kesri Narayan, Mahabir Narayan, and Badri Narayan. The first succeeded his father in 1895.

Address: Allahabad.

DAYA KISHEN, Rai (hereditary); born, December 5th, 1844; son of Rai Hingan Lal, Tahsildar, of Dehra Dun, who rendered conspicuous service in the Mutiny. Rai Daya Kishen has retired from public life, and the estate is managed by his son, Madan Mukand, Honorary Magistrate, of the ancestral village of Kerakat, Jaunpur District.

Address : Kerakat, District Jaunpur.

KISHEN PRASAD SINGH, Rai; born on May 18th, 1884; succeeded to the hereditary title on February 18th, 1896. The estate comprises 113 villages in Partabgarh. The ancient title of Rai was confirmed as hereditary in 1879.

The Taluqdar is a Bisen Rajput and represents a younger branch of the Rampur Dharupur (Kalakankar) House. The family traces its descent to Khem Karan, the youngest son of Rai Ragho. This man was succeeded by Kalyan Sah, whose son, Sabal Sah, founded the Bhadri estate. The descendants of Sabal Sah have always borne the title of Rai. Daljit Singh, in the sixth generation, quarrelled with the *Nazim* (Mirza Jan) in 1748 and was killed. His son, Rai Nazim Singh, fled, but was afterwards permitted to engage for the estate. In 1810 he was seized and his property taken under direct management. His wife, Sheoraj Kumar, recovered the fort of Bhadri by force of arms and held the *taluka* till her husband's release in 1815, when he made over his estate to his son, Rai Gopal Singh. The latter died young, leaving an infant son, Rai Amarnath Singh, during whose minority the estate was managed by his uncles—Jagmohan Singh and Bishnath Singh. Amarnath Singh died in 1846, and his mother adopted Rai Jagat Bahadur Singh. He died without issue, but adopted Sarabjit Singh, the father of the present owner.

Address : Bhadri, Partabgarh.

AMARPAL SINGH, Rai Bahadur; *Taluqdar of Dalippur; Vice-Chairman of the District Board and Member of the Municipal Board, Partabgarh; Member of the Executive Committee of the British Indian Association, Oudh*; born, May 10th, 1890; succeeded to the hereditary title on September 30th, 1897. The title of Rai has been held in the family for generations, and was recognised by Government in 1883. The father of the present title-holder was an Honorary Assistant Commissioner; he assisted to save the lives of many Europeans during the Mutiny, and sheltered some eighty-three fugitives on his estate. He represents the eldest line of the Bachgoti Rajputs of Patti. He claims descent from Bariar Singh, and the family has an honourable record dating back for many generations. The estate comprises 133 villages and 86 *pattis*, paying a Government demand of Rs. 85,000.

Address: Dalippur, Partabgarh, U. P.

KISHENPAL SINGH, Rai; born, October 10th, 1892; succeeded to the hereditary title on April 12th, 1907. The estate comprises seven villages and thirty-eight *mahals* in Partabgarh, held by Thakurain Sultan Kunwar, the mother of the late Rai Jagatpal Singh, who also acquired in his own right the *taluka* of Dasrathpur, nineteen villages, paying as revenue Rs. 11,105. The old title of Rai was conferred, as a personal distinction, on Jagmohan Singh in 1877, and was recognised as hereditary in 1883.

The family is a younger branch of the Bachgotis of Patti, the eldest line of descent being that of Rai Amarpal Singh of Dalippur. Harbans Rai of Jalapur Bilkhar had two sons—Dingar Singh, from whom come the Taluqdars of Dalippur, Dariapur and Isanpur, and Nahar Singh, of Patti. Fifth in descent from Nahar Singh came Hirde Singh, who had seven sons, the third was Piran Singh of Dasrathpur. Some generations after came Rai Zorawar Singh, who was succeeded by his son, Rai Zabar Singh. Both were men of mark and

largely increased their estate. Zabar Singh was succeeded by his son, Pirthipal Singh, who held the property for a very long period. In 1820 he fought with the *Nazim* (Mir Ghulam Husain) and was besieged in his fort of Daudpur; being compelled to fly, his property was attached for three years, and then given to his son, Jagmohan Singh. Rai Pirthipal Singh recovered it in 1825, and held it till 1847, when he was again besieged in Daudpur and again fled into British territory. His place was taken by his son, Drigbijai Singh, who was at enmity with his father, but the latter recovered the estate after two months. Pirthipal Singh obtained the *sanad* for Raipur Bichaur and died in 1866. His property was divided between his sons, Rai Jagmohan Singh, the elder, obtaining eleven-twentieths, together with his brother, Drigbijai Singh; while the youngest, Bisheswar Bakhsh, received the remaining nine-twentieths. The latter's share, comprising the Raipur estate of thirty-five villages and three *mahals*, was held by his widow, Thakurain Balraj Kunwar, till her death in 1906, and is now owned by the second widow, Bilas Kunwar. Har Shankar Parshad, son of Drigbijai Singh, holds the small Birahimpur property of eleven *mahals*, obtained by a decree of court in 1876. Rai Jagmohan Singh's share was entered in the name of his wife, Thakurain Sultan Kunwar, who is still alive. Her property is known as Bichaur. She had a son, Rai Jagatpal Singh, who established his claim to the Dasrathpur estate of nineteen villages. Rai Jagatpal Singh also sued, but unsuccessfully for the Raipur estate. He died in 1907, and was succeeded by his son, the present holder of the title.

Address: Raniganj, Partabgarh.

RAJESWAR BALI, Rai; born, August 10th, 1888; succeeded to the hereditary title in 1900. The estate comprises thirty-three villages and twenty-one *pattis* in Bara Banki. The title of Rai is said to have been conferred by Akbar—it was recognised as hereditary in 1877.

The Taluqdar is a Kayasth by caste, and comes of an ancient family, which is said to have been settled in Oudh since

the days of Ala-ud-Din Khilji, the first of the race, being Rai Pirthi Rao, who held the office of *Kanungo* in Daryabad. His descendants in many instances rendered distinguished services. Rai Sobha Rai became *Chakladar* of Ramnagar, and was constantly at war with the refractory Raikwars. His descendant, Rai Updhot Singh, held the same office and lost his life in a fight with the Zamindars of Naugaon. His grandson, Rai Sital Parshad, rose to the office of *Nazim* and defeated the Raikwars at Sanehi, receiving a grant of land as reward. He was succeeded by Rai Abhiram Bali, who obtained the *sana'l* for the *taluka*, and was an Honorary Magistrate. He died in 1880, and was followed by his son, Rai Maharaj Bali, father of Rai Narayan Bali, who died in 1900. One of the six sons of Abhiram Bali is Rai Mahadeo Bali, who is an Honorary Magistrate, and manages the estate on behalf of his great-nephew, Rai Rajeswar Bali, the present holder of the title. *Address*: Daryabad, Bara Banki.

ADITYA RAM BHATTACHARYA, Mahamahopadhyaya; *Fellow of the Allahabad University; Professor of Sanskrit, Muir Central College, Allahabad*; belongs to the Paschotya division of Vedic Brahmans of Bengal. His grandfather, Pandit Rajwalochana Nyayakhashana Bhattacharya, was Professor of Vedanta in the Benares Sanskrit College, and received a grant of a village in Rewah from the Maharaja. Pundit Aditya Ram, after serving with credit in various posts in the Educational Department, was appointed to his present post. His title was conferred on June 22nd, 1897, in recognition of his Sanskrit scholarship and his services under Government. *Address*: Allahabad.

SUBRAMANIYA SHASTRI, Mahamahopadhyaya; was born in 1841; he is a Dravidian Brahman, whose ancestors lived in Trichinopoly; educated privately; was for some time employed as teacher by the Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhunga; title conferred, in recognition of his services to education, January 1st, 1898. *Address*: Benares City.

GANGA NATH JHA, Mahamahopadhyaya, M. A., D. Litt., F. A. U., F. T. S., Professor, Muir Central College, Allahabad ; born, 1872; educated at the Darbhunga Rai School, Queen's College, Benares. Dr. Ganga Nath Jha comes from a noble Shrotriya family. He is, through his mother, closely connected with the Maharaja of Darbhunga. He has been Professor of Sanskrit in the Muir Central College, Allahabad, since 1902. In 1905 he became a Fellow of the Allahabad University, and is also a member of the Syndicate. *Publications*: "Bhava Bhodhini," Translation of Chhandogyopanishad with Shanker Bhashya, Translation of Vyasas Yogasutra with Vachaspati Tika, "Indian Rhetoric," "Eastern Philosophy and Western Science," and a large number of other similar works. Joint Editor of the quarterly journal, *Indian Thought*. *Address*: Muir Central College, Allahabad.

SHEO KUMAR SHASTRI, Mahamahopadhyaya; was born in 1847; he is descended from a family of Sarjupari Brahmans of Gorakhpur, who emigrated to Benares in the time of Chet Singh. His father, Ram Sewak Misra, was a well-known scholar. Sheo Kumar Shastri was educated at the Sanskrit College, Benares, and is a profound scholar. He was for a time a Pundit in the Benares College, then joined the Darbhunga Pathshala. Title conferred, May 20th, 1896. *Publications*: "Life of Swami Bhaskaranand" and other works. *Address*: Gobindpura, Benares City.

BHAGAVATACHARYA RAM, SHASTRI, Mahamahopadhyaya, Sahityacharya, Dharmasastracharya, Vedantacharya, Sankhyayogacharya *alias* Bhagavatacharya Swami; Professor, Government Sanskrit College, Benares; born, 1864; educated, Government Sanskrit College, Benares. Title conferred, January 1st, 1908. *Address*: Surjakund, Benares.

HARI SHARMA MUNI, Mahamahopadhyaya; was granted the title on June 24th, 1910, in recognition of his learning and public services. *Address*: Garhwal.

RAM KISHEN SHASTRI, Mahamahopadhyaya ; second Professor, Sanskrit College, Benares ; entered the Educational Department in 1875 and was promoted to his present grade in 1910. His title was conferred on June 25th, 1909, in recognition of his Sanskrit learning and his services to education. *Address:* Benares.

AMJAD ALI, M. A., Shams-ul-Ulma ; Fellow of the Allahabad University ; born, 1853 ; belongs to a Patna family, members of which held the post of *Kazi* and possessed *jagirs* in the time of the Moghul Emperors. The Maulvi was for many years a Professor at the Muir Central College, Allahabad ; his title was conferred, in recognition of his attainments in Persian and Arabic, on January 1st, 1897. *Address:* Allahabad.

ABUL KHAIR, Shams-ul-Ulma, Khan Bahahur ; Honorary Magistrate ; title of Khan Bahadur was conferred on June 26th, 1908, and that of Shams-ul-Ulma on January 1st, 1910, in recognition of his learning and public services. *Address:* Ghazipur.

SHIBLI NOMANI, Shams-ul-Ulma ; Fellow of the Allahabad University ; Retired Professor of the Muir Central College, Allahabad ; born, 1857 ; belongs to an Azamgarh family of some antiquity ; his father was a Vakil of the High Court and an Honorary Magistrate. Title conferred on January 1st, 1894, in recognition of his scholarship and services to education. *Address:* Azamgarh.

MOHAMMAD ABDUL JALIL USMANI, Shams-ul-Ulma ; Professor, Queen's College, Benares ; Fellow of the Allahabad University ; born, 1861 ; educated at Queen's College, Benares ; entered the educational service in 1882, and was in 1888 appointed Professor of Arabic and Persian in the Benares College, which post he still holds. He is descended from Miran Mohammad Zahir-ud-Din Aftab, who came from Persia in the reign of Shams-ud-Din Altmash, and obtained possession

of the town of Neotini, sixteen miles to the south of Lucknow a share in which estate is still held by the Professor. In 1896 the Director of Public Instructions nominated Maulvi Abdul Jalil for the Deputy Magistracy ; in the following year his literary qualifications and special merits were recognised by Government, and he was granted the title of Shams-ul-Ulma and was given a *khilat*. He has rendered great assistance to his community during times of plague and famine ; in 1893 he organised relief works and kept some three hundred people from starvation by finding them work for many months. *Publications*: A series of Urdu and Persian readers. *Recreation*: Riding.

Address: Benares Cantonment

MOHAMMAD AZIZ MIRZA, B. A., K.-I.-H. ; Trustee and Member of the Syndicate of the M.A.-O. College, Aligarh ; Honorary Secretary, All-India Muslim League ; Member of the Numismatic Society of India ; was born on May 1st, 1865. He belongs to a Turkoman family, and is of the Chagtai clan, of which the House of Timur was an offshoot. His father served in the Indian Police in the early forties of last century. Mohammad Aziz Mirza was educated at the Aligarh College, and graduated in 1887. He, later on, joined the staff of Sir Asman Jah, Prime Minister of Hyderabad, Deccan. He rose to be Home Secretary of that State, and was also a Judge of the High Court there. In the disaster of 1908, when the city of Hyderabad was overwhelmed by inundation, the Maulvi was of great service to the suffering and homeless, acting as Honorary Secretary of the Relief Fund. In recognition of the excellent work done by him on that occasion he received the gold Kaiser-i-Hind medal on June 25th, 1909. In the same year he retired on full pension from the Nizam's service, and has since identified himself with the interests of his co-religionists throughout the country. In 1910 he was unanimously elected to the honorary office he now holds with so much credit. *Address*: Lucknow.

SITLA BAKHSH SINGH, Rai Bahadur, K.-I.-H. ; Honorary Magistrate; was granted the title of Rai Bahadur on January 1st, 1895, and the Kaiser-i-Hind medal (second class) on May 23rd, 1900, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Jaunpur.

AZIZ HASAN, K.-I.-H.; Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner, Etawah; was granted the Kaiser-i-Hind medal (second class), in recognition of his public services, on January 1st, 1903. *Address:* Etawah.

MOHAMMAD ZAHUR-UL-HUSAIN, K.-I.-H.; was granted the Kaiser-i-Hind medal (second class) on January 1st, 1903, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Allahabad.

SHRIMATI MAHA DEVI, K.-I.-H.; Honorary Lady Superintendent, Kanya Patshala, Dehra Dun; holder of Kaiser-i-Hind medal (second class); is the second daughter of Rai Sohan Lal, late translator to the Government of the Lower Provinces, a distinguished Oriental scholar and educationist; born, 1872; educated privately; is highly proficient in English and Sanskrit; married, in 1886, Babu Joti Swarup Saheb, a Pleader in Dehra Dun and now a big landed proprietor. Opened the Kanya Pathshala for girls in Dehra Dun, on September 15th, 1902, which was described by the inspecting officer as an unique and interesting experiment such as would serve to show the way to Government schools. Also started, in 1907, the Shri Unnati Sabha to spread the education and raise the social status of ladies. Shrimati Maha Devi holds Vedic views on religious points, to which she has given expression in her song, "Barah-masa." In March, 1906, she was awarded the silver Kaiser-i-Hind medal for her services towards promoting education among women.

Address: 23, Lytton Road, Dehra Dun.

HAYATI MALIK, K.-I.-H; received the Kaiser-i-Hind medal (second class) on January 1st, 1909, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Rampur, Gonda.

RAJ BAHADUR, K.-I.-H., Tahsildar; was confirmed in his appointment, January 1st, 1904, and promoted to 3rd Grade on July 21st, 1906; received the Kaiser-i-Hind medal (second class) on June 28th, 1907, in recognition of his public services.

Address: Khaga, Fatehpur.

RANJIT SINGH, DAISRAJ, L. M. S., K.-I.-H.; Medical Practitioner, Municipal Commissioner and Honorary Magistrate, Allahabad; was born on August 2nd, 1874; educated at Allahabad and Lahore Universities; passed the L. M. S. examination in 1900, and has since enjoyed a large practice in Allahabad; was granted a Certificate of Merit in 1902, and received the Kaiser-i-Hind medal (second class) on June 26th, 1908; has been a Municipal Commissioner for six years, and is now Vice-Chairman of that body; did good work at the recent Allahabad Exhibition, for which he was thanked by the Lieutenant-Governor; is interested in St. John's Ambulance Association, and is a Member of the Malaria Divisional Committee. Is an active supporter of the Indian Congress. The family own many villages in Fatehpur *tahsil*. *Publication:* "The Plague: Its History, Prevention and Treatment." *Recreations:* Riding, shooting, and tennis.

Address: Stanley Road, Allahabad.

THAKURAIN SRI RAM KUNWAR, K.-I.-H.; received the Kaiser-i-Hind medal (second class) on January 1st, 1909, in recognition of her public services. *Address:* Fyzabad, Oudh.

MAHARAJ SINGH, Rai Bahadur; Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade; born, 1860; appointed Deputy Collector, 1886; rose to his present rank on August 23rd, 1911. Title conferred, in recognition of his public services, on January 2nd, 1911. *Address:* Hardoi.



R. B. SRI RAM (151)



R. B. RANJIT SINGH (153)



N. C. CHAKRAVARTI R. B. (155)



R. B. JWALA PARSHAD (156)

SRI RAM, Rai Bahadur, Temporary Engineer, P. W. D.; born, October 23rd, 1852; educated in the Thomason College, Roorkee; retired as Executive Engineer in 1907, but retained as Temporary Engineer in charge of the Bulandshahr Irrigation Division. The title was conferred in January, 1892. *Publications*: Manual of "Earthwork Tables" and "Discharge Tables" (English).

Address: Ganges Canal, Bulandshahr.

MANOHAR LAL BHARGAVA, Rai Bahadur; Honorary Second-Lieutenant and Paymaster, 2nd Northern Regiment, United Provinces Horse; Honorary Magistrate; Proprietor of Thapal Grant Estate, Saharanpur; was born in 1870, and educated at the Church Mission High School, Meerut. He comes from a Bhargava Brahman family long settled in the Rewari District. During the Moghul rule one of the family was required to maintain a score of Sowars for the service of the Delhi Emperor. The first of the family who organised this troop was Jalab Das, whose descendants formed several branches of the family. The branch to which the Rai Bahadur belongs originated with Pahop Singh, who was Lord Lake's *Shroff* during the Bharatpur war. He raised two cavalry regiments for the British during the war. Later on, when Pahop Singh had established banking agencies in many towns of Northern India, he saved the Government treasury at Neemuch from Sindhia's troops, and his extensive property in Neemuch was destroyed by Sindhia as a reprisal. During the Mutiny Bihari Lal was head of the family. The banking firm belonging to the family suffered much loss at the hands of the mutineers. Bihari Lal distinguished himself greatly in the various events which took place in 1857 and 1858. His house was wrecked, his servants murdered, yet he performed many loyal services at the risk of his life. His son, Sheo Narain, succeeded to the remnant of the property of his father and became Transport Agent during the Afghan campaign; he was also an Honorary Magistrate. He died in 1883, his son, the present holder of the estate,

succeeding. Rai Manohar Lal Bahadur offered his services to Government in 1893 for the Frontier Expedition, and again in 1900 for the Transvaal War, but Government had to decline. In 1901 he was enrolled in the Mussoorie Volunteer Corps; in 1907 he became a trooper in the Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles, and in 1909 received his Commission as Honorary Second-Lieutenant in the United Provinces Light Horse. The title of Rai Bahadur was conferred on him in June, 1909. His efforts to improve the Thapal estate and to convert the large tracts of waste land therein into forests have met with the great success they so well merited; the forests are now a considerable asset to the family possessions, and, as a commercial venture, alone the work of the proprietor has proved more than remunerative. The new forests have been very well reported upon by the Government Forest officials. *Publications:* Three booklets to foster a spirit of loyalty, entitled "An Appeal," "Our Motherland," and "The Finale."

Address: Thapal Estate, Saharanpur.

GHAMANDI LAL, JAINI, Rai Bahadur, late Commandant, Bharatpur Imperial Service Transport Corps; *Rais*; Honorary Magistrate, Muzaffarnagar; Supply and Transport Officer to the Imperial Service Troops, Delhi Durbar, 1911; born, December 25th, 1865; educated at the M.A.O. College, Aligarh; joined the Commissariat Department in 1878, and went with the expedition to Kabul; Egyptian Campaign, 1882; Sikkim, 1889; Hazara Campaign and Black Mountain Expedition; served in Jammu, 1892-97; then in the Tirah Expedition, afterwards appointed Commandant of the Bharatpur Imperial Service Transport; in charge of the Transport for the Imperial Service Troops, Delhi, 1903; Rai Bahadur, 1904; Tibet Expedition, 1904; Agra, 1905 and 1907, on duty in camps of His Majesty the King-Emperor when out in this country as Prince of Wales and the Amir of Kabul; retired, 1909. *Club:* Recreation Club, Muzaffarnagar. *Address:* Mohulla Abupura, Muzaffarnagar.



DR. RANJIT SINGH DAIRSAJ (150)



R. B. RAMASUJ DYAL (153)



R. B. KALYAN SINGH (154)



R. B. JAGAN PARSHAD (154)

RANJIT SINGH SARIN, Rai Bahadur, L. M. S. (Punjab), Civil Surgeon, Fatehpur; born, April 15th, 1865; educated, Lahore Medical College; gained the Dr. Neil Memorial Silver Medal while at College for anatomy; also the Dufferin Gold Medal for standing first in the list when graduating; title of Rai Bahadur conferred in January, 1910. A land-owner in Meerut city and district. *Address:* Fatehpur.

RAMANUJ DAYAL, The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur; Member of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh; Honorary Magistrate; Member of the District Board; Municipal Commissioner; Honorary Secretary of the Nanak Chand Trust Committee, Anglo-Sanskrit School, Meerut College, and Vaish Orphanage; President of the Hindu Kaniya Patshala, all of Meerut; Trustee of the Central Hindu College, Benares; Joint Secretary of the Vaish Maha Sabha; Managing Director of the Beopar Sahaik Bank, Ltd.; Director of the Jumna Mills, Delhi, and other similar concerns; was born on September 14th, 1868. He belongs to the well-known Vaish family of Patherwala, of Meerut, and holds an estate assessed at Rs. 15,000 per annum. He entered public life in 1892, when he joined the District Board, and has ever since been identified with educational, social, and industrial movements in his district. His title was conferred on June 24th, 1910, in recognition of his long and eminent services to the public.

Address: Ramniwas, Meerut City.

RADHA RAMAN, M. A., Rai Bahadur; Deputy Collector, 3rd Grade; born, June 22nd, 1857; entered Government service in 1881; appointed Tahsildar and officiating Deputy Collector in 1891; reached present rank in 1909; his services were lent to Poonch State for two years from September 29th, 1910; title conferred on June 29th, 1906, in recognition of his public services.

Address: Poonch, U. P.

KALYAN SINGH, Rai Bahadur; Retired Superintendent of Police, Indore State; was born in October, 1839; educated privately; joined the Police Department as Sub-Inspector in 1867; did good service in capturing dacoits and recovering property, on several occasions receiving many substantial rewards from Government; in recognition of his services at the *Kumbh Mela* of 1894 he received the title of Rai Bahadur, and was presented with a revolver on January 1st, 1895. He retired from the service in 1898, and afterwards served for over two years as Superintendent of Police under the Indore *Durbar*.

Address: Dhanipur, Aligarh District.

JAGAN PARSHAD BHARGAVA, Rai Bahadur; Pleader; Municipal Commissioner; Vice-President of the Kania Pathshala; Member of the Committee of the Malik Babu Endowment Fund, Muttra; was born in 1854, and is the son of the late Pundit Salig Ram, Superintendent of the Estate of Kunwar Dildar Ali Khan, of Bhadanwara. Pundit Jagan Parshad, who is the foremost legal practitioner in his district, has served for twenty-eight years on the Municipality and was awarded a certificate for his civic services by the Viceroy in 1903. He has also received certificates from Government for his excellent work during the famines of 1896-97 and 1907-08. His services have been always at the disposal of sufferers in the times of plague, so much so that on one occasion he contracted the disease himself whilst relieving others. Pundit Jagan Parshad has restored several historic and sacred buildings in his district, and has generously supported all measures for the public good. In recognition of his many services to the public he was given the title of Rai Bahadur on June 24th, 1910.

Address: Muttra.

CHAKRAVARTI, NOBIN CHANDRA, Rai Bahadur; Retired Senior Assistant Surgeon; Member, Indian Medical Association; born, 1843; educated in the Calcutta Medical College; entered Government service in the Medical Department (1867), and served for thirty-four years; since retiring he has been practising and lecturing on medicine in Agra; the title of Rai Bahadur was conferred in 1898. *Publication*: "Principles and Practice of Medicine," in Urdu and Hindi.

Address: Agra.

KANAIYA LAL, Rai Bahadur; Retired Deputy Collector; born, March 5th, 1849; educated in the Government College, Agra; joined Government service, 1867; for thirty-eight years served successively as Head Master, Revenue Superintendent, Deputy Collector and Magistrate; received the title of Rai Bahadur in 1906.

Address: Itimadpur, Agra District.

RAM DAS, CHAUBE, Rai Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner, Muttra; Manager of the Brindaban Temple Estate; was born in 1848, and is the son of the late Chaube Tulsi Ram, a well-known merchant of Muttra. While young he was appointed to a post in the large banking business of the Muttra Seths, where his ability soon became apparent; he ultimately rose to the post of assistant manager of the business. He retired from the firm on the death of Raja Seth Lachhman Das, and devoted himself to the service of the public. He has been a Municipal Commissioner and an Honorary Magistrate for over twenty years, and has on two occasions received certificates in recognition of his public services. He has also done much to relieve distress during times of famine in his district. He received his title in 1907.

Address: Muttra, U. P.

JWALA PARSHAD, Rai Bahadur; Government Pleader, Farrukhabad; Vice-Chairman, Fatehgarh-cum-Farrukhabad Municipality; was born on July 12th, 1848; is the grandson of Munshi Girdhari Lal, Tahsildar of Kanauj, who, at the risk of his life, saved the Government Treasury in his charge in 1857. His father, Munshi Dharm Narain, was Government Pleader and a *Rais* of Farrukhabad. Pundit Jwala Parshad appeared successfully for his Pleadership examination in 1874; in 1880 he was appointed Government Pleader for the Farrukhabad District, which office he still holds. He was elected Honorary Secretary of the Municipality in 1883, and resigned that office after twenty-two years' gratuitous labours. His son was then appointed as paid Secretary. Pundit Jwala Parshad was appointed Vice-Chairman of the Fatehgarh-cum-Farrukhabad Municipality in 1905, and still retains that office. He was given the title of Rai Bahadur in 1898 in recognition of his public services.

Address: Farrukhabad.

RAM RICH PAUL, Rai Bahadur; Retired Senior Assistant Surgeon; land-owner and Member of the Farrukhabad Municipality; born, March 19th, 1845; educated at the Medical College, Lahore. He distinguished himself frequently in times of plague and famine, and was awarded the title of Rai Bahadur in January, 1900, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Farrukhabad.

GANGA SAHAI, M. A., Rai Bahadur; Deputy Collector, 1st Grade; born, 1860; educated at the Fatehgarh High School and Muir Central College, Allahabad, where he took his M. A. degree in 1883; is the son of Munshi Mohan Lal, whose services during the Mutiny were rewarded by Government; belongs to the family of Thakur Partit Rai, head of the hereditary family of *Kanungos* of Shahjahanabad. Previous to entering Government service Munshi Ganga Sahai inaugurated the Graduates' Association of the United Provinces, which body secured the

opening of many posts for the Graduates of the Province. He has served in the Revenue, Excise, Income-tax, Nazul, and Vaccination Departments, and was appointed Deputy Collector in 1890. His administrative works in Agra has been commended by Government, particularly in connection with the opening of the public park in that city. Title was conferred, in recognition of his public services, on June 27th, 1904. *Recreations:* Photography and athletics.

Address: Yakutganj, Farrukhabad.

DAMODAR DAS, Rai Bahadur ; *Rais* ; Honorary Magistrate; Vice-President, Municipal Board; Patron of the Sat Upkari Sabha; President of the Hindu Orphanage and Trustee of the College, Bareilly; was born on December 31st, 1847; is descended from the Suraj Bansi Mehre Kshatriya family of Delhi. His father migrated to Bareilly and rendered meritorious services to Government during the Mutiny, for which he obtained the grant of some villages and a certificate from Government. He is a promoter of education; he set an example to other *Raises* by sending his daughter to a public school, and, in response to his urgent appeal, the B. A. class was inaugurated in Bareilly College. His great public services have been recognised by Government by the grant of the title of Rai Bahadur, which he obtained on January 23rd, 1893. *Address:* Bareilly.

JAGAN NATH SINGH, Rai Bahadur; Deputy Collector, 4th Grade; appointed Deputy Collector, 1893; reached present grade in 1909, and was appointed to Budaun District in February, 1911. The title was conferred on June 24th, 1910, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Budaun, U. P.

HARGOBIND SINGH, Rai Bahahur ; Deputy Collector; land-owner in Fyzabad and Basti districts; born, April 6th, 1859; educated, Fyzabad High School; entered Government service, 1882. In January, 1909, the title of Rai Bahadur was conferred in recognition of his exceptional merit and zeal in the public service.

Address: Moradabad.

MATA PARSHAD, Rai Bahadur; *Rais*; Vakil ; Retired Small Cause Court Judge ; born, September 15th, 1850 ; educated at the Farrukhabad High School and Agra College ; enrolled as Vakil, 1874 ; was appointed Munsiff in 1878, and, after serving as Subordinate Judge, Assistant Sessions Judge, and District Judge was appointed Judge of the Court of Small Causes, which post he held till his retirement. The family of the Rai Bahadur has furnished many able servants to the local Government ; his grandfather, Munshi Girdhari Lal, was Tahsildar of Kanauj, and saved the Government Treasury under his charge from being looted during the Mutiny ; his father, Munshi Dharam Narain, was Government Pleader and an influential citizen of Farrukhabad ; his brothers are also employed in public services. Munshi Mata Parshad was warmly complimented by Government on the pamphlet he wrote on the subject of inoculation when that preventive measure was first introduced to combat the ravages of plague. He is also an Urdu poet. *Publications* : "Advice and Good Advice," "Kasida," and other works.

Address: Farrukhabad.

KANHAIYA LAL, Rai Bahadur; banker ; Honorary Magistrate; Vice-Chairman of the Municipality ; Member of the Dufferin Hospital Committee ; Member of the Committee of the Hindu Orphanage and of the "Sri Ramlila," Cawnpore; was born in 1871, and educated at the Cawnpore High School. He comes from a family well known in Sazadpur, in the Allahabad District. On leaving the High School the Lala entered



R. B. DAMODAR DASS (157)



R. B. HARGOVIND SINGH (158)



R. B. GOKUL PRASAD (161)



R. B. GAGAN CHANDRA ROY (163)

Government service, joining the Treasury Department. His abilities secured him promotion in this Department, and he was in time promoted to the position of Government Treasurer, which he has held ever since. He has played a conspicuous part in the social, civic, and commercial life of Cawnpore, and is the head of the banking firm of Lala Ram Ratan Ram Gopal, which he inherited from his father (Lala Sidh Gopal) and his grandfather (Lala Ram Ratan). He is a *Durbari* of the Province, and holds land paying a revenue of Rs. 14,000 a year. His uncle was a Tahsildar, who distinguished himself during the Mutiny. The title of Rai Bahadur was conferred on June 28th, 1907, in recognition of his public services. *Club*: Union Club, Cawnpore. *Address*: Civil Lines, Cawnpore.

ISHAR SAHAI, Rai Bahadur; President of the Co-operative Credit Society, Fatehpur; born, March 30th, 1870; educated at Fatehpur; is a prominent leader in the public life of Fatehpur District; was the first to inaugurate Co-operative Credit Societies in his district, and since 1900 has succeeded in establishing twenty-five such societies. These not only grant loans on easy terms to the *ryots*, but provide, out of their profits, free primary education for the children of the members. His services during plague and famine have frequently been recognized by Government, and in January, 1908, he received the title of Rai Bahadur. He owns some 50,000 acres in Fatehpur. *Address*: Fatehpur.

OHDEDAR, MAHENDRA NATH, Rai Bahadur; Retired Civil Surgeon; Fellow of the Allahabad University; born, January 9th, 1856. Dr. Ohdedar's father held an appointment in the Medical Department; the Doctor rendered meritorious services as Assistant Surgeon, and was Civil Surgeon at Bara Banki on his retirement. He has a large private practice as a consulting physician in Lucknow and the district. His title was conferred, in recognition of his public services, on January 21st, 1892. *Address*: Lucknow.

RAM CHARAN DAS, Rai Bahadur ; born, 1839; is the son of Lala Manohar Das, who was granted shares in certain villages for his loyal services during the Mutiny. Lala Ram Charan Das has rendered valuable services to the Allahabad District administration for many years, and has served for a long period as Senior Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Board. He has established an eye hospital in the city at a cost of Rs. 30,000, and has contributed most liberally to other charitable objects. For these and other public services he was awarded the title of Rai Bahadur on January 3rd, 1893.

Address: Allahabad.

RAGHO PRASAD NARAYAN SINGH, Rai Bahadur; Member of the Board of Agriculture, Sanitary Board and Co-operative Credit Society, United Provinces; Trustee of the Brindaban Temple Estates and the Bharat Dharma Mahamandal; Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Pradhan Bhumiar Sabha, Benares; Joint General Secretary, Agra Landholders' Association; Member of the Allahabad District Board and the Lady Dufferin Fund Committee; *Rais* and Honorary Magistrate of Karchhana *tahsil*, and head of the Baraon family. He is descended from Puran Ram Pande, an officer of the Moghul army who settled in the district and founded an estate in the Arail *pargana*. The immediate ancestors of the Rai Bahadur greatly distinguished themselves in the service of the public. His grandfather, Thakur Ajodhya Bakhsh Singh, besides helping the *tahsil* officers to save the treasury during the Mutiny proceeded himself at the head of 500 men and assisted the British troops, for this he was duly rewarded by Government. The father of the present *Rais*, Rai Mahabir Prasad Narayan Singh Bahadur, was granted a *sanad* for his services to agriculture and had the honour of receiving the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir James LaTouche, at his residence at Baraon. Like his father, Rai Bahadur Ragho Prasad Narayan Singh is a Provincial *Durbari*, and has several times been publicly thanked



R. B. KANHAYA LAL (158)



R. B. RAGHO PRASAD, N. S. (150)



R. P. DHARMANAND JOSHI (165)



R. B. RAM GOPAL BOSE (162)

by Government for his eminent services. He owns the Baraon Sugar Factory, which he established to assist the cultivators and point out the way to those who are attempting to make the sugar industry a commercial success in the Province. He has constructed numerous wells and other works of public utility. The list of his benefactions since 1907 shows a total of over Rs. 77,000. His title was conferred, in recognition of his public services, on January 1st, 1909. *Address*: Karchhana, Baraon Estate, Allahabad.

GOKUL PRASAD, M. A., LL. B., Rai Bahadur ; Vakil, N.-W. P. High Court ; Honorary Magistrate, Allahabad ; Fellow of the Allahabad University ; President, Kayastha Pathshala ; born, February 18th, 1867 ; educated in the Government High School and Muir Central College, Allahabad ; has been practising at the Allahabad Courts since 1898 ; served on committees dealing with the question of Secondary Education in 1907 and 1911 ; title of Rai Bahadur was conferred in January, 1910. *Address*: Allahabad.

PRAG DAS, M. A., Rai Bahadur ; Retired Judge of the Court of Small Causes ; born, October 31st, 1855 ; joined Government service as a Translator in the N.-W. P. High Court ; appointed Munsiff, 1883 ; Sub-Judge at Saharanpur, 1898 ; officiated as District and Sessions Judge and Small Causes Court Judge on several occasions, and was appointed Judge of the Allahabad Small Causes Court in 1908, which office he held till his retirement in 1910. His title was conferred on June 24th, 1910, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Allahabad.

CHATTERJI, RAM AKSHAY ; Rai Bahadur ; title conferred, in recognition of his public services, on January 1st, 1896. *Address*: Benares.

RAJENDRA NATH, Rai Bahahur; Assistant Surgeon, 1st Grade; born, August 24th, 1863; joined Government service as Assistant Surgeon, 3rd Grade, in 1887; has held civil medical charge of Mainpuri, Jhansi, Kheri, and Hamirpur, and charge of the Mirzapur and Gorakhpur Jails and Chunar Reformatory; was promoted to present grade in 1905. His title was conferred, in recognition of his public services, on January 1st, 1898. *Address*: Jhansi.

MAHARAJ NARAYAN SHEOPURI, Rai Bahadur; Retired Deputy Collector; born, June 7th, 1852. His ancestors came from Kashmir at the latter end of the eighteenth century and settled at Delhi. One of them was paymaster of a regiment in service of the Moghul Emperor. Several members of the family have held important posts under the British Government. The title of Rai Bahadur was conferred, in recognition of his public services, on June 22nd, 1897. *Address*: Benares.

BOSE, RAM GOPAL, Rai Bahadur; born, March 6th, 1843; educated at Hooghly College; entered Government service in 1866 as clerk in the office of the Cantonment Magistrate, Fyzabad; became head clerk in the Ajmere Treasury Office in 1870; transferred to Gwalior Residency as head clerk in 1878, afterwards promoted to head accountant at Indore Residency, where he remained till his retirement in 1892. His services were acknowledged by Government in 1885; and in June, 1897, he was rewarded with the title of Rai Bahadur. His family is a very old established one in Chandernagore, and many of its members have entered the public services. *Address*: 128, Ganesh Mohulla, Benares City.

DATTA, SHASHI BHUSHAN, Rai Bahadur; title conferred, in recognition of his public services, on January 1st, 1901. *Address*: Benares



R. B. GAYANENDRO NATH



R. B. SADANAND PANDE

CHAKRAVARTI, GYANENDRO NATH, Rai Bahadur, M.A. (Cal). LL.B. (Allahabad); Inspector of Schools; Fellow and Member of the Syndicate, Allahabad University; Member, Board of Trustees and Managing Committee, Central Hindu College, Benares; born, July 11th, 1863, at Benares; educated at Jai Narayan's College, Benares; Muir Central College, Allahabad; entered Government service as Lecturer in Mathematics, Muir Central College, Allahabad, 1890; appointed Inspector of Schools, Lucknow 1902; Rai Bahadur, January, 1904, Inspector of Schools, Allahabad Division, 1910. *Address:* Allahabad.

SALIG RAM, Rai Bahadur; Retired Superintendent in the Postal Department; is descended from a family which came to Ghazipur from the Punjab a century ago; title was conferred on him, in recognition of his services in connection with the rent and revenue money order system, on January 2nd, 1888. *Address:* Ghazipur.

ROY, GAGAN CHANDRA, Rai Bahadur; born, October 13th, 1849; belongs to a respectable Bengali family, one of whose members received the title of Raja-i-Rajgan from the East India Company for services rendered in the Revenue Department. Many other members of the family have held responsible posts under Government. The title of Rai Bahadur was conferred on Gagan Chandra Roy, in recognition of his services in the Opium Department, on January 3rd, 1893. He owns landed property in Bengal and in Ghazipur district. *Address:* Civil Lines, Cawnpore.

SADANAND PANDE, The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur; Member of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh; Municipal Commissioner and Honorary Magistrate of Ghazipur; belongs to a Surjupari Brahman family, and is the only son of the late

Pundit Shanker Dayal Pande, a retired Revenue Officer, who did loyal service during the Mutiny; it was due to his indomitable zeal, which he displayed by remaining at his post, that Kunwar Singh, one of the most notorious rebels, was compelled to abandon his contemplated attack on the sub-division then under the Pundit's jurisdiction. Pundit Sadanand Pande entered the Town Council at an early age; he was soon after appointed Honorary Magistrate for the usual term, and later on for life. During the plague of 1904 he undertook charge of the arrangements for patients in hospitals, and it was entirely due to his self-sacrificing zeal that they received all that was needful for their comfort and recovery. During the famine of 1907 Pundit Sadanand Pande rendered valuable assistance to the distressed in the district of Ghazipur; he organised earthwork excavations to improve the tanks and canals of his villages, and thus employed many famine-stricken people. The title of Rai Bahadur was conferred on June 25th, 1909, and the Pundit was elected Member of Council in the same year. He is ever ready in urging his tenants to improve their holdings, and is always prepared to assist them to obtain modern implements of husbandry; he also takes personal interest in social reform, and is a sympathetic advocate of the Hindu University Scheme. *Recreation:* Gardening. *Address:* Ghazipur.

ISHWARI PRASAD, Rai Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate and Munsiff, Gorakhpur; born, 1871; educated in Canning College, Lucknow; has built a boarding-house for the Gorakhpur Jubilee High School, and given liberally towards other educational schemes; title conferred in January, 1910. *Club:* Union Club, Gorakhpur. *Address:* Mohalla Muftipur, Gorakhpur,

SRIPAT SAHAI, L.M.S. (Lahore), Rai Bahadur; Retired Civil Surgeon; a large land-owner in the Basti District; born, 1857; educated, Fyzabad High School; Canning College, Lucknow; and Lahore Medical College.



R. B. SRIPAT SAHAI (164)



R. B. BALDEO SINGH (172)



R.B. BEPIN BEHARI CHAKARVARTI (173)



R. S. RAM SINGH (176)

The Rai Bahadur belongs to a noble family in the Basti District. He was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the Bengal Service, in 1884. He was on famine duty (1896-97) and was selected to give evidence before the Famine Commission. He was given the title of Rai Bahadur in 1897. *Publications:* "Bakai Tandurusti" (Urdu), "Siraj-ul-Hind" (Urdu), "Sehat Insan" (Urdu). *Address:* Barahwan, District Basti.

KISHEN SAH, Rai Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate; born, March 18th, 1856; is the son of the late Lala Moti Ram Sah, a well-known banker, who received a handsome reward from Government in recognition of his services during the Mutiny. Title was conferred for his services on the Municipal Board and as Honorary Magistrate of Naini Tal on January 2nd, 1888. He owns lands paying a revenue of Rs. 14,000. *Address:* Naini Tal.

KISHEN SINGH, MILANWAL, Rai Bahadur; Member of the Royal Geographical Society of England and the Geographical Society of France; born at Almora on August 13th, 1850; belongs to the Rajburah family, who, during the ascendancy of the Chands and Gurkhas, held the lease of the *parganas* of Johar and Dhanpur. In 1812 his father, Deo Singh, procured the release of two British subjects from Tibet. Kishen Singh was deputed four times on exploration duty in Nepal, Tibet, and Mongolia, and in recognition of his services, title was conferred upon him on December 12th, 1884. He also received a village in the Sitapur District; he has also received rewards from the two European Geographical Societies, of which he is a member. *Address:* Almora.

DHARMANAND JOSHI, Rai Bahadur; born in March, 1853; belongs to a Kanya Kubja Brahman family, whose ancestors came from Kanauj in the time of the Kings of Kumaon, and settled in Almora; the family then became known as the Joshis of Chinakhan. His father was a Deputy Collector at the time

of the Mutiny, and was rewarded for his meritorious services during the outbreak of the Mutiny. Dharmanand Joshi became Deputy Collector in 1890, and retired in 1910. He received his title on January 1st, 1910, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Almora.

JAWAHIR SINGH, Rai Bahadur; Retired Inspector of Police; born, January 5th, 1846, at Garhwal; rendered good service in the Azamgarh District during the anti-cow-killing agitation of 1893; titled conferred on May 26th, 1894, in recognition of his public services. He owns three villages in Garhwal. *Address*: Garhwal.

KULA NAND, Rai Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate and Member of the District Board, Garhwal; Retired Sub-Engineer, P. W. D. ; born, March 18th, 1849; educated at the Pauri Mission School, and at the Roorkee Engineering College, whence he graduated as Sub-Overseer in 1874. He was appointed to the Public Works Department, and was in charge of works at Pauri, Ranikhet, Almora, and Kumaon. He was appointed District Engineer in 1882 and posted to Garhwal, where he remained till he retired. He has given to his native place an Anglo-Sanskrit Pathshala, and has established an Anglo-Vernacular School at Bareth. He also helped to establish the High School at Srinagar. During the famines of 1897 and 1907-08 he rendered good services and received the thanks of Government. His title was conferred, in recognition of his public services, on January 1st, 1897. *Address*: Bareth, Garhwal.

RAM DAT, Raturi, Rai Bahadur; Conservator of Forests, Tehri State; Retired Extra-Assistant Conservator of Forests, United Provinces; born, November 2nd, 1854; educated at the Bareilly College. He was in 1874 appointed to the Jaunsar Forest Division. During his career he has introduced many useful inventions, such as the telescopic method of floating timber, a wire tramway, a "dry slide," and a truck tramway. In 1903 he was given a Certificate of Merit in the name of the King-Emperor, and in 1905 the title of Rai Bahadur was conferred on him in recognition of his public services. He retired from the Provincial service in 1907, and then joined the Tehri State Forest Department, in which he still serves with great credit. *Address*: Tehri, Garhwal.

HAR PRASAD DAR, Rai Bahadur; Retired Examiner of Accounts, Assam-Bengal Railway; born at Delhi on January 10th, 1857; educated at St. John's College, Agra. He is a member of a respectable Kashmiri family; his father, Pundit Debi Prasad Dar, was wounded during the Mutiny while he was collecting Government revenue. His brother is an official under the Alwar State *Durbar*. Pundit Har Prasad Dar entered Government service in 1877 in the Railway Department, and was promoted to the superior grade of the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department in 1894. He held temporary charge of the office of Examiner of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand (State) Railway, in 1906. He was appointed Government Examiner of Accounts, Assam-Bengal Railway, in 1907, and retired in 1909. His title was conferred, in recognition of his long and faithful services, on January 1st, 1907.

Address: Lucknow.

DUTT, CHANDRA KANTA, Rai Bahadur; Retired Deputy Postmaster-General, United Provinces; was for some years a prominent member of the Indian Christian community in Lucknow District. He received his title on June 25th, 1909, in recognition of his long and faithful services to Government. He retired in 1911. *Address:*

MAHENDRA SINGH, Rai Bahadur; Taluqdar; Honorary Magistrate and Member of the District Board, Unao; Member of the Agricultural Board, United Provinces; Manager of the Bangarmau District Bank; was born on September 19th, 1874, and educated at the Colvin Taluqdars' School, Lucknow; is a descendant of Sipah Salar, who was an officer in the army of Akbar, and was rewarded by that Emperor with a sword of honour and the title of Chaudhri of Bangarmau. He is a *Durbari* of the United Provinces, and owns nineteen villages and four *pattis* in the Unao District. His title was conferred on June 26th, 1908, in recognition of his public services.

Address: Mahmudabad Gopal Kheri, Unao.

SHANKAR SAHAI, Rai Bahadur; Chairman, Khairabad Municipal Board; Zemindar; born on August 9th, 1847; educated privately; received certificates for services during the famines of 1897-96 and 1907-08; title conferred in June, 1910. *Address:* Khairabad, Sitapur District.

RAM DIN, Rai Bahadur; born in 1838; title conferred, in recognition of the services rendered by his father, Tula Ram, during the Mutiny, who received a portion of confiscated estate in the *taluka* of Mithauli, on February 21st, 1873. *Address:* Kheri.



R. B. KULA NAND (106)



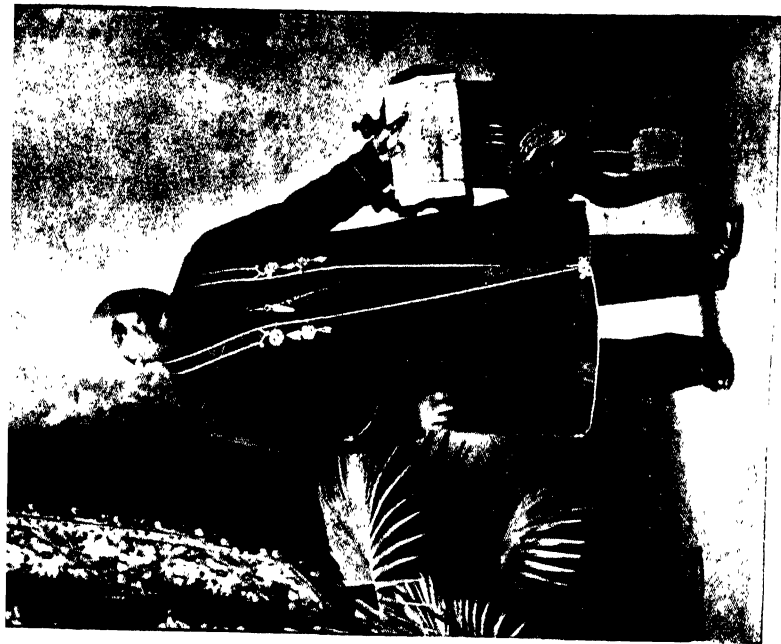
R. B. RAM DAT RATUR (107)



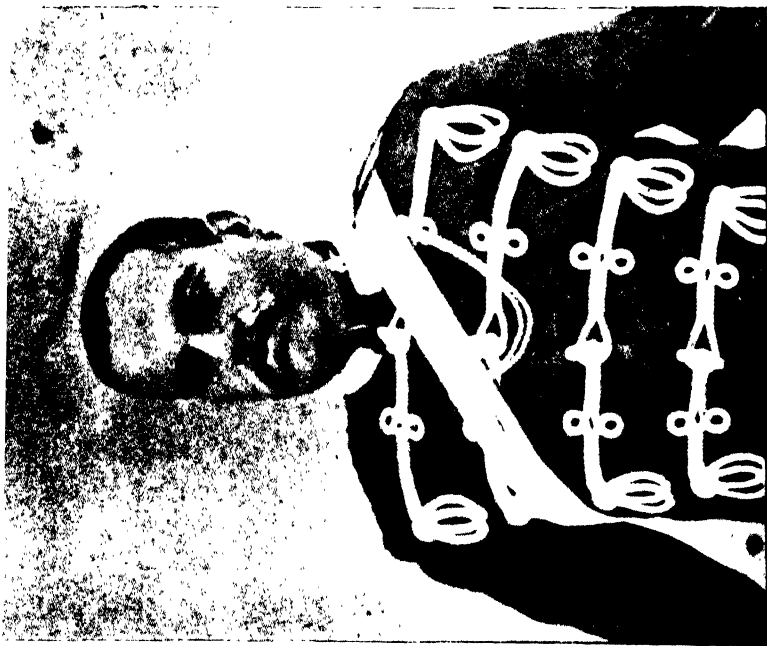
R. B. SHANKAR SAHAI (108)



R. B. DEO DATT PANDE (170)



R. B. PRAG NARAIN BHARGAVA (169)



R. B. MANOHAR LAL BHARGAVA (151)

PRAG NARAIN BHARGAVA, RAI BAHADUR; *Honorary Magistrate; Member of the British Indian Association of Oudh; Member of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce; Director of the Upper India Paper Mills Company, the Bhargava Commercial Bank, and the Bharat National Bank, Delhi; Proprietor of the Newul Kishore Press, the Lucknow Ironworks, the Newul Kishore Ice Factory, and the "Oudh Akhbar;"* was born at Allahabad in 1872, and educated at the Jubilee High School, Lucknow, Agra College, and Canning College, Lucknow. He afterwards served an apprenticeship to his father, the late Munshi Newul Kishore, C.I.E., the founder of many large commercial concerns in Lucknow and elsewhere in the Province. Munshi Newul Kishore's name is one of the most eminent in the history of the Vernacular publishing enterprise in this country. In his life-time he published more than four thousand books, including such important works as Todd's "Rajasthan," the "Life of Lord Lawrence," the History of Egypt, Wallace's "Russia"—of which he published not only the Urdu version, but also editions in Persian, Hindi, Bengali, and Gurmukhi. He also published the Urdu translation of AVECINA'S great work on medicine; and an important work on surgery, "Ilaj-i-Barmahal," an Urdu translation of a work by Dr. Osborne, known as "First Aid to the Injured," for which he obtained the gracious permission of the late Queen Victoria. "Fisana Azad," the first, and the greatest, Novel in Urdu, was produced under his patronage. Munshi Newul Kishore founded the Urdu daily newspaper, the *Oudh Akhbar*, in 1858—this journal is one of the most loyal organs, and has always striven to give the correct views on burning questions which have agitated the public mind from time to time.

Munshi Prag Narain is a large landed proprietor, having inherited a *semindari* in the Aligarh District, which has been in possession of the family since 1792. He is also owner of considerable *semindari* property in the districts of Gonda, Bara Banki, Unao, Cawnpore, and Hamirpur. The Newul

Kishore Press, with branches at Cawnpore and Lahore, is one of the largest printing concerns in India, and publishes annually a large number of works in English and many vernaculars, besides undertaking much work for Government, railways, Native States, and private firms. The Lucknow Ironworks is also a large and flourishing enterprise. The Newul Kishore Ice Factory is another of the Munshi's businesses—in his various works he employs over a thousand men. The Rai Bahadur carries on an extensive banking business to facilitate his large operations, which extend throughout Upper India. He is an ardent agriculturist, and carries out important experiments in the cultivation of field and garden produce. He received the title of Rai Bahadur, in recognition of his public services, on June 25th, 1909. He is well known for his benevolent disposition, and has subscribed generously to all objects of public utility, and is always ready to help in the cause of charity. His latest benefaction is Rs. 30,000 to the Hindu University Fund. He has recently erected a *Thakurdwara* called Maiji Saraswati Ghât, on the banks of the Goomti, in memory of his mother. The temple will have a Sanskrit Pathshala attached to it, where free education will be imparted and lodging provided to deserving students. *Address* : Lucknow.

DEO DATT PANDE, Subedar, Rai Bahadur; was educated at the Agra Medical College. After passing his examination Deo Datt remained at Machhi Bhawan Fort for three years as Hospital Assistant; he was then appointed to the Military Hospital, Fyzabad. From 1883 he was sent on duty successively in Assam, Cachar, and Calcutta, coming to Benares with the 17th Regiment. He saw active service in the Egyptian Campaign, for which he obtained two medals. Subsequently he was posted to Khatmandu, capital of Nepal where he remained for fourteen years. On May 20th, 1896, he was made a Rai Bahadur, and in 1900 received a Commission as Subedar. He retired on pension in 1904. *Address*: Delhi Darwaza, Agra.

GOKUL CHAND, Rai Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate; title conferred on June 22nd, 1894, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Fyzabad.

MAL SINGH, SARDAR, Rai Bahadur; holder of King's Police Medal; Inspector of Police; received the title of Rai Bahadur on June 25th, 1909, and the King's Police Medal on November 19th of the same year, in recognition of his long and faithful service. He is now City Kotwal at Lucknow. *Address:* Lucknow.

RAM SARAN DAS, M. A., M. R. A. S., Rai Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate; Vice-Chairman, District Board, Honorary Secretary, Museum Committee, and Manager of the Oudh Commercial Bank, Fyzabad; Fellow of the Allahabad University; Member of the Lady Dufferin Fund Committee; Trustee of the Allahabad Kayastha Pathshala; Member of the Advisory Committee for Indian Students proceeding to England; Member of the Provincial Rural Education Committee; Member of the Lucknow Museum Committee; was born on December 13th, 1858; educated at Canning College, Lucknow, whence he took his B. A. degree in 1877, standing first among all candidates from the United Provinces and the Punjab, and in 1879 he passed the M. A. examination. He was for eleven years a Member of the Faculty of Law of the Allahabad University, and now serves on the Board of Sanskrit studies. Rai Ram Saran Das Bahadur comes from a Srivastava Khare Kayasth family, whose ancestors came to Fyzabad in the reign of Akbar and founded the village of Gopalpur. His father, Munshi Lalta Prasad, performed meritorious services during the Mutiny. Besides the ancestral *zemindari* the Rai Bahadur holds a revenue-free grant known as Ramsarandaspur, in the Bara Banki District. He has twice received a certificate of honour; in 1897 his services on the Municipality were so recognised, and in 1909 he was given a certificate for his good work during the

famine of 1907-08. His title was conferred in 1900. His son, Rudra Datta Sinha, M. A., LL. B., is a well-known *Vakil* practising at the Oudh Bar. *Address*: Fyzabad.

CHHUTTAN LAL, Rai Bahadur; Executive Engineer, Public Works Department ; educated at the Thomason College, Roorkee ; entered Government service in 1904 and was appointed Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, in 1905. Title conferred on January 1st, 1909, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Gorakhpur.

BHAGEL SINGH, SARDAR, Rai Bahadur; Taluqdar of Bhangha; Honorary Magistrate and Munsiff in the Bahraich District ; owns six villages and one *patti* in Bahraich. Title conferred on June 25th, 1909, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bhangha, Bahraich.

LAL BAHADUR SINGH, Rai Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate ; is a large land-owner at Bahrapur, Bahraich District ; was appointed Honorary Magistrate and Munsiff for life on April 3rd, 1908. His title was conferred, in recognition of his public services, on January 1st, 1910. *Address*: Sabsa, Bahraich.

BALDEO SINGH, L. M. S., Rai Bahadur; Honorary Assistant Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy ; Civil Surgeon, Ballia ; born, October 16th, 1859 ; educated at the Fyzabad High School and Lahore Medical College; joined the Medical service on May 1st, 1884 ; served at Agra, Ghazipur, Benares, Bijnor, Cawnpore, Saharanpur, Meerut, Mirzapur, Unao, Banda, Jaunpur, and Bareilly as Assistant Surgeon, and was promoted to the rank of Civil Surgeon in August, 1909. The Rai Bahadur belongs to a Rajput family whose ancestors were in the service of the Emperor Akbar, who granted them territory near Amethi. His uncles were Subedars, and

rendered loyal services during the Mutiny. His father was in the service of Maharaja Sir Man Singh, and another uncle was Tahsildar of Wajid Ali Shah, of Lucknow. Title conferred on June 25th, 1909. He owns a *zemindari* in the Sultanpur District. *Recreation*: Shooting. *Club*: Ballia Club. *Address*: Ballia, Bareilly.

MUNNA LAL, Rai Bahadur ; Civil Surgeon ; Member of the Royal Society of Arts, the Royal Asiatic Societies of London and Bengal, and the Natural History Society of Bombay ; born, March 23rd, 1853 ; educated at the Lahore Medical College ; entered Government service as Assistant Surgeon in 1874. He was stationed in the Madras Presidency during the great famine of 1877, and received a certificate for his services on that occasion. He was afterwards transferred to the United Provinces, and since 1881 has served in Rae Bareli, Fyzabad, and Lucknow as Assistant Surgeon ; subsequently he was Civil Surgeon in Muzaffarnagar, Unao, Banda, Ballia, Etawah, and Bara Banki, where he is now posted. The title of Rai Bahadur was conferred, in recognition of his public services, on June 28th, 1908. *Address*: Bara Banki, Oudh.

CHAKRAVARTI, BEPIN BEHARI, B.A., Rai Bahadur ; Executive Engineer, Imperial Public Works Department ; born, August 31st, 1867 ; educated at the Dacca Collegiate School and Thomason College, Roorkee, from which institution he passed out as Assistant Engineer in 1890, having secured the Council of India Prize of Rs. 1,000 as the most distinguished student of his year, the prize of Rs. 250 as the best Indian student of the year, the Thomason Gold Medal for the best Engineering Project, the Cautley Gold Medal for Mathematics, and five other prizes for Civil Engineering and Surveying. He was appointed to the United Provinces, and has worked in Aligarh, Rae Bareli, Banda, Benares, Fyzabad, and Allahabad, where he is now in charge of the new Univer-

sity Buildings. In 1896-97, while he was at Bareilly, he was called upon to carry out plague operations, and was so conspicuously successful in this that he was rewarded, in 1898, with the title of Rai Bahadur. He was an invited guest at the Delhi Durbar in 1903 and received the Durbar Silver Medal. His invention of a special roofing tile, known as the "Chakravarti Tile," received a silver medal at the recent United Provinces Exhibition. *Address:* Allahabad.

KESHO NAND, Rai Bahadur; Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests; born, September 27th, 1856; joined Government service in 1886; appointed Sub-Assistant Conservator in 1891 and deputed to the Dehra Dun Forest School in the same year; afterwards held charge of the Kheri Forest Division for a time; was deputed to the Tehri State from December, 1896, to November, 1904, and to the Kashipur Court of Wards Estate in 1905; his services were placed at the disposal of the Kashmir Durbar in April, 1906. He received his title on January 1st, 1909, in recognition of his excellent services. *Address:* Dehra Dun.

HAR SARUP, Rai Bahadur; Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests; born, February 21st, 1863; appointed to the Forest Department in 1883; obtained the Forest Ranger's Certificate at the Dehra Dun Forest School with honours; appointed Extra-Assistant Conservator in 1891; his services were lent to the Gwalior *Durbar* for five years on July 17th, 1908. His title was conferred on January 1st, 1910, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Gwalior.

RAM PRASAD BAGCHI, B. A., M. D., Rai Bahadur; Lecturer on the Practice of Medicine, Agra Medical School, and Physician in Charge, Thomason Hospital, Agra; born in March, 1860; joined Government service as Supernumerary Assistant Surgeon, Bengal, in 1883, in which year he was

appointed Resident Surgeon, Campbell Hospital, Calcutta. He has since served in Bareilly, Bahraich and Bara Banki, and went to Agra as Lecturer in Medicine in 1889. He has been in the senior grade of Assistant Surgeons from August, 1903. His title was conferred, in recognition of his excellent services, on January 1st, 1910. *Address:* Agra.

RAI GENDE, Rai Bahadur; Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department; entered Government service in 1892, and was appointed to the Betwa Canal Division in 1906. His title was conferred, in recognition of his excellent services, on January 1st, 1910. *Address:* Jhansi.

MATA PARSHAD, Rai Bahadur; Retired Subordinate Judge; title conferred on January 1st, 1910, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Farrukhabad.

MAHADEO PANDE, Rai Bahadur; Retired Subedar Major; was born in 1856; educated at Queen's College, Benares; enlisted in the (IX) Bengal Infantry in 1875 as first-class schoolmaster; volunteered for active service and appointed 1st Grade Jamadar, Burma Military Police, and posted to Kyaukse Battalion, 1886; took part in many operations against dacoits; appointed Subedar, 1887, and Subedar-Major, 1898; received a sword of honour in 1905, and the title of Rai Bahadur on January 1st, 1906. He is descended from a well-known Brahman family of Ghazipur, and owns some 436 acres in that district. *Address:* Suhawal, Tarighat, Ghazipur District.

LAKHAN SINGH, Rao Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate and Member of the District Board, Budhauri; born, 1856; claims descent from Raja Anang Pal of Delhi; the title was continued till three generations ago, when it lapsed. His father, Thakur Raghunath Singh, rendered conspicuous service during the Mutiny, for which he was rewarded with landed property.

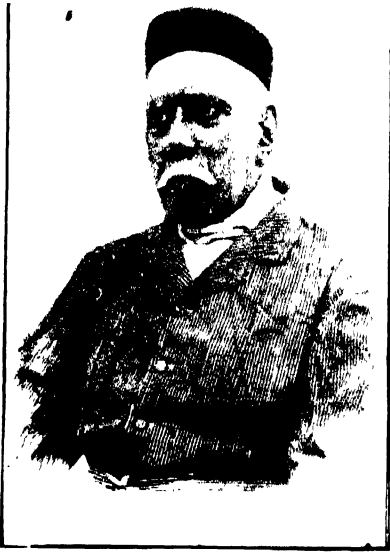
The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred upon **Thakur Lakkan Singh**, in recognition of his public services, on January 1st, 1898. He owns shares in sixty-two villages in his district. *Address:* Budhaulti, Bareilly.

KESHO KISHEN GORE, Rao Bahadur; the title was conferred, in recognition of his public services, on January 1st, 1909. *Address:* Allahabad.

BINDA PRASAD, Rai; Honorary Magistrate and Munsiff; born, August 8th, 1837; is one of the descendants of Rai Kashi Das, *Kanungo* of Sikandarpur (now called Sikandara), who was a *jagirdar* under the Mohammadan rule. Binda Prasad rendered good services during the Mutiny. His title was conferred on June 3rd, 1893, "for long, honest, and meritorious service in the Police Department." *Address:* Allahabad.

BAIJ NATH SAHAI, Rai Saheb; District Engineer, Aligarh; belongs to the well known Khuddawala family of Muzaffarnagar; born, 1865; educated in the M. A.-O. College, Aligarh, and Thomason College, Roorkee; entered Government service in the P. W. D. in 1888; rendered valuable services during the famine of 1897-98 at the relief works, in Mirzapur, for which he was rewarded with the title of Rai Saheb. He has also twice conducted famine relief works in the Banda District, U. P. *Club:* Lyall Library Club, Aligarh. *Address:* Aligarh.

RAM SINGH, Rai Saheb; Sub-Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India; born, July 1st, 1871; educated at Dehra Dun. Rai Ram Singh is the son of a Mutiny veteran. He joined the Survey of India in 1892; with the Malakand Field Force for survey work, 1897; joined Captain H. H. P. Deasy's expedition into Central Asia, 1899; with Dr. Stein on exploration expedition into Central Asia, 1900; with Captain Raw-



R. S. MATHRA DAS (177)



R. S. BADRI DAS (177)



R. S. GGEARDHAN SINGH (179)



R. S. DINA NATH 180

ling's exploration party in Western Tibet, 1903; with the Tibet Mission under Major Ryder, 1904; with Dr. Stein in Northern Tibet and Western China, 1905; returning late in 1907. Rai Ram Singh received his title in 1904, and in 1908 was awarded the Cuthbert Peak grant by the Royal Geographical Society, London, for Geographical Research. *Address:* Dehra Dun.

MALHRA DAS, Rai Saheb; Public Works Department (Retired); born, 1842; educated in the Thomason College, Roorkee. Had long worked as Civil Engineer in Public Works Department. He is greatly interested in female education, and has opened many girls' schools. He is in favour of the re-marriage of widows, and is Vice-President of a society for the furtherance of that object. He is a sound student and a voluminous pamphleteer on scientific and other subjects. He owns landed property in Saharanpur and Ferozepur. *Address:* Nakur Tahsil, Saharanpur.

PANNA LAL, Rai Saheb; Honorary Magistrate; appointed Honorary Magistrate, 1910; titled conferred, in recognition of his public services, on January 1st, 1910. *Address:* Nakur, Saharanpur.

BAIJ NATH SAHAI, Rai Saheb; District Surveyor, Aligarh; born, November 12th, 1865; entered the Public Works Department of the United Provinces in 1888, and is now in the 3rd Grade of Sub-Engineers; his title was conferred on January 1st, 1898, in recognition of his services during the famine of 1896-97 whilst he was District Surveyor of Mirzapur. *Address:* Aligarh.

BADRI DAS, Rai Saheb; Honorary Assistant Engineer; born, 1850; educated at Bareilly and the Thomason College, Roorkee; descended from a Dikhit family of Gaur Brahmans of Bijnor; title conferred in June, 1910. Owns landed property in Bijnor and Meerut. *Address:* Civil Lines, Meerut.

RAGHUNANDAN LAL, Rai Saheb; Retired State Engineer of Kapurthala; born in August, 1843; his ancestors were Diwans of the Moghul Emperors. The Rai Saheb was educated at the Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee, and served with credit for forty years in the Public Works Department, in recognition of which he received the title of Rai Saheb on December 31st, 1898. He retired from Government service in 1902, and was in the same year appointed to Kapurthala as State Engineer. He built the new Kapurthala Palace, at a cost of thirty lakhs, which is greatly admired by architects. He has received a silver medal and a robe of honour from the Raja. He is a *Durbari* of the United Provinces. *Address:* Sekandrabad, Bulandshahr District.

KEHRI SINGH, Rai Saheb; Honorary Magistrate; received his title, in recognition of his public services, on January 1st, 1909. *Address:* Muttra.

KIDAR NATH, Rai Saheb; grandson of the late Rai Bahadur Murli Manohar, Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner, Lucknow; born, 1860; educated at the Canning College School, Lucknow; entered Government service as Commissariat Agent at Lucknow in 1882 and worked till 1892; in 1895 he accompanied the Chitral Expedition and the Nowshera Field Force; in 1897 again accompanied the Kohat Field Force, and, on completion of duty, in 1898 was posted to the Punjab Command Commissariat Department; title of Rai Saheb was conferred on him, as a personal distinction, for meritorious services in the Chitral war in 1900; is a Provincial *Durbari* and Government Treasurer of the Lucknow Treasury, and is proprietor of the firm of Rai Murli Manohar, Rai Kedar Nath, bankers, contractors, etc. *Address:* Lalbagh, Lucknow.

SHEO SAHAI PATHAK, Rai Saheb; Honorary Magistrate; title was conferred, in recognition of his public services, on June 29th, 1906. *Address*: Etawah.

GOBARDHAN SINGH, Rai Saheb; *Durbari* of the U. P.; Honorary Magistrate and Vice-Chairman, Municipal Board, Budaun; Chairman, Budaun Gurukul; born, 1851; educated in Budaun; son of Munshi Wazir Singh and nephew of Munshi Bulaki Singh, *Thanedars*, who rendered distinguished services during the Mutiny and were duly rewarded with gifts of land. In 1858 Gobardhan Singh was appointed Sub-Inspector of Police, which post he held until his uncle died in 1883, when he resigned, in order to look after the family properties. In 1909 Government conferred on him the title of Rai Saheb. *Club*: Allen Club, Budaun. *Address*: Budaun Khas, U. P.

HAR DAYAL SINGH, Rai Saheb; *Rais*; Honorary Magistrate; born, 1861; educated at Usawan privately; his father was of great assistance to the local authorities during the Mutiny, receiving a grant of some villages and money as rewards; Har Din Dayal rendered help to many distressed persons during the famine of 1907, and has often been of assistance to Government in arresting dacoits; his title was conferred on June 24th, 1910. He also received a certificate of honour for services rendered during the time of famine. *Address*: Usawan, Budaun, U. P.

GAJENDRA SINGH, CHAUDHRI, Rai Saheb; Honorary Magistrate; is the son of Chaudhri Udzir Singh. The title of Chaudhri is said to have been conferred on the head of the family by Saadat Ali Khan. The title of Rai Saheb was conferred on Chaudhri Gajendra Singh, in recognition of his public services, on November 9th, 1909. He holds landed property in Moradabad and Budaun. *Address*: Narauli, Moradabad.

RAM RATAN, Rai Saheb; Honorary Magistrate and Government Treasurer, Thakurdwara; title conferred on January 1st, 1906, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Thakurdwara, Moradabad.

DARSHAN SINGH, Rai Saheb; title conferred, in recognition of his public services, on June 26th, 1903. *Address*: Pilibhit.

MURARI LAL, Rai Saheb; title conferred, in recognition of his public services, on June 26th, 1902. *Address*: Cawnpur.

KRISHNA RAO, Rai Saheb, *Rais*; Retired Deputy Collector; Honorary Magistrate, Jhansi; born, 1839; son of the last *Kiledar* of Jhansi; joined the Public Works Department, 1854; in 1857, preserved all paper of his office, returning them safely after the Mutiny; then appointed Sheristedar in the Jhansi Settlement Office; Tahsildar, 1872; Deputy Collector, 1882; retired, 1894; volunteered his services on famine relief and was rewarded with the title of Rai Saheb in 1901. *Address*: Jhansi.

DINA NATH, Rai Saheb; Supply and Transport Corps, Jhansi; born, February 11th, 1863; father being *Pattidar* of Unwan, Unao District; entered Government service, 1886; served in Burma War, 1886-88; Black Mountain, 1891; Sikkim, 1893-95; South Africa (Ladysmith), 1899-1900; received his title in January, 1909. *Address*: Supply and Transport Corps, Jhansi.

SEN, BROJO NATH, Rai Saheb; Retired Civil Surgeon; Public Examiner in the Lushai Language; born, 1849; educated, Hooghly College and Calcutta Medical College; has held various medical posts since 1873; a well-known linguist and scholar, being acquainted with seven European languages and three Indian vernaculars. An authority on the Lushai language. Retired in 1902 to Benares. *Publications*: "Lushai Grammar," "Dehatmic Tattoa," "Capillary Bruit," and other minor works. *Address*: Lachmikunda, Benares City.



R. S. KRISHNA RAO (180)



R. S. MANORATH BHAT (181)



K. B. MD. AHMAD HASAN (189)



K. B. INZAM-UD-DIN (190)



R. S. RAGHUBAR DAYAL (181)



R. S. HARI SARAN RATURI (182)



R. S. GURU PRASANNA RAHA (184)



K. B. TAJ-UD-DIN HUSAIN (186)

SRINIVAS PANDE, Rai Sahib; Honorary Magistrate; title conferred, in recognition of his public services, on January 1st, 1906. *Address* : Ahraura, Mirzapur.

RAGHUBAR DAYAL, Rai Saheb; Mir Munshi, British Residency, Nepal; owns land and house property in Jaunpur; born, 1865; appointed to Nepal, 1891; title conferred in June, 1909. *Address* : Mohulla Mianpur, Jaunpur City.

NATIYA MUND, Rai Saheb; accountant, Mukhtesar Laboratory; title conferred, in recognition of his public services, on January 1st, 1906. *Address* : Almora.

NARAYAN DATCHIMWAL, Rai Saheb; title conferred, in recognition of his public services, on June 25th, 1909. *Address* : Dikuli, Naini Tal.

HARI KISHEN PANT, Rai Saheb; Executive Engineer, Allahabad Division; belongs to a family of Parasar PANTS, who held the principal posts in the time of the Chand Mankoti Rajas in Kumaon. He entered the Provincial Public Works Department in 1879, and reached the grade of Assistant Engineer in 1900. His title was conferred on January 1st, 1898, in recognition of his management of the Famine Relief Works in 1896-97. *Address* : Allahabad.

GOBARIYA, Rai Saheb; title conferred, in recognition of his public services, on January 1st, 1906. *Address* : Garbiyang, Almora.

MANORATH BHAT, Rai Saheb; Postmaster, Almora; born, October 3rd, 1854; joined Government service in the Postal Department in 1875; is grandson of a Major in the Gurkha army, and son of a revenue accountant at Almora. He was for a time a Deputy Collector, but reverted to the Postal Department. His services were recognised, unofficially, by the late Sir Auckland Colvin and the Hon'ble Mr. Stuart Wilson. The title of Rai Saheb was conferred, in recognition of his excellent services, on June 28th, 1907. *Address* : Almora.

HARI SARAN RATRNI, *Rai Saheb*; *Member of the Tehri State Council*; *Superintendent of Public Works, Tehri State*; *Jagirdar in the Tehri State*; born, September 16th, 1860; educated in the Tehri School and Training School, Dehra Dun. On completion of his training Hari Saran Ratrni was private tutor to the present Ruler of Tehri. He was manager of the Badri Nath temple in 1893; Deputy Conservator of State Forests (1894); Deputy Collector and Magistrate, Rawain (1896); Superintendent of State Public Works (1903); and held other various important posts in the State. His efforts to improve the Tehri State Sappers have been commended by the military authorities. He owns a village in Dehra Dun, Garhwal District. He received his title in 1910. *Address*: Tehri State.

DIN DAYAL, *Rai Saheb*; Honorary Magistrate; born, 1843; he belongs to an old family of the Kayastha (Saksena Dusrey) community in Lucknow. His grandfather was Private Secretary to Nawab Saadat Ali Khan, and Superintendent of Diwan-i-Khas in the reign of the first King of Oudh. Rai Din Dayal is a Persian and Arabic scholar. He was a Municipal Commissioner of Lucknow and Vice-Chairman of the District Board for over sixteen years, and has been an Honorary Magistrate since 1892. His services were recognised in 1901, when he was granted the title of *Rai Saheb*. *Address*: Naubasta, Lucknow.

JAI NARAIN, *Rai Saheb*; Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway; born, May 5th, 1862; educated at Canning College, Lucknow; joined the Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway in 1878 as a subordinate official and was promoted to the Superior Revenue Establishment (P. W. D.) State Railways, in May, 1903. Title conferred, in recognition of his public services, on June 26th, 1909. *Address*: Lucknow.

BEHARI LAL, Rai Saheb; general contractor; Member of the Municipal Board, Lucknow; President, Kurmi Pathshala; born, 1860; educated privately. Founded the Kurmi Pathshala and subscribed Rs. 10,000 towards its building fund. The title of Rai Saheb was conferred on him, in recognition of his public services, on June 1st, 1910. *Address*: Lucknow.

KAMTA PARSHAD, KUNWAR, Rai Saheb; Deputy Collector, 4th Grade, Fyzabad; was born in 1855, and is the son of Raja Dhanpat Rai, and brother of Raja Durga Parshad; educated privately; joined Government service on November 24th, 1877, and held non-gazetted appointments till 1892, when he became Tahsildar, and officiated as Deputy Collector in 1899; he obtained the substantive rank of Deputy Collector, 7th Grade; has served since in Meerut, Jaunpur, Ballia, and Fyzabad. He has been placed on special duty for the compilation of a history of the settlement of Fyzabad. Title conferred on January 1st, 1909, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Sandila, Hardoi District.

SHAMBHU NATH, Rai Saheb; Honorary Magistrate; title conferred, in recognition of his public services, on January 1st, 1909. *Address*: Bahraich.

KISHEN LAL MISRA, Rai Saheb; Honorary Magistrate; title conferred, in recognition of his public services, on January 1st, 1904. *Address*: Partabgarh.

JIWA RAM, Rai Saheb; Vakil; born, September 27th, 1853, and educated at the Bara Banki Zilla School. His ancestors were land-owners in Bharatpur and Muttra, and one of them distinguished himself as captain in the Bharatpur army; and was killed at the siege of Bharatpur fort. Owing to family dissensions the Rai Saheb's father migrated to Bara Banki in 1860. Thakur Jiwa Ram has served for twenty-three years on the Nawabganj Municipal Board, being its Vice-Chairman

for seven years; he was superintendent of the poor house for some years, and has rendered great service during the times of famine in his district. In recognition of his many public services the title of Rai Saheb was conferred him on January 1st, 1909. *Address:* Bara Banki, Oudh.

NATHU MAL, Rai Saheb; District Surveyor, Gonda; appointed to the Public Works Department in 1874; appointed District Surveyor, 1911; title conferred, in recognition of his public services on January 1st, 1909. *Address:* Gonda.

GURU PRASANNA RAHA, Rai Saheb; Assistant Surgeon; born, 1872; educated at the Calcutta Medical College; appointed Assistant Surgeon, 1900; was Assistant Health Officer at Agra during the Durbar in honour of the Amir of Afghanistan, and superintended the sanitary arrangements made on the occasion of the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales (now King-Emperor and Queen-Empress) to Agra in 1905, when he received the Coronation Medal at the Royal hands. He was on duty at the United Provinces Exhibition in 1910-11, receiving the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor. The title of Rai Saheb was conferred on January 1st, 1908, in recognition of his public services. He is now in Civil medical charge of Bulandshahr. *Address:* Bulandshahr.

HAR PRASAD, Rai Saheb; jailor, 1st Class; born, October 20th, 1858; educated at Bareilly; is descended from a family who migrated about five hundred years ago from Sirhind to Delhi to seek their fortunes at the Court. The family has furnished many loyal servants to Government; and some members of it were rewarded for their services during the Mutiny. Har Prasad entered the Jail Department in 1879 and was appointed jailor of Bareilly District Jail in 1910. In that year he received a certificate of honour, and in January following the title of Rai Saheb in recognition of his long and faithful service. *Address:* Bareilly.



R. S. HAR PRASHAD (184)



K. B. QAZI MIHRBAN ALI (187)



K. B. SHAIKH WAHID-UD-DIN (187)



K. B. ABDUR RASHID KHAN (188)



K. B. SYED M.D. HADI (185)



CHAUDHRI MAHENDRA SINGH R. B. (168)

KALI CHARAN NIGAM, Rai Saheb; Honorary Magistrate, Unao and Harha; title conferred, in recognition of his public services, in January, 1911. *Address:* Unao.

SYED MOHAMMAD HADI, M. R. A. S., Khan Bahadur; Life-Member of the Royal Agricultural Society, London; Deputy Commissioner; was born on September 4th, 1864, at Hasanpur, and educated at the Sultanpur English School, Allahabad University, and the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, where he took the highest honours, including the Holland Gold Medal. He travelled in America during 1888 and 1889 to carry out an enquiry initiated by a body of Oudh Taluqdars as to the possibilities of Indian students and artizans receiving technical education there. He was subsequently deputed by the Secretary of State to undergo a course of training in Paris under Professor Pasteur. On his return to India in 1890 he was admitted to the Statutory Indian Civil Service, but was transferred the following year to the Agricultural Department of the United Provinces as Assistant Director, having passed the departmental examinations successfully he received much notice for his good work in the Azamgarh Municipality. The rules published by the Government of India in 1892 necessitated his transfer to the Provincial service, but gave him a preferential claim to schedule appointments over all other members of that service. In recognition of this Mr. Hadi was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Partabgarh on January 4th, 1911.

Mr. Hadi belongs to a family of Baraha Syeds who emigrated to Lucknow from Muzaffarnagar when that district was overrun by the Sikhs. His grandfather was a military officer under the Oudh Dynasty, and was also Collector of Land Revenue of certain estates in the Sultanpur District, where his memory is still revered for the services he rendered to the public as a physician and a teacher of religion after his retirement. Mr. Hadi's father was a Tahsildar under Mohammadan rule at Partabgarh, and entered the legal profession after the

annexation of Oudh. He enjoyed a large practice in the Criminal Courts.

The name of Khan Bahadur Syed Mohammad Hadi has of late years been associated with the sugar-making industry—a new process of manufacture which he has introduced is gradually being adopted by thoughtful sugar-makers in Northern India in spite of the opposition of many conservative manufacturers. The energy and perseverance Mr. Hadi has displayed in exhibiting and explaining this process to all who are in a position to put it into practice proceed from a firm conviction of the importance of the question to the country. He is the first Indian who can be said to have brought Western science to bear practically upon the improvements of Indian agriculture. The title of Khan Bahadur was conferred upon him on January 1st, 1907, in recognition of his many public services. *Publications*: “Dyes and Dyeing in the United Provinces,” “The Sugar Industry of the United Provinces,” “Notes on Breeds of Cattle in the United Provinces,” etc., etc. *Address*: Partabgarh, Oudh.

TAJ-UD-DIN HUSAIN, Khan Bahadur; Retired Assistant Surgeon; born, 1849; educated at the Agra Medical College; is the son and grandson of commissioned officers under the East India Company; his father was Subedar-Major in the Bengal 3rd Native Infantry, and received special promotion for gallantry during the Mutiny, when he saved many European lives. Sheikh Taj-ud-Din has seen active service as an officer of the subordinate Medical Department in Afghanistan, whither he accompanied the expedition under General Ross; he was with Lord Roberts' column on the famous march on Kandahar; he was in the first and second Burma wars, the Black Mountain Expedition, and in Egypt. He retired from service in 1908. His title was conferred in 1896 in recognition of his meritorious services. *Address*: Meerut City.

WAHID-UD-DIN, Khan Bahadur; Trustee of the M.A.-O. College, Aligarh; Director of the Bank of Upper India, Ld.; President of the Meerut Mohammadan Association; is the son of the late Hafiz Sheikh Abdul Karim, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., and is the premier *Rais* of Meerut. His grandfather, Sheikh Madar Bakhsh, served with distinction in the first Afghan campaign; his uncle, Sheikh Elahi Bakhsh, was honoured with the title of Khan Bahadur, and received a *khilat* and some villages for his loyal services during the Mutiny; his father worthily upheld the dignity of the family, and, in addition to the titles given him, received an autograph photograph from Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria. Sheikh Wahid-ud-Din possesses landed property comprising over one hundred villages and several indigo factories in the Meerut District, as well as a sugar factory and ginning and oil mills in the Central Provinces. He has inaugurated several agricultural banks and experimental farms on his estates, and his services in the direction of agricultural improvement have been well reported on by the Director of Agriculture, United Provinces. He has taken a prominent share in establishing public institutions, and has founded a primary school, a drawing school, and an Arabic *madrassa* in Meerut in addition to subscribing a substantial sum towards the boarding house for Mohammadan students at Meerut College. He received his title on June 25th, 1909, in recognition of his public services. *Club*: Wheeler Club, Meerut. *Address*: Meerut.

QAZI MIHRBAN ALI, Khan Bahadur; Tahsildar; Member of the Municipal Board, Bareilly; born, 1854; educated privately; has held the office of Tahsildar since 1898, and has acted as Court of Wards Manager at Bijnor. The title of Qazi has been borne by members of the family since Aurangzeb's time. Title of Khan Bahadur was conferred, in recognition of his public services, on January 1st, 1910. *Club*: Bareilly Union Club. *Recreation*: Tennis. *Address*: Bareilly.

FASIH-UD-DIN, Khan Bahadur; title conferred on June 26th, 1902, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Meerut.

ABDUR RASHID KHAN, Khan Bahadur; born, April 4th, 1864; educated at Aligarh College in 1887; he joined the Mirzapur Civil Court as *Amin*. He went on a pilgrimage to Mecca in 1890, and took every opportunity while on his travels to increase his knowledge of Arabic. He served as translator and head clerk in the Mirzapur Civil Court from 1891 to 1901, when his services were asked for by the Mirzapur Municipality, an elected member of which body he had long been. As Municipal Secretary the Haji did excellent work; he received certificates of honour for his services during the epidemic of plague which visited his town, and a further certificate was awarded him in 1909. He received the title of Khan Bahadur in June, 1910, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Mirzapur.

AL-I-NABI, The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur; Member of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces; title conferred on June 25th, 1909, in recognition of his public services. He was elected to the Council on December 16th, 1909. *Address*: Agra.

ASHIQ ALI KHAN, Khan Bahadur; Third Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, Andaman Islands; title conferred on June 22nd, 1897, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Port Blair.

MOHAMMAD ABDUL HAMID KHAN, B. A., Khan Bahadur; Deputy Collector, 6th Grade, Rae Bareli; born, February 14th, 1883; educated at the M. A.-O. College, Aligarh; graduated in 1904, and was appointed Deputy Collector in the same year. His ancestors came from Afghanistan and settled in Farrukhabad. His father, Maulvi Mohammad Saiyid Khan, was a Sub-Judge, and assisted the European residents and officials

to escape from Fatehgarh during the Mutiny. The title of Khan Bahadur was conferred on Maulvi Abdul Hamid Khan in July, 1909, in recognition of his public services. He possesses landed property at Farrukhabad. *Clubs* : Old Boys' Association and Union Club, Aligarh. *Address* : Rae Bareilly.

ILTIFAT HUSAIN, Khan Bahadur; late Suba and Sanapati Kamdar, Baroda State; born, 1840; educated, Marehra and Kathiawar; served for many years in the Kathiawar Contingent; volunteered his services to Government during times of famine; received title of Khan Bahadur in May, 1889. *Address*: Marehra, Etah District.

SAIYID AMJAD HUSAIN, Khan Bahadur; Inspector of Police, 1st Grade; was appointed Inspector in 1892, and reached his present grade in 1911. Title conferred, in recognition of his excellent services, on June 25th, 1909. *Address*: Allahabad.

ASHGAR ALI KHAN, B.A., LL. B., The Hon'ble, Khan Bahadur; Member of the Lieutenant-Governor's Legislative Council, United Provinces; Honorary Magistrate; Fellow of the Allahabad University; title was conferred on June 25th, 1909, in recognition of his public services. He was elected to the Council on December 20th, 1909. *Address*: Bareilly.

MAHOMMAD AHMAD HASAN, Khan Bahadur; Chief Magistrate, Rampur State; born, September 12th, 1838; is a descendant of Qazi Razi, who was judge in the reign of Akbar. He entered Government service as clerk in the Settlement Office in 1862, and gradually rose to the post of Deputy Collector, from which he retired in 1894. He then entered the service of the Rampur State, where he still serves. His long and faithful services to Government were recognised by the grant of the title of Khan Bahadur on January 1st, 1901. He owns thirteen villages in Bijnor District. *Address*: Rampur.

AMIR HASAN KHAN, Khan Bahadur ; Honorary Magistrate; title conferred on January 1st, 1903, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Sahespur, Bijnor District.

AHMAD ALI KHAN, Lodi, Khan Bahadur ; Honorary Magistrate ; born, 1847 ; educated privately ; belongs to the Lodi Afghan family ; his great-grandfather was a pensioner, receiving Rs. 500 per mensem from Nawab Saadat Ali Khan and was appointed Sub-Inspector of Police in Oudh after the Mutiny ; his father, Mohammad Ali Khan, took up his residence in Badaun. Ahmad Ali Khan was awarded the title of Khan Bahadur in 1891 in recognition of his meritorious services. He was appointed an Honorary Magistrate in 1903. *Address*: Budaun.

INTAZAM-UD-DIN, Khan Bahadur ; Trustee of Bareilly College ; born, 1839 ; entered Government service, 1864 ; after serving in different capacities was promoted to be a Deputy Collector in 1876 ; while Deputy Collector he settled several religious and other differences ; retired from the service in 1894. He was appointed Special Magistrate in 1895 and Honorary Assistant Collector, 1st Grade, in 1910 ; title conferred in June, 1902, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Shajupur, Budaun.

MOHAMMAD FASIH-UD-DIN, B. A., Khan Bahadur ; Deputy Collector ; born, June 3rd, 1870 ; joined Government service in 1892 ; is now in the 3rd Grade of Deputy Collectors, and has been placed on special duty in connection with the acquisition of land required for the Hathras branch of the Ganges Canal. Title conferred on January 1st, 1908, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Muttra.

MOHAMMAD ZAHIR-UL-LAH KHAN, Khan Bahadur ; title conferred on January 1st, 1894, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Rampur.

MOHAMMAD FATEHYAB KHAN, Khan Bahadur ; title conferred on January 1st, 1895, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Rampur.

IBRAR AHMAD, Khan Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate; born, 1845 ; his ancestors settled in Moradabad in the time of Nawab Saadat Ali Khan, and one of them held the office of Qazi which was at that time hereditary. Maulvi Ibrar Ahmad's father declined to take up the office. The title was, on May 25th, 1895, conferred on the Maulvi in recognition of his excellent work while Secretary of the Moradabad Municipal Board. *Address*: Moradabad.

AHMAD ALI KHAN, Subedar-Major, Khan Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate ; title conferred on November 9th, 1901, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Shahjahanpur.

BAQAR ALI KHAN, I. O. M. ; Inspector of Police, 3rd Grade; was admitted a member of the Indian Order of Merit, Civil Division, third class, on September 14th, 1904; in recognition of his long and faithful services to Government. *Address*: Hardoi.

MOHAMMAD MUTE-UL-LAH KHAN, Khan Bahadur; Deputy Collector, and a considerable land-holder in Shahjahanpur ; born, December 19th, 1865 ; educated, Rampur Arabic School, Government Arabic School, Shahjahanpur, and private study. Before joining Government service was Vice-Chairman of Municipal Board and Honorary Magistrate, Shahjahanpur; appointed Deputy Collector, 1893; rendered great service during the famine of 1907-08 at Hamirpur, for which a certificate was awarded in 1910. Received the title of Khan Bahadur in 1910. *Publication* : History of Shahjahanpur District (Urdu). *Address*: Mohalla Burozni, Pucca Talab, Shahjahanpur.

MOHAMMAD AHMAD NUR KHAN, Khan Bahadur ; born, 1846 ; he is also known as Mangal Khan, and belongs to the Yusufzai clan. One of his ancestors, Mohammad Nur Khan, obtained a grant of the *taluka* of Maharajpur Sabna and settled down in Sherpur. For their services in time of the Mutiny the family received six villages in Shahjahanpur District. The title was conferred on June 22nd, 1897, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Sherpur, Pilibhit.

MOHAMMAD DARA, SHIKOH KHAN, Khan Bahadur ; born, 1853 ; is also known as Bala Khan ; born, 1846 ; like his brother, Ahmad Nur Khan, Dara Shikoh Khan, is a member of the Yusufzai clan ; the family was rewarded with the grant of six villages in Shahjahanpur District for their services during the Mutiny ; title conferred on June 22nd, 1897, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Sherpur, Pilibhit.

ABDUL HAQ, Khan Bahadur ; Honorary Magistrate ; title conferred on January 1st, 1898, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Pilibhit.

AHMAD HUSAIN, Khan Bahadur, *Rais* ; land-owner in Fatehpur District ; Member of the Fatehpur District Board ; Vice-President, Fatehpur District Muslim League ; born, 1846 ; educated, Kampti, Central Provinces ; joined Government service in the Betul District Courts, 1867 ; appointed to the Political Department, in the Bhopal State, 1897, and served as principal Small Causes Court Judge there till 1890 ; special duty in Muksudangadh State, 1880-81 ; Khan Bahadur in June, 1893. *Address*: Ajura, Fatehpur District.

INAYAT HUSAIN KHAN, Khan Bahadur ; Retired Deputy Collector and Magistrate ; born at Allahabad in May, 1834 ; entered the service of Government as a *Peshkar* in the Banda District in 1850, and rose to be a Deputy Collector. During the Mutiny he conducted himself loyally and kept his *tahsil*

in order, he also assisted several Europeans at the risk of his life. He received a certificate of honour in recognition of these services, and was granted in addition a bungalow at Banda. In 1885 his services were further rewarded with the title of Khan Bahadur. *Address* : Mohulla Dundipur, Allahabad.

FARID-UD-DIN, Khan Bahadur; Vakil; Retired Sub-Judge; was born on October 2nd 1827; is descended from the seventh Imam, Musa Qazim; he was educated at Cawnpore; passed the Vakil's examination and practised at the Bar for a time; he was appointed Sub-Judge in the North-Western Provinces, which position he held for some years; he was afterwards offered a high post in the Judicial service of the Nizam of Hyderabad, but declined the honour; he has served on the Executive Committee of the M. A.-O. College, Aligarh, to which institution he has been a large benefactor; he has also contributed considerable sums to the Muir Central College, Allahabad, and has founded an Industrial School. Saiyid Farid-ud-Din is a large land-owner and owns a fine mansion on the banks of the Ganges at Kara. His title was conferred on February 16th, 1887, in recognition of his public services. *Publication*: "Miftah-ul-lisan." *Recreation*: Horticulture. *Address*: Kara, Allahabad.

ABDULGHAFUR, Khan Bahadur; born, 1837; his ancestor, Mohammad Farid-ud-Din, owned the village of Faridpur, which took its name from him. Sheikh Abdul Ghafur was, in 1867, presented with a *mandil* and a silver *pandan* at the Agra *Durbar* in recognition of his services in the Police Department; he received a silver medal from the Inspector-General of Police in connection with his work at the Agra Agricultural Exhibition held in 1867; title of Khan Bahadur was conferred on January 1st, 1898. *Address*: Allahabad.

SYED AKBAR HUSAIN, Khan Bahadur; Honorary Fellow, Allahabad University; born, 1847; claims descent from Imam Raza, the eighth Imam; was formerly in Government service and retired as Judge, Allahabad Small Causes Court, 1903; is a popular Urdu poet; title conferred in May, 1898. *Publications*: Translation into Urdu of the Law Reports, Allahabad, "Kulliyat," and other Urdu poems. *Address*: Allahabad.

SAIYID RAZA HUSAIN, Khan Bahadur; Superintendent of Police, Rampur State; born, 1849; educated privately; entered the Police service as head constable in 1872; appointed Inspector in 1889, and Kotwal of Bareilly in 1900. He was afterwards appointed to his present post, in which he has rendered great service to the State. He is descended from a respectable family in Alamchand, near Allahabad. In 1909 he travelled through Turkey, Persia, and Egypt. Title conferred, in recognition of his excellent services, November 9th, 1901. *Address*: Rampur.

MOHAMMAD TAIYAB, Khan Bahadur; holder of King's Police Medal; born, 1861; educated at home in Arabic and Persian; is descended from a family who came from Persia and settled in the Punjab. Some of his ancestors were subsequently *Qazis* at Allahabad. Sheikh Mohammad Taiyab entered the Police Department in 1882, and was raised to the post of Inspector in 1890. He has served in many districts of the United Provinces, and has earned the approbation of his superiors by his skillful investigations and his adroitness in capturing dangerous criminals. He was posted as *Kotwal-Shahr* to Benares in 1904, in which station he still serves. He had the honour of receiving a medal at the hands of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (now King-Emperor) when he visited Benares in 1906; and he was highly complimented in the excellent police arrangements on that occasion. On June 28th, 1907, he received the title of Khan Bahadur, and was the recipient of the King's Police Medal on January 29th, 1910. *Address*: Benares.



K. B. SAIYID RAZA HUSAIN (194)



K. B. SAIYID AKBAR HUSAIN (194)



K. B. ABUL HASAN (195)



K. B. BARKAT-UL-LAH (198)

ALI JAN, Khan Bahadur; Member of the District and Municipal Boards, and Honorary Magistrate, Jaunpur; born, 1844; educated privately; entered the police force as constable in 1862, and rose to be Sub-Inspector in 1874, and Inspector in 1880. He received a good conduct allowance from 1893, and retired in 1896. He was a distinguished member of the Police Service, and obtained numerous rewards, including a sword of honour, for his excellent work. His title was conferred in 1890, in recognition of his long and faithful services. He is owner of landed property paying a revenue to Government of Rs. 2,500. *Address*: Jaunpur.

MOHAMMAD MUSTAFA, Khan Bahadur; Deputy Collector, 4th Grade; Assistant Special Manager, under the Court of Wards, of the Nanpara Estate; born in March, 1862; joined Government service in 1881; appointed Deputy Collector in 1895; appointed to his present post in 1904. Title was conferred in recognition of his devoted services in the famine of 1896-97. He owns twelve villages in Jaunpur. *Address*: Nanpara.

ABUL HASAN, Khan Bahadur; born, 1852; educated at Irak, Arabia; was appointed Naib Tahsildar and promoted to the post of Tahsildar and Deputy Collector; reverted to Tahsildar at his own request in which capacity he served at Muttra for about ten years, and at Agra for about fifteen years. He was in the latter city when His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (now the King-Emperor), His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Sardar Inayet Ullah Khan, Heir-Apparent of Kabul, His Majesty the Amir of Kabul, and His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Germany visited it. He was awarded a gold medal by the Crown Prince of Germany; retired from Government service in April, 1911, and is at present a Tahsildar with His Highness the Maharaja of Benares. In 1905 he was given the title of Khan Bahadur in recognition of his good services. He possesses landed property. *Address*: Benares.

NIZAM-UD-DIN, Khan Bahadur; Deputy Collector, 2nd Grade, 1889; appointed Deputy Collector, 1889; rose to present grade in 1911. Title conferred, in recognition of his public services, on January 1st, 1906. *Address*: Ballia.

Haidar Husain, Mufti, Khan Bahadur, Honorary Magistrate, third Grade; appointed Honorary Magistrate in July, 1883; title conferred, in recognition of his public services, on January 1st, 1909. *Address*: Jaunpur City.

MOHAMMAD ABDUR RAHIM, Khan Bahadur; Assistant Surgeon; Fellow and Member of the Faculty of Medicine of the Allahabad University; was born in 1862 and educated at the Calcutta Madrasa, Hooghly College, and Lahore Medical College. Since 1887 he has been in charge of the King's Hospital, Lucknow, with the exception of an interval of two years, when he was State Surgeon in Rampur (1901-2). Dr. Abdur Rahim has done much to improve the large hospital under his care, which has accommodation for fifty male and fifteen female indoor patients, including poor Europeans; he excels as an operative surgeon, and has made a speciality of Ophthalmic Surgery. Successive Inspectors-General of Civil Hospitals have reported, in eulogistic terms, on the management of the King's Hospital and excellent work done by the Doctor. In June, 1892, his services were recognised by Government, when the title of Khan Bahadur was conferred on him. He has contributed several technical articles to the Medical press of India. *Address*: Lucknow.

MOHAMMAD ABID ALI KHAN, Khan Bahadur; Police Inspector, 3rd Grade; appointed Police Inspector in 1906; reached his present grade in 1911; title conferred, in recognition of his public services, on June 24th, 1910. *Address*: Agra.



K. B. MD. TAYYAB (1941)



K. B. ABDUR RAHIM (1961)



K. B. NA'IR HUSAIN KHAN (1971)



K. B. MD. KHAJIL (1971)

MOHAMMAD KHALIL, Khan Bahadur; Retired Deputy Collector; Chairman, Municipal Board, Gorakhpur; Honorary Assistant Collector, 1st Grade; was appointed Sheristedar in 1859; in 1867 was promoted to be Tahsildar of Azamgarh, in which capacity he worked for ten years and was then made a Deputy Collector; was awarded a *sanad* in recognition of his good services in connection with the Azamgarh floods of 1871; served in Ballia, Basti, Ghazipur, Meerut, Mirzapur, and Fyzabad as Deputy Collector; retired from Government service in 1893; received the title of Khan Bahadur in 1910, in which year he was appointed Chairman of the Municipal Board, Gorakhpur. *Address*: Gorakhpur.

HAKIM NAZIR HUSAIN KHAN, Khan Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate; official visitor of the Central Jail; Member of the District Board, Lucknow; a *Durbani* of Oudh; was born in 1840, and is a direct descendant from Hakim Mirza Ali Khan, physician to the first King of Oudh; has been Superintendent of the King's Yunani Dispensary; a Municipal Commissioner and manager of the King's Poor House, Lucknow; was granted a certificate for his services during plague; title conferred, in recognition of his public services, on June 3rd, 1899. He owns the estates of Deopur and Jalalpur, which he inherited; he has built a flour mill. *Address*: Raja-ka-Bazar, Lucknow.

JAFAR HUSAIN, Khan Bahadur; title conferred, in recognition of his public services, on January 1st, 1907. *Address*: Aligarh.

MAHDI ALI KHAN, Khan Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate for life in Lucknow Municipality; title conferred, in recognition of his public services, on January 1st, 1908. *Address*: Lucknow.

BARKAT-UL-LAH, Khan Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate; Member of the Municipal Board, Unao; Honorary Secretary of the District Committee of the Muslim University Fund; born, 1863; educated at the Government High School, Cawnpore; was appointed Naib-Tahsildar in 1878; joined the Court of Wards Department, from which his services were lent to the Ajodhia and Balrampur Estates; retired in 1910. His title was conferred, in recognition of his public services, on January 1st, 1909. He is a land-owner at Unao. *Address:* Unao, Oudh.

MOHAMMAD WASI-UZ-ZAMAN, Khan Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate; was born in 1853, and is the son of a *Chakladar* in the service of the Oudh Dynasty who was appointed Tahsildar by the British Government on the annexation of Oudh; he was a loyal servant of the Government during the Mutiny, and received an estate in reward. To this property his son succeeded; his estates are in Mianganj, Safipur, and Husainganj *tahsils*, and he is proprietor of flour and oil mills and an iron foundry near Unao; the title of Khan Bahadur was conferred on January 1st, 1910, in recognition of his services during famines. *Address:* Unao.

NAJM-UD-DIN HUSAIN, Khan Bahadur; title conferred, in recognition of his public services, on January 1st, 1890. *Address:* Jais, Rae Bareli.

MUMTAZ ALI KHAN, Khan Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate, Lucknow; title conferred on January 1st, 1894, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Rae Bareli.

HAKIM KHADIM HUSAIN, Khan Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate; Honorary Secretary, Shahabad Municipal Board; was born in 1851, and is descended from a family which came from Afghanistan in the time of Shah Jahan; conquered Shahabad and settled there; they afterwards received high military posts under the Moghuls. The Hakim was educated privately



K. B. BUNYAD HUSAIN (193)



K. S. MD. NAIM KHAN (200)



K. S. MD. ABDUL GHAFUR (201)



S. B. LAL SINGH (205)

in the Unani system of medical science, and afterwards entered Agra Medical School. For thirty years he has maintained a free homœopathic dispensary at Shahabad. He has done good service as Municipal Commissioner and Honorary Magistrate; he has also turned his attention to the scientific culture of mango trees, in which he has been very successful. His title was conferred on June 24th, 1910, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Shahabad, Hardoi District, Oudh.

KHALIL-UL-LAH KHAN, Khan Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate; appointed Honorary Magistrate in October, 1881; title conferred, in recognition of his public services, on June 28th, 1907. *Address:* Bahraich.

BUNYAD HUSAIN, Khan Bahadur; title conferred on January 1st, 1898, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Kadirpur, Bara Banki.

MO'AMMAD YUSUF BEG, Khan Bahadur; *Rais*; born, 1874; educated privately; married the sister of Sir Amir-ud-Din Ahmad Khan, Chief of Loharu; is the eldest son of the late Mirza Asgar Beg, *Rais*, Daryabad and Bishandaspur, Bara Banki; descendant of Nawab Mirza Mendu Khan; owns considerable landed property in Gonda and Bara Banki districts; received title of Khan Bahadur in June, 1909. *Address:* Bishandaspur, Bara Banki District, Oudh.

AULAD MOHAMMAD KHAN, Khan Bahadur; Deputy Collector, 4th Grade; appointed Deputy Collector, 1892; rose to his present grade in 1908; appointed to Rae Bareli District, 1911; title conferred, in recognition of his public services, on January 1st, 1910. *Address:* Rae Bareli.

SHARAF ALI, Khan Bahadur; Retired Subordinate Judge; title conferred, in recognition of his public services, on June 24th, 1910. *Address:* Bara Banki.

AHMAD ALI KHAN, Khan Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate; title conferred on May 25th, 1902, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Budaun.

SHAUKAT HUSAIN, Khan Bahadur; Inspector of Police; entered Government service in May, 1898; appointed 2nd Grade Inspector, 1909; title conferred on January 1st, 1910, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Etah.

ABDUL GHAFUR, Khan Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate and Chairman of the Municipal Board, Budaun; title conferred in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Budaun.

JAMAL-UD-DIN, Khan Bahadur; Assistant Manager of Kapurthala Estates; title conferred, in recognition of his public services, on January 2nd, 1911. *Address:* Bahraich.

HUSAIN BAKHSI, Khan Saheb; worked in the Survey Department of the Government of India, starting in Burma in 1882, where he remained till 1885. He was afterwards employed in the same work on the Persian and Baluchistan Frontiers and on active service with the Waziristan Expedition. He obtained a robe of honour and a certificate of merit in 1896. In the same year he was on duty surveying in the South Waziristan and Bannu hills. In recognition of his excellent services he received the title of Khan Saheb on January 1st, 1897. *Address:* Dehra Dun.

MOHAMMAD NAIM KHAN, Khan Saheb; Honorary Magistrate and Member, Municipal and District Boards, Kailashpur, Saharanpur District; belongs to a family who held responsible posts under the Moghul Emperor. His father and grandfather rendered conspicuous services during the Mutiny, for which a grant of some villages was made to them; title was conferred in 1903. *Address:* Kailashpur, Saharanpur District.

SAIF-UL-LAH KHAN, Khan Saheb ; Deputy Collector, Bijnor ; appointed Deputy Collector, 1900 ; rose to 5th Grade in 1909 ; appointed to his present post in February, 1910 ; title conferred on June 26th, 1902, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bijnor.

IBN ALI, Khan Saheb ; Deputy Collector and Zemindar ; was born on August 1st, 1865, and educated at Agra ; is the grandson of Saiyid Nyaz Ali, who was Assistant Commissioner at Jhansi and rendered loyal services during the Mutiny, and son of Saiyid Sadiq Ali, Deputy Collector of Agra. Saiyid Ibn Ali was appointed Tahsildar in 1903, and Deputy Collector in 1908 ; in 1909 he was in charge of famine arrangements at Mirzapur, earning the thanks of Government by his good work ; in 1911, on the visit of His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Germany and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province to Mirzapur, he was in charge of the arrangements for their reception and entertainment, and received from His Imperial Highness the silver medal of the Order of the Prussian Eagle and the title of Khan Saheb from Government. He is now posted to Mirzapur as Deputy Collector. *Address*: Mohulla Shahganj, Agra.

INAYAT-UL-LAH KHAN, Khan Saheb ; Sanitary Inspector ; was Conservancy Superintendent at the Delhi Durbar in 1903, and has been appointed to the same post at the 1911 Durbar. He has been for some years serving as Sanitary Inspector in the Cawnpore Municipality, previous to which he was Sanitary Officer in Indore City. His title was conferred on January 1st, 1904, in recognition of his good work at Delhi. *Address*: Bareilly.

ABDUL GHAFUR, Khan Saheb ; born, March 28th, 1851 ; educated at the Thomason College, Roorkee ; is a descendant of a family who came from Afghanistan with Mahmud of Ghazni, the successive heads of which were styled "Malik ;" they obtained many grants of land on account of their services.

Munshi Abdul Ghafur passed his examination at Roorkee in 1870, and was afterwards employed in the Military Works Services of the Public Works Department ; he rose to the rank of Sub-Engineer, in which grade he retired on pension in 1905 ; his title was conferred in recognition of services rendered on the Baluchistan frontier. *Address*: Nagina, Bijnor District.

WAHID ALI KHAN, Khan Saheb ; Surveyor, Uganda Protectorate ; title conferred on June 3rd, 1899, in recognition of his excellent services. *Address*: Uganda, East Africa.

AHMAD HUSAIN FARIDI, Khan Saheb ; Well Engineer, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces ; born, 1858 ; educated at the Thomason College, Roorkee ; entered Government service in 1880 ; has served in the Railway, Public Works, and Agricultural Departments, and was in charge of some important works, including railway bridges at Sukkur (Sind) and Garhmuktesar (Meerut), and was employed on the construction of Government House at Naini Tal. He has effected great improvements in wells in the Terai, especially those used for the supply of drinking water. His advice was sought regarding the conversion of brackish into sweet water wells in Etah, and success has resulted from his scheme. He has designed many wells for various parts of the country, and is an expert in well irrigation. His family trace their descent from the Caliph Omar. In recognition of his services to the public, in connection with the improvement of the water-supply, he was awarded the title of Khan Saheb in January, 1906. *Publications*: "Managat wa Manzum Shadrachist." *Address*: Piranganoh, Saharanpur District.

ALI UBBAD KHAN, Khan Saheb ; Honorary Magistrate and Munsif ; title conferred, in recognition of his public services, on November 9th, 1901. *Address*: Allahabad.



K. S. Md. HASHMAT ALI KHAN (203)



K. S. Md. GHULAM HUSAIN KHAN (20)



K. S. Md. HYDER HUSAIN (205)



S. B. KAMAL-UD-DIN (208)

MOHAMMAD GHULAM HUSAIN KHAN, Khan Saheb; Municipal Commissioner and Honorary Magistrate, Lucknow; traces his descent in a direct line from Tafazzul Husain Khan, who was Prime Minister of Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula. He did eminent service to the public before the Vaccination Act was passed by personally helping to vaccinate a large number of persons, and thus popularising that measure of safety. His services in this respect were duly recognised by the Deputy Commissioner, who granted him a certificate. He has been an Honorary Magistrate since 1900; was nominated to the Municipal Board in 1904, and elected to that body in 1905, and has ever since taken great interest in civic matters; he has been Vice-Chairman of the Board, and is now Vice-Chairman of the Public Health Subcommittee. He contributed much to the success of the Indian Art Exhibition held at Delhi in 1903, and was thanked by the Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller for his services on that occasion. He was also thanked by Government for his work in connection with the recent United Provinces Exhibition at Allahabad. He received a certificate of merit for his excellent work during times of famine; this was handed to him by the Lieutenant-Governor in *Durbar* in 1909. Khan Sabeб Mohammad Ghulam Husain is a political pensioner, and is always accorded the courtesy title of Nawab in Lucknow society. He received his title on January 1st, 1909, in recognition of his many public services. *Recreations:* Horticulture and driving. *Address:* Lucknow.

HASHMAT ALI KHAN, Khan Saheb; jailor; born, 1857; entered the Jail Department, 1878; appointed to the Allahabad District Jail, 1910; in 1903 received a Certificate of Honour in *Durbar*, and on June 25th, 1909, received the title of Khan Saheb, in recognition of his long and meritorious services. *Address:* Allahabad.

JAMAL-UD-DIN AHMAD, Khan Saheb; Vakil; Member of the Municipal and District Boards and Honorary Magistrate, Benares; born, 1852. Khan Saheb's ancestor was Mirza Asadullah Beg Khan, who came to Delhi from Teheran in 1555. He was given the rank of Mir Tuzki and the title of Khan, which became hereditary. His grandfather settled at Benares, where he was appointed Tahsildar by the British Government. The grandson has been practising in Benares since 1875. In 1897 he was awarded a Certificate of Honour by the Government, and in 1901 received the title of Khan Saheb, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Benares City.

HUSAIN ALI, Khan Saheb; *Tahsildar* in the Benares State; *Rais*; born, 1864; educated privately; appointed *Naib Tahsildar* in the Benares State, 1893, and is still in the service of the State. His father was the Diwan of the Benares State. Title was conferred in January, 1909. *Address*: Jaunpur.

AULAD HUSAIN, Khan Saheb; Deputy Collector; entered Government service in February, 1892; appointed Special Manager, Court of Wards Estate in September, 1908; title conferred on January 1st, 1910, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bara Banki.

BECHU KHAN, Khan Saheb; contractor; Municipal Commissioner, Sultanpur; born, 1852; educated privately; owner of extensive landed and house property in Sultanpur; has made wells and executed many other public works for the benefit of his native city. Title was conferred in January, 1910. *Address*: Pura Bechu Khan, Sultanpur.

MOHAMMAD HYDER HUSAIN HYDRI, Khan Saheb ; born, 1893; educated at Moradabad and Nagpur; was specially appointed superintendent of poor houses in the famines of 1896 and 1900 ; was also appointed plague officer in Khandwa for many years in addition to his own duties, for which he was awarded with the title of Khan Saheb ; is a first-class Senior Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon ; possesses landed property. *Address:* Nowgawan, Moradabad ; and Lucknow.

HIRA KHAN, Khan Saheb ; Supervisor, 1st Grade, Public Works Department; entered the Public Works Department in March, 1893; appointed to present grade in April, 1908; at present District Supervisor of Agra. Title conferred on January 2nd, 1911, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Agra.

JUDHBIR THAPA, Sardar Bahadur; Subedar-Major, Honorary Captain; title conferred on September 7th, 1894, in recognition of his meritorious services. *Address:* Dehra Dun and Nepal.

SANTBIR GURANG, Sardar Bahadur, I.O.M.; Subedar-Major, Honorary Captain; title conferred on September 25th, 1903, in recognition of his meritorious services. *Address:* Nepal and Dehra Dun.

KIRPA RAM, Sardar Bahadur, I. O. M.; Subedar-Major, Honorary Captain; title conferred on September 25th, 1903, in recognition of his meritorious services. *Address:* Nepal and Dehra Dun.

GOPAL RAM, Lama, Sardar Bahadur, I. O. M.; Subedar-Major, Honorary Captain title conferred on September 16th, 1904, in recognition of his meritorious services. *Address:* Nepal and Dehra Dun.

LAL SINGH, Sardar Bahadur; Honorary Captain, late Risaldar-Major, 14th (Murray's) Jat Lancers ; 1st Class Order of British India ; born in April, 1838; educated at the Syadpur Village School; served for thirty-five years with his regiment,

thirteen as Risaldar-Major; attended the Diamond Jubilee of the late Queen Victoria in London, 1887; served throughout the Afghan War, 1878-79; title of Sardar Bahadur conferred in September, 1895, and retired as Honorary Captain in 1901. Owns 1,200 *bighas* of land in Syadpur. *Address*: Syadpur, Bulandshahr District.

MATHURA SINGH, Sardar Bahadur, Risaldar-Major, Honorary Captain; title conferred on May 1st, 1890, in recognition of his meritorious services. *Address*: Jahanganj, Farrukhabad.

PIRTHI CHAND, Sardar Bahadur; Subedar, Honorary Lieutenant; title conferred on January 12th, 1900, in recognition of his meritorious services. *Address*: Naini Tal.

CHAMU SINGH BURATHOKI, Sardar Bahadur, I. O. M.; Honorary Captain, late Subedar-Major, 1st Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's (Own) Gurkha Rifles; *Jagirdar*; Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner, Almora; born, June 21st, 1856; enlisted, 1873; Afghan Campaign, 1878-80; Lushai, 1888; appointed Subedar-Major, 1892; Tirah Campaign, 1897; second-class Order of British India, 1900; Waziristan, 1901-02; first-class Order of British India; title of Sardar Bahadur, 1903; retired with honorary rank of Captain and a *jagir* of land, 1907. *Address*: Anand Bhawan, Almora.

BALBIR RANA, Sardar Bahadur, Subedar, Honorary Lieutenant; title conferred on January 1st, 1909, in recognition of his meritorious services. *Address*: Almora.

GANGA SEWAK PANDE, Sardar Bahadur, Subedar-Major, Honorary Captain; title conferred on October 14th, 1889, in recognition of his meritorious services. *Address*: Padri Kalan, Unao.

CHANDI SINGH, Sardar Bahadur; Subedar-Major, Honorary Captain; title conferred on October 24th, 1899, in recognition of his meritorious services. *Address*: Gaurakatherwa, Unao.

JAGAN NATH PANDE, Sardar Bahadur; Subedar-Major, Honorary Captain; title conferred in recognition of his meritorious services. *Address*: Shiuraj, Cawnpore.

PRAKASH, RAI, Sardar Bahadur, I.O.M.; Subedar-Major, Honorary Captain; Honorary Magistrate; title was conferred on May 25th, 1902, in recognition of his meritorious services. *Address*: Ghazipur.

JUTHIA KHATRI, Sardar Bahadur; Subedar-Major, Honorary Captain; title conferred on April 24th, 1903, in recognition of his meritorious services. *Address*: Garhwal.

KANHAI PRASAD DUBE, Sardar Bahadur, I. O. M.; Subedar-Major, Honorary Captain; title conferred on March 30th, 1896, in recognition of his meritorious services. *Address*: Kajar, Sultanpur.

NAKCHED SINGH, Sardar Bahadur; Subedar-Major, Honorary Captain; title conferred on March 20th, 1906, in recognition of his meritorious services. *Address*: Papri, Sultanpur.

ABDUL AZIZ, Sardar Bahadur; Risaldar-Major, Honorary Captain; title conferred on September 25th, 1903; in recognition of his meritorious services. *Address*: Lyallpur and Meerut.

ABDULLA KHAN, Sardar Bahadur; Risaldar-Major, Honorary Lieutenant; title conferred on August 12th, 1892, in recognition of his meritorious services. *Address*: Bulandshahr.

ABDUL KARIM KHAN, Sardar Bahadur; Risaldar-Major; title conferred on September 16th, 1904, in recognition of his meritorious services. *Address:* Shahjahanpur.

KAMAL-UD-DIN, Sardar Bahadur; Honorary Lieutenant; late Risaldar, Viceroy's Bodyguard; Order of British India, 1st class; born, 1855; father being Duffadar in the 5th Light Cavalry; joined the Bodyguard, 1873; attended the Jubilee of Queen Victoria in London and the opening of the Commonwealth Parliament in Australia; given the title of Sardar Bahadur, 1904; retired, 1909. *Address:* Mahgaon, Allahabad District.

MOHAMMAD BAKHSI, Sardar Bahadur; Risaldar Major, Honorary Captain; title conferred on June 16th, 1889, in recognition of his meritorious services. *Address:* Lucknow.

SHER KHAN, Sardar Bahadur; Risaldar-Major; title conferred on October 7th, 1905, in recognition of his meritorious services. *Address:* Rohtak and Lucknow.

ALI MOHAMMAD KHAN, Sardar Bahadur; Risaldar-Major, Honorary Captain; title conferred on August 23rd, 1901, in recognition of his meritorious services. *Address:* Rae Bareilly.

CHET SINGH, Police Constable, was awarded the King's Police Medal on January 9th, 1911, in recognition of his meritorious services.

BIDUR SINGH, Police Constable; was awarded the King's Police Medal on January 9th, 1911, in recognition of his meritorious services.



SYED MOHAMMAD ALI, I. C. S. (311)



ABDULLA YUSUF ALI, I. C. S. (210)

DURGA PARSHAD, M.A., Rai Bahadur; born, August 16th, 1878; belongs to an old and respected family of Gorakhpur; owns considerable landed property in Gorakhpur and Basti; educated at the Jubilee High School, Gorakhpur, and Muir Central College, Allahabad. Passed the Allahabad High Court Vakilship examination in 1901, and was awarded the Pearson gold medal; entered the Provincial Civil Service in July, 1902, and did good work in the two famines of 1906-07 and 1908-09 in the Durbhanga District, and was made Rai Bahadur in recognition of his good services. *Address:* Gorakhpur.

MEHTA, JAGANNATH PRASAD, B. A., Deputy Superintendent of Police; was born in 1873, and is the nephew of Raja Munshi Madho Lal, C. S. I., formerly a member of the Viceroy's Council. He was educated at Queen's College, Benares, and graduated at the Calcutta University; joined the Police Department in 1894 as head clerk, and worked his way up to the position of Deputy Superintendent, which he attained in 1908. He was awarded the King's Police medal in 1909 in recognition of his excellent service. *Address:* "Marshall Cottage," Naini Tal.

MANSAB ALI, I.O.M., Police Constable; was admitted to the third class of the Indian Order of Merit (Civil Division) on July 7th, 1908, in recognition of his faithful services to Government.

SIBT-I-HUSAIN, Saiyid, Head Constable; holder of King's Police medal; was granted the medal on November 19th, 1909, in recognition of his excellent service.

ABDULLA YUSUF ALI, M.A., LL.M., M.R.A.S., I.C.S., Barrister-at-Law; Deputy Commissioner; Magistrate and Collector, 2nd grade, United Provinces; was born on April 4th, 1872. He is an Arab by descent, the home of his forefathers being in Egypt, whence they migrated to Muscat. His father, Sheikh Yusuf Ali Shuja-ud-Din, Khan Bahadur, was a prominent member of the Surat Municipality. Mr. Abdulla Yusuf Ali was educated at the Bombay University, where, in 1887, he stood first out of 1,500 candidates at the Matriculation examination; in the preliminary examination for the B.A. he passed in the first division, gaining a special prize for Latin. He took his B.A. degree in 1890, and, having obtained a Government scholarship, proceeded to England, where he entered St. John's College, Cambridge. Here he took his M. A. and LL. M. degrees, and was called to the Bar from Lincoln's Inn in 1906. Meanwhile, he had passed the Indian Civil Service examination, standing first in the list. He returned to India in 1896 and was posted as Assistant Magistrate and Collector at Shahjahanpur, then at Bareilly. His next post was that of Joint Magistrate at Hamirpur. He rose rapidly in the service, and, after serving as District Judge, he was appointed, in 1907, Assistant Commissioner; he became Deputy Commissioner in 1910. He is well versed in Urdu, Hindi, Gujrati, Marathi, Persian, Sanskrit, and French, and has made Indian products and industries the special study of his leisure hours. He has a large private library, and his recreation may be said to be study.

Publications: "Life and Labour of the People of India;" also a monograph on "Silk Manufacture."

Address: Hamirpur.

PANNA LAL, I.C.S., B.A. (Allahabad and Cambridge), M.A. (Calcutta), B.Sc. (Allahabad), LL.B. (Allahabad and Cambridge), Gray's Inn, Barrister-at-law; born, 1883; educated first in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province and then at the Agra College; was sent to Cambridge in 1904 by the Government of India as a State scholar; was a foundation



SACHCHIDANANDA SINHA (215)



GOKUL CHAND BADHAWAR c. s. (211)

scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge; is the Chairman of the Municipal Boards of Amroha and Chandausi, and is the Joint Magistrate of Moradabad; possesses landed property.

Recreations: Archæology, polo, and pig-sticking. *Address:* Moradabad.

GOKUL CHAND BAHADUR, B. A., LL. B. (Cantab), I. C. S., Barrister-at-law; Assistant Sessions Judge; born, 1875; educated at Government College, Lahore, and Christ's College, Cambridge; passed the Matriculation examination of the Calcutta University in 1889, the Intermediate in Arts examination of the Punjab University in 1891; proceeded to England in 1892, and joined Christ's College, Cambridge, and passed the Barrister's examination in 1896, and the I.C.S. in 1898, acquiring also the degrees of B.A. and LL.B. His ancestors and other members of his family have at different times rendered valuable public services; belongs to the leading family in Ferozepur who have wide business connections. *Recreations:* Tennis, hockey, shooting, badminton, billiards, and bridge. *Address:* Sitapur, Oudh.

MOHAMMAD ALI, Saiyid, B.A., I.C.S.; born, March 8th, 1863; is connected with the family of Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khan Bahadur; educated at the M. A.-O. College, Aligarh, passing his B. A. examination in 1886; he was appointed by the Government of India to be a probationary Assistant Magistrate and Collector, under the Statutory Civil Service rules, on April 4th, 1887; was appointed Assistant Commissioner and Joint Magistrate; served in Agra, Gorakhpur, Mainpuri, Farrukhabad, Fatehpur, Hamirpur, Jhansi, Moradabad, Shahjehanpur, Jaunpur, Mirzapur, and Saharanpur; was appointed, on July 1st, 1907, Judge of Banda; is a Trustee of the Aligarh College. *Address:* Banda.

MALAVIYA, THE HON'BLE PUNDIT MADAN MOHAN, belongs to an orthodox and respectable family of Brahmans who migrated originally from Malwa to Allahabad nearly four hundred years ago. His father, Pundit Braj Nath, who died only a year ago, was one of the best Sanskrit scholars of his time. Madan Mohan was born in Allahabad on December 25th, 1861; he received his education first in two Sanskrit *patshalas*—the Dharma Juanopadesh Patshala and the Vidya Dharma Vardhmi Sabha. He passed his Entrance examination from the Allahabad Zilla School, and then joined the Muir Central College. As a student he began to take a warm interest in public questions, religion and education being his favourite themes. He was among the founders of the Allahabad Literary Institute and the Hindu Samaj. Having taken his B. A. degree in 1884 Mr. Madan Mohan took up the post of assistant master in the Government High School at Allahabad, where he remained till 1887.

About this time the Pundit was brought into contact with the late Raja Rampal Singh of Kala Kankar, at that time proprietor of the *Hindustan*; upon the Raja offering him the editorship of his paper Mr. Malaviya relinquished his teachership with some reluctance and joined his new post in the middle of 1887. He remained editor of the *Hindustan* for two and-a-half years and conducted it with marked ability and moderation. The Pundit did not sever his connection with journalism on giving up the editorship of the *Hindustan*; he became editor, for a time, of the *Indian Union*, which, with the assistance of Pundit Ajodhia Nath and his fellow-townsmen, Pundit Baldeo Ram Dave, he conducted most successfully. Since that time he was twice engaged in journalistic ventures: some years ago he started the weekly Hindi paper, the *Abhyudaya*, and was one of those, who, feeling keenly the need of an English daily at Allahabad, worked most zealously to bring the *Leader* into existence.



PT. MADAN MOHAN MALAVIA

While conducting the *Hindustan* his friends urged Mr. Malaviya to qualify as a Pleader. After some hesitation he decided to do this, and took his LL.B. degree in 1891; he joined the High Court in 1893. Since then he has risen high in his profession, and might, indeed, have reached the zenith of it had not the claims of public work, particularly in the fields of religion and education, continually occupied his time and attention.

Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya joined the Indian National Congress during its second sessions, held in Calcutta in 1886, on which occasion he made his maiden speech.

In 1887 he became Secretary of the North-Western Provinces Association and of the Standing Congress Committee, and continued to do excellent work in its behalf for many years. He presided over the United Provinces Conference at Lucknow in 1908, and his election, as President of the parent movement in 1909, was in the fulness of time.

Pundit Madan Mohan became a member of the Allahabad Municipal Board many years ago. He was elected Fellow of the University eleven years ago, and succeeded Pundit Bishambar Nath as a Member of the Legislative Council in 1902; he gave valuable evidence before the Decentralisation Committee.

Mr. Malaviya has evinced the deepest interest in the welfare of students, and he it was, in conjunction with the Hon'ble Pundit Sundar Lal, who was responsible for the building of the MacDonnell Hindu Boarding House at Allahabad.

His recent comprehensive scheme for a Hindu University at Benares is, in a large measure, the outcome of his strong religious convictions, as well as his fervent desire for the spread of sound education; and he has, during the past year, been tireless in working to further his object.

The Pundit takes great interest also in industrial movements—he helped to bring into being the Industrial Conference at Benares in 1905, and the Conference and Industrial Association at Allahabad in 1907; and was a member of the Naini Tal Industrial Conference in the same year.

In private life Mr. Malaviya is a very charitable man: he is always engaged in some social or philanthropic work; in time of plague at Allahabad he has done much by his unselfish example to relieve the sufferers in visiting hospitals and plague-stricken areas. He is an eager advocate for Municipal reform, and has earnestly urged Government to encourage the building of model *busties* and the opening up of congested areas in the larger cities.

Address: Allahabad.

MUNSHI RAM; born about 1860; educated chiefly at Benares; was married to the daughter of Rai Salig Ram, of Jullundur.

Munshi Ram is a native of Jullundur District and comes of a respectable family of Khattris. His father rendered valuable services to the British Government during the Mutiny of 1857; after the death of his father he became City Kotwal of Bareilly, Badaun, Ballia, Benares, etc. He was from the beginning interested in female education, and was a whole-hearted supporter of the girls' school inaugurated by the Arya Samajists of Ferozepur. Very shortly after a girls' school was also founded in Jullundur, where a large increase in the number of pupils necessitated further accommodation for them. Having passed the Law examination he started his practice in Jullundur, which soon became a lucrative one; but he used to devote the greater portion of his time in assisting the work of the Arya Samaj. He built himself a house in close proximity of the Arya temple, and is continually entertaining the Samajists. About a quarter of-a-century ago he thought of starting a Vernacular weekly paper in furtherance of the cause of the Arya Samaj; this is now published in Devanagri by the *Gurukul* at Hardwar. Latterly he gave up legal practice and devoted himself entirely to the work of the Arya Samaj. Fearing lest the Sanskrit literature should, in course of time, become extinct he determined to establish a *Gurukul*; after some assiduous work in collecting subscriptions he accomplished his object. A large number of students are now receiving their education at the *Gurukul*, and so popular has the institution become that many students have to be disappointed every year. *Address:* Hardwar.

SINHA, SACHCHIDANANDA; born, November 10th, 1871, of highly-respected family of Kayasths, the members of which have distinguished themselves both as public servants and legal practitioners. Mr. Sinha is a native of the village Murar, in the Shahabad District in Behar. His father, Mr. Ramyad Sinha, started life in the North-Western Provinces in the executive line, and continued to serve Government till after the Mutiny was over; he then resigned the service and settled down to practice as a Vakil at Benares, and shortly afterwards he was the acknowledged leader of the Arrah Bar. Mr. Sinha started his education at the age of five. His school career extended over ten years, and he passed the Matriculation examination in 1888. In July, 1888, Mr. Sinha joined the first year class of the Patna College; but in December, 1889, at the age of eighteen, he sailed for England to complete his education there. Once in London he joined the Middle Temple and University College, at which he regularly attended lectures in Law, History, Politics, Economy, Logic and of Philosophy. Mr. Sinha also made a careful study of the methods of metropolitan journalism. He took an active part in the working and management of such public institutions as were open to young Indians. Having passed his examinations in England he was called to the Bar on January 26th, 1893, and shortly after returned to his native country and got himself enrolled as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court and settled down to practice at Bankipur in May, 1893. He started a weekly journal, the *Behar Times*, which attracted considerable attention and was honoured with a flattering editorial notice in the *Pioneer*. In 1896 Mr. Sinha removed to Allahabad, where he commenced practice in the High Court. Munshi Govind Prasad, M. A., President of the Kayastha Patshala, offered Mr. Sinha the post of Honorary Secretary and also that of editor of the monthly organ, called the *Kayastha Samachar*. This received signal recognition from the Government during Lord Curzon's régime and encomiums from other quarters. From July, 1900 to June, 1904

Mr. Sinha worked as Honorary Secretary of the Kayastha Patshala and the honorary editor of the *Hindustan Review*. He not only acquired the good-will of this periodical from the Patshala and became its proprietor, but started a weekly journal, the *Indian People*, which, in January, 1904, was converted into a weekly, and it developed into a daily in October, 1910, under the new name of the *Leader*. Mr. Sinha has taken a prominent part for the last ten years in all public movements in the United Provinces, and is connected with a number of public institutions; he is as well known in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh as in Behar. In 1904 he was approached by his Behari friends to give more of his time and talents to Behar, with the result that Mr. Sinha began to accept briefs in important cases in Behar. By the end of 1905 Mr. Sinha's practice was fairly extensive, and since January, 1906, he has kept a small establishment at Bankipur. Mr. Sinha is a Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. His views on public affairs are well known, and their expositions in the *Hindustan Review* has been for years a striking feature of that periodical.

In local politics Mr. Sinha has long identified himself with the growth and development in Behar of what Mr. Balfour has called "subordinate patriotism," which has for its ideal a self-contained Behar, under a separate local government of its own. Mr. Sinha has devoted some of the best years of his life to the propagation of this ideal, which is now the common political creed of the educated Beharis. The pamphlet he compiled in 1906, called the "Separation of Behar," is a valuable contribution to the discussion on the subject.

He is also a keen and staunch social reformer. He has tried to assimilate and harmonise the highest culture of the East and the West, and those who know him best gladly testify that he has been highly successful in this rather difficult task. *Address*: Bankipur and Allahabad.

GANGA PRASAD VARMA, THE HON'BLE MR., Member of the United Provinces Legislative Council; Fellow of the Allahabad University; Senior Vice-President of the Lucknow Municipal Board; Member of the Provincial Sanitary Board; Chairman of the Lucknow People's Association and of the United Provinces Hindu Sabha; Editor and Proprietor of the *Advocate* and *Hindustani*; was born on August 13th, 1863, and educated at the Sitapur High School and Canning College, Lucknow.

The Hon'ble Mr. Varma has for many years taken one of the leading positions in local and provincial public life; he joined the Municipal Board of Lucknow in 1887, as member for Saadatganj Ward, which he still represents. In 1910 he was elected Senior Vice-Chairman, and has succeeded in gaining the confidence and admiration of all sections of rate-payers in the city by his unremitting attention to his civic duties. He is ever on the look out for extravagance, and keeps a keen watch over educational and sanitary matters. Owing to his efforts Lucknow has recently been embellished with a fine park, clock tower, and fountain in the Aminabad quarters, where what was, a few years ago, a collection of hovels has now become one of the leading business centres of the city. In 1909 Mr. Varma went to the United Provinces Council as the representative of Lucknow.

Mr. Varma is an able journalist, and writes trenchantly on the questions of the day; he inaugurated the *Hindustani* as a weekly paper in 1883, and converted it into a bi-weekly in 1909. The *Advocate* was founded in 1888 as a weekly newspaper, and, after being incorporated with the *Indian Union* of Allahabad, became a bi-weekly in 1894.

In political life Mr. Varma has been for many years one of the leading exponents of the advanced school; he joined the Congress in 1885 at its inception, and has been a constant member ever since. He was elected President of the first Provincial Conference held in the United Provinces, and is connected with many other activities, either as member or trustee. Mr. Varma is well known for his charitable disposition and his encouragement to students; he maintains a free library and reading room at his Lucknow offices. *Address: Lucknow.*

SATISH CHANDRA BANARJI, M. A. (Calcutta and Allahabad), LL. D. (Allahabad); Advocate; Fellow of the Allahabad University; Examiner in the Calcutta, Punjab, and Allahabad Universities; Chairman, Board of Directors, "Newspapers, Limited," Allahabad; was born at Agra on June 20th, 1871, and was educated at St. John's College, Agra, the Government High School, Allahabad, the M. A.-O. College, Aligarh, and Agra College. He was also a Premchand Roychand student, Calcutta. His father was the late Babu Abinash Chandra Banarji, one of the most distinguished members of the Judicial Service of the North-Western Provinces, who died in 1892, whilst Judge of the Agra Court of Small Causes. Dr. Banarji, though but forty years of age, has had already a brilliant career. In 1894 he was appointed lecturer in English and Philosophy in the Hooghly College, Bengal; in February, 1896, he was enrolled as Vakil of the Allahabad High Court, and for some time worked as junior with Mr. Saiyid Mahmud, who had resumed his practice at the Bar on his retirement from the Bench. He was afterwards appointed Reader in Law at the Muir Central College, Allahabad; after acting as Professor at that institution for a time he resigned in 1902. In the meantime he had been elected Fellow of the Allahabad University (1889), and was re-elected in 1910. In 1906 he was enrolled as an Advocate of the Allahabad High Court, and in the same year he was appointed Tagore Law Lecturer in the University of Calcutta. Dr. Satish Chandra Banarji has also found time to devote to the service of the public; his work on the Committee of the United Provinces Graduates' Association is well known; as a member of various committees in connection with the Indian Congress he has been of invaluable service; and he was a prominent member of Sir James LaTouche's Committee on Female Education. He presided, with great tact and ability, at the United Provinces Industrial Conference held at Bareilly in 1911. He has been an assiduous promoter of various Joint Stock Com-

panies, of which "Newspapers, Limited," is one of the foremost. His series of Tagore Law Lectures in 1910 on the Law of Specific Relief in British India would alone serve to render his name famous, and they are regarded as the standard authority on the subject in every presidency and province of India. Dr. Banarji holds some *zemindari* property in the Allahabad District. *Publications*: "Sankhya Philosophy" (1898), "Law of Specific Relief in India" (Tagore Lectures, 1910), and editions of Tennyson's "Princess," Berkeley's "Three Dialogues," and Milton's "Comus," as well as many contributions to current periodical literature. *Recreations*: Shooting and scientific study. *Club*: Indian Club, Allahabad. *Address*: Allahabad.

HABIB-UL-RAHMAN KHAN, M. D., M. V. (Leipzig); Member of the Royal Asiatic Societies of London and Bengal; Member of the Royal Institution, London; Deputy Superintendent of Telegraphs; was elected in October, 1911, a member of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, the premier Scientific Society of the world, in recognition of his remarkable discoveries in water wireless telegraphy. The Royal Institution, of which Mr. Habib-ul-Rahman Khan is the first Indian member, is a most exclusive body, and the membership is confined to two hundred and fifty scientists of recognised standing throughout the world. Mr. Habib-ul-Rahman Khan has been the recipient of congratulations from His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Earl Roberts, Earl Curzon, Lord and Lady Reay, Lord Lamington, and many other distinguished persons. He was proposed for membership of the Institute by Lord Rayleigh, and supported by Sir James Dewar, Sir William Crookes, and the Duke of Northumberland. *Address*: Allahabad.

DEB SHAMSHER JUNG, MAHARAJA, GENERAL, RANA BAHADUR; late Prime Minister; Commander-in-Chief and Chief Justice of Nepal; born, 1862; educated at Narayan Hiti, Khatmandu, and Nepal Durbar School; according to the family custom he was styled "colonel" from the date of his birth; was created a general in childhood by the selection of the late Maharaja Sir Jung Bahadur; succeeded as [Prime Minister, Commander-in-Chief, and Chief Justice in 1901 after the demise of General Sir Beer Shamsheer Jung, G. C. S. I., his elder brother by a different mother; he almost abolished slave trade in the face of all opposition on the part of the soldiery; founded a home for destitute Gurkhas in Benares in memory of his late wife, Bara Maharani; provided a shed with drinking water at a spot half-way between Rajpura and Mussoorie, which was badly needed. He belongs to Sesodia Surajbansi Rajputs, who immigrated from Udaipur about a hundred years ago, when Bal Nar Singh, the father of Sir Shamsheer Jung, settled in Nepal and became Prime Minister by dint of his courage, and made the office hereditary in his family. His illustrious father, General Dhir Shamsheer Jung, was a hero in the Tibetan war with Nepal, and his uncle, Maharaja Sir Jung Bahadur, helped the Government in the dark days of the Mutiny, in which his two brothers, General Sir Ranudip and Dhir Shamsheer Jung, also joined. He retired on a life pension of Rs. 4,000 a month, and went to reside in Mussoorie, the place selected by both the British Government and Nepal, possesses 125,000 *bighas* of land in Kheri District. *Address*: "Fairlawn Palace," Mussoorie.

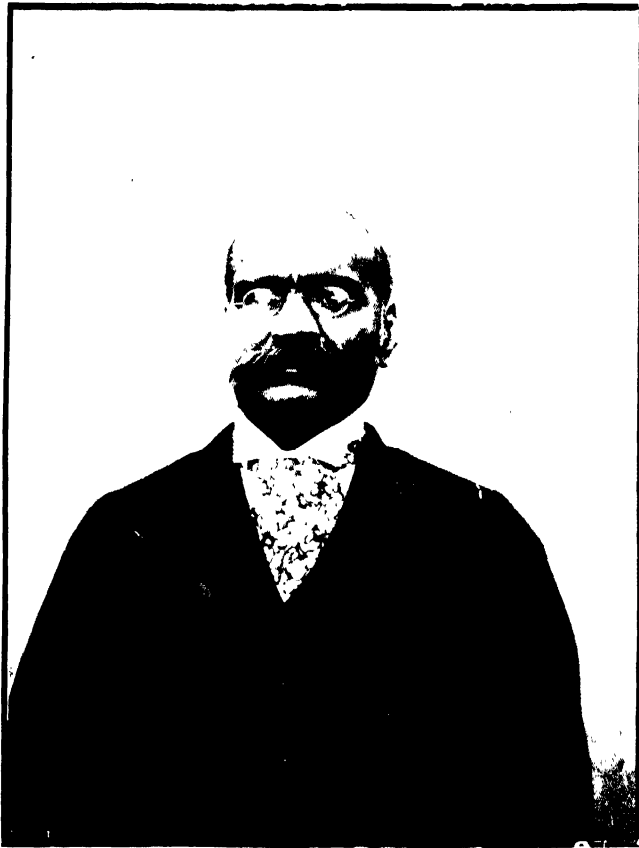
SARDA KUMARI DEVI, *Maharani*, is the daughter of the late Rana Jai Chand, Chief of Kuthar; she was born in 1892 and was married to Maharaja General Deb Shamsheer Jung, Rana Bahadur, on October 2nd, 1911. The Maharani is proficient in Hindi and Urdu and knows a little of Sanskrit; she is receiving education in English under an European governess. *Recreation*: Music. *Address*: Mussoorie.



MAHARAJA DEB SHAMSHER JANG



MAHARANI SARDA KUMARI DEVI



PANDIT BISHUN NARAIN DAR

BISHUN NARAIN DAR, Pundit, Barrister-at-Law; was born in 1864, in the district of Bara Banki. He belongs to a very respectable Kashmiri family of Lucknow. His grandfather, Pundit Hari Ram Dar, came from Kashmir and served under the Oudh Court as Royal *Akhbar Navis* at Calcutta. His father held a responsible post under the British Government. Pundit Shambhu Nath, first Indian Judge of the Calcutta High Court, was his uncle.

Pundit Bishun Narain Dar was first educated in Urdu and Persian at home, and afterwards at the Church Mission High School and Canning College, Lucknow. While at college, where he studied for four years, he was well known to all his fellow-students as an assiduous reader; besides his text books, he studied many authors, such as Carlyle, Mill, Herbert Spencer, and Hume with careful discrimination. His taste for English literature and political philosophy created in him a desire to go to England to complete his education; but in those days foreign travel was regarded as something irreligious, and it was difficult for the Pundit to obtain his parents' consent. His mother, however, gave way, and he proceeded to England, where he entered the Middle Temple, but since he was not much inclined towards law, regarding it simply as a means of livelihood, he spent most of his time in the study of History, Philosophy, Politics, and Sociology. He was called to the Bar in due course and returned to India after a period of three years. On his arrival a question arose among the Kashmiris as to whether the Pundit should be re-admitted into his caste or not; the result of the discussion was that the community was divided into two sections, "Dharam Sabha" and "Bishun Sabha." It is worthy of note that the attitude of the Pundit towards his opponents was as friendly as towards his supporters.

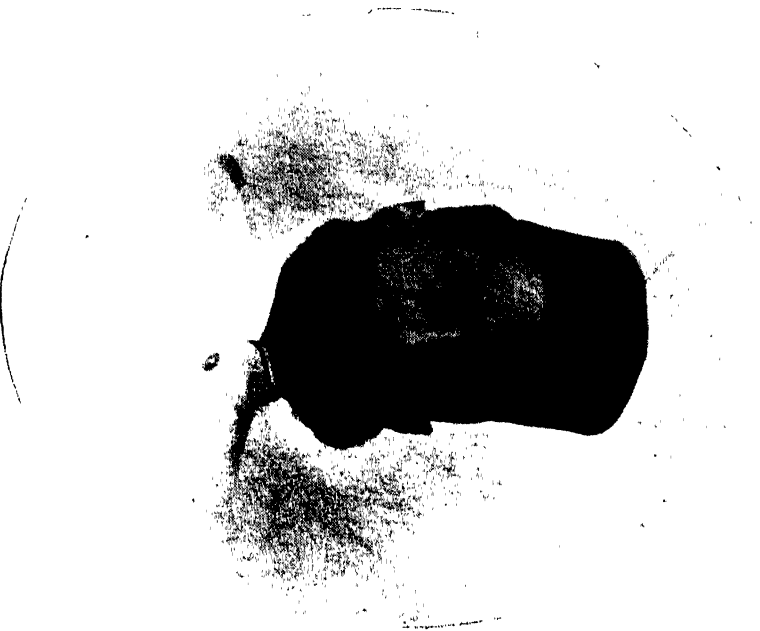
Pundit Bishun Narain Dar attended, for the first time, the third session of the Indian National Congress held at Madras in 1887, and his speech on that occasion was much appreci-

ated. Ever since then the Pundit has been taking a keen interest in Indian politics, even during his illness and when confined to his bed. The Pundit is a practical social reformer, and a great advocate of free and compulsory education. He is an eloquent speaker and a powerful writer. His poems in Urdu are much admired by the Urdu-reading public. Above all, he leads an unostentatious, unselfish life. He presided at the United Provincial Conference held at Bareilly in April, 1911, and has been elected President of the Indian National Congress to be held at Calcutta in December, 1911. *Address:* Lucknow.

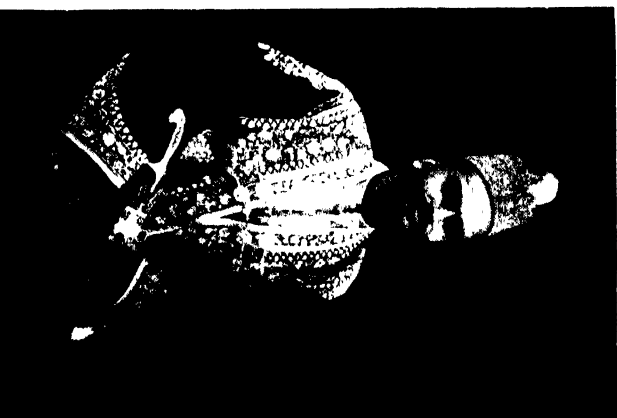
SURAJ BAKHSH SINGH, Thakur, Honorary Magistrate and Munsiff; Taluqdar of Basaidih; was born on September 15th, 1868, and educated at the Sitapur High School and Canning Collegiate School, Lucknow. He is the son of the late Thakur Jawahir Singh, who died on February 23rd, 1910. The Thakur traces his descent from the Daundia Khera family, and his ancestors have long been settled in Sitapur District. The present family appears to have been founded by two brothers—Bhikham Deo and Thana Singh, fifth in descent from Tilokchand—and they came in 1628 to Bahrimau, in Pirnagar, and took service with the *Jagirdar*, Kesho Das, Diwan of Pir Mohammad Khan, *Subahdar* of Oudh. Their descendants obtained a *sanad* for the estate. The estate remained undivided till shortly before the annexation. It then came into the hands of seven brothers, of whom four separated in 1836, and founded the Sijaulia estate; while the other three—Bhawani Din Singh, Himanchal Singh, and Fateh Singh—retained Basaidih. The property was greatly increased by Bhawani Din Singh, whose son, Thakur Jawahir Singh, the late proprietor, obtained the *sanad*. He rendered excellent service during the Mutiny, and received, in return, the gift of Barmhowli. It is noteworthy that when the late Thakur succeeded to the estates the Government revenue paid by him was only Rs. 19,698 per annum, but at his death the revenue had increased to over Rs. 1,12,000. The



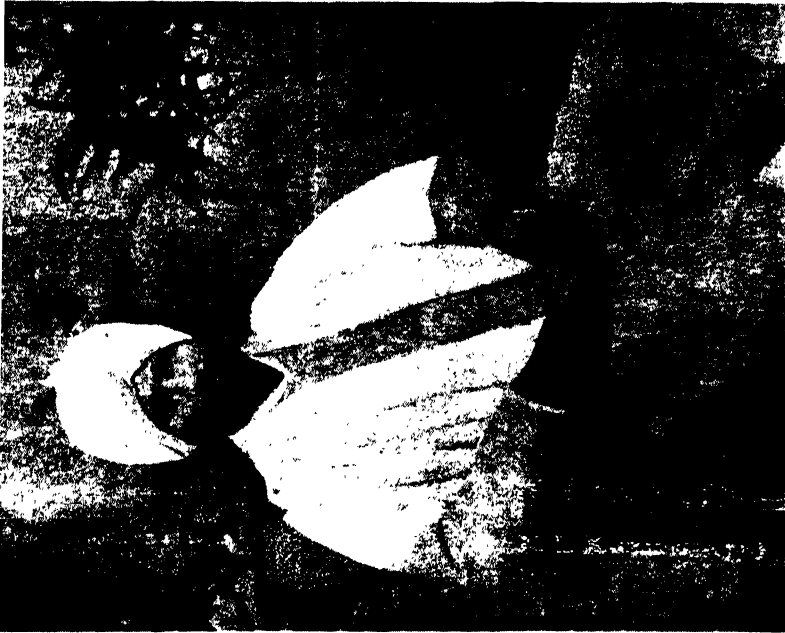
MEHTA JAGANNATH PRASAD (209)



THAKUR SUREJ BAKSH SINGH (222)



RAI LAL CHHATARDHARI SINGH (223)



M. BHAGWAN DAS (223)



B. MOTICHAND (224)

present Taluqdar is well versed in English and Persian, and has a good knowledge of Sanskrit also. He is a popular landlord, and has made himself fully conversant with all the details of the estate. On his succeeding to the property he generously remitted about a lakh of rupees rental; he has lately subscribed a lakh to the projected Hindu University. His daughter is married to the Maharaja of Vizianagram. The Thakur's estates are situated in the districts of Sitapur, Kheri, and Hardoi. *Address:* Basaidih, Sitapur; also, Lucknow.

LAL CHHATARDHARI SINGH, Rai; Member, British Indian Association, Oudh; born, 1881; educated in Sanskrit, Persian, and English. Belongs to a Basani family which once inhabited Manikpur. One of the Rai's ancestors, Rai Raghomal, was granted the title of Rai Rayan and some two lakhs of *bighas* of land by a Tuglak King of Delhi. He divided his property among his three sons. The second Rai, Kadhi, the founder of the Dhangwas family, obtained the twenty villages now comprising the Dhangwas estate. Later on, the Dhangwas estate was divided into two *talukdaris*, Dhangwas and Dhangra. The former is owned by the Rai's father, Lal Sheo Partap Singh, and a seven-anna share in the latter is owned by Lal Chhattar Singh, who made many improvements in the estate, and, since his taking charge, has added several villages to it. *Address:* Dhangwas, Partabgarh.

BHAGWAN DAS, M. A.; born in January, 1869; was educated at the Queen's College, Benares; began to prosecute his studies at an early age; passed the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University in 1880, when he was in his twelfth year, the B. A. examination in 1885, and the M. A. examination, in Mental and Moral Science, in 1887; entered Government service as Tahsildar in 1890; was soon promoted to be a Deputy Collector; resigned in 1899 to find time for the work of the Central Hindu College, Benares, of

the Board of Trustees of which he is the Secretary; is an old member of the Theosophical Society, and has done a great deal of touring in India with Mrs. Besant in connection with that Society and the Central Hindu College, Benares; is also a member of the Nagri Pracharini Sabha of Benares; helped to compile the Philosophy portion of the Hindi Scientific Glossary published by it; is the author of a number of other works in English, notably "The Science of the Exertions," the first edition of which was published in 1900 and the second in 1908; this work has been very well received in Europe. Translations of it have been published in Norwegian, Dutch, Spanish, Russian, and German. His other works are: "The Science of Peace," "Metaphysics," "The Science of Social Organisations or the Laws of Manu in the Light of Theosophy," "The Pranva Vaida; or the Science of the Sacred Sound," and "The Religion of Theosophy," a paper contributed to the Allahabad Convention of Religions in 1911. *Address:* Sevashrama, Sigra, Benares.

MOTI CHAND, Rais; born on the 2nd August, 1876; educated privately at Benares; is a member of the District Board; Chairman of the Benares Bank, Ltd.; is connected with a charitable dispensary in Moulganj; opened ten schools in different parts of the estate; subscribed a lakh of rupees to the proposed Hindu University, Rs. 20,000 to the local King Edward Memorial Fund, and Rs. 15,000 to the Provincial King Edward Memorial Fund; possesses landed property in Benares, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Gorakhpur, Fyzabad, Gonda, Arrah, Bhagalpur, and Chupra Districts. *Recreation:* Gardening. *Address:* Azmatgarh Palace, Benares.



MIRZA AKBAR BAKHT (225)



MIRZA MAHMOOD BAKHT (226)

MOHAMMAD TAQI, MIRZA, PRINCE SURAYA QADR; was born at Calcutta on April 7th, 1858, and his birth was celebrated with great pomp and splendour. He is one of the few surviving members of the Royal family of Oudh, and was married in November, 1874, to the daughter of Wajid Ali Shah, fifth King of Oudh; the marriage ceremony is said to have cost Rs. 45,000. He was carefully instructed in the arts of calligraphy and riding by specially-appointed tutors, and he was a great favourite with his father-in-law, the late King of Oudh. The Prince was present at the Viceroy's Durbar in 1881; he is Member of the General Committee of Dispensaries and Poor Houses, as well as of other Committees; he is also the author of a number of unpublished books in different languages.

Address: Lucknow.

AKBAR BAKHT, MIRZA; born, 1866; educated at the Queen's College, Benares; married a daughter of the late Prince Mohammad Wahaj-ud-Din Shah, of the House of Tipu Sultan, and brother to Prince Mohammad Bakhtiyar Shah, C. I. E.

He comes of the ex-Royal family of Delhi, and is the fifth in descent from Prince Jawan Bakht, *alias* Mirza Jahandar Shah, the eldest son and heir-apparent to Emperor Shah Alam of Delhi. In terms of the Punjab Treaty of political pensions the British Government bestowed on Prince Jahandar Shah a pension of three lakhs per annum, and his descendants have been enjoying the political pension ever since. The late Prince Mirza Suleman Bakht, father of Mirza Akbar Bakht, besides being a political pensioner, was a Deputy Collector. Mirza Akbar Bakht has been appointed a regular *Durbari* since 1905, and has been exempted from the prohibitions of the Arms Act. He takes a keen interest in public concerns and discharges several public functions—he is, for instance, an Honorary Magistrate, Chairman of the Muslim League at Benares, Vice-Chairman of the Girls' School and Parchae Karigaran of Benares. He was a Member of the Committee of the Edward Memorial Fund in the United

Provinces. He has been made a Member of the Advisory Committee of the Weaving Industry, and is popular with the public. Mirza is his family title. *Address*: Shivala, Benares.

MAHMOOD BAKHT, MIRZA; born, 1872; is the sixth in descent from the Emperor Shah Alam of Delhi; is a pensioner by the Punjab Treaty of political pensions, and has been appointed a regular *Durbari* by the Government; is exempted from the restrictions of the Arms Act; is a Municipal Commissioner; Mirza is a family title; he is the younger brother of Mirza Akbar Bakht. *Address*: Kala Mahal, Shivala, Benares.

AHSAN AKHTAR BAKHT, MIRZA BAHADUR, is descended from the ex-Royal family of Delhi. Mirza Jawan Bakht, *alias* Jahandar Shah, was the son of, and heir-apparent to, Emperor Shah Alam, but Jahandar Shah came and took up his residence at Lucknow and subsequently went to live at Benares. Mirza Ahsan Akhtar Bakht is a political pensioner, he possesses landed property. *Address*: Shivala, Benares.



PRINCE MIRZA SURAIYA QADR (225)



MIRZA AHSAN AKHTAR BAKHT (226)



WHO'S WHO IN INDIA

PART V

EASTERN BENGAL & ASSAM

WHO'S WHO IN INDIA

PART V

EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM

HILL TIPPERA.—HIS HIGHNESS RAJA BIRENDRA KISHORE DEB BARMAN MANIKYA, *Raja of—a Ruling Chief*; was born on 3rd November, 1883, and succeeded the late Raja Radha Kishore on 12th March, 1909.

The Chief belongs to a Rajput family who claim descent from the Lunar family of Chandra and who have been rulers in Tippera (or Tripura) from pre-historic times. Eighty-eighth in descent was the Raja Birraj, who introduced the Tippera era. According to the *Rajmala*, a chronicle of the kings of Tippera, Raja Dharma Manikya was the 148th in descent from Chandra, and came to the *gaddi* in 1407. In the seventeenth century the family ruled over a stretch of country which extended from the Hooghly on the west, to Burma on the east, and to Kamrup on the north. In 1620, under Jahangir, Nawab Fateh Jang invaded Tippera, captured Raja Jasa Manikya, and took him to Delhi. Shortly afterwards the Moghul troops were compelled to evacuate the country, when the Mohammadans established themselves in the lowlands of the *Raj*, now the British district of Tippera, and the hill country seems to have been left to the control of the rajas. In 1857 the mutineers from Chittagong captured Agartala, the capital of the State; but Raja Ishan Chandra Manikya rendered the British all the assistance he could. He was succeeded in 1862 by his brother, Bir Chandra Manikya,

who died in 1897, and was succeeded by the late Raja. The Raja of Hill Tippera also holds large estates known as Chakla Roshnabad, in the plains of the districts of Tippera, Noakhali and Sylhet. This estate covers 570 square miles, and is by far the most valuable of the Raja's possessions.

The area of the State itself is 4,086 square miles, with a population of about 180,000; the revenue is over eight lakhs. The Chief is entitled to a salute of thirteen guns. He resides at his capital, Agartala, Hill Tippera, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

MANIPUR.—HIS HIGHNESS RAJA CHURA CHAND SINGH, *Raja of—a Ruling Chief*; was born on 15th April, 1885, and succeeded to the *gaddi*, as a minor, on 16th September, 1891. He was educated at the Chiefs' College, Ajmere, and was installed with full ruling powers in 1907.

The Chief is descended from Raja Churai Romba, a Kshatriya Chief, who obtained the *Raj* about the middle of the eighteenth century. His adopted son was Raja Garib Nawaz, who made several successful incursions into Burma. In the time of his grandson, Raja Jai Singh, the Burmese invaded Manipur, and the aid of the British was sought. This resulted in a treaty being concluded between the British and the Raja of Manipur in 1762. Again, in 1824, when Raja Gambir Singh was Chief, the Burmese overran the State, but were expelled with the aid of British troops, and when peace was concluded in 1826 Gambir Singh was able to include the Kubo valley in his *Raj*; this valley was restored to Burma in 1834. After Gambir Singh's death in 1834 the internal dissensions and disorder became unendurable, and the British Government resolved to intervene. Their first attempt was disastrous, and was accompanied by a massacre of the British force and some high officers of the State. The outrage met with condign punishment. After this, a youth was selected from the ruling House and placed on the *gaddi*—he is the present Chief.

The State of Manipur has an area of 8,456 square miles ; and a population of about 285,000; the normal revenue is about four lakhs. The Chief is entitled to a salute of eleven guns. He resides at his capital, Manipur, Assam.

NONGKHLAO.—U., KINE SINGH, *Raja, Siem of—a Ruling Chief*; was born in 1843, and succeeded to the *gaddi* on 30th July, 1870; is Chief of one of the petty states in the Khasi Hills, Eastern Bengal and Assam. It was near Nongkhlao that two British officers were massacred in 1829 with fifty or sixty Indians, an event which led to a struggle with the Khasis, which did not terminate till 1833. The Chief belongs, as do most of his subjects, to the Christian faith. The title of Raja is personal, and was conferred on 1st January, 1908. The population of the State is about 10,000, and the revenue Rs. 2,500. The capital and residence of the Chief is Nongkhlao, Khasi Hills, Assam.

ROY, SHASHI SHAKHARESWAR, *Raja Bahadur, of Tahirpur*; is a well-known landed proprietor of the Rajshahi District, in Eastern Bengal; he has taken special interest in the improvement of agricultural methods in the Province, and is a public-spirited Zemindar. He was granted the title of Raja on 1st January, 1889, and on 1st January, 1896, received the higher title of Raja Bahadur. *Address*: Tahirpur, Rajshahi, Eastern Bengal.

DEB, ABHAYA NARAYAN, *Raja, of Sidli, Assam*; was granted the hereditary title of Raja on 29th July, 1901. After the Bhutan campaign in 1864-65 the Sidli territory came under the rule of the British Government; the estate was placed under the management of the Court of Wards in 1870, the Raja receiving twenty per cent. of the revenue. *Address*: Sidli, Goalpara, Assam.

ROY, THE HON'BLE GIRIJA NATH, *Maharaja Bahadur, of Dinajpur; Member of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam; Member of the Municipal Board and the District Board, and Honorary Magistrate, Dinajpur*; born in 1860; educated at Queen's College, Benares; succeeded to the estate in 1883, and then received the personal title of Maharaja; the title of Maharaja Bahadur being conferred, as a personal distinction, in 1907. In addition to his other public services the Maharaja Bahadur has founded the Diamond Jubilee School, a weaving school, a Sanskrit school, and other educational institutions at Dinajpur; at his expense, too, the Ghagra and Thomson canals were successfully completed, and the sanitation of Dinajpur town was much improved thereby. The family to which the Maharaja Bahadur belongs have been landholders in Dinajpur since Akbar's time. The zemindar in 1840 to 1865 was Raja Tarak Nath, whose widow, Sham Mohini, had the title of Maharani conferred upon her in recognition of her eminent benevolence during the famine of 1873. She was the mother, by adoption, of the present head of the House. *Address*: Dinajpur, Eastern Bengal.

ROY, BHUBAN MOHAN, *Raja*; is the son of the late Raja Haris Chandra, who was Chief of the Chakma clan in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and who rendered good service in the Lushai Expedition of 1871-72 by supplying coolies, boats, etc.; the personal title, given to his father, was conferred on the present holder on 22nd June, 1897. *Address*: Chittagong Hill Tracts; also, Rajnagar, Chittagong, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

BARUA, THE HON'BLE PRABHAT CHANDRA, *Raja, of Gouripur; Member of the Legislative Council of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam*; title of Raja conferred, as a personal distinction, 9th November 1901. *Address*: Gauripur, Goalpara, Assam.

KUMUD CHANDRA SINGH, B. A., *Maharaja, of Susung, Mymensingh*; was born in 1866; educated at the Presidency College, Calcutta, where he graduated in 1899; succeeded to the estate in 1890; is descended from a family that held dominion over the Susung *pargana* and the adjoining wild country of the Garo Hills from very early times. Prior to Jahangir's time they seem to have been nearly independent, and some of the heads of the family bore the title of Malik. The last of these, Malik Janaki Nath, was succeeded by his son, Raghu Nath, who agreed with the Delhi Emperor to supply him with an annual consignment of a fragrant wood, called *agar*, which grew in the Garo Hills, in return for aid in subduing the turbulent Garo tribes and the title of Raja. In Aurangzeb's time the *agar* tribute was converted into a cash payment, and an additional *nazrana* was paid by the Susung Chiefs. In 1862 Raja Pran Krishna Singh received the personal title of Raja Bahadur; his son, the late Raja Raj Krishna Singh, received the higher title of Maharaja, as a personal distinction, at the Delhi Durbar of 1877, and this was declared hereditary in 1884. *Address*: Durgapur, Mymensingh, Eastern Bengal.

ROY, JAGADINDRA NATH, *Maharaja, of Nator*; is the son of the late Raja Anandanath Roy Bahadur, C. I. E.; is descended from Ramjiban, who received the *zemindari* of Rajshahi from the Mohammadans early in the eighteenth century. In 1728 the estate extended from Bhagalpur on the west, to Dacca on the east, and included a large sub-division called Nij Chakla Rajshahi, on the south bank of the Padma; Rajshahi then had an area of 13,000 square miles, with a revenue of over twenty-seven lakhs. The estate subsequently fell under the management of Rani Bhawani, whose charitable grants of rent-free land permanently impoverished the ancestral dominions. After years of direct management by Government officers the Rani's adopted son was permitted, in 1790, to engage for the whole district a permanent settlement of twenty-three lakhs; but the strict regulations then introduced for the recovery of revenue arrears

were constantly called into requisition, and a large part of the estate was sold. Nator town is a compact municipality, lying close round the palace of the Maharaja. The title of Maharaja was conferred, as a personal distinction, in 1877. *Address*: Rajshahi, Eastern Bengal.

ROY, SRI NATH, *Raja, of Bhagyakul; Banker and Zamindar; Trustee of the Economic Museum; Life-Member of the Calcutta Zoological Gardens Committee; Life-Governor of Dacca Mitford Hospital; Joint-Proprietor of many Banking and Mercantile Houses in Calcutta and Eastern Bengal; and of a Steamer Service between Calcutta and Dacca known under the name of Prem Chand Roy, father of the subject of this sketch; Director of the Bengal National Bank; born, 1841; educated at Dacca College and Calcutta Presidency College.* The Raja has served as Municipal Commissioner, Member of the District Board, Education Committee and Road Cess Committee of Dacca; he has held the position of Honorary Magistrate at Dacca, Munshiganj, Srinagar, and Bhagyakul; he has established many useful and philanthropic public institutions in his Province, including the Eye Infirmary at Dacca and the Waterworks at Chittagong; he was one of the prime movers in the establishment of the East Bengal Saraswat Samaj, for the promotion of Sanskrit Literature, Hindu Law, Philosophy, and Astronomy. Raja Sri Nath Roy belongs to the well-known Kundu family, who have for generations been zealous patrons of learning, and foremost in philanthropic works. In the early part of the eighteenth century the family distinguished themselves by their munificence during a great famine, and received the title of Roy as a family distinction, together with a grant of land—the head of the family bears the distinction to the present day. The title of Raja was bestowed on Raja Sri Nath Roy on 30th May, 1891.

Address: Dacca, Eastern Bengal.

ROY, MANMATHA NATH, CHAUDHRI, *Raja, of Santosh; Member of the Governing Body of the British Indian Association; Member of the Executive Committee of the Association for the Advancement of Scientific and Industrial Education of Indians; Vice-Patron of the All-India Victoria Memorial Fund; Life-Member of the Committee of the Calcutta Zoological Gardens; Member of the Executive Committee of the Imperial Reception Fund; Member of the Executive Committee of the Minto Memorial Fund;* was educated at St. Xavier's College, the Hare School, and the Presidency College in Calcutta.

The Raja belongs to a family whose heads were zemindars of Santosh from the time of Shah Jahan. The family originally came from Jessore, and trace their descent from the same House which produced the Maharaja Pratapaditya, of historical fame. Though quite a young man the Raja has displayed great talents, and is already a well-known figure in the public life of the two Bengals. He has taken up the cause of education in his Province, and was one of the first in Eastern Bengal to recognise the need for up-to-date institutions. He has founded a college and a girls' school at Dacca. He is also a liberal, though cautious, reformer, and is in favour of his countrymen paying visits to Europe and America to enlarge their outlook of life and to gain experience. He is an ardent exponent of Temperance. His earnest efforts on behalf of the student community earned him the honour of election as Educational Secretary of the Bengal Landholders' Association. He is a gifted public speaker, and will assuredly make his mark when, in due course, he is called to the Provincial Council, which honour, his fellow-citizens predict, will fall to him early in his career. The Raja has built and endowed a veterinary hospital at Mymensingh, and the "Coronation Fountain," in the Calcutta Zoological Gardens, was erected by him. He has also inaugurated charitable dispensaries at Tangail and other parts of his estate. As a zemindar the Raja is very popular. During the famine in 1901 he advanced large sums

to his tenants to assist them during the time of trial, and materially helped many who were outside his estates. In recognition of his many public services a certificate of honour was handed to the Zemindar at the Durbar of 1903, and on June 24th, 1910, he received the personal title of Raja. The Rani Sahiba is a prominent member of the Indian National Association which is doing much for the women of India. She is adding a female ward to her husband's hospital at Tangail.

Publications: "Chandra-Shekhar," "Essays and Speeches," and "The Royal Visit to Calcutta."

Address: Santosh, Eastern Bengal.

ACHARJI, JAGAT KISHORE, CHAUDHRI, *Raja*; title conferred, as a personal distinction, on 24th June, 1910, in recognition of his public services.

Address: Muktagacha, Mymensingh, Eastern Bengal.

SEN, JANAKI BALLABH, *Raja, of Dimli*; the title is personal, and was conferred, in recognition of his public services, on 1st January, 1891.

Address: Rangpur, Eastern Bengal.

ROY, JOGENDRA KISHORE, CHAUDHRI, *Raja*; title conferred, as a personal distinction, in recognition of his public services, on 1st January, 1909.

Address: Ramgopalpur, Mymensingh.

BANDARBAN, CHOLAPHRU, CHAUDHURI, *Bohmong of— an Hereditary Chief*; rules over the Bohmongs in the Chittagong Hill Tracts; the subjects of the Chief are, for the most part, descendants of Arakanese who fled to the hills when their country was overrun by the Burmese in 1784. They are divided into three sections, the Jhumia Maghs, the Roang Maghs, and the Rajbansi Maghs; the latter section have freely intermarried with Bengalis, and it is from this clan that the well-known Magh cooks are recruited. The Bohmong subjects are mostly Buddhists. The area of the Chief's territory is 2,064 square miles, with a population of about 45,000. There is a capitation tax in the territory of Rs. 4 per family, Rs. 2 of which goes to the Bohmong, Re. 1 to the village headman, and Re. 1 to Government. *Address*: Bandarban, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Assam.

DEBI ABHAYESWARI, *Rani, of Bijni*; is the widow of the late Raja Kumud Narayan Bhup, of Bijni, and is in possession of the estate. The Bijni family is descended from Vijita Narayan, one of the Rajas of Cooch Behar, who ruled at the end of the sixteenth century. Under the Moghul rule the Raja paid a tribute of sixty-eight elephants, but this was afterwards commuted to a cash payment of Rs. 2,000 per annum. At the conclusion of the Bhutan war the Bijni family were put into possession of a large tract of land in the Eastern Duars. The Bijni Chiefs now pay a revenue of Rs. 1,500, and cesses amounting to nearly Rs. 19,000 for an estate which covers an area of 950 square miles and has an estimated rent roll of two lakhs of rupees. The title is hereditary. *Address*: Bijni, Goalpara, Assam.

DINAMANI, CHAUDHURANI, *Rani, of Santosh*; is a prominent member of the Indian National Association, which is doing so much for the women of India; the title is personal, and was conferred on 24th June, 1910. *Address*: Santosh, Mymensingh, Eastern Bengal.

MANIKCHHARI, NEPHRU SAIN, *Mong Raja of—an Hereditary Chief*; has been on the *gaddi* about eleven years. The family are the Chiefs of the Palangtha clan of hill Burmese, sometimes called Maghs or Arakanese, who occupy the northern portion of the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The founder of the family was Khedu, a Sardar of a number of villages. His descendant was Konjai, the grandfather of the last Mong Raja, Narabadi. The latter did good service to Government in the first Lushai expedition by supplying coolies, boats, etc.; and the hereditary title of Mong Raja has been confirmed to the family. The area of the Chief's territory is 653 square miles, with a population of about 32,000. *Address*: Manikchhari, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Assam.

TARKARATNA, Jadabeswar, Mahamahopadhyaya, Pandit-Raj; writer, dramatist and poet; Life-President of the Rangpur Parisad; Acharya of the Dharma Sabha; born, 1850; educated at Benares; opened a free Sanskrit *Tol*; was member of the District and Municipal Board, Rangpur; has been trying to improve the condition of Rajvangis, a low-class people of Northern Bengal. He is a keen advocate for the education of women; and his own wife is an authoress of some distinction. He received the title of Pandit-Raj from the Pandits of Navadwip in 1903, a certificate of honour from the Government the same year, and the title of Mahamahopadhyaya on 2nd January, 1905. *Publications*: "Samshay-Nirasana" (Bengali), "Chandra Duta" (Sanskrit poem), "Prashanta-Kusum" (Sanskrit poem) "Ratna Kosha" (Sanskrit poem), and others. *Address*: Rangpur, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

BHATTACHARYA, Kali Kishore, Tarkaratna, Mahamahopadhyaya; born, 1834; educated privately in Calcutta; held classes for over thirty years for the instruction of pupils in *Naya* and *Smritis*; title conferred in January, 1906. *Club*: Bharat Dharma Mahamandal, Benares. *Address*: Nairpara, Baniachang, P. O. Habiganj, District Sylhet, E.B. and Assam.



PANDIT MADHAB CHANDRA (11)



R. B. BANMALI RAY (13)

TARKADARSHANTIRTHA, Guru Charan, Mahamahopadhyaya; Professor, Sanskrit College; Rampur Boalia; title conferred in January, 1908, in recognition of his services to literature and education. *Address*: Sanskrit College, Rampur Boalia.

VIDYARATNA, Prosanna Chandra, Mahamahopadhyaya; title conferred in June, 1908, in recognition of his services to literature and education. *Address*: Eastern Bengal Saraswat Samaj, Dacca.

NAYABHUSAN, Adya Nath, Mahamahopadhyaya; *Pundit*, Sanskrit Tol, Goalpara; title conferred in January, 1909, in recognition of his services to education. *Address*: Sanskrit Tol, Goalpara, Assam.

KABYA-VYAKARAN, Kailash Chandra, Purna-Sankhya-Tirtha, Mahamahopadhyaya; *Adhyapak*, Kurigaon Sanskrit Tol; title conferred on 1st January, 1909, in recognition of his services to education. *Address*: Kurigaon, Rangpur, Eastern Bengal.

BHATTACHARYA, Dhireswar, Mahamahopadhyaya; *Adhyapak*, Kamikhya Sanskrit Tol; title conferred in January, 1910, in recognition of his services to education. *Address*: Kamikhya Sanskrit Tol, Dacca.

TARKACHURAMANI, Madhab Chandra, Mahamahopadhyaya; Vice-President, Purbabanga Sahitya Samaj; and Swajati Hita Sadhan Samiti; Preceptor, Eastern Bengal and Sylhet Vaishya Samiti; Examiner, Eastern Bengal Saraswat Samaj and Board of Sanskrit Examinations, Calcutta; born, 27th February, 1847, at Sarail, Comilla District; belongs to the Saraswat clan who settled on the River Saraswati long before the British came to India; educated at Sylhet, Tippera, Vikrampur, Navadwip and Calcutta, in Sanskrit institutions; founded Sanskrit institutions at Navadwip and Dacca; title conferred in January, 1911. *Publications*: "Haribhakli Bilash," "Akhyatbritti," "Akhata Panji," "Akhata Kabiraj," and many other Sanskrit works. *Address*: Sanskrit Tol, Dacca.

RAI, Harendra Lal, K.-I.-H.; received the Kaiser-i-Hind gold medal in recognition of his public services on 1st January, 1905.

RAI, Chaudhuri Sarat Chandra, K.-I.-H.; received the Kaiser-i-Hind gold medal on 1st January, 1910, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Hooghly, Bengal.

BORRAH, Balinarayan, K.-I.-H.; the Kaiser-i-Hind medal (second class) was granted to him on 23rd May, 1900, in recognition of his public services.

GOSWAMI, Sri Sri Nara Deb Dakhinpat, Adhikari, K.-I.-H.; was granted the Kaiser-i-Hind medal (second class) on 9th November, 1901, in recognition of his public services.

MAITRA, Bhuban Mohan, K.-I.-H.; was granted the Kaiser-i-Hind medal (second class) on 27th June, 1904, in recognition of his public services.

NAUG, Mrs. Shashi Mukhi, K.-I.-H.; received the Kaiser-i-Hind medal (second class) on 2nd January, 1911, in recognition of her public services.

DAS, Raj Mohan; Deputy Superintendent of Police; entered the Police Department in 1877; appointed Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, in 1910; received the King's Police Medal on 19th November, 1909, in recognition of his excellent services. *Address*: Rangpur, Eastern Bengal.

RAI, Radha Gobinda, Rai Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate, Dinajpur Sadr; title conferred in 1875 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Dinajpur, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

BARUA, Jadab Chandra, Rai Bahadur; title conferred on August 30th, 1888, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Golaghat, Sibsagar, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

DAS, Umakanta, Rai Bahadur; title conferred on 1st January, 1889, as a personal distinction, in recognition of his eminent services in the Political Department, particularly in connection with the State of Hill Tippera, in which State he held the office of Assistant Political Agent. *Address*: Teota, Dacca.

BALLABH, Chaudhuri Radha, Rai Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate, Sherpur; title conferred in January, 1894, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Sherpur, Mymensingh.

RAI, Banamali, Rai Bahadur, Rajarshi; born in September, 1862; educated at Pabna Zillah School; was adopted by the late Babu Banwari Lal Rai; since 1893 he has been residing at Brindaban, Muttra District, where he is living the life of a devotee; has erected and endowed charitable dispensaries at Banwarinagar, Brindaban, and Kusumbi (Rajshahi District), and schools at Banwarinagar, Kusumbi, and Sirajganj, as well as the Elliot Technical School and the Thomson Memorial Hall at Pabna; he spends over a lakh annually in private charity, and has set apart property bringing in a revenue of Rs. 60,000 a year for religious purposes; his annual income is about four lakhs; title conferred in 1894. *Address*: Tarash, Pabna District, Eastern Bengal, and Brindaban, Muttra, U. P.

SEN, Ananda Chandra, Rai Bahadur; title conferred on 20th May, 1896, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Sonarang, Munshiganj, Dacca.

DATTA, Rajkumar, Rai Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate, Sadr, Independent Bench, Noakhali; title conferred, in recognition of his loyalty and public spirit, on 22nd June, 1897. *Address*: Chamrakhola, Noakhali, Eastern Bengal.

GUPTA, Charan Das, Rai Bahadur; Retired Civil Surgeon; late Civil Surgeon, Khulna, Bengal; retired in February, 1911; title conferred on 22nd June, 1897, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bogura, Barisal, Eastern Bengal.

CHUNILAL, Seraogi, Rai Bahadur; born in 1841; settled in business at Dibrugarh in 1861; carries on a large banking business with the tea gardens of the district and is a Government contractor. The title was conferred on 22nd June, 1897, in recognition of his meritorious services as contractor during the Manipur Expedition. *Address:* Dibrugarh, Assam.

LAHIRI, Kedar Prasanna, Rai Bahadur; title conferred on 1st January, 1898, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Kasimpur, Rajshahi, Eastern Bengal.

KUNDU, Rasikal, Rai Bahadur; title conferred on 21st May, 1898, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Serampur, District Hooghly, Bengal, and Manipur, Assam.

DEB, The Hon'ble Dulal Chandra, Rai Bahadur; Senior Government Pleader, Sylhet; nominated Member of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam; Secretary of the Murari Chand College, and the Raja Giris Chandra High School, Sylhet; born in 1842; educated at the Mission School, Sylhet, the Dacca College and the Presidency College, Calcutta; enrolled as a High Court Vakil in 1870; served as Commissioner, Chairman, and Vice-Chairman of the Sylhet Municipality; was Law Lecturer in Sylhet from 1885 to 1911, when the law class was abolished; Member of the Provincial Central Text Book Committee, Eastern Bengal and Assam, from 1908 to 1910; also Member of the Female Education Advisory Committee; title conferred on 31st December, 1898. *Address:* Louta, Sylhet, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

SARKAR, Dwarka Nath, Rai Bahadur; Retired District Engineer; title conferred on 1st January, 1899, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bhorh-Ramdia, Baliakandi, Goalundo, Faridpur, Eastern Bengal.

CHAKRABARTTI, Jadab Chandra, Rai Bahadur; title conferred on 23rd May, 1900, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Taranagar (Bharanga), Muttra; Pabna, Eastern Bengal; and Cooch Behar.

DUTT, Chandra Kumar, Rai Bahadur; Vice-President, Eastern Bengal Landholders' Association; Honorary Secretary to the Governing Body of the Jagannath College and Jubilee School; and Joint-Secretary of the King Edward Memorial Fund, Eastern Bengal and Assam; born, 1839; educated at Dacca College; was for nearly forty years a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bengal; his father was Diwan of the Provincial Court of Dacca; owns shares of thirty villages in Dacca, Faridpur, and Backerganj. Title conferred, in recognition of his public services, on 3rd June, 1899. *Address*: Ashak's Lane, Dacca.

DATTA, Shashi Bhushan, Rai Bahadur; title conferred on 1st January, 1901, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Comilla, Tippera.

RAI, The Hon'ble Sita Nath, B. L., Rai Bahadur, Vakil, Calcutta High Court; elected representative of the Indian Commercial Community on the Legislative Council of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, 31st December, 1909; elected representative of the Indian Commercial Community on the Legislative Council of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, 4th January, 1910; title conferred, in recognition of his public services, on 1st January, 1903. *Address*: Bhagyakul, Dacca, Eastern Bengal and Assam, and 68, Sova Bazar Street, Calcutta.

BASU, Bhupal Chandra, B. A., Rai Bahadur; Member of the Royal Agricultural College, England; Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, England; Deputy Director of Agriculture, Eastern Bengal and Assam; born, 1861; entered Government service, 1888; appointed Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate, 31st March, 1891; appointed to present post, 25th September, 1897; title conferred, in recognition of his public services, 1st January, 1904. *Address*: Shillong.

CHAKRABARTTI, Taranath, M. A., B. L., Rai Bahadur; Retired Government Pleader, Faridpur; born, 1846; educated at Faridpur Government School, Dacca College, Cathedral Mission College, Calcutta, Free Church of Scotland Institution, Calcutta, and Presidency College, Calcutta; enrolled as Vakil, Calcutta High Court, 1870; appointed Government Pleader, Faridpur, 1872; retired, 1909; has always enjoyed a large private practice as Vakil; has served on the Faridpur District and Municipal Boards; owns considerable landed property in his District; title conferred in January, 1905. *Publication*: "Annotated Criminal Procedure Code" in Bengali. *Address*: Faridpur, Eastern Bengal.

BASU, Peari Mohan, Rai Bahadur; Retired Deputy Collector; born in September, 1849; educated at Dacca College; entered Government service in 1869; served successively as Deputy Inspector of Schools, Head Master, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Collector, Deputy Magistrate and Collector, and Settlement Officer at Backerganj, Faridpur, and Dacca; which office he held for twenty-two years; retired in April, 1910; title conferred, January, 1906. *Publications*: "Elements of Mensuration," "in Survey and Settlement Companion," and "Tenancies and Records of Rights," all in Bengali. *Address*: Deputy Para, Munshiganj, Bikrampur, District Dacca.

SANYAL, Krishna Chandra, Rai Bahadur; title conferred on 29th June, 1906, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Ghoramar, Rajshahi.



R. B. TARANATH CHAKRABATI (16)



R. B. PEARI MOHAN BASU (16)



R. B. DR. NOBIN CHANDRA DUTT (17)



R. B. PRIYA LAL GANGULI ()

100

BANNERJI, Kumudini Kanta, M.A., Rai Bahadur ; Fellow of the Calcutta University ; Principal of Rajshahi College ; entered the Provincial Educational Service, Bengal, 1887 ; appointed to present post, 1st October, 1898 ; title conferred, in recognition of his services to education, 1st January, 1906. *Address*: Rajshahi, Eastern Bengal.

BOSE, Karuna Das, M.A., B.L., Rai Bahadur ; Retired District and Sessions Judge ; son of the late Rai Haris Chandra Bose, Deputy Collector ; born, 8th February, 1847 ; educated at the Dacca Collegiate School and the Presidency College, Calcutta ; title conferred on 29th June, 1906. *Address*: Bangalabazar, Dacca, Eastern Bengal ; and 55, Mirzapur Street, Calcutta.

DUTT, Nabin Chandra, Rai Bahadur ; Retired Civil Surgeon ; was born at Chittagong on 8th May, 1852 ; educated at the Chittagong Zillah School and Calcutta Medical College ; entered Government Service as Assistant Surgeon, 1873 ; held medical charge of the 3rd Gurkhas in 1879 ; promoted to District Civil Surgeon, 1899, and retired in 1909 after over thirty-six years' service. *Publications* : "Medical Diary for Indian Practitioners," "Formulæ of Prescriptions," "Bowel Complaints," and other medical works in English ; "Tobacco Chewing and Cancer" in Hindi ; and some religious pamphlets. *Recreations* : Riding, driving, and music. *Address* : Chittagong.

CHAUDHARI, Sutish Chandra, Rai Bahadur ; title conferred on 1st January, 1907, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Mymensingh.

GHOSE, Ishwar Chandra, B.L., Rai Bahadur ; Government Pleader, Dacca ; Law Lecturer, Dacca College ; title conferred, in recognition of his public services, on 28th June, 1907. *Address*: Dacca.

HANDIQUI, Radha Kanta, Rai Bahadur; Assistant to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Eastern Bengal and Assam; born in November, 1866; entered Government service, 1887; appointed Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate, 1901; appointed to present post, 1908; title conferred, in recognition of his public services, on 28th June, 1907. *Address*: Shillong.

CHATTERJI, Gopal Chandra, Rai Bahadur; title conferred on 28th June, 1907, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Dacca.

GANGULI, Priya Lal, B.A., Rai Bahadur; Deputy Magistrate, Barisal; born, 28th August, 1868; entered Government service, 1890; appointed to present post, 1910; title conferred, in recognition of his public services, on 28th June, 1907. *Address*: Khalia, Faridpur; and 12, Parsee Bagan Lane, Calcutta.

SURESH CHANDRA SINGH, M. A., Rai Bahadur; Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca; Financial Secretary, Eastern Bengal and Assam Saraswat Samaj; Vice-President, Eastern Bengal Sahitya Samaj; Secretary, Eastern Bengal Educational Society; Joint Secretary, Dacca Orphanage; Member of the Eastern Bengal Brahmo Samaj and the Depressed Classes Mission; born in October, 1867; educated at the Presidency College, Calcutta; appointed Professor of Science, General Assembly's College, Calcutta, 1887; entered Government service as Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in 1892; appointed to present post in May, 1910; has devoted much of his time for the past thirty years to the Eastern Bengal Saraswat Samaj, which has done so much for Sanskrit learning in the Province; in 1910 the Samaj conferred on the Rai Bahadur the title of Vidyarnav; he has been associated with his cousin, Rai Kailash Chandra Singh, in his research work. *Publications*: An annotated edition of "Bhagwat Gita" (in collaboration with his cousin), and some old *Srutis*. *Address*: Hatkhola, Ramna P. O., Dacca.



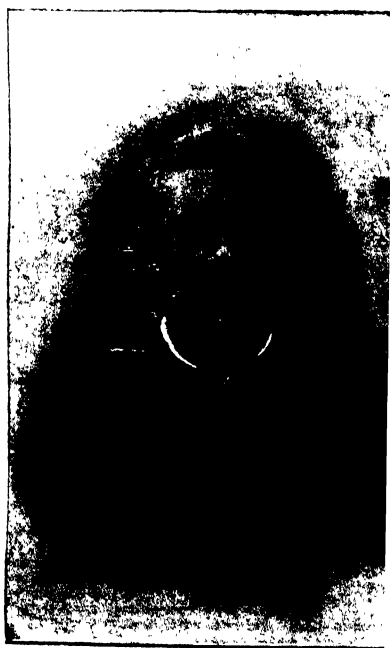
R. B. SURESH CHINDRA SINGH (18)



R. B. PARASU RAM KHAUND (19)



R. B. BHUBAN RAM DAS (19)



R. B. KUNJA LAL SANYAL (20)

CHANDRA, Hori Mohan, Rai Bahadur; title conferred on 1st January, 1908, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Darjeeling, Bengal; and Jalpaiguri, Eastern Bengal.

BHUBAN, The Hon'ble Ram Das, Rai Bahadur; Member of the Legislative Council of Eastern Bengal and Assam; Honorary Magistrate; Vice-Chairman of the Gauhati Municipality; Assistant Agent, River Steam Navigation and India General Steam Navigation and Railway Companies, Limited; born in 1856; educated at Gauhati; received the title of Rai Saheb in 1905, and that of Rai Bahadur on 1st January 1908. *Club:* The Assam Club. *Address:* Gauhati.

MUKHERJI, Bama Charan, Rai Bahadur; title conferred on 26th June, 1908, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Imphal, Manipur, Assam; also, Serampur, Dhaniakhali, Hooghly, Bengal.

DAS, Durga, Rai Bahadur; title conferred on 26th June, 1908, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Chittagong.

MAJUMDAR, Rajani Kanta, Rai Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate, Bogra; title conferred on 1st January, 1909, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bogra, Eastern Bengal.

KHAUND, Parasu Ram, Rai Bahadur; retired Sub-Divisional Officer; Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner, Dibrugarh; born in June, 1855; educated at Calcutta. Entered Government service as Extra-Assistant Commissioner, 1887; appointed Sub-Divisional Officer, 1893; officiating Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup, 1904; retired, 1906; founded a dispensary at Dibrugarh; title conferred on 24th June, 1910. *Address:* Dibrugarh, Assam.

MITRA, Shoshi Bhushan, Rai Bahadur ; title conferred on 25th June, 1909, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Dibrugarh, Assam.

GUHA, Ashwini Kumar, Rai Bahadur ; retired Sub-Judge ; title conferred on 1st January, 1910, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Kanchanbalia, Jhalakati, Backerganj, Eastern Bengal ; and 69-2, Puddopukur Road, Calcutta.

CHATTERJI, Sarat Chandra, B.L., Rai Bahadur ; Government Pleader ; Chairman, Rangpur Municipality ; title conferred on 1st January, 1910, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Rangpur, Eastern Bengal.

CHAKRABARTI, Prasanna Kumar, Rai Bahadur ; Honorary Magistrate, Mymensingh ; title conferred on 24th June, 1910, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Dhala, Mymensingh.

GUHA, Ramesh Chandra, Rai Bahadur ; Honorary Magistrate, Munshiganj ; title conferred on 24th June, 1910, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bajrajogini, Dacca.

DAS, Hari Charan, B. L., Rai Bahadur ; Government Pleader ; title conferred on 24th June, 1910, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Silchar, Cachar, Assam.

SANYAL, Kunja Lal, L.M.S., Rai Bahadur ; Retired Civil Surgeon ; born in November, 1853 ; educated at Rajshahi and Calcutta Medical Colleges ; entered Government service, 1877 ; deputed to the Madras Famine work, 1877-78 ; served for seven years as teacher in the Medical School at Dacca ; promoted to the grade of Senior Assistant Surgeon ; acted as officiating Civil Surgeon on several occasions ; title conferred in 1910.

SEN, Sarat Chandra, Rai Bahadur ; Deputy Superintendent of Police, 4th Grade, Dacca ; born in February, 1889 ; has served for twenty-two years in the Police Force, in Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam ; appointed to present grade in October, 1910 ; title conferred, in recognition of his excellent services, on 24th June, 1910. *Address:* Dacca.

DAS, Jamini Mohan, M. A., B. L., Rai Bahadur ; Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate, 3rd Grade ; title conferred on 24th June, 1910, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Mymensingh.

GOSWAMI, Sudbhendru Mohan, Rai Bahadur ; Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department ; in charge of the Dacca College Sub-Division ; entered Government service in 1890, and appointed to present post on 1st June, 1907 ; title conferred on 24th June, 1910, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Dacca.

KANJILAL, Upendra Nath, Rai Bahadur ; Fellow of the Linnæan Society, London ; Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests ; in charge of the Sibsagar Division ; title conferred on 2nd January, 1911, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Sibsagar, Assam.

DAS, Sita Mohan, Rai Bahadur ; Vice-Chairman, North Sylhet Local Board ; title conferred on 2nd January, 1911, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* North Sylhet, Eastern Bengal.

RAU CHAUDHERI, Piari Lal, Rai Bahadur ; title conferred on 2nd January, 1911, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Shaistanagar, Noakhali, Eastern Bengal.

RAI, Hem Karan, Sardar Bahadur ; title conferred on 1st January, 1904, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Lushai Hills, Assam.

ARJUNRAJ, Subedar, Sardar Bahadur; born, 21st May, 1855; enlisted in the Military Police, 1876; appointed Jamadar, 1891; served in the Naga Hills Expedition, 1879; Manipur Expedition, 1891; Abor Expedition, 1894-95; received Indian Distinguished Service medal, 1907, and the title of Sardar Bahadur, as a personal distinction, the same year. *Address*: Kohima, Naga Hills, Assam.

ANJAB ALI KHAN, Subedar, Sardar Bahadur; title conferred on 24th June, 1910, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Dibrugarh, Assam.

CHANDRA, Gopal, Sardar Bahadur; Retired Subedar Major; son of the late Subedar Chandbour; enlisted in Military Police, 1878; got his father's Commission as Subedar, 1882; promoted Quartermaster, 1885; Lushai Expedition, 1890-91; Abor Expedition, 1894-95; Apatanong Expedition, 1896-97; Bebejiat Mishmi Field Force, 1899-1900; formed a new battalion of his own caste men, by order of Government, at Dacca, for which services he was raised to the rank of Subedar-Major and granted the title of Sardar Bahadur. *Address*: Military Police Battalion, Dacca.

ABHIRAM THAPA, Sardar Bahadur; Subedar, Lushaj Hills Battalion, Eastern Bengal and Assam Police; joined the Police Force, 1881; appointed Jemadar, 1891, and to present rank in November, 1893; title conferred, in recognition of his excellent services, on 2nd January, 1911. *Address*: Ailal, Assam.

SUKUL, Matadin, M. A., Rao Saheb; Executive Engineer, Rajshahi Division; educated at the Thomason College, Roorkee; appointed Apprentice Engineer, 1886; Assistant Engineer, 1887; reached present rank in November, 1898; title conferred on 6th September, 1886, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Rampur Boalia, Rajshahi, Eastern Bengal.

DEB, Prakash Chandra, Rai Saheb; title conferred on 22nd June, 1897, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Dhaka Dakshin, North Sylhet, Eastern Bengal.

GUPTA, Ratna Mani, Rai Saheb; title conferred on 31st December, 1898, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Kuarpur, Palang, Faridpur, Eastern Bengal.

BASU, Priya Nath, Rai Saheb; title conferred on 9th November, 1901, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Fulheria, Dacca; and Baral, Hooghly District, Bengal.

DAS, Dwarka Nath, Rai Saheb; title conferred on 9th November, 1901, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Karjona, Ghair Manikganj, Dacca.

BASU, Durga Kumar, B. A., Rai Saheb; title conferred on 26th January, 1902, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Barabari, Tegharia, Dacca.

GUPTA, Surendra Nath, Rai Saheb; title conferred on 1st January, 1903, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Goalpara, Eastern Bengal.

BASU, Pramada Kumar, M. A. (Cal.), Rai Saheb; Inspector of Schools, Surma Valley; entered the Educational Department, 1905, and was promoted to the Class III Provincial Educational Service, Eastern Bengal and Assam, in 1908; title conferred on 2nd January, 1905. *Address:* Silchar, Assam.

CHAUDHURI, Siddhananda, Rai Saheb; title conferred on 1st January, 1907, in recognition of his public services.

CHAUDHURI, Kali Kishore, Rai Saheb; title conferred on 1st January, 1908, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Mustafapur, Madaripur, Faridpur, Eastern Bengal.

RAM SINGH, Rai Saheb; received the King's Police Medal on 19th November, 1909; title conferred on 1st January, 1908, in recognition of his public services.

CHATTERJI, Purnananda, B. A. (Cal.), D. Sc. (Edin.), Rai Saheb; Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division; entered the Educational Service, 1894; placed in Class I of the Eastern Bengal and Assam Educational Service, 1910; title conferred on 1st January, 1908, in recognition of his services to education. *Address*: Jalpaiguri, Eastern Bengal.

SEN, Kali Mohan, Rai Saheb; title conferred on 26th June, 1908, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Sonarang, Dacca.

CHANDRA, Chanda Nath, Rai Saheb; Sub-Assistant Surgeon; title conferred on 1st January, 1909, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Sylhet, Eastern Bengal.

CHAUDHURI, Banga Chandra, Rai Saheb; Sub-Deputy Collector and Sub-Deputy Magistrate; Assistant Inspector of Distilleries; born, 1st March, 1858; entered Government service, 1878; appointed to present rank, 1908; title conferred, in recognition of his public services, on 25th June, 1909. *Address*: Jorhat, Assam.

BORUA, Bishtu Ram, Rai Saheb; Honorary Magistrate, Mariani; title conferred on 25th June, 1909, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Mariani, Sibsagar District, Assam.

SURYAVANSY, Rao Narayan, Rai Saheb; title conferred on 25th June 1909, in recognition of his public services.

BETHA RAM SHARMA, Rai Saheb; Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector; Assistant Settlement Officer; entered Government service, 1855; appointed to present grade, 1909; title conferred on 1st January, 1910, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Tezpur, Darrang, Assam.

BASU, Mahim Chandra, Rai Saheb; officiating Second Assistant Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division; educated at the Dacca College; entered Government service, 1874; appointed in Class VI of the Provincial Educational Service, Eastern Bengal and Assam, 1908; appointed to present post in June, 1910; his services have been so much appreciated by Government that he has had five extensions of service; title conferred on 1st January, 1910, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Dacca.

BHAUMIK, Jagesh Chandra, Rai Saheb; Inspector of Police, C. I. D.; title conferred on 24th June, 1910, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Dacca.

KRISHNA CHANDRA, Dewan, Rai Saheb; title conferred on 4th June, 1910, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Rangamati, Chittagong Hill Tracts.

SEN, Guru Nath, Rai Saheb; Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Mitford Hospital, Dacca; title conferred on 2nd January, 1911, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Mitford Hospital, Dacca.

DACCA.—THE HON'BLE SIR KHWAJA SALIM-UL-LAH, K.C.S.I., *Nawab Bahadur of—a Non-official Member of the Legislative Council of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam*; the title of Nawab is hereditary, and that of Nawab Bahadur was granted to him on 1st January, 1903; he was created Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India on 1st January, 1909.

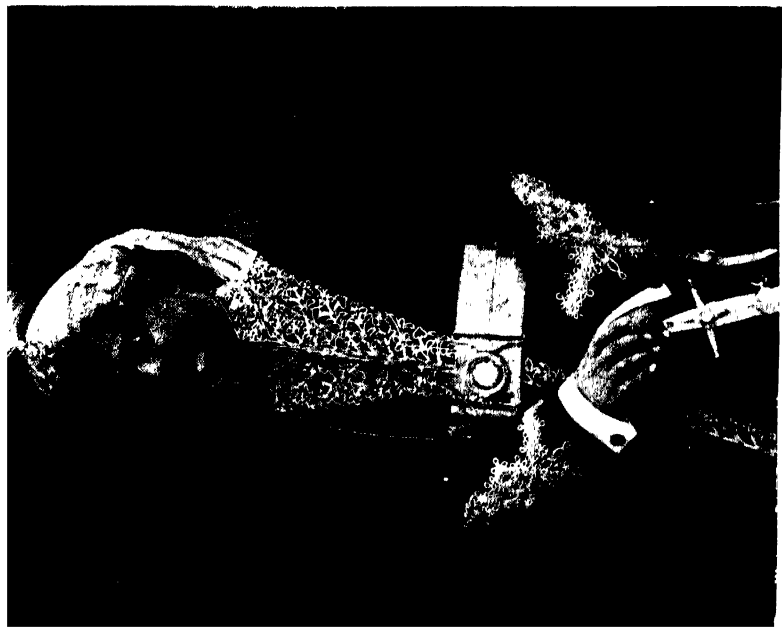
The Nawabs of Dacca have long been known for their wealth, liberality, and generosity in Eastern Bengal. The founder of this family, Khwaja Abdul Hakim, came from Kashmir and secured great influence in the Moghul Courts of Delhi; and on the downfall of the Moghul Empire he went from Delhi to Sylhet, where he commenced a mercantile business. He erected a house on the site of the present Collectorate and sent for his parents and brothers from Kashmir. Khwaja Abdul Hakim's successor settled himself in Dacca, and, giving up the business, bought landed property in Dacca, Barisal, Patna, and Mymensingh. In the time of the late Nawab Abdul Ghani this family rose to great influence and power, and the Nawab, by his judicious management, much increased the landed property. He held great influence over his co-religionists, and in 1869 smoothed the differences between the *Shias* and the *Sunnis* by his foresight and wisdom. He rendered much help to the Government during the Mutiny, as well as in the Lushai and Naga expeditions, and during times of famine and floods. He was most generous in his donations both to public and private charities. He spent many lakhs in the cause of the poor and needy and in donations to schools, colleges, hospitals, dispensaries, mosques, and tombs, etc. The water-works of Dacca are the result of the Khwaja's liberality. He died in 1896, and was succeeded by his son, Khwaja Sir Ahsan-ul-lah Khan. He was as liberal as his father, and introduced, at his own cost, electric-light throughout the whole of Dacca. On the death of Khwaja Sir Ahsan-ul-lah Khan, his son, Khwaja Salim-ul-lah Khan, succeeded him. *Address: Dacca.*

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NAWAB KHWAJA Md. YUSUF (27)



NAWABZADA A. K. ABDUS SOBHAN (31)

ARDUS SOBHAN CHOWDHRY, *Nawab; Zamindar; Honorary Magistrate, Bogra Independent Bench*; owns large estates in Bogra District, Eastern Bengal, and in Behar; has distinguished himself by his public benefactions, among which was the founding of the Tahnissia Female Hospital; title conferred, as a personal distinction, on 3rd January, 1893, in recognition of his public services. The heir to the estate is the eldest son of the Nawab, Saiyid Altaf Ali Chowdhry.
Address: Bogra, Eastern Bengal.

YUSUF HOSAIN, THE HON'BLE NAWAB KHWAJA MOHAMMAD, *Khan Bahadur*; Member of the Legislative Council of Eastern Bengal and Assam; Chairman of the Municipal Board, Dacca; Vice-Chairman of the District Board, Dacca; member of the All-India Muslim League; member of the Executive Committee of the Landholders' Association; member of the East India Association, London; life-member of St. John's Ambulance Executive Committee; member of the Managing Committee of the Dacca Mitford Hospital; Secretary of the Managing Committee of Lady Dufferin Hospital; member of the Governing Body of the Dacca Jagannath College; member of the Managing Committee of the Dacca Madrassa; member of the Executive Committee of the Dacca Northbrook Hall Library; member of the Permanent Committee for the Appointment of the Kazis; member of the Managing Committee of the Dacca Orphanage; Visitor to the Central Jail, the Lunatic Asylum and the Dacca Ahsha-ul-lah School of Engineering; son of Kazi Mohammad Mehdi; born, 21st January, 1856; educated at Dacca; presented a certificate of honour in 1903; title of Khan Bahadur conferred in 1904 and Nawab in 1910. The Nawab's ancestors resided in Kashmir; his great grand-father migrated to Patna; and he is related to the Nawabs of Dacca, in whose property he has a share. *Recreation*: Shooting. *Address*: Dacca.

MOHAMMAD YAKUB, Shams-ul-Ulma; Retired Superintendent, Chittagong Schools; Examiner, Bengal Schools; Honorary Magistrate; member of the Mussalman Endowment Committee; President, Islam Association of Eastern Bengal; born, 1850; educated at the Calcutta Government High School and privately by well-known Persian scholars; title conferred in June, 1908, in recognition of his services to literature and education. *Address*: Chittagong.

MOHAMMAD WAHID, Abu Nasr, M. A. (Cal.), Shams-ul-Ulma; Superintendent of the Dacca Madrassa; Fellow of the Calcutta University; entered the Educational Department 1896; appointed to present post in September, 1905; title conferred on 25th June, 1909, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: The Madrassa, Dacca.

ABDUL WAHAB, Abu Ali, Shams-ul-Ulma; title conferred on 1st January, 1910, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Sylhet.

KAMAL-UD-DIN AHMAD, M. A., (Cal.), Shams-ul-Ulma; Superintendent of the Chittagong Madrassa; Fellow of the Calcutta University, 1911; Member of the Royal Asiatic Society; is a distinguished scholar and linguist. His ancestors were officers of the Moghul cavalry. One of his forefathers was Nazim of Murshidabad; his father, Shams-ul-Ulmat, was a well-known Arabic and Persian scholar, and imparted his learning to his son. Kamal-ud-Din Ahmad was educated at the Chittagong School, the Calcutta Government High School, and the Presidency College, Calcutta, where he took honours in Arabic and Persian at the M. A. examination. He then served as teacher in the Rangoon Islamia School, and subsequently was appointed Sub-Deputy Collector, Bengal. He entered the Educational Department in 1905, and was appointed to his present post in August of the same year. He was invited by the Government of India to the Conference of Orientalists at Simla in June, 1911; title conferred on 24th June, 1910. *Address*: Chittagong.



S. B. GOPAL CHANDRA (22)



S. B. ARJUN RAJ (22)



MD. KAMAL-UD-DIN AHMAD (28)



K. B. MOHAMMAD BAKHT (3)



K. B. MD. ALI NAWAB (29)



K. S. KHWAJA MD. AZAM (34)

SIRAJUL ISLAM, Khan Bahadur; title conferred on 16th February, 1887, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Tippera; and 7, Maulvi Ghulam Sobhan's Lane, Calcutta.

AZAHAR HUSAIN, Khan Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate, Kamrup; title conferred on 25th May, 1895, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Gauhati, Kamrup, Eastern Bengal.

NAWAB ALI CHOWDHRY, *alias* Shahzada Mirza Aurangzeb, Khan Bahadur; is descended from Prince Mirza Jahan-dar, grandson of Prince Abdul Aziz, who married a niece of Shah Alam I, and who was sent on an expedition to Tippera by that Emperor; his son settled in Tippera and founded Humayunabad, now known as Homnabad; the Khan Bahadur has founded an Anglo-Vernacular high school for poor boys at Comilla, also a public library, and has subscribed largely to local charities; title conferred in June, 1897. *Club*: Calcutta Club. *Recreations*: Hunting and athletics. *Address*: Khurshed Munzil, Paschingaon, *pargana* Homnabad, Tippera, Eastern Bengal.

ABDUL WAJID. Chowdhry, Khan Bahadur; son of Sheikh Zia-ul-lah Chowdhry; Honorary Magistrate; Member of District and Municipal Boards; born, 1857; and is a descendant of the Zamindars of Mahipur who have held property in the district since the eleventh century; educated at the Rangpur Zilla School; founded a school, a charitable dispensary, and a *madrassa*; title conferred on 1st January, 1898. *Address*: Mahipur, Rangpur, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

ASDAR ALI KHAN, Khan Bahadur; Professor of Medicine and Midwifery, Temple Medical School, Bankipur; title conferred on 25th May, 1898, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bankipur, Bengal; and Sylhet, Eastern Bengal.

BAZL-UL-RAHIM, Khan Bahadur; title conferred on 1st January, 1900, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Noakhali, Eastern Bengal.

NAWAB ALI, Syed, The Hon'ble Chowdhry, Khan Bahadur; Member of the Legislative Council of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam; Member of the Committee for the Supervision of Mohammadan Registers; title conferred on 29th June, 1905, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Dhanbari, Mymensingh, Eastern Bengal.

AZIZ-UR-RAHMAN, Khan Bahadur; title conferred on 1st January, 1907, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Kamrup, Eastern Bengal.

AULAD HASSAN, Syed, Khan Bahadur; Member of the Royal Asiatic Society; Inspector of Registration Offices; Honorary Magistrate, Dacca; joined the Registration Department, Bengal, in 1883; appointed to present post, 1906; title conferred on 1st January, 1907, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Dacca.

MOHAMMAD ABDUL MUNIM, B. A., Khan Bahadur; Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector; Assistant Settlement Officer, Mymensingh; born, 1876; appointed to Government service 1897; got the present post in May, 1908; title conferred, in recognition of his public services, on 24th June, 1910. *Address:* Mymensingh, Eastern Bengal.

TASLIM-UD-DIN, The Hon'ble Ahmad, Khan Bahadur; representative of the Muslim community in the Rajshahi Division on the Legislative Council of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam; title conferred on 24th June, 1910, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Rangpur, Eastern Bengal.

ABDUS SOBHAN, Nawabzada Abul Khair, Khan Bahadur, Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, London; Member of the Royal Society of Art, London; Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st Grade, Faridpur; born, 1859; educated at the Madrassa and the Presidency College, Calcutta; appointed to Government service, 1884; promoted to the 1st Grade of Deputy Magistrate, 1910. The Nawabzada is the second son of the late Nawab Bahadur Abdul Latif, Khan Bahadur, C. I. E., and traces his descent from General Khalid Walid. The first member of the family to arrive in India was Shah Ain-ud-Din, of Baghdad, whose son secured territory and a judgeship in Eastern Bengal from Aurangzeb. The Nawabzada has had a distinguished career, having successfully occupied many difficult posts in the provinces of Bengal and Eastern Bengal. He was recently selected by the local Government to hear the Mymensingh river dacoity and gang cases, and succeeded in purging the districts of Dacca, Mymensingh, Tippera, and Sylhet of their most turbulent characters. He was given the title of Khan Bahadur in June, 1908, in recognition of his public services. He has founded a number of social clubs in various districts, the latest being the Faridpur Social Club. *Address:* Faridpur, Eastern Bengal.

MOHAMMAD BAKHT MAZUMDAR, Khan Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate; Visitor of the Jail and Leper Asylum; Member of the Local Board, Sylhet; born at Mecca on 1st April, 1867; educated at Sylhet; is the son of Syed Bakht Mazumdar, who distinguished himself in the Sylhet District as a public-spirited citizen, and established a *madrassa* there; he also presented to Government, in 1857, six pieces of ordnance; title conferred in 1909. *Address:* Mazumdar House, Sylhet, Eastern Bengal.

SYED HOSSAM HAIDAR, The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur; Representative of the Chittagong Division Muslim Community of the Legislative Council of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam; Member of the Committee for the Supervision of Mohammadan Registrars; Honorary Magistrate, Comilla; title conferred on 1st January, 1910, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Comilla, Tippera, Eastern Bengal.

AHSAN-UL-LAH, M. A. (Cal.), Khan Bahadur; Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division; entered Government service, 1896; appointed to Class V of the Eastern Bengal and Assam Provincial Educational Service, 1908; appointed to present post in April, 1910; title conferred, in recognition of his services to education, on 2nd January, 1911. *Address:* Chittagong.

ABDUL GHANI, Khan Saheb; Secretary, Anjuman-i-Islamia, Faridpur; and Secretary, Co-operative Urban Bank, Faridpur; born in March, 1861; educated at the Calcutta Madrassa; has rendered life-long service to the cause of Mohammadan education in Faridpur; has generously supported all local schemes for the amelioration of the poor, and supported the Government loyally at the time of the partition of Bengal; owns landed property in Bhanga, Nagarkanda, and in twenty-two other villages; title conferred on 1st January, 1910. *Address:* Nurpur, Bhanga, District Faridpur, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

JANAB ALI KHAN, Khan Saheb; Honorary Magistrate; Registrar of Mohammadan Marriages and Chairman, Co-operative Credit Society, Madaripur; title conferred on 24th June, 1910, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Madaripur, Faridpur, Eastern Bengal.



K. S. HAFIZ SHARIF SHAH (33)



S. SHAMS-UL-HUDA (33)



K. S. MD. ABDUL GHANI (32)

SHAMS-UL-HUDA, THE HON'BLE SYED, M.A., B.L.; Additional Member of the Governor-General's Council; Member of Calcutta Corporation; Vakil, Calcutta High Court; Fellow of Calcutta University; President-Elect of the All-India Muslim League; Secretary of the Bengal Landholders' Association; was born in 1863, and comes of a well-known family of Syeds in the Tippera District of Eastern Bengal; his father was the editor of the Persian newspaper, *Doorbeen*. Syed Shams ul-Huda was educated at the Presidency College, Calcutta, where he graduated in 1884 in Arts, and in 1886 in Law; taking his M.A. degree two years later. He was first appointed Professor of Arabic and Persian at the Calcutta Madrassa, and was afterwards enrolled as Vakil. He was elected Fellow of his University in 1894, and was appointed Tagore Law Professor in 1902. He has served on the Legislative Council of Eastern Bengal and Assam, and now represents his community on the Viceroy's Council. He is one of the leaders of public opinion in his Province, and is in the forefront of all movements concerning the Mohammadan community. *Address*: Ballyganj, Calcutta.

AMJAD ALI, Khan Saheb; Superintendent of the Office of the Inspector-General of Registration, and Assistant Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Eastern Bengal and Assam; title conferred, in recognition of his public services, on 2nd January, 1911. *Address*: Dacca.

SHARIF SHAH, Hafiz, Khan Saheb; born, 1867; educated in the Punjab; owns landed property in Shahpur and Manipur; title conferred on 2nd January, 1911. *Club*: Victoria Club, Manipur. *Recreation*: Riding and cycling. *Address*: Anga, Shahpur, Punjab.

AZAM, Khwaja Mohammad, M. R. S. A., F. R. M. S., Khan Saheb ; Superintendent of Mōti-ul-Islam *Panchayets* ; Honorary Magistrate, Dacca; Member of the Landholders' Association, Eastern Bengal and Assam, All-India Muslim League, and Municipal Board, Dacca; born, 21st December, 1878; educated at the Dacca College ; title conferred on 1st January, 1909. *Publications*: "Islami *Panchayets*, Dacca" (Urdu) and "*Panchayets* Sytem of Dacca" (English). *Address*: Dilkusha Garden, Dacca.

WHO'S WHO IN INDIA

PART VI

CENTRAL PROVINCES

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CENTRAL PROVINCES

KANKER.—MAHARAJA DHIRAJ KAMAL DEO, *Feudatory Chief of*—installed on the *gaddi* in 1904.

The Chief belongs to a very old Rajput family, and, according to tradition, his ancestors were raised to the throne by a vote of the people. During the supremacy of the Haihai Vansi Dynasty of Chhatisgarh the Chief of Kanker is shown in an old record as in subsidiary alliance with the ruling power and as having held the Dhamtari tract within their territories. Under the Marathas the Kanker State was held on condition of furnishing a military contingent whenever required. In 1809 the Chief was deprived of Kanker, but was restored to it in 1818 by the British Resident administering the Nagpur territories on payment of a tribute of Rs. 500. This was remitted in 1823 on resumption by the Government of certain manorial dues, and since then no tribute has been paid. A Political Agent, under the supervision of the Commissioner, Chhatisgarh Division, controls the relations of the State with Government.

The area of the State is 1,429 square miles, with a population of about 100,000.

Address: Kanker, C. P.

SARGUJA.—RAGHUNATH SARAN SINGH DEO, *Maharaja Bahadur of—a Ruling Chief*; born, 1860; succeeded to the *gaddi*, 25th March, 1879.

The Chief belongs to a Rajput Raksel (Hindu) family, which was compelled, in 1758, to submit to the Marathas, and became feudatory to Barar. In 1818 the State passed under British control by an agreement with Madhoji Bhonsle. In 1826 the title of Maharaja was conferred on the Chief. He died in 1851, and was succeeded by the late Maharaja Indrajit Singh Deo, who died in 1879, and was succeeded by his son, the present Maharaja. According to the family custom the eldest son of the ruling Maharaja bears the courtesy title of Jubaraj or Yuvaraj.

The area of the State, which is the largest and most important of the Chota Nagpur Tributary Mahals, is 6,103 square miles, with a population of about 300,000. The Maharaja was granted the personal title of Maharaja Bahadur in 1896.

Address: Birampur, Sarguja, Chota Nagpur.

MAKRAI.—RAJA LACHU SHAH *alias* BHARAT SHAH, *Raja of—a Ruling Chief*; born, 1846; succeeded to the *gaddi*, 5th December, 1866.

The Chief belongs to a very ancient Gond (aboriginal) family, in which the title of "Raja Hatiya Rai," originally conferred by the Emperor of Delhi, has been held from time immemorial. The Raja is entitled to the use of a red-coloured flag as a banner and a *dhanka* or drum.

The State has an area of 155 square miles with a population of about 11,000.

Address: Makrai, Hoshangabad, C. P.

BASTAR.—**RAJA RUDRA PRATAP DEO**, *Chief of*—born, 18th February, 1885; succeeded to the *gaddi*, 29th July, 1891; educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur.

The chronicles of the Bastar State, in the Central Provinces, date from about 850 A. D., when a line of Nagvanshi kings began to rule, and continued till about the middle of the fifteenth century. The ruling family are Somvanshi Kshatriyas, and are descended from Prataprudra of the Kaktiya family of Warangal about the middle of the fifteenth century. Prataprudra suffered defeat at the hands of the Mohammadan conquerors of Northern India and was slain in the battle. His brother Amom fled to Bastar, and there founded the modern State of that name. The family now count eighteen generations in Bastar. In modern times the State has lost a good deal of territory. Until the end of the eighteenth century the State remained independent. At this period, however, family quarrels arose, which gave the Nagpur government of that time an opportunity to interfere. From this time a tribute was exacted by Nagpur from Bastar, and the Bastar State thus became a tributary of Nagpur, until the latter State lapsed to the British Government, when at the same time Bastar became a British Feudatory.

The Raja is an enlightened ruler, and has travelled much in India. In recent years, under his administration, the government of the State has much improved.

The area of the State is 13,002 square miles, with a population of about 400,000.

Address: Jagdalpur, Bastar, C. P.

JASHPUR.—**RAJA BISHEN PRASAD SINGH DEO**, *Raja of—a Ruling Chief*; is the successor of Raja Pratab Narain Singh Deo Bahadur, C. I. E.

The State of Jashpur was added to the British Government by the provisional agreement concluded with Madhoji Bhonsla in 1818. Although noticed in the second article of this agreement as a separate State, Jashpur was at first treated to some

extent as a fief of Sarguja, and the tribute is still paid through that State. The Chief, however, is not bound to render any feudal service to Sarguja. The relations of the Chief with the British Government are regulated by a *sanad* granted in 1899, and re-issued in 1905, with a few changes caused by the transfer of the State to the Central Provinces. The Chief is under the general control of the Commissioner of the Chhatisgarh Division as regards all important matters of administration.

The area of the State is 1,948 square miles, with a population of about 200,000.

Address: Jashpur, C. P.

KHAIRAGARH.—**RAJA LAL BAHADUR SINGH**, *Feudatory Chief of*—born, 1889; educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur, where he learnt law and the procedure in connection with the administrative work in the State; succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1908.

The Chief belongs to the Nagvansi clan of Rajputs, the original founder having come to Khairagarh from Chota Nagpur. He was the descendant of Raja Fanimukt Rai, son of Nag, named Pundarik, who had founded the dominion of Chota Nagpur. In 1755 Khoy Rai, a descendant of Raja Laxminidhi Rai, laid the foundation of Khairagarh town, calling it after his own name. In 1757 Raja Raghoji Rao Bhonsla, of Nagpur, acknowledged Khoy Rai as Raja, and bestowed on him other honours. In 1865 the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, Chief Commissioner, held a grand *Durbar* and invested Raja Lal Fateh Singh, the grandson of Raja Tikait Rai, with the powers of a Feudatory Chief. After the death of Raja Lal Fateh Singh in 1874 his son, Raja Lal Umrao Singh (born in 1845) succeeded him. Raja Lal Kamal Narayan Singh, who was born in 1871, succeeded his father, Raja Lal Umrao Singh, in the year 1890. The British Government, considering his sincere loyalty as well as his careful management of the State, conferred on him the title of Raja, as a personal distinction, in 1896. The British Government



THE RAJA OF KHAIRAGARH

again conferred on him the hereditary title of Raja in 1898, for the excellent management in relieving the distress of his people during the famine of 1896-97. Raja Kamal Narayan Singh died in October, 1908, and was succeeded by his son, Raja Lal Bahadur Singh. He is a promising young Chief, is acquainted with the administrative work of the State, and takes a deep interest in the social welfare of his subjects. He is fond of touring and hunting, and is a lover of cricket and tennis. His family circle is extraordinarily large, consisting of 359 members, residing in Khairagarh itself. In 1905 he was married to the daughter of General Rana Padam Jang Bahadur. The area of the State is 931 square miles, with a population of about 200,000. The revenue of the State amounts to between three and four lakhs.

Address : Khairagarh, C. P.

KOREA.—RAJA RAMANUJ PRATAP SINGH DEO, *Feudatory Chief of*—born, 1901; is still a minor and is being educated at the capital of his State.

Raja Dhoul Shah Chauhan was the founder of this family, who is said to have originally acquired the *Raj* by force of arms about six centuries ago. The capital of the State has been changed many times owing to the caprice of the governing Raja. Dherpur, Nagar, Rajouli, and Sonbath have in turn held that position—and Baikunth Garh is the present capital. The direct line from Raja Dhoul Shah became extinct in 1897, when Raja Pran Singh breathed his last. In 1899 the British Government was pleased to assign the estate to Raja Sheo Mangal Singh, who was a collateral relation of Raja Pran Singh. The title of Raja is hereditary.

The area of the State is 1,631 square miles, with a population of about 63,000. The revenue of the State is about Rs. 90,000.

Address : Baikunth Garh, Korea, C. P.

RAIGARH.—**RAJA BHUP DEO SINGH**, *Raja of—a Ruling Chief*; born, 1868; installed, 1894.

The Raja belongs to a Gond family, descended from Thakur Daryao Singh, who obtained the title of Raja from Maharaja Chhatarsal of Sambalpur (who reigned from 1622 to 1629) for military services. The family were formerly settled in Bairagarh, Nagpur, whence they were driven out by the Marathas, and settled first at Phuljir, and subsequently at Raigarh. About fifty years ago the Raja of Raigarh acquired also the Chiefship of Borgarh. The late Raja Gansham Singh succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1863.

Water-works were introduced in the town of Raigarh in 1910, and a high school, called the Natwar High School, was established in 1906. Lal Netwar Singh is the heir-apparent.

The area of the State is 1,486 square miles, with a population of about 300,000. The revenue is about three lakhs.

Address: Raigarh, Sambalpur District.

SAKTI.—**RAJA RUP NARAYAN SINGH**, *Raja of—a Ruling Chief*; succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1892.

The Chief belongs to a Raj Gond (aboriginal) family, descended from Hari Singh, from whom Raja Rup Narayan Singh is sixteenth in lineal descent. The title was originally derived from the Raja of Sambalpur, and was confirmed by Government in 1836. The management of the State is in charge of a Political Agent, under the supervision of the Commissioner of the Chhatisgarh Division.

The area of the State is 138 square miles, with a population of about 23,000.

Address: Sakti, C. P.

SARANGARH.—**RAJA LAL JAWAHIR SINGH**, *Raja of—a Ruling Chief*; born, 1888; succeeded to the *gaddi*, as a minor, in 1890.

The Chief belongs to a Gond (aboriginal) family, whose ancestors originally came from Lanji, and who, for military services rendered to the Raja of Ratanpur, were granted the



THE RAJA OF RAIGARH

Sarangarh territory, with the title of Raja. The late Raja Bhawani Pratab Singh was born about the year 1865, and came to the *gaddi* in 1872. He died in 1890, and was succeeded by his infant son, the present Raja.

The area of the State is 540 square miles, with a population of 80,000.

Address : Sarangarh, C. P.

UDAIPUR.—RAJA CHANDRASHEKAR PRASAD SINGH DEO, *Chief of*—Udaipur was ceded to the British Government by the provisional agreement concluded with Madhoji Bhonsla in 1818. Ever since the conquest of Sarguja by the Raksal Rajputs Udaipur formed an appanage of a younger branch of the reigning family in that State, and at the time of its transfer to the British. Kalyan Singh, then Chief of Udaipur, paid tribute through Sarguja. In 1852 Udaipur escheated to Government; subsequently, in 1860, the State was conferred on a brother of the Chief of Sarguja, who had rendered good service during the Mutiny.

The area of the State is 1,052 square miles, with a population of about 50,000.

Address: Udaipur, C. P.

KAWARDHA.—THAKUR JADU NATH SINGH, *Thakur of*—The Thakur belongs to a Raj Gond (aboriginal) family, claiming descent from Sham Chand, from whom the present Thakur is fourteenth in descent. The title of Thakur is hereditary.

The area of the State is 887 square miles, with a population of about 90,000.

Address: Kawardha, Bilaspur, C. P.

RAJ NANDGAON.—MAHANT RAJINDRA DAS, *Mahant of*—The Thakur belongs to a Bairagi family (Hindus of the ascetic mendicant caste, but of an order that is allowed by its rules to marry). The feudal tenure of this State was originally conferred by the Maratha Raja of Nagpur on his family priest,

and the title of Mahant has been recognised by the British Government. Mahant Ghazi Das was an able and energetic ruler, and was succeeded in 1883 by his son, Mahant Balram Das.

The area of the State is 155 square miles, with a population of about 17,000.

Address : Nandgaon, Raipur.

CHHUIKHADAN.—BHUDAR KISHORE DAS, *Mahant of—a Ruling Chief*. The Chief belongs to a sect of Bairagis among whom marriage is permitted, and the succession is determined by the ordinary law of primogeniture. The nucleus of the State was formerly the Kondka tract of the Porpodi *zamindari*, which was acquired from the Zamindar in satisfaction of a loan by Mahant Rup Das, the founder of the Chhuikhadan family.

The area of the State is 154 square miles, with a population of about 27,000.

Address : Chhinkhadan

CHANG BHAKAR.—BHAIIYA MAHABIR SINGH DEO, *Bhaiya of—a Ruling Chief*; born, 1879; succeeded to the *gaddi*, 1897; belongs to a Rajput family, which is a collateral branch of the Korea Chauhan Rajputs, descended from Jorawal Singh, a younger step-brother of Raja Gharib Singh, of Korea. The State is one of those known as the Chota Nagpur Tributary Mahals. Its area is 906 square miles, with a population of about 14,000, chiefly Hindus.

Address : Chang Bhakar.

DEOR.—RAGHOJI RAO, *Raja of*—born, 1872. The title is hereditary, the Raja being the representative of the old Bhonsle Rajas (Marathas) of Nagpur, his father, Janoji Saheb Bhonsle, having been adopted by Dasiya Bai, Dowager-Rani of the last Bhonsle Raja of Nagpur, Raghoji III. The title of Raja was originally conferred on Madhoji Bhonsle by the Emperor Akbar



THE RAJA OF IMLAI

Shah of Delhi. The Bhonsle family claims to be descended from the illustrious "Solar Race" of the Maharanas of Udaipur, and from the time of Shivaji, the founder of the Maratha Empire, down to the period of the decline of the Maratha power, the family played a very important part in Indian history. In 1707 A. D. the title of Sena Saheb Subah was bestowed on Persoji Bhonsle of Nagpur by the Raja Shivaji of Satara. In 1861 the British Government conferred the title of Raja Bahadur of Deor on the late Janoji Saheb Bhonsle, father of the present Raja, in recognition of his position as the adopted son of the Dowager-Rani, and the title of Raja has been made hereditary. *Address*: Deor, Nagpur.

IMLAI.—LALLU SAHEB, *Raja, of*—Born, 1862. The title of Raja is hereditary. Belongs to a Raj Gond (aboriginal) family, whose ancestors came from Dhamda to Mandla and obtained some *jagirs* from Sheo Raj Rai, the Gond Raja of Mandla, because they were caste-fellows of his. This was in 1624 A. D., and the family has been settled at Imlai, in the Jubbulpur District, ever since. One of their ancestors married a daughter of the Rajput House of Ratanpur. *Address*: Imlai, Jubbulpur.

SALAI.—RAJA AJIT SINGH, *Raja, of*—Succeeded the late Raja Mahip Singh in 1891. The title is hereditary, having been originally conferred by the Gond Raja Hindi Shah of Garha-Mandla. *Address*: Salai, Jubbulpur.

BHAUDRA.—BHOPAL SINGH, *Raja, of*—Born, 1870; succeeded the late Raja Aman Singh on 7th December, 1896. The title is hereditary, and was originally derived from Raja Nizam Shah of Mandla. *Address*: Bhaudra, Jubbulpur.

HATRI.—KISHORI SINGH, *Raja, of*—The title of Raja is hereditary, and is said to have been first conferred by a Mohammadan King, in 1494-95, on Raja Sahal Shah of Bakhtiargarh. Raja Harbans Rai, father of the present Raja, rendered good service to Government during the Mutiny of 1857. *Address*: Hatri, Damoh.

GOBRA.—PRATAB SINGH, *Raja, of*—The title of Raja is hereditary, having been originally conferred by one of the old Gond Rajas of Garha-Mandla, and confirmed by Government; is a descendant of Raja Karan; his father, Raja Khet Singh, rendered good service in the campaigns that followed the Mutiny of 1857. *Address*: Gobra, Damoh.

FATEHPUR.—TAKHT SINGH, *Raja, of*—Born, 1855; succeeded the late Raja Kishore Singh on 1st December, 1896. The title of Raja is ancient and hereditary, having been first granted by Raja Karnal Nain, Raj Gond, Raja of Mandla. This old Raj Gond family claims an antiquity of over 900 years in their present *jagir* of Fatehpur. *Address*. Fatehpur, Hoshangabad.

CHICHLI.—BIJAI BAHADUR, *Raja, of*—Born, 1849; succeeded his father, Raja Nizam Singh, in 1871; the title of Raja is hereditary, and was originally conferred by the Gond Raja of Mandla, dating so far back, it is said, as 921 A. D. The *sanad* has been destroyed by age. In 1808 a flag, a staff, a belt, and a drum were bestowed on Raja Sangram Shah by the late Nawab Sidak Ali, Subedar of the Nagpur Raja, for the capture of a famous rebel, named Mir Khan. The family were settled at Fatehpur, in Hoshangabad, until 1227, when Pahar Singh, the younger son of Raja Bariya Singh of Fatehpur, came to Chichli and Sangal. The present Raja's father, Raja Nizam Singh, rendered good service to Government in the time of the Mutiny, and received, in consideration thereof,

a *sanad* of loyalty together with a sword of honour and a money grant. He was also made an Honorary Magistrate. Raja Bijai Bahadur has a son, whose name is Lal Saheb. *Address*: Chichli, Narsinghpur.

GANGOI.—DOLAN SINGH, *Raja, of*—The title of Raja is hereditary. *Address*: Gangoi, Narsinghpur Estate.

HATNAPUR.—SINGRAM SHAH, *Raja, of*—The title of Raja is hereditary, having been originally conferred many centuries ago by the ancient Gond Rajas of Mandla for military services rendered to them by the ancestors of the Raja—it was confirmed by the British Government. The Raja belongs to a Raj Gond family that has been settled at Hatnapur from time immemorial. *Address*: Hatnapur, Narsinghpur.

PITEHRA.—MITRAJIT, *Raja, of*—The title of Raja is hereditary. *Address*: Pitehra, Saugor.

BILEHRA.—RATAN SINGH, *Raja, of*—The title of Raja is hereditary. *Address*: Bilehra, Saugor.

PIPRASAR.—BALWANT SINGH, *Raja, of*—The title of Raja is hereditary. *Address*: Piprasar, Saugor.

SOBHAPUR.—UMRAO SHAH, *Raja, of*—Succeeded to the title on the death of the late Raja Chandra Churaman Shah of Sobhapur, on 14th December, 1886. Belongs to a Raj Gond family, whose ancestor obtained the title of Raja from the Gond Raja of Mandla. *Address*: Sobhapur, Hoshangabad.

FATEHPUR, TEKRI PURA.—PRAHLAD SINGH, *Raja, of*—The title of Raja is hereditary. Belongs to a very ancient Raj Gond family, of which Raja Takht Singh of Fatehpur is now the head. *Address*: Fatehpur, Tekripura, Hoshangabad.

PIPLOD.—MAHTAB SINGH, *Rana, of*—Succeeded the late Rana Amed Singh in 1892. The family claims descent from the famous Chauhan Rajputs of Ajmere. The title is hereditary. *Address*: Piplod, Nimar.

PUNASSA.—ZALAM SINGH, *Rana, of*—The title of Rana is hereditary. *Address*: Punassa, Nimar.

FATEHPUR.—RATAN KUNWAR, *Rani, of*—The title of Rani is hereditary. *Address*: Fatchpur, Nimar.

DILEHRI.—TARA MATI, *Rani, of*—Born, 1846. Belongs to a Raj Gond family; descended from Ranjor Singh, who obtained the title of Raja for military services rendered to one of the kings of the ancient Gond Dynasty of Mandla. In the disturbances of 1842 Raja Senapat of Dilehri captured the rebel leader, Bhagwant Singh, of Hirdapur, whose estate was confiscated and conferred on Raja Senapat as a reward for his loyalty. The latter was succeeded by his son, Dalip Singh, who died while an infant, when the title of Raja became extinct and the estate escheated to Government. The estate was, however, ultimately settled on easy terms upon Diwan Murat Singh, brother of Raja Senapat. Diwan Murat Singh rendered good service during the Mutiny and was rewarded with a handsome *khilat* by Government. He was succeeded by his son, Balbhaddar Singh (husband of the present Rani), who was known as the Raja of Dilehri. His son, Ratan Singh, died while still a minor, and was succeeded by his mother, widow of Balbhaddar Singh. *Address*: Dilehri, Narsinghpur.

KAMRAN SHAH, *Raja, of*—The title of Raja is hereditary. *Address*: Hoshangabad.



RAJA Md. AZAM SHAH



NAWAB Md SALAM-UL-LAH KHAN

MUHAMMAD AZAM SHAH, *Raja*; born, 13th September, 1884; educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur, and the M. A.-O. College, Aligarh. The Raja was adopted in 1884 by his maternal grandfather, Raja Suleman Shah, who died soon after the adoption. During the Raja's minority the estate was managed by the Court of Wards. In 1906 he took charge of the estate. The Raja is exempt from personal attendance in Civil Courts and the provisions of the Indian Arms Act. He owns forty-nine villages with an area of 65,000 acres. The title is hereditary. *Recreations*: Polo, riding, and shooting. *Address*: Sansthanik Killa, Nagpur.

MOHAMMAD SALAM-UL-LAH KHAN, *Nawab, Khan Bahadur, Jagirdar, Special Magistrate (first class)*; born, 9th February, 1859; educated at the Akola High School and the Fort High School, Bombay. The Nawab's grandfather, Mohammad Rahim Khan, rendered valuable services to the Government in the Battle of Assaye in 1803. The Nawab was appointed Special Relief Officer in the famine of 1899-1900, when he rendered excellent services. Title of Khan Bahadur was conferred on 1st June, 1889, and that of Nawab on 30th May, 1891. *Recreations*: Shooting and sport. *Address*: Dewalghat, Buldana.

GANGADHAR RAO MADHO CHITNAVIS, C. I. E., The Hon'ble Mr.; Zemindar and late Member of His Excellency the Viceroy's Legislative Council; born. 1863; educated at the Free Church Institution at Nagpur and Elphinstone College, Bombay.

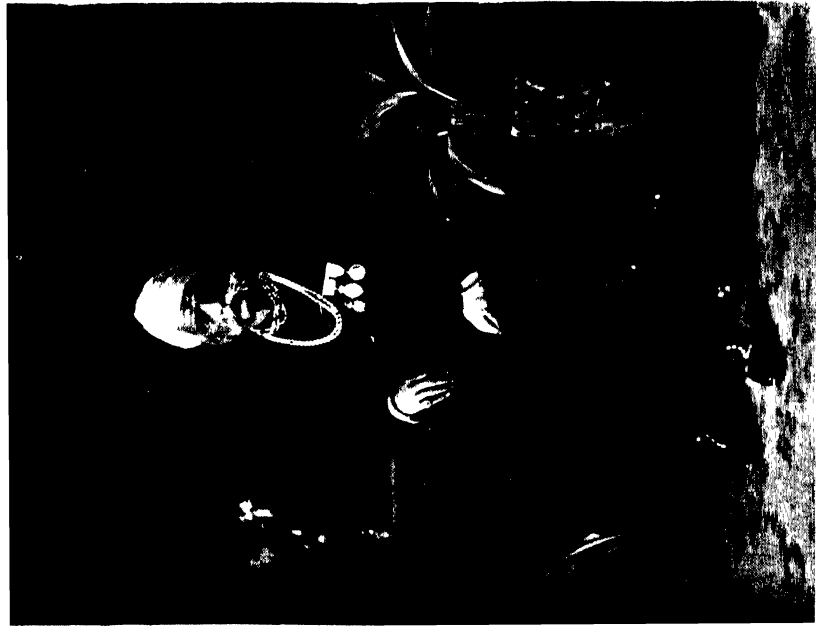
Mr. Chitnavis comes of a family which has long been prominent in the Central Provinces. In pre-British times many members of the Chitnavis family were in the service of the Bhonsle Rajas of the State of Nagpur, to whom they furnished a long line of chief secretaries, ambassadors, and prime ministers.

Mr. Chitnavis was appointed President of the District Council of Nagpur in 1888, which position he has filled ever since with credit. In 1889 he was appointed Honorary Magistrate and in 1893 Member of the Imperial Legislative Council, as representative of the Central Provinces. He held this position till 1895, and was again elected in 1898, serving till the following year. He is a member for the landholders of the Central Provinces in the enlarged reformed Council of His Excellency the Viceroy. In 1905 he was selected as Chairman of the Jubbulpur Provincial Conference. He took part in much important legislations, including the Import Duties Bill, the Criminal Procedure Code, and the Central Provinces Tenancy Bill. As President of the Nagpur Municipal Committee Mr. Chitnavis has shown himself conspicuous. In recognition of his legislative work he was created a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire in May, 1895. In 1898-99 he received the thanks of Government for the assistance he rendered in connection with plague and famine reliefs in Nagpur.

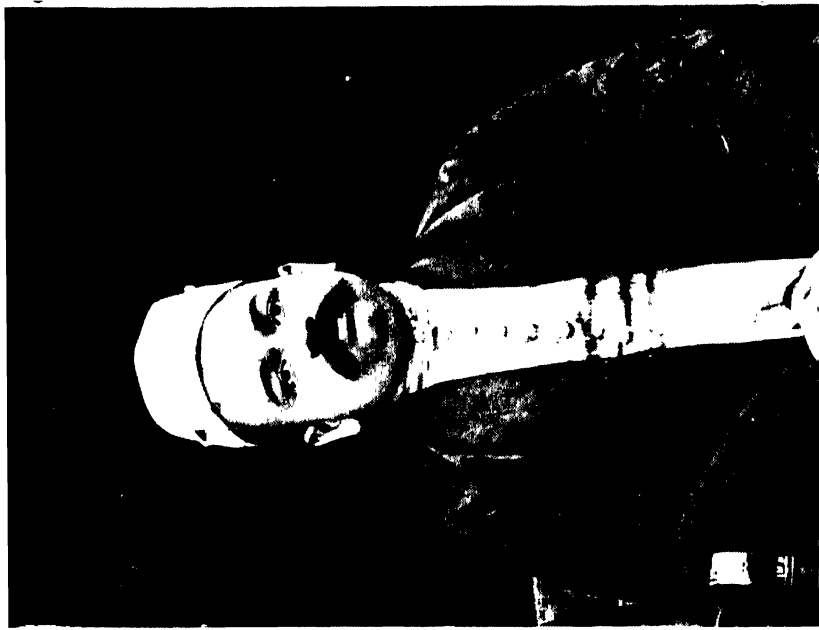
In general Mr. Chitnavis has shown comprehensive knowledge of matters affecting public interest, which has been recognised by the highest authorities, including Lord Elgin, Sir Antony McDonnell, the late Sir John Woodburn, Sir Charles Lyall, the late Sir Denzil Ibbetson, Sir Andrew Fraser, and the Hon'ble Messrs. Miller and Craddock, and others.

At the Coronation of the late King Edward VII Mr. Chitnavis was elected to be the representative of the Central Provinces. In 1907-08 was again appointed a Member of His Excellency the Viceroy's Legislative Council. *Address: Nagpur.*

SIR BIPIN KRISHNA BOSE, *Knight*, M. A., B. L., C. I. E., Rai Bahadur; Government Advocate, Nagpur; born, 20th January, 1851; educated at the Presidency College, Calcutta; took



D. B. KASTUR CHAND (15)



R. S. GAURI SHANKAR BHARGAVA (28)

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G. M. CHITNAVIS C. I. E. (13)



R. B. BAJJNATH PANDAY (20)

his degrees of M. A. and B. L. in 1871 and 1872, respectively. He began his practice at Jubbulpur; but in 1874 transferred his practice to Nagpur, where he has been most successful as an Advocate. In addition to his legal labours Sir Bipin has always devoted his time and energies towards public objects. He is Secretary of the Neil City High School, which position he has filled for more than thirty years. He is also one of the founders of the Morris Memorial College and its governing council. He has done excellent work as a member of the Nagpur Municipality, with which he has been connected since 1883. For two years he acted as Honorary Secretary to the Municipal Committee. He has also been a member of the District Council of Nagpur since 1883 and a Member of the Dufferin Committee, Central Provinces, from 1888. In 1898 he served as a member of the Famine Commission of that year, having previously been Honorary Secretary of the Central Provinces Branch of the Indian Charitable Relief Fund. In 1899-1900 he again served in this capacity. He was appointed to his present post as Government Advocate in January, 1888; but on the occasion of his appointment to the Imperial Council, in 1899, he resigned the appointment. His term on the Council expired in 1905, and Sir Bipin was again appointed Government Advocate. In recognition of his public services he received the Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire in 1898, and in 1907 His Majesty the King-Emperor was graciously pleased to confer on him the honour of Knighthood. *Address*: Nagpur.

KASTUR CHAND DAGA, C. I. E., K.-I.-H., Diwan Bahadur ; Member of the Kampti Cantonment Committee; Honorary Magistrate (first class); Government *Khazanchi*; born, 1855; educated privately.

The Diwan Bahadur is the son of the late Abir Chand Daga, Rai Bahadur, a well-known contractor and banker and *Khazanchi* to the Bank of Bengal. He owns cotton mills in the Central

Provinces and Berar; he has branches of his firm (known as Bansilal Abirchand) in every large town in British India. He was awarded the title of Rai Bahadur in 1887, in recognition of his public services; in 1903 he was advanced to the rank of Diwan Bahadur; in 1900 he was awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal (second class); and in 1909 honoured with the C. I. E. Kastur Chand Daga is a *Durbari* in the Central Provinces, the Punjab, and Bikanir, and has been honoured with an invitation to attend the Coronation Durbar at Delhi.

Dewan Bahadur Kastur Chand Daga's liberality is well known. He has given several lakhs of rupees towards objects for the good of the public in British India and Bikanir State. He is a Life Councillor of the Lady Dufferin Hospital Fund. His eldest son has followed in his father's footsteps, and, although only thirty-five years of age, has already received the title of Rai Bahadur from the British Government, and has been honoured in the Bikanir State with a second-class *Tazim*.

Club: Victoria Memorial Club. *Address:* Kampti, Central Provinces; and Bikanir, Rajputana.

AZIZ-UD-DIN, M. V. O., C. I. E.; born, 1857; joined Government service in 1876; was admitted to the Royal Victorian Order in March, 1906; was further decorated with the C. I. E. in January, 1909; is a Deputy Commissioner in Berar, but now on special duty with the Government of India.

CHINAI, ARDESHIR DINSHAJI, Khan Bahadur; was granted the title of Khan Bahadur in January, 1903; awarded first-class Kaiser-i-Hind medal, in recognition of his public services, on 2nd January, 1911. *Address:* Nagpur.

BAHMANJI, MANCHERJI, B.A., Exta-Assistant Commissioner; City and Sub-Divisional Magistrate and Officer-in-charge of Mining, Nagpur; born, 10th June, 1863; educated at the

Hislop College and Morris College, Nagpur; received the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal (second class) in May, 1900. *Recreations:* Tennis, bridge, and gardening. *Address:* "Mary Lodge," Takli, Nagpur.

ROY, HARENDRA NATH; received the second-class Kaiser-i-Hind Medal on 23rd May, 1900. *Address:* Nagpur.

WASUDEO RAM KRISHNA, Rao Bahadur; title conferred, as a personal distinction, on 1st January, 1907. *Address:* Nagpur.

RAJESVARA MITRA, B. A., A. M. I. C. E., K.-I.-H.; Superintending Engineer, Second Circle, Public Works Department, Jubbulpur; born, 1860; educated at Benares and Patna Colleges and Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee. He took his degree at the Calcutta University in 1880. In 1883 he passed the Engineering Examination with high distinction and won the Thomason prize. He joined Government service in the Public Works Department in 1883 with the grade of Assistant Engineer and was employed in the Ajmere Provincial Division and on Military Works and Roads in Rajputana till 1890, when he was transferred to the Eastern Division of the Central Provinces. In 1895 he was appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Eastern Division. He served in the Hoshangabad Division, Umaria Colliery, and the Jubbulpur Division, and was placed on special duty in the Secretariat in 1897 in connection with the famine. In 1898 he was made substantive Executive Engineer, and was appointed Under-Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner in 1900. Subsequently he served in the Nagpur and Narsinghpur Divisions, and in 1906 was appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, in which grade he was confirmed in 1908. Mr. Rajeswar Mitra was awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the second class for public service in India in 1902. In 1894 he received the thanks of the Government and that of Sir

Charles Lyall in 1898. He was specially thanked in 1901 by Sir Andrew Fraser, then Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, for his excellent work in famine. He was an invited guest at the Delhi Durbar of 1903, where he received the Durbar Medal. Mr. Mitra is a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, London. *Address:* Jubbulpur.

SANTOK SINGH, Kurmi; *Malguzar*, Drug; was awarded a second-class Kaiser-i-Hind Medal in January, 1903, in recognition of his public services.

NABI BAKHSH, Munshi; born, 1841; passed the first-class Native Doctor's Examination in 1861 and first-class Hospital Assistant's Examination in 1876; was Sub-Assistant Surgeon for eighteen months; the title of Munshi was bestowed upon him by the Government; he was also made an Honorary Magistrate. The Kaiser-i-Hind gold medal was awarded to him in 1908 for meritorious services, especially in time of plague in 1903; has published a small medical treatise, "Aroog Rachka." *Address:* Damoh.

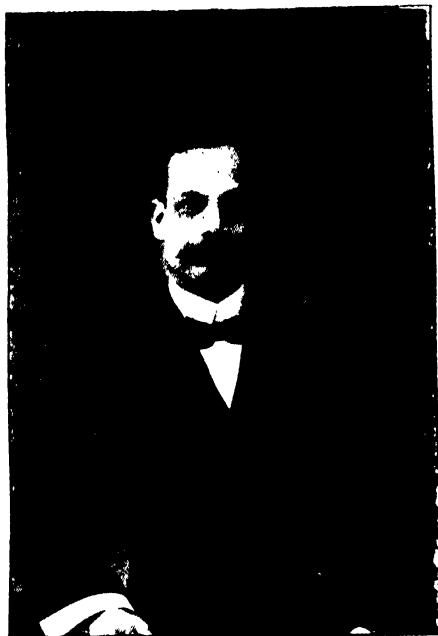
SHEORE.—RAGHUNATH BALWANT; born, 1865; entered Government service in 1886; appointed Extra-Assistant Commissioner in June, 1902; awarded second-class Kaiser-i-Hind Medal for public services. *Address:* Balaghat.

BHATE BALKRISHNA GOVIND, Pundit; awarded second-class Kaiser-i-Hind Medal for public service in June, 1909. *Address:* Burhanpur.

SUREBHANJANJI; born, 5th January, 1858; educated, Akola Training College; Headmaster, Keli Veli School, Akola District; Director, Central Urban Bank, and Secretary, Rural Credit Society, Keli Veli; received the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal (second class) in 1900. *Address:* Keli Veli, Akola District, Berar.



SURBHAN JANJI K. I. H. (18)



R. B. NAVA GOPAL SARKAR (19)



R. B. HANUMAN PRASAD PANDAY (20)



R. B. HIRA LAL (21)

JOSHI, TRIMBAK WAMAN; awarded second-class Kaiser-i-Hind medal for public services in India. *Address*: Omraoti, C. P.

SALA-UD-DIN, Sheikh; awarded a second-class Kaiser-i-Hind medal, for public services in India, on 2nd January, 1911. *Address*: Multan, Punjab; and Betul, C. P.

THAKUR VISHWANATH SINGH, SARDAR BAHADUR; title conferred in June, 1910, as a personal distinction. *Address*: Manegaon, Narsinghpur.

BISHEN DATTA SHUKUL, B. A., M. R. S. A., Rai Bahadur; born, 1876; educated at the Rajkumar College, Jubbulpur, and at the Canning College, Lucknow. Pundit Holkar Ram Shukul was the founder of this family, who came from the Gorakhpur District, in the United Provinces, nearly two centuries ago. Pundit Bishen Datta Shukul was appointed Honorary Magistrate in 1898, and was presented with a *sanad* by the Government in 1903. He became a Member of the Royal Society of Arts in 1910, and was created a Rai Bahadur in the same year. He is Chairman of the Local Board and Vice-President of the Municipal Committee. The family is held in high esteem in the district. He has been invited to attend the present Durbar. He possesses some landed property. *Address*: Sehora Road, C. P.

NAVA GOPAL SARKAR, B. A., Rai Bahadur; Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Chanda; born, 1854; educated in the Hindu School, Presidency College, and General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta; entered Foreign Office, Government of India, 1883; accompanied the Durand Mission to Kabul, 1893; awarded the title of Rai Bahadur in January, 1894; appointed Extra-Assistant Commissioner and posted to the Central Provinces in 1900. *Address*: Chanda.

DADU GULAB SINGH, Rai Bahadur; born in 1847; educated in Seoni, Zemindar; owns ninety-two villages; his great-grandfather was appointed Deshmukh in 1818 by the British Government, but the office was abolished in 1855. Title conferred, in recognition of his public services, on 1st January, 1898. *Address*: Seoni, Chapara.

HANUMAN PRASAD, Panday, Rai Bahadur; Zemindar; born in 1859. He belongs to a sect of the Sarjupari Brahmans, and his forefathers came from Taryapur, a village in the Basti District, United Provinces. The title of Rai Bahadur was conferred in 1898 in recognition of his valuable services in connection with Famine Reliefs. In 1901 he was elected to give evidence before the Famine Commission. He possesses some landed property. *Address*: Bijeraghogarth, Tahsil Murwara, District Jubbulpur.

BISHESHAR DAS, Rai Bahadur; the title of Rai Bahadur was conferred on him, as a personal distinction, on 9th November, 1901. *Address*: Kampti.

TAKHAT SINGH, Rai Bahadur; Pensioner; Tahsildar; born, 1821; educated at Rebli, District Saugor; entered Government service in May, 1836, and was promoted to the office of Tahsildar of Hatta in March, 1857; and retired from Government service in June, 1880; assisted Government and rendered valuable services during the Mutiny, for which he was rewarded; was granted the title of Rai Bahadur by the Government in January, 1903. Is the owner of some landed property. *Address*: Hatta, District Damoh.

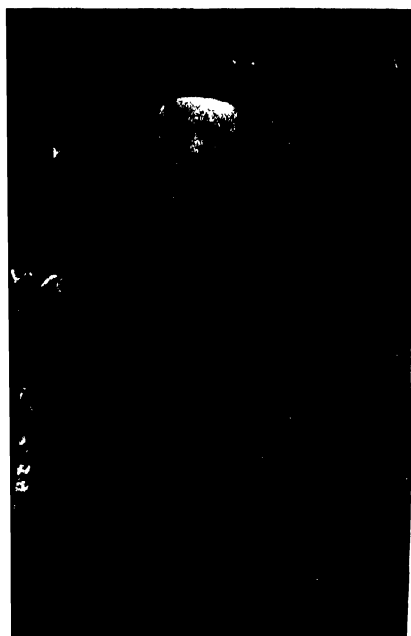
BAIJNATH, Panday, B. A., Rai Bahadur; Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Bhandara; Fellow of the Theosophical Society; born, 9th September, 1867; educated, Jubbulpur College; entered Government service as Assistant Professor, Jubbulpur College, 1888; was on famine duty



R. B. BISHEN DATTA SHUKUL (19)



R. B. BISHESHAR DAS DAGA (20)



R. B. SETH SUDARSHAN SINGH (21)



R. S. NAGENDRO NATH DE (21)

during 1896-97; served as Superintendent and afterwards as Diwan of Bastar State, 1903-09. The title of Rai Bahadur was conferred in 1907 in recognition of his good work in Native States. *Address*: Bhandara, C. P.

NAGENDRO NATH DE, Rai Bahadur; Barister-at-Law; Public Prosecutor; born, 1857; educated at the Hare School, Calcutta, and the General Assembly College, Calcutta, and was called to the Bar in 1886; began legal practice in Bilaspur in 1887; was granted the title of Rai Bahadur in January, 1909; was President and Vice-President of the Municipal Committee, and was also an Honorary Magistrate. He has been President of the District Council, Bilaspur, since 1888. *Address*: Bilaspur, C. P.

SUDARSHAN SINGH, SETH, Rai Bahadur; 1st Grade Superintendent of Post Offices; born, 1858; educated at the Muir Central College, Allahabad, where he took his B. A. degree and passed the examination in law; entered the Postal Department as probationary Superintendent in 1882; was confirmed as Superintendent in 1885; rose in 1908 to the 1st Grade of Rs. 600 in the Central Circle at Hoshangabad; has successfully managed Camp Post Offices at Bhopal for their Excellencies Lord Elgin in 1895, Lord Curzon in 1899, and Lord Minto in 1909, and for the party of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (now King-Emperor George V) in 1906, and at Surangpur Shooting Camp for H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught in 1903, and for the Amir of Kabul in 1907; was awarded the title of Rai Bahadur in 1910 for his good services. *Address*: Hoshangabad.

HIRA LAI, B. A.; M. R. A. S., Rai Bahadur; Extra-Assistant Commissioner; born, 1st October, 1867; educated, Jubbulpur College; commenced public service in Jubbulpur College in 1888; afterwards appointed Deputy Inspector of Schools,

Saugor District, Central Provinces, then Agency Inspector of Schools, Chhattisgarh Feudatory States; next appointment, Inspector of Schools, Chhattisgarh Circle. On famine duty in 1897 and 1900, in which year he was appointed Extra-Assistant Commissioner; on census work in 1901 and 1911; subsequently selected for ethnographic and gazetteer work, on the completion of which received the title of Rai Bahadur, 1st January, 1910. Rai Bahadur Hira Lal is an acknowledged authority on the ethnography, languages, archæology, and epigraphy of the Central Provinces and Berar. Contributes largely to the "Epigraphia Indica." *Address*: Jubbulpur.

SETH BALLABDAS, DIWAN BAHADUR; banker; Chairman, Municipal Board, Jubbulpur; President, Land-owners' Association; Secretary to the Gokuldas Ballabdas Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills; born, 1861; educated at home under private tutors. Seth Ballabdas' grandfather, Seth Kushal Chand, rendered good services to the British Government during the Mutiny. The Diwan Bahadur has given handsome donations towards objects of public utility and charity. He has recently established a glass factory at Jubbulpur, and owns numerous cotton-ginning and pressing factories in the Central Provinces and Berar, and in Etawah, in the United Provinces. He owns many villages in several districts of the Central Provinces. *Address*: Jubbulpur.

RAJA RAM SITA RAM DIKSHIT, Rao Bahadur; born, 1849; Honorary Magistrate, 1st Class, Nagpur; Member of the Nagpur Municipality, also of three school committees; managing director of a mill; rendered valuable assistance to Government in the famine of 1897; owns two villages; has built a *dharamsala* and a public library; title conferred in 1898 for conspicuous public services. *Club*: Maharaj Bagh Club, Nagpur. *Address*: Civil Station, Nagpur.



R. B. SETH JIWAN DAS



D. B. SETH BALLAB DAS

JEWAN DAS, SETH, Rai Bahadur; born, 1872. This family originally migrated from Jaisalmer, in Rajputana, and settled at Jubbulpur prior to the cession of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories to the British Crown in 1817. Its representatives have always been noted for their loyalty to the British Government, and awards were given for valuable services. His father, Seth Gokuldas, was granted the title of Rai Bahadur for his munificent liberality in connection with the Jubbulpur water-works, and was created a Raja for his gift of a beautiful town hall to the city of Jubbulpur. Gokuldas died in December, 1908, and was succeeded by his only son, Seth Jewan Das, as head of the family. Jewan Das has early shown signs of following in the footsteps of his ancestors. He made a gift of a band-stand to Simla and a steam fire engine to the Jubbulpur Municipality, and gave several donations for purposes of public utility. He remitted a lakh of rupees to the tenantry of his villages in memory of his father. The family now possesses numerous villages in the Central Provinces, and is very influential on account of its vast banking business and other industrial concerns. The Rai Bahadur is a *Durbari* of the Central Provinces and of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. *Address*: Jubbulpur.

RAGHOBAN MAHADIKS, Rao Bahadur; title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 1st January, 1894. *Address*: Rajun, Raipur District.

BAPU RAO DADA KINKHEDE, M. A., Rao Bahadur; Pleader; born, 1856; educated at the Free Church Institute, Nagpur, and passed the Entrance Examination in 1871. He subsequently attended the Government High School, Saugor, and continued after this institution was removed to Jubbulpur. In 1873 he passed the First Arts Examination in Arts from Jubbulpur, and joined the Muir Central College, Allahabad. He took the B. A. degree in 1875 and the M. A. degree in Sanskrit in 1877, in which year he obtained the appoint-

ment of Naib-Tahsildar at Ramtok, afterwards serving in the same capacity at Warora. In 1879 he was appointed Clerk of the Court in the office of the Deputy Commissioner at Chanda. In the meanwhile he studied law and passed the local Pleader's examination in 1880. He was appointed Extra Assistant Commissioner in 1881, and served at Wardha and Nagpur, but resigned Government service in 1883 to join the Bar. He is a 1st Grade Pleader, and has practised at Nagpur ever since. He joined the local Municipality in 1884, and has since 1886 filled the post of Vice-President of that body. For some years he was Managing Director of the C. P. Swadeshi Mills, since converted into the Patel Swadeshi Mills. He is a Member of the Committees of the Morris College and Neill City School, and was Secretary of the local branch of the Famine Relief Charitable District Committee in 1896-97 and 1899-1900. The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on him for these and other public services. *Address:* Nagpur.

GANGSHA BAPU, Rao Bahadur; title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 21st May, 1898. *Address:* Palasgarh, Chanda.

KASHINATH KESHAV, M. A., B. L., Rao Bahadur; Senior Divisional and Sessions Judge; born, 1861; educated in Saugor and Jubbulpur and graduated in Arts and Law from the Muir Central College, Allahabad; and passed the M.A. Examination from the same College: started practice as a Pleader in Saugor and was appointed an Extra-Assistant Commissioner in the Central Provinces, and, after serving in various districts, was appointed to officiate as Divisional and Sessions Judge, Nerbudda Division in 1900; was granted the title of Rao Bahadur in 1901, was an official guest at the last Delhi Durbar, and was given the Durbar silver medal. He is now the Senior Divisional and Sessions Judge in the Province.

Clubs: Vindhya Club, Hoshangabad, and Maharaj Bagh Club, Nagpur. *Recreations:* Tennis and bridge. *Address:* Nagpur.

RAM KRISHNA RAOJI, Rao Bahadur; officiating Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur. When in the eighteenth century the Nimbalkar family received the track round Bhusawal in the Khandesh District with a commission for collecting *chauth* and *sirdeshmukhi* on behalf of the Peshwa, their chief councillors were the Pundits. This family resided in Nimar for a century and-a-half, and after the annexation were the revenue collectors under the Political Agent. The present head of the family is Rao Bahadur Ram Krishna Rao, who has been a distinguished member of the Provincial Civil Service, acting as Diwan of Nandgaon and Superintendent of Bastar; retired from the service in 1910, after serving over thirty-six years, and took up the managership of the senior Bhonsle estate; has been invited to the Imperial Durbar at Delhi as a Government guest. The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred in June, 1902. *Address:* Nagpur.

VASUDEO RAMKRISHNA, M. A. (Cantab), Rao Bahadur; born, 1874; educated at the Government High School and College, Jubbulpur, and Hislop College, Nagpur. He took the B.A. degree at the Calcutta University in 1894, and afterwards proceeded to England, taking his degree in the Law Tripos of 1898 at Cambridge. In the same year he was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple. He returned to India in 1898, and ever since has practised as an Advocate in the Judicial Commissioner's Court, Central Provinces. On several occasions he has officiated as Government Advocate. In 1900 he worked hard as one of the two secretaries to the Indian Famine Relief Charitable Fund, Central Provinces branch, and for the past eight years he has been a member of the Nagpur Division Council, and from 1905 Vice-Chairman to the same body. In 1904 he was appointed a

Fellow of the Allahabad University, and is a Member of the Faculties of Arts and Law of the Syndicate of the same University. He has also been an Examiner for the degree of LL. B., Allahabad University. He is a Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, and was Secretary to Queen Victoria's Memorial Fund for the Central Provinces. In January, 1907, for his public services he received the distinction of the Kaiser-i-Hind medal and the title of Rao Bahadur. He is now Secretary to the Provincial Congress Committee. He was an important witness examined by the Royal Commission on Decentralisation. His grandfather rendered valuable services to the British Government during the Indian Mutiny, and his father, Rao Bahadur Ramkrishna Rao, is at present Deputy Commissioner of the Betul District of the Central Provinces. *Address:* Nagpur.

DEORAO VINAYAK DIGAMBAR, Rao Bahadur; born, 1841; commenced practice as a Pleader in 1862; was a Member of the Akola Municipal Committee; worked as its Vice-President for more than ten years; was President of the Berar Association and Akola Industrial Association; was Secretary to the Industrial Conference for Berar; he was, besides, chairman of several industrial concerns; was made a Rao Saheb in 1888 and Rao Bahadur in 1908; was Public Prosecutor for the whole of Berar for nearly ten years. Attended the Delhi Durbar of 1877, and is one of the guests of the Central Provinces Administration at Delhi this year. *Address:* Akola, C. P.

BALI CHAND, Rao Bahadur; born, 1858; educated under private tutors. Belongs to a respectable Tiwari family of Jughotia Brahmans. His grandfather rendered excellent service to the British Government during the Mutiny. In the famine of 1900 the Rao Bahadur remitted rent due from his tenants to the extent of one lakh of rupees. The Rao Bahadur is exempt from the provisions of the Indian Arms



R. B. BALICHAND TIWARI (26)



R. S. KIRPA RAM MISRA (28)



K. K. THAKUR R. B. (43)



CHANDA SINGH K. P. M. (46)

Act. The hereditary title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on him on 1st January, 1910, in recognition of his good services.

Address: Dhana, Saugor.

SADASHIVA JAIRAM DEHADRAI, M. A., Rao Bahadur; Professor of Sanskrit, Jubbulpur College; born, 25th February, 1861, of respectable parents; educated at the Anglo-Vernacular School, Bhandara; Free Church Institute, Nagpur; Government College, Jubbulpur; and Canning College, Lucknow; appointed Professor of Sanskrit, Hislop College, Nagpur, in 1883. While Professor he continued his study of Sanskrit, for which he had great taste, and read grammar, Vedas, and the six systems of the Hindu Philosophy with his *guru*, the late Mahamahopadhyaya Pundit Bhattaji Shastri Ghate, in eight years. He took his M. A. degree in Sanskrit from the Calcutta University in 1891. In 1892 he entered Government service, and was appointed Professor of Sanskrit in the Jubbulpur College, which post he still holds. The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on him on 1st January, 1910, in recognition of his learning and public services. *Address:* Jubbulpur.

PRAYAG DAS, Rai Saheb; Assistant Engineer, Imperial Public Works Department, Central India Agency; Member of the Theosophical Society; born, 1863; educated, Meerut High School, Muir College, Allahabad, and Thomason College, Roorkee. Received the title of Rai Saheb on 1st January, 1898. *Address:* Manpur.

DEBI PRASAD, Rai Saheb; Honorary Magistrate; the title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 1st January, 1900. *Address:* Jubbulpur.

NANAK CHAND, Rai Saheb; the title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 26th June, 1902. *Address:* Jubbulpur.

GAURI SHANKAR BHARGAVA, Rai Saheb; Pleader; born, 1861; educated at Seoni and Jubbulpur; was in Government service for some time, but has been practising as a Pleader for the last twenty-one years. His ancestors came to the Central Provinces about seventy years ago from Tankri, in the Gurgaon District. His father, Munshi Murlidhar, was a banker, *malguzar*, Honorary Magistrate, and *Durbari*. He possesses landed property; title conferred in June, 1908. *Address*: Seoni, Chappara.

HIRA LAL SUKUL, B.A., B.L., Rai Saheb; Pleader; Member, Cantonment Committee, Kampti; Honorary Secretary, Central Provinces and Berar Mining Association; born, 23rd March, 1865; educated, Muir Central College, Allahabad, and Morris College, Nagpur. Rendered good services in the famines of 1896-97 and 1899-1900; title, conferred, 1st January, 1910; owns house property. *Club*: Honorary Secretary, Kampti Bazar Club. *Address*: Kampti.

HARENDRA NATH ROY, Rai Saheb, K.-I.-H., L. M. S., (Calcutta); Chief Executive Officer, Municipal Committee, Nagpur; born, 7th January, 1864; educated, Canning College, Lucknow, and Medical College, Calcutta; is Honorary Treasurer of the National Indian Association of the Central Provinces and Berar Branch, and Honorary Secretary, Native General Library, Nagpur. *Address*: Nagpur.

GOVINDRAO RAMRAO MANDLOI, Rai Saheb; born, 1875; educated at Khandwa and Nagpur; Honorary Magistrate; Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Committee, and Secretary, District Council, Khandwa. *Address*: Khandwa.

KIRPA RAM MISRA, Rai Saheb; Diwan of Raigarh, Central Provinces; born, 1868; educated in the Sambalpur High School; has been Diwan of Raigarh State since 1901; owns five villages; title conferred on 1st January



BAHMANJI MANSHERJI (16)



R. B. SADASHIVA JAIRAM (27)



R. S. HIRA LAL SURUL (23)



R. S. GANESH NAGESH S. (20)



Rajshik Prasad Das

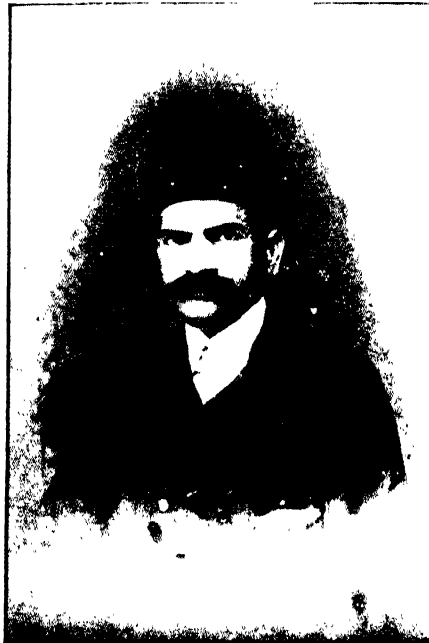
R. S. PRASAD DAS (27)



R. S. HARENDRA NATH ROY (28)



R. S. KESHAV GOVIND DAMLE (29)



K. B. NIZAM-UD-DIN AHMAD (31)

1911. Has effected many improvements in the administration of the State. *Club*: Edward Club, Raigarh. *Address*: Raigarh, C. P.

BAPU RAO DAVI, Rao Saheb; title conferred on 1st January, 1891, in recognition of his good services in the famine of 1899-1900. *Address*: Raipur.

ANANDRAO TUKARAM DESHMUKH PATEL, Rao Saheb; was presented with a certificate by command of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, in recognition of his liberality and public spirit during the famine of 1899-1900; title conferred, as a personal distinction, in 1903, and was given the powers of a third-class Magistrate. *Address*: Amraoti.

RAGHUNATH BALKRISHNA TALVALKAR, B.A., Rao Saheb; born, 1848; educated at the Deccan College, Poona; was for many years in the Educational Department, Bombay, and Head Master of the Amraoti High School. Title conferred in January, 1908, in recognition of his excellent services. *Address*: Amraoti.

KESHAV GOVIND DAMLE, B. A., LL. B., Rao Saheb; Vakil, High Court; Public Prosecutor, West Berar Division, Central Provinces; Vice-President, Local District Board, Akola; born, 1868; educated, Akola High School, Deccan College, Poona, and Government Law School, Bombay; owns some landed and house property; a self-made man; title conferred on 1st January, 1909. *Address*: Akola, Berar.

GANESH NAGESH SAHASRABUDHE, Rao Saheb; Pleader; Vice-President, Ellichpur Civil Station Municipality; Member of the Royal Society of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, London; Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society, London; Member, Cotton Market Committee, Ellichpur; Member of the

Governing Body, Victoria Memorial Technical and Industrial Society, Amraoti; Member of the Berar Athletic Association; born, 1859; educated, Amraoti, Berar, Central Provinces; title conferred in June, 1900. *Address*: Ellichpur, Berar.

MOHAMMAD ALI RAZA KHAN, Khan Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate; *Rais*; is a *Durbari*, and favoured with the honour of private interview with the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces; Member of the District Council; Vice-President of the Municipality; and is exempt from restrictions of the Arms Act; is the President of the Anjuman-i-Islamia; and Vice-President of the Muslim League; is one of the guests invited by Government to the Delhi Durbar, 1911. *Address*: Chindwara, Nagpur.

SHER ALI, Khan Bahadur; Retired Deputy Superintendent of Police; born, 1846; entered the Central Provinces Police force when it was first organised in 1862. Two years after enlisting was made Head Constable, in seven more Sub-Inspector, and eight and-a-half years later Inspector. For nearly twenty-seven years he served as an Inspector, until at last the post of Deputy Superintendent was created, and, after 44½ years of service as a non-gazetted officer, he was the first selected to enter the gazetted ranks. He was specially employed in the hazardous operations against Tantia Bhil, the notorious outlaw. He earned the golden opinions of such successful dacoit-hunting officers as Mr. A. C. Hankin, C.I.E., and the late Mr. Naylor. The title was conferred in August, 1908, and the King's Police Medal was also presented to him in October, 1910. *Address*: Bhandara.

BADR-UD-DIN GHULAM HUSAIN, H.M. Malak, Khan Bahadur; President, Mehdi Bagh Institution, Nagpur; born, 1855; educated at the Elphinstone High School, Bombay. On



K. B. SHER ALI KHAN (30)



H. M. BADR-UD-DIN MALAK (30)



K. S. ABDUL RAHMAN KHAN (36)



R. S. LACHMAN PRASAD (39)

completing his studies he joined Government service in the Treasury Department and was posted to Aden, where he served for two years and-a-half and then came back to Bombay, having resigned his post. Here he entered into mercantile life, and later on went to Nagpur; where, in company with other merchants, he started a business. Mr. Malak has earned the respect of all, and is recognised as one of the leading merchants in the Central Provinces. He is a landlord and *malguzar* of Umrer; the rest house and the library in the town owe their existence to the liberality of Mr. Malak. He is a Member of the Municipal Committee of Nagpur. He served on several committees in connection with the Central Provinces and Berar Exhibition. He is President, by election, of the Anjuman-i-Hami Islam, Nagpur, and is recognised by Government as representing the Mohammadan community. His name appears in the Provincial and Executive Committees of the Indian Charitable Relief Fund of 1908. He has also a seat in the Chief Commissioner's Durbar. *Address*: Nagpur.

NIZAM-UD-DIN AHMAD, M. A., Khan Bahadur; Inspector of Schools, Chhatisgarh Circle; born, 1871; educated at the Muir Central College, Allahabad; was appointed Professor in the College affiliated to the University of Bombay; was subsequently appointed Munshi to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, and was afterwards transferred and placed in charge of Mohammadan education in the whole of the Hyderabad assigned districts; was also in charge of the office of the Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces and Berar; is at present Inspector of Schools, Chattisgarh Circle; title conferred in 1910. *Address*: Raipur.

Haidar Husain Haidari, Khan Saheb; title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 1st January, 1906. *Address*: Nimar.

MOHAMMAD ABDUL RAHMAN, Khan Saheb; born, 1852; was appointed a Member of the local Board and District Council; an Honorary Magistrate in 1892; title conferred in 1902; possesses landed property. *Address*: Ashta, Seoni Chappara.

KUMAR LAXMAN RAO BHONSLE, *Raja*; born; August, 1877. The Kumar Saheb is the present representative of the well-known family of the Bhonsle Rajas of Nagpur, being the second son of the late Raja Bahadur Janoji Saheb Bhonsle, the son, by adoption, of Her Highness Maharani Darya Bai Saheba, Dowager-Rani of the last Bhonsle Raja of Nagpur (Raghoji III.) The title of Raja is hereditary, having been originally conferred on Madhoji Bhonsle by the Emperor Akbar Shah of Delhi. The family claims descent from the Maharanas of Udaipur. The first ancestor of the Bhonsle family, of whom there is certain mention, is Madhoji Bhonsle, who about the year 1690 A. D. was headman of Deor. He served as a Silladar under Shahaji and Shivaji, the great founders of the Maratha Empire. Madhoji was seventh in descent from Rana Bhim Singh, of Chittore, who was also the ancestor of Shivaji. The present family descended from Madhoji through his eldest son, Bapuji. In 1853, on the death of Sena Saheb Subha Raja Raghoji III, without issue, Nagpur territory was annexed to the British. The surviving widows of the last Raja adopted, as their son and heir, Jeswant Rao Aher Rao. Her Highness Maharani Bankabhai Saheba, widow of Raghoji II, rendered eminent services to the British during the troublous times of 1857, and in reward for which and the general loyalty of the family, Government recognised the adoption of Jeswant Rao, who afterwards assumed the name of Janoji Bhonsle. In 1861 the title of Raja Bahadur of Deor and the lands of Deor were conferred upon the Raja. He died in 1881, leaving two sons, Raghoji Rao and Laxman Rao. The Court of Wards managed the estate during the minority of



KEMAR LANNAN RAO BHONSLE (32)



C. B. N. CAMA (35)



DADABHOY, THE HON'BLE MR. MANEKJI BIGRAMJI, Barrister-at-Law; born in July, 1865; is the second son of Khan Bahadur Bigramji Dadabhoy, J.P., late Registrar of Bombay. He joined the Middle Temple in 1884, and was called in the Hilary Term in 1887. On his return to India he joined the Bombay Bar, when he practised for three years. In 1890 he settled in Nagpur. While in Bombay he was made a Justice of the Peace and was elected Member of the Bombay Corporation in 1888, in which capacity he rendered useful service. Before he returned to India Mr. Manekji read several interesting papers at the East India Association. Mr. Manekji's marked ability and eloquence, his high and independent character, and his amiable disposition have not only obtained for him the friendship of eminent politicians like Lord Harris and Sir John Gorst, but have also placed him in the honourable position of an elected Member of the Council of the East India Association, and in other ways singled him out as a man of mark. In 1883 Mr. Manekji annotated and published a commentary on the Land Laws of the Central Provinces, and six years later he brought out a commentary on the Central Provinces Tenancy Act. In 1891 Mr. Manekji was appointed Government Advocate at Nagpur. In 1907 he presided at the Provincial Industrial Conference at Raipur. Mr. Manekji has always taken a warm interest in the Municipal affairs of Nagpur, and was for nineteen years a leading member of that Municipality. He has been a pioneer in the development of the mineral resources of the Central Provinces. In 1908, in

recognition of his many distinguished services, he was appointed a Member of the Imperial Legislative Council of the Governor-General of India, as a representative for the Central Provinces. *Address*: Nagpur.

SARAT CHANDRA SANYAL, M.A., B.L., Rai Bahadur; Divisional and Sessions Judge, Nagpur. Born at Saran in September, 1861; his father was the late Rai Bahadur Gobinda Chandra Sanyal, a first-grade Subordinate Judge in the Bengal Service, who died in 1877 at Patna. The Rai Bahadur was educated at Patna, and finished his education at the Canning College, Lucknow, where he attained distinction. He took his B.L. degree at the Calcutta University in 1884, and received an appointment as Judicial officer in Bengal. His excellent services in the lower grade attracted the notice of the High Court at Calcutta, which selected him for the Central Provinces, and the selection was fully justified. Rai Bahadur Sanyal served with credit as Civil Judge, and in 1902 he was appointed senior Small Causes Court Judge, Nagpur. In 1903 he was appointed Divisional and Sessions Judge, Raipur, and in the year following was transferred to Nagpur in the same capacity, where he has remained ever since, having been made permanent in the grade of Deputy Commissioner. *Address*: Nagpur.

LOCHAN PRASAD, Pandiya; born, 1886; is a Sorayapuri Brahman; a Panduja of Bampurā (in Oudh); is a well-known poet in the Hindi and the Uria languages; and has as well written several poems in Hindi, Uria, and Sanskrit; is a regular contributor to the *Devanagar*, the *Marjada*, and the *Swedesh Vandhawa*; is an author of several Hindi and Uria works bearing on moral, social, and political subjects; his "Shakochwas," a poem in Hindi, on the death of King Edward VII, had the honour of being accepted by Her Majesty Queen Alexandra; his other books have been approved by the Text Book Committee, Central Provinces, as prize and library

books; has written also some pamphlets in English; the title of "Kavya Vinada" was conferred on him by Raja Satchidanand Tribhuwan Dewa, Feudatory Chief of Bawra (Orissa), in recognition of his merits. *Address*: Balpur P. O. Chandapur, Bilaspur.

CAMA, CAMAJI BIJRAMJI NOWROJI, M.A. (Bombay), B.A. LL.B. (Cantab), I.C.S.; born, 1878; passed the M. A. examination of the Bombay University, winning the Chancellor's gold medal, in 1898; appointed Fellow of the Elphinstone College, Bombay; awarded the Government of India scholarship and left for England; in 1901 passed the I.C.S. examination; in 1903 passed the Law Tripos Examination, Cambridge, and also the Bar Final, but was not called; in 1904 joined Government service in the Central Provinces; served as Assistant Commissioner, Subordinate Judge, District Judge and Sessions Judge; secured the Government of India awards and diplomas for higher standard, higher proficiency, and degree of honours in Persian, Higher standard in Arabic and Sanskrit, and higher proficiency in Bengali, Urya, Hindi, and Urdu. *Address*: Raipur, C. P.

RANG RAO HARI KISTI, Rao Saheb; title conferred, 3rd June, 1893. *Address*: Bhandara, C. P.

IMAM SHARIF, Khan Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate, 3rd class; title conferred on 3rd June, 1893. *Address*: Jubbulpur.

MULLNAH, MANIKJEE MERWANJEE, Khan Bahadur; title conferred, 24th June, 1910. *Address*: Balaghat, C. P.

DADABHAI, BEZONJEE, Khan Bahadur; title conferred, 1st January, 1898. *Address*: Nagpur.

DESAI, JAMSETJEE RUSTAMJEE, Khan Bahadur; title conferred, 3rd June, 1893. *Address*: Akola, C. P.

QAZI KHWAJA FAYAZ-UD-DIN, Khan Saheb; title conferred, 24th June, 1910. *Address*: Malkapur, Buldana District.

MUNSHI AMAN SALIM KHAN, Khan Saheb; Honorary Magistrate, 3rd class (jurisdiction within the limits of the Akola *taluk*); title conferred, 24th June, 1910. *Address*: Akola.

FAQIR MOHAMMAD KHAN, Khan Saheb; title conferred, 25th June, 1909. *Address*: Chanda.

MOHAMMAD HUSAIN, Khan Saheb; Honorary Magistrate, 2nd class; title conferred, 1st January, 1909. *Address*: Jubbulpur.

SHER ALI, Khan Saheb; title conferred, 31st December, 1898. *Address*: Bhandara.

ABDUL MAJID KHAN, Khan Saheb; title conferred, 21st May, 1898. *Address*: Nagpur.

ABDUL RAHMAN KHAN, Khan Saheb; title conferred, 1st January, 1898. *Address*: Rehli.

AHFAZUR RAHIM, Khan Saheb; title conferred, 1st January, 1898. *Address*: Bhopal.

LAL KHAN BHOLE KHAN, Khan Saheb; Honorary Magistrate, 2nd Class (invested with powers to try summarily offences under clauses 5 and 7 of section 43 of the Police Act, 1861); title conferred, 1st June, 1888. *Address*: Khamgaon.

GHULAM MUSTAFA, Khan Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate, 2nd Class; title conferred, 1st January, 1910. *Address*: Arvi.

QAZI SALA-UD-DIN, Khan Bahadur; title conferred, 1st January, 1908. *Address*: Nandura, District Buldana.

MOHAMMAD GHANUS, Khan Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate, 2nd Class, second Criminal Bench; title conferred, 1st January, 1907. *Address*: Kampti.

KUTB-UD-DIN, Khan Bahadur; Extra-Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade; born, 1858; deputed on foreign service, 6th August, 1901 (Superintendent of Nandgaon State); title conferred, 27th June, 1904. *Address*: Raj Nandgaon, C. P.

SHER MOHAMMAD KHAN, Khan Bahadur; title conferred, 9th November, 1901. *Address*: Basim, C. P.

KHWAJA ABDUL BAQI KHAN, Khan Bahadur; title conferred, 1st January, 1901. *Address*: Buldana, C. P.

QAZI ALIM-UD-DIN, Khan Bahadur; title conferred, 1st January, 1898. *Address*: Damoh, C. P.

AHMAD ALI, Khan Bahadur; title conferred, 22nd June, 1897. *Address*: Ellichpur, C. P.

SAYYID ALI AHMAD KHAN, Khan Bahadur; title conferred, 26th May, 1894. *Address*: Jubbulpur.

MOHAMMAD AMIN, Shams-ul-Ulma; District Judge; born, 1860; entered into Government service in 1888; title conferred, 21st May, 1898. *Address*: Mandla.

BHALERAO, GOVIND JANARDAN, Rao Saheb; title conferred, 2nd January, 1911. *Address*: Murtazapur, C. P.

DIGHE, YASHAVANT WAMAN, Rao Saheb; title conferred, 24th June, 1910. *Address*: Basim, Akola District.

LAKSHMINARAYAN, D., Rao Saheb; Honorary Magistrate, 2nd Class, second Criminal Bench (empowered to sit singly to try such cases as may be directed to dispose of otherwise than as a Member of the Bench); title conferred, 24th June, 1910. *Address*: Kampti, Nagpur District.

VINAYAK GANESH, Rao Saheb; title conferred, 26th June, 1909. *Address*: Akola.

PURANEK, VITHAL ZURUSHOTHAM, Rao Saheb; Honorary Magistrate, 3rd Class, title conferred, 1st January, 1907. *Address*: Wun.

DHONDU KHANDOJI, Rao Saheb; title conferred, 1st January, 1906. *Address*: Akola.

PATEL, SITARAM, Rao Saheb, Honorary Magistrate, 3rd Class; title conferred, 27th June, 1904. *Address*: Aonria, Betul District.

GANPAT RAO KHUSHAL RAO, Rao Saheb; title conferred, 26th June, 1902. *Address*: Akola.

GANGA SINGH, Rao Saheb, Akola; title conferred, 1st January, 1891. *Address*: Akola.

VINAYAK, DEO RAO, Rao Saheb; title conferred, 1st June, 1888. *Address*: Akola.

SETH GANESH RAM, Rai Saheb; title conferred, 2nd January, 1911. *Address*: Raipur.

JAGANNATH PRASAD, Rai Saheb; title conferred, 1st January, 1910. *Address*: Narsinghpur.

MANMOHAN LAL, Rai Saheb; Jailor, 1st Grade; born, 1856; entered Government service in 1884; title conferred, 1st January, 1910. *Address*: Raipur, C. P.

SUNDAR LAL, Rai Saheb; Extra-Assistant Commissioner, 5th Grade; Superintendent, Khairagarh State (deputed on foreign service, the 22nd February, 1909); born, 1867; title conferred, 28th June, 1907. *Address*: Khairagarh, C. P.

BHAGWANT, PURUSHOTTAM, Rai Saheb; Honorary Magistrate, 2nd Class; title conferred, 29th June, 1906. *Address*: Ellichpur.

MOTI LAL, SETH, Rai Saheb; title conferred, 1st January, 1904. *Address*: Narsinghpur.

NAIK, RIKHI RAM, Rai Saheb; title conferred, 1st January, 1903. *Address*: Bilehri, Jubbulpur District.

BABHUT SINGH, NARAYAN SINGH, Rai Saheb; title conferred, 9th November, 1901.

MATHURA PRASAD, Rai Saheb; title conferred, 1st January, 1901. *Address*: Chindwara, C. P.

LACHMAN PRASAD, Rai Saheb; Honorary Magistrate, 2nd Class; title conferred, 1st January, 1898. *Address*: Harda.

ALAM CHAND, Rai Saheb; title conferred, 2nd June, 1897.

BIHARI LAL, SETH, Rai Saheb; title conferred, 22nd June, 1897. *Address*: Hoshangabad.

SUNDAR LAL, Rai Saheb; recipient of the Kaiser-i-Hind silver medal (second class) for public services, title conferred, 1st January, 1897. *Address*: Multai, C. P.

MOHAN LAL, Rai Saheb ; title conferred, 1st January, 1897.
Address : Jubbulpur.

MOHAN LAL, SETH, Rai Saheb ; title conferred, 25th May, 1895. *Address* : Konda, Saugor District.

NATHU RAM, SETH, Rai Saheb ; Honorary Magistrate, 2nd Class ; title conferred, 25th May, 1895. *Address* : Harda.

RAMCHANDRA, DAJI, Rai Saheb ; title conferred, 25th May, 1895. *Address* : Nagpur.

BHAWE, HARI SHRIDHAR, Rao Bahadur ; Honorary Magistrate, 1st Class, First Criminal Bench (with summary powers under section 260, Criminal Procedure Code); title conferred, 2nd January, 1911. *Address* : Nagpur.

DESHMUKH, BHAGWANT RAO, SHANKAR RAO, Rao Bahadur ; title conferred, 24th June, 1910. *Address* : Daryapur, Amravati.

AROLE, RAGHOBARATI RAM, Rao Bahadur ; Honorary Magistrate, 2nd Class ; title conferred, 1st January, 1910. *Address* : Saoner.

BUTI, ATMA RAM AMRIT, Rao Bahadur ; Honorary Magistrate, 1st Class, First Criminal Bench (with summary powers under section 260, Criminal Procedure Code); title conferred, 1st January, 1910. *Address* : Nagpur.

MUNDLE, RAMCHANDRA GANESH, LL.B., Rao Bahadur ; title conferred, 25th June, 1909. *Address* : Yeotmal.

KELKAR, NARAYAN RAO, Rao Bahadur ; title conferred, 26th June, 1908. *Address* : Balaghat.

MUDHOLKAR, RANGNATH NARSINGH, Rao Bahadur; was born at Dhulia, in the Deccan, on 16th May, 1857. His father, Narsingh Row Krishna, was then Record-keeper of the District Judge's Court, Khandesh. In the days of the Maratha Empire Mr. Mudholkar's ancestors held the Vakilship of the Mudhol State at the Darwar of the Peshwa.

Mr. Mudholkar received his early education at Dhulia, and for a short time at Erandol. He passed his matriculation examination in 1873 from the Dhulia High School, and the next year joined the Elphinstone College, Bombay. He passed his B.A. examination in 1877, in the same year, standing first on the list in the scholarship examination and winning the Ganpatrao Kibe Prize. Shortly afterwards he was appointed Fellow of the Elphinstone College, lecturing in History, Logic, and Political Economy. He passed his LL. B. examination 1880.

Mr. Mudholkar commenced practice in 1881 at Akola, he and his brother-in-law being the first LL.B.'s who settled to practice in Berar. His success was almost immediate, and since that time at Akola and at Amraoti, whither he removed in 1882, when the Court of the Judicial Commissioner was transferred to that town, he has enjoyed a most lucrative practice, being almost all the time at the head of his profession.

Almost from the commencement of his career he has thrown himself actively into public life, interesting himself in matters of industrial development and social reform equally with political affairs. His first public act in Berar, indeed, was the establishment, in co-operation with some friends, of the Berar Trading Company, Limited, of which he himself acted as secretary.

Four years later, in 1886, he helped to establish the first factory in Berar organised and managed by educated Hindus: this was a phenomenal success, and has now developed into a spinning and weaving mill, and a ginning and pressing factory. Two more companies of a similar character were

formed in 1901 at Amraoti, and another in the Akola District, in which he is a substantial shareholder. Mr. Mudholkar also helped to start the *Vaitarbha* newspaper in Berar.

In 1885 he took part in the establishment of the Dufferin Fund in Berar, and became one of its life members.

Mr. Mudholkar has also thrown himself vigorously into Municipal and Provincial work. For eighteen years he served on the Amraoti City Municipality, and has been always foremost in the discussion in the public press of provincial questions, such as the Revision Survey and re-settlement of the Land Revenue and Agricultural indebtedness, and in the representation of them to Government. He was also mainly instrumental in the establishment of the Berar Sarvajanic Sabha in 1886, and was one of its secretaries till 1898.

Mr. Mudholkar joined the Indian National Congress in 1888, when its fourth session was being held at Allahabad: he at once became a prominent member, and has ever since been one of its most indefatigable workers. He was one of the Congress delegates to England in 1890, and in 1897 he was Secretary during the session of Congress at Amraoti. He also materially assisted in drawing up the scheme of constitution for the Congress which was heartily approved and accepted at the session in Lucknow in December, 1899. In 1905 the first Central Provincial and Berar Provincial Congress was held at Nagpur; this was followed by two other sessions, over the third of which Mr. Mudholkar presided. Along with the Political Conferences were held the Provincial Industrial Conferences. He presided over the sessions of 1905 and 1906.

Mr. Mudholkar did excellent service for the Central Provinces during the severe famine in 1896. In March, 1897, a branch of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund was started in Berar, and he was appointed one of its secretaries. In 1899 the title of Rao Bahadur was conferred upon him for

his excellent work in this connection. In the terrible famine of 1899-1900 he was again to the fore in relieving distress and working as Secretary to the Famine Fund.

As a memorial to the late Queen-Empress in Berar a scheme was drawn up for the establishment of a Technical Institute for Mechanical Engineering and kindred subjects; into this Mr. Mudholkar threw all his energies. After some difficulty it was sanctioned by Government, and is now in the course of being stocked with the requisite machinery. Among the many activities in which Mr. Mudholkar engages, objects connected with Industrial Reform may, perhaps, be said to appeal most strongly to him; he never seeks for publicity, he has declined more than one appointment which would have given him a larger figure in the public eye, but when once he has taken up a project like the Technical Institute he throws his whole soul into it and sees it done to the best of his ability. *Address* : Nagpur.

KASHI NATH KISHORE, THAKUR, M.A., B.L., Rao Bahadur; Senior Divisional and Sessions Judge, Nagpur; born 15th February, 1860; educated at Jubbulpur Collegiate School and Muir Central College, Allahabad; belongs to an old family of Karhade Brahmans; practised for some time as Vakil, and entered the Provincial service in 1885; appointed Divisional and Sessions Judge in 1900; received his title in November, 1901; was an invited guest at the last Delhi Durbar, receiving the Medal, and has again been invited to attend the present Durbar. *Address*: Nagpur.

KELKAR, VINAYAK MORESHWAR, M.A., Rao Bahadur; officiating Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, and Divisional Sessions Judge, Nagpur Division; born, 1860; title conferred, in recognition of his public services, 29th June, 1906. *Address*: Nagpur.

INDRARAJ BHAU, Rao Bahadur; Zemindar, Kamptha; Honorary Magistrate, 2nd Class, Kamptha (with powers to serve as a member of the Bench of Honorary Magistrates at Gondia); title conferred, in recognition of his public services, 20th May, 1896. *Address*: Kamptha, Bhandara District.

SATHE, TRIMBAK RAO, Rao Bahadur; title conferred, in recognition of his public services, 28th June, 1890. *Address*: Nagpur.

SHRIKHANDE, DAMODAR RAO, Rao Bahadur; title conferred, in recognition of his public services, 1st January, 1906. *Address*: Damoh.

RAMBHAU MAGASH JOSHI, Rao Bahadur; Extra-Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade; born, 1858; title conferred, in recognition of his public services, 2nd January, 1905. *Address*: Chanda.

MANDLOI, NIRBHAI SINGH, Rao Bahadur; title conferred, in recognition of his public services, 1st January, 1903. *Address*: Shahpur, Hoshangabad District.

BHAGWAT, D. V., Rao Bahadur; title conferred, in recognition of his public services, 1st January, 1900. *Address*: Akola.

CHAUBAL, BHANDUJI JANARDAN, Rao Bahadur; title conferred, in recognition of his public services, 21st May, 1898. *Address*: Amraoti.

GHATATE, GANPATRAO GOPAL, Rao Bahadur; title conferred, in recognition of his public services, 1st January, 1908. *Address*: Nagpur.

BEHARI LAL BHARGAVA, Rao Bahadur; President, Hetkarni School Committee; Member, Municipal and District Boards, Jubbulpur; born, 1850; belongs to a very respectable Bhargava Brahman family; his ancestors went to Jubbulpur from Tankri, Gurgaon District. He was adopted in 1856 by Pundit Chandra Bhan, who was then a banker, zemindar, and Government Treasurer of Jubbulpur, Seoni, and Mandla. His father died when he was only nine years of age, and during his minority the management of the *zemindari* and banking business was conducted by Pundit Ram Lal. Pundit Behari Lal Bhargava was appointed Treasurer of Seoni in 1857; he inaugurated the Bhargava Commercial Bank, of which he is life Managing Director, in 1893. The Rao Bahadur takes a keen interest in the education of both sexes. Title was conferred on him on 20th May, 1896. During famines he inaugurated relief works at his own expense, and helped the Government in alleviating the sufferings of the poor, in recognition of which he was granted a special *sanad* on February 26th, 1898. *Address*: Jubbulpur.

PULANDAR SINGH, Rai Bahadur; title conferred, in recognition of his public services, 2nd January, 1911. *Address*: Narsinghpur.

CHAUDHURI, DEBENDRANATH, Rai Bahadur; title conferred, in recognition of his public services, 24th June, 1910. *Address*: Raipur.

MUDALI, A. V., Rai Bahadur; title conferred, in recognition of his public services, 1st January, 1906. *Address*: Nagpur.

JOSHI, RAMCHANDRA SHRIDHAR, Rai Bahadur; title conferred, in recognition of his public services, 1st January, 1904.

ANANT LAL, Rai Bahadur; Extra-Assistant Commissioner, 4th Grade; born, 5th August, 1858; title conferred, in recognition of his public services, 1st January, 1903. *Address*: Betul.

LAKHMICHAND, SETH, Rai Bahadur; title conferred, in recognition of his public services, 9th November, 1901. *Address*: Balaghat.

ONKAR DAS, Rai Bahadur; title conferred, in recognition of his public services, 1st January, 1898. *Address*: Seoni.

BARAT, SURENDRA NATH, M. B., Rai Bahadur; Honorary Assistant Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy; House Surgeon, Mayo Hospital; born, 1862; title conferred, in recognition of his public services, 1st January, 1898. *Address*: Nagpur.

TIKA RAM, SETH, Rai Bahadur; title conferred, in recognition of his public services, 24th May, 1888. *Address*: Narsinghpur.

CHABDA SINGH, Circle Inspector of Police, Buldana, District Berar; born, 1870. Has been awarded a presentation sword, and been frequently commended by the Inspector-General of Police for his conspicuous bravery, chiefly when engaged in hunting down gangs of Bhil outlaws in the Buldana hills. *Address*: Buldana, Berar.

SHEIKH ADAM, Head Constable; awarded King's Police medal on 9th January, 1911.

USMAN KHAN, Constable; awarded King's Police Medal on 9th January, 1911.

KHELAK SINGH, Constable; awarded King's Police Medal on 9th January, 1911.



H. E. Sir GEORGE BYDENHAM CLARKE, G. C. M. G., G. C. B.

WHO'S WHO IN INDIA

PART VII

BOMBAY



MAHARAJA SALAR JUNG BAHADUR.

THE MAHARAJA OF KOLHAPUR

WHO'S WHO IN INDIA

PART VII

BOMBAY

KOLHAPUR.—HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SIR SHAHU CHHATRAPATI MAHARAJ, G. C. S. I., G. C. V. O., LL. D., M. R. A. S., *Maharaja of—a Ruling Chief*; was born on 26th June, 1874, and succeeded to the *gaddi*, as a minor, on 17th March, 1884, on which date he was adopted from the Kagal Chief's family, being the son of Jayasingrao Ghatge Sarjarrao Vazarat Ma-ab. He received his education privately at first under the guardianship of Mr. Stuart Mitford Fraser, C. I. E., I. C. S., and afterwards at the Rajkot Rajkumar College. He was duly installed, and assumed full control of his State on 2nd April, 1894. He received the hereditary title of Maharaja in 1900. He was accorded the decoration of G. C. S. I. on 1st January, 1895, and the G. C. V. O. on 15th May, 1903, these distinctions being conferred by the Crown for "good government, loyalty, and the dignity of the House." He has also received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Cambridge University. His Highness is an agriculturist and takes great interest in all that concerns the welfare of his *ryot*. He has projected a large tank to irrigate no less than 20,000 acres, and which will cost seventy-five lakhs. His Highness has appointed a Council, consisting of the Diwan, the Chief Judge, and the Chief Revenue Officer. He has granted special concessions and extended his patronage to the Kolhapur Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill, in order to give a stimulus to local industry. He is *facile prin-*

ceps in all manly sports, being especially well known as a polo player and as a *shikari*. He is also a great traveller. He has been accorded the honour of a personal salute of twenty-one guns, the usual salute of the Kolhapur Chiefs being nineteen guns.

The present Chiefs of the Kolhapur House trace their descent from Raja Ram, younger son of Sivaji, the founder of the Marathapower. After the death of Raja Ram in 1700 his widow, Tara Bai, placed her son, Sivaji II, in power at Kolhapur. But in 1707, when Shahu, the son of Sambhaji Sivaji's elder son, was released from captivity, he claimed the sovereignty over all the possessions of his grandfather, and fixed his capital at Satara. Sivaji II died in 1712, and his half-brother, Sambhaji, succeeded him and removed Tara Bai from the administration. The contending claims of Shahu, Raja of Satara, and Sambhaji, Raja of Kolhapur, were amicably settled in 1731, when the parties agreed that precedence should be accorded to Satara, but that Kolhapur should retain its independence. In 1811 a treaty with the British Government was concluded, by which Kolhapur became a feudatory State; and, as the Raja rendered some service to the British in the war against the Peshwa in 1817, he was given additional territory. A descendant (Sivaji III) died in 1866, and on his death-bed was allowed to adopt his sister's son, Raja Ram. In 1870 Raja Ram visited Europe and died there. His adopted son was Sivaji Maharaja Chhatrapati IV, who was created K.C.S.I. He became insane, and Government was compelled to appoint a Council of Regency, headed by the Chief of Kagal, as Regent. Sivaji IV died in 1883, being succeeded by the present ruler.

Kolhapur State has an area of 3,165 square miles, with a population of about one million. The revenue exceeds forty-four lakhs, including the *jagirs*; the gross revenue is nearly sixty lakhs. The Maharaja maintains a military force of 710 men.

Address: Kolhapur, Bombay Presidency.



THE RAO OF CUTCH

CUTCH.—HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAO SHRI MIRZA RAJA SAWAI SIR KHENGARJI BAHADUR, G. C. I. E., *Rao of—a Ruling Chief*; was born on 23rd August, 1866, and succeeded his father, the Maharao Pragmalji, G.C.S.I., on 19th December, 1867. His education was mainly entrusted to Captain J. W. Wray, of the Indian Staff Corps, and Munshi Chhota Lal Tewkaram; and, when Sir Richard Temple, Governor of Bombay, visited the State in 1877, he was well satisfied with the young Chief, whom he described as a "most promising boy of ten." The Rao was admitted into the Council of Administration, at an unusually early age, in 1882; on 11th August, 1884, he was invested with full powers at the age of eighteen. On 2nd March, 1885, a *Durbar* was held for the investiture of His Highness with the hereditary distinction of "Sawai Bahadur," conferred on the rulers of Cutch by the British Government. In 1887 His Highness proceeded to London on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty the late Queen-Empress. Whilst there he was invested with the Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire.

His Highness takes a keen interest in all matters concerning education, and especially in the education of women. His educational foundations include a Sanskrit school, costing Rs. 25,000, named after his mother; the Ferguson Library and Museum at Bhuj; a large number of scholarships for various objects, such as aiding students to study in England, to go to the Veterinary or Medical Colleges in Bombay or Poona, or to pursue some course of technical study—these scholarships are supplemented by many others open to women and girls only. Great attention is also paid by His Highness to irrigation, and especially to well-irrigation, which His Highness has found most suitable in Cutch.

His Highness's eldest son, Vijayarajji, was born on 2nd September, 1885.

The Rao of Cutch is the Chief of the Jarera Rajputs, who came from Sind early in the fourth century. Their leader was the Jam Lakha Phulani, son of Jara, from whom the clan takes

its name. Lakha completed the conquest of Cutch in 1320. His descendant, Khengar, was given the territory of Morvi, in the north of Kathiawar, with the title of Rao, by the King of Ahmedabad. Rao Khengar soon made himself master of all Cutch, and made Bhuj his capital, which still remains the headquarters of the Rao of Cutch. This was in 1548. Khengar's uncle, the Jam Rawal, fled and founded Nawanagar. Khengar was succeeded by Rao Bharmal (1585-1631), during whose rule the government of Gujrat passed from the Kings of Ahmedabad to the Moghul Emperors. Bharmal, with a large retinue, visited the Emperor Jahangir in 1617, and was well received, bringing back many costly presents. A descendant—Rao Lakhpatji—set up an arsenal, where he cast cannons; he also encouraged the art of working in metal. The Cutch artificers are still renowned for their metal work. In 1809, owing to internal discord, the Ruler of Cutch sought British intervention. The British Government declined to interfere in the internal affairs of the State, but a treaty was entered into, chiefly directed towards the suppression of piracy and the prevention of raids into Kathiawar. In 1813 Rao Bharmal II came to the *gaddi*, but so much disorder reigned in the State that this time the British intervened and sent troops in 1816, and again in 1818. On the latter occasion Rao Bharmal II was deposed, and his son, Rao Desalji II, succeeded as a minor. He ruled well and wisely till 1860. He was succeeded by the father of the present Rao, during whose reign no less than Rs. 32,41,435 were spent on public works.

The area of the State is 7,616 square miles, and it contains eight towns and 937 villages, with a population of about 500,000. The revenue of the Durbar is about twenty lakhs. The Chief is entitled to a salute of seventeen guns. From its isolated position the special character of its people, their peculiar dialect, and their strong feeling of personal loyalty to their Chief, the Peninsula of Cutch has more of the elements of distinct nationality than any other of the dependencies of India. *Address:* Cutch, Bombay Presidency.



MAHARAJA SIR PARTAP SINGH

IDAR.—MAJOR-GENERAL HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SIR PRATAB SINGHJI, G. C. S. I., K. C. B., A.-D.-C., *Maharaja of—a Ruling Chief*; born, 21st October, 1845; succeeded to the *gaddi*, 31st January, 1903. His Highness belongs to the great Rathor Rajput family, said to have sprung from the second son of the legendary hero Rama, and therefore of the Solar race, of whom the principal Chief is His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur, and to which also belong the Chiefs of Bikanir and Kishengarh, in Rajputana, and other important Princes. In 1729, when the famous Abhai Singh, Raja of Jodhpur, was Subahdar of Gujrat under Mohammad Shah, and his brother Bakht Singh was the conqueror of Nagar, two other brothers, named Anand Singh Rathor and Rai Singh, established themselves at Idar by force of arms. The Peshwa and the Gaekwar soon despoiled the young State; and Raja Sheo Singh, son of Anand Singh, who died in 1791, was compelled to yield part of his territories and to pay tribute to the Gaekwar. This tribute is still paid by the Chief of Idar, who, in return, receives tribute from some other minor States. Sheo Singh was succeeded by his son, Bhawan Singh, who died shortly afterwards, leaving the *gaddi* to his son, Raja Gambhir Singhji, then a minor. The latter was succeeded by Maharaja Jawan Singhji, K. C. S. I., who was a Member of the Legislative Council of Bombay, and died in 1868. He was succeeded by his son, Maharaja Sri Sir Kesri Singhji Jawan Singhji, K. C. S. I. The present Maharaja has, for a second time, been appointed Regent of Jodhpur in this year during the Chief's minority, and the State of Idar is administered by his son. His Highness is entitled to a salute of fifteen guns, to which two more have been added as a personal distinction.

The area of Idar State is 1,669 square miles, with a population of about 170,000, and a gross revenue of six lakhs.

Address: Idar, Ahmadnagar, Bombay Presidency.

KHAIRPUR.—HIS HIGHNESS MIR IMAM BAKHSH KHAN TALPUR, *Mir of—a Ruling Chief*; was born in December, 1860, and succeeded the late Mir Sir Faiz Mohammad Khan, G. C. I. E., on 5th March, 1909.

His Highness belongs to the famous Baluch family of Talpur, which conquered Sind in 1783. In that year Mir Fateh Ali Khan Talpur established himself as *Rais* of Sind, and subsequently his nephew, Mir Zorab Khan Talpur, with his two sons—Mir Rustam and Ali Murad—founded the Khairpur branch of the Talpur rulers of Sind. In 1811 Mir Zorab abdicated in favour of Mir Rustam, and much jealousy was ultimately engendered between the two brothers—Mir Rustam and Ali Murad. In 1832 the individuality of the Khairpur State was recognised by Government. By the treaty entered into the use of the River Indus and the roads of Sind were secured to the British Government. When the first Kabul Expedition set out the Sind Mirs were required to assist the passage of the British through their territories, and to allow of the occupation of Shikarpur. Most of the Mirs showed great disinclination to comply. But in Khairpur Ali Murad, who had succeeded in establishing his hold on the *raisat*, cordially supported the British policy; and the result was that, after the battles of Miani and Daba had put the whole of Sind at the disposal of the Government, Khairpur was the only State that was allowed to retain its political existence under the protection of the paramount power. In 1866 a *sanad* was granted to the Mir, under which the British Government promised to recognise any succession to the Chieftainship that might be in accordance with Mohammadan law. Mir Ali Murad died in 1894, and was succeeded by his son, the late Mir.

The area of Khairpur State is 6,050 square miles, with a population of about 200,000. The gross revenue averages thirteen lakhs; no tribute is payable by the Mir. The State maintains a military force of 377 men, of whom 163 are mounted. The Chief is entitled to a salute of fifteen guns.

Address: Khairpur, Sind.

JUNAGARH.—HIS HIGHNESS SIR RASUL KHANJI MUHABAT KHANJI, G. C. S. I., *Nawab of—a Ruling Chief*; was born in 1858, and succeeded his brother, the late Nawab Sir Bahadur Khanji, in 1892. He belongs to a Babi Pathan (Mohammadan) family, and is tenth in succession from Sher Khan Babi, the founder of the State, who, about the year 1735, expelled the Moghul governor and assumed independent power. The next of the line to make a name in history was Nawab Sir Muhabat Khanji, who, in consideration of his loyal and disinterested work as a ruler, was invested with the insignia of Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India in 1871. He died in 1882, and was succeeded by his son, the late Nawab Sir Bahadur Khanji, who was made a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India in 1890. His Highness the present Nawab was created Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India in 1899, and was exalted to Grand Commander of the same Order in January, 1899. In addition to the usual salute of eleven guns His Highness enjoys the honour of a personal salute of fifteen guns. He holds a *sanad* guaranteeing any succession according to Mohammadan law, and the succession follows the rule of primogeniture.

The State of Junagarh ranks as a first-class one in the Kathiawar Agency; the Chief has power of life and death over his own people. Though himself paying tribute to the Gaekwar of Baroda and to the British Government, the Nawab of Junagarh receives contributions, called *sortalbi*, amounting to about Rs. 92,400 from a large number of Kathiawar Chiefs. This levy, which is collected by British officers of the Agency, is an interesting relic of the days of Mohammadan Rule. The gross revenue of the State is over twenty-seven lakhs, chiefly derived from land. The State has a mint issuing coin current only in the State, but the rupee is also current. Junagarh City, the capital of the State, is one of the most picturesque towns in India, while in antiquity and historical interest it yields to none. The Uparkot, or old citadel, contains Buddhist caves; and the whole neighbourhood is

honeycombed with caves or their remains. During the reigns of the last three Nawabs many public buildings have been erected, among which may be mentioned a fine hospital, the Baha-ud-Din Arts College, a library and museum, the Reay Gate with clock tower, and a fine high school. The area of the State is 3,284 square miles, and the population is about 400,000. The State maintains a small force of Imperial Service Troops. *Address:* Junagarh, Kathiawar.

PALANPUR.—HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB SIR SHER MOHAMMAD KHAN ZORAWAR KHAN, G. C. I. E., *Diwan of—a Ruling Chief*; was born on 2nd January, 1852, and succeeded his father, Diwan Zorawar Khan, on 19th September, 1877. He was created Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire on 2nd January, 1893, and was promoted to Knight Grand Commander of the same Order on 1st January, 1898. He has also received the hereditary title of Nawab. On his accession the Chief's attention was chiefly directed to the development of agricultural resources and the promotion of education. During the last thirty-two years of his rule sixty-eight new villages have been populated and a vast area of arable lands has been brought under tillage. The encouragement given to needy cultivators by advancing money at a very moderate rate of interest has contributed to a considerable increase in the irrigation wells. In the Dhandhar Mahal alone there are 5,500 wells now in existence. It is in the years of famine or drought that this boon is fully appreciated by the people. All the public institutions, such as the high school, the *taluka* school, the Urdu school, the girls' school, the hospital, the library, the home for orphans and invalid persons, and many others testify the Chief's keen interest in the well-being of his subjects. The judicial and other departments have been thoroughly organised during his rule. The loyalty of His Highness to the British *Raj* is exemplary. He is always amenable to the advice of the Agency and Government. His



THE MIWAN OF PAVANER

Highness has two sons—the Heir-Apparent is Taley Mahomed Khan, born on 7th July, 1883. He is A.-D.-C. to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

The Diwan of Palanpur is descended from the Lohanis, an Afghan tribe also known in history as the Jhaloris, as they captured Jhalor from the Chitor Rajputs in the fourteenth century. On their first arrival they were vassals of Ahmedabad, and, during the disturbances which marked the fall of that monarchy, Ghazni Khan Jhalori endeavoured to rouse Northern Gujrat to arms on behalf of Muzaffar Shah, the last Ahmedabad Sultan. For this action he was imprisoned by Akbar, but was subsequently reinstated at Jhalor (1589), and seven years later received the title of Diwan and the government of Lahore for repelling an invasion of Afghan tribes. During his rule his brother, Malik Firoz Khan, took Palanpur and Deesa, making the former his headquarters. Ghazni Khan was succeeded by his son Pahar Khan in 1614, and he yielded place in 1614 to Malik Firoz Khan, the conqueror of Palanpur. Subsequently (1699) Jhalor and Sachor, the possession of which had been confirmed by the Emperor Aurangzeb in 1682, were taken from the family, which thenceforth fixed its seat at Palanpur. The connection of the State with the British Government dates from 1809, in which year the Chief was murdered by a body of factious nobles, and his infant son was placed on the *gaddi* by the British, under the regency of an uncle. Constant dissensions, however, occurred between uncle and nephew till 1817, when the former broke out into open revolt, peace being eventually restored by a British force which stormed the town of Palanpur and replaced the young Diwan on the *gaddi*. The task of administration was then entrusted to a Political Superintendent, and a local force of 250 men was raised to prevent further breaches of the peace. This arrangement was in force till 1874, when the control of the Political Officer, particularly over the State expenditure, was relaxed. The area of Palanpur State is 1,766 square miles, with a population of over 200,000. The Diwan enjoys a revenue of

about Rs. 7,30,000, and pays a tribute of Rs. 38,460 to the Gaekwar of Baroda. The Chief maintains a force of 161 horse and 440 foot at an annual cost of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. He is entitled to a salute of eleven guns, which has been increased in the case of the present Ruler to thirteen guns.

CAMBAY.—HIS HIGHNESS NAJIB-UD-DAULA, MUMTAZ-UL-MULK, MOMIN KHAN DILAWAR JANG, NAWAB JAFAR ALI KHAN HUSSAIN YAWAR KHAN SAHEB BAHADUR, *Nawab of—a Ruling Chief*; was born on 26th August, 1848, and succeeded his father, Nawab Husain Yawar Khan, on 25th April, 1880. He is a Mohammadan of the *Shia* sect.

Cambay is mentioned by Masaudi (A. D. 913), but the prosperity of the town is traditionally referred to the grant of its present site to a body of Brahmans in 997. During the eleventh and twelfth centuries Cambay seems to have been one of the chief ports of the Anhilvada kingdom, and at the conquest of that kingdom by the Musalmans in 1298 it is said to have been one of the richest towns in India. In the fifteenth century, owing to the growing wealth and prosperity of Gujrat, Cambay regained its former position, and at the beginning of the sixteenth century formed one of the chief centres of commerce in Western India. In 1538 the Portuguese invaded the town and plundered it, and the country remained in a state of disorder till 1573, when Akbar reduced it. On the death of Aurangzeb, when the Moghul power commenced to decline, the Marathas made frequent inroads into Cambay and exacted large contributions.

Cambay appears to have been established as a distinct State about 1730. The founder of the present family of Chiefs was Momin Khan, the last but one of the Mohammadan governors of Gujrat. While he held the office of governor his son-in-law, Nizam Khan, had charge of Cambay. On Momin Khan's death in 1742 his son, Momin Khan II, secured the ~~power~~ of Nizam Khan, and seized the government of Cambay. The Maratha leaders had already partitioned Gujrat, but Momin



THE RAN OF NAWANAGAR

Khan II successfully resisted the claims of the Peshwa to tribute until by the treaty of Bassein the Peshwa's rights over Cambay were transferred to the British.

Cambay contains two towns and eight villages, with a population of about 80,000. The revenue of the State is about five and-a-half lakhs. The Nawab exercises full jurisdiction within the State, and he is entitled to a salute of eleven guns. *Address*: Cambay, Bombay Presidency.

NAWANAGAR.—HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA KUMAR SHRI RANJITSINHJI; *Jam Saheb of—a Ruling Chief*; born at Sarodar, Kathiawar, on 10th September, 1872; son of Jiwansinhji; adopted by his uncle, Jam Shri Sir Vibhaji Ranmalji, Jam Saheb of Nawanagar; educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and Trinity College, Cambridge.

The Jam Saheb is a Jadeja Rajput by caste, and belongs to the same family as the Rao of Cutch. The Jadejas entered Kathiawar from Cutch and dispossessed the ancient family of Jathwas, then established at Ghumli, subsequently, about 1535-37, Jam Rawal invaded Sorath and conquered the Jodiya, Amnan, and Kambharliya *parganas*, and in 1540 founded the town of Nawanagar. He attained his success with the assistance of his brothers—Hardolji, Rasoji, and Modji. In 1788 the great port of Nawanagar was constructed under the orders of one of Jam Rawal's descendants, Jam Jasaji. The latter died in 1814 without male heirs, and his widow, Rani Achuba, adopted Ranmalji, who, having died in 1852, was succeeded by his son, the late Jam Shri Sir Vibhaji Ranmalji. In 1877 the late Jam was an honoured guest at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, and he then had the honour of receiving an addition to his salute of four guns as a personal distinction. On 1st January, 1878, he was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India. The present Jam is a well-known cricketer, having greatly distinguished himself in England, where he was champion batsman for four years. He is entitled to a salute of eleven guns.

The area of the State is 3,791 square miles, with a population of about four lakhs, and revenue twenty-five lakhs. His Highness maintains a squadron of Imperial Service Lancers, numbering 145, and a subordinate force of 211 men, of whom twenty-six are mounted. The police force numbers 876.

Address : Nawanagar, Kathiawar, Bombay Presidency.

BHAVNAGAR.—HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA RAWAL SHRI SIR BHAVSINHJI TAKHTSINHJI, K.C.S.I., *Thakur Saheb of—a Ruling Chief*; was born on 26th April, 1875, and succeeded his father, Maharaja Sir Takhtsinhji Jaswantsinhji, G. C. S. I., on 10th February, 1896. He was educated at the Rajkot Rajkumar College, and afterwards was placed, with the present Raja of Kolhapur and the Chief of Kagal, under the guardianship of Mr. Stuart Midford Fraser, C.I.E., I.C.S., now Resident at Mysore. He made extensive tours in India and Ceylon with his guardian and fellow pupils, and the information gained thereby has been of great service to the Thakur Saheb since he ascended the *galli*. He married, in 1883, a daughter of the Maharawal Shri of Devgad Bariya. He was afterwards sent to Poona, where he went through a course of military training. In 1894 he was appointed Commandant of the Bhavnagar State Lancers, and in the same year he was appointed an extra Member of the Executive Council of the State. He then attended the offices of the Chief State Departments, in order to gain an insight into the working of the State government. Since his accession His Highness has been unremitting in his care for his subjects. During the famine of 1897 he opened extensive relief works, employing 16,000 persons, and made a tour round the affected districts to ascertain for himself that all possible was being done to relieve distress. He adopted the same procedure in the famine of 1899-1900. This famine cost the State over twenty lakhs. At the outbreak of war in South Africa His Highness presented the Government with 100 trained horses and equipment, and furnished fifty men for "Lumsden's Horse." In 1903 the Thakur Saheb sustained



THE THAKUR SAHEB OF BHAVNAGAR

the loss of his wife. He was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India in the following year. In 1905 he married the daughter of the Chief of Khirasa. He was granted the personal title of Maharaja in January, 1909.

Among the many important projects, inaugurated by His Highness, is the improvement of the Port of Bhavnagar; ocean steamers are now able to discharge in the Port and a Dock and a Wharf have been constructed. The Thakur Saheb has also carried out extensive railway works, the Sihor-Palitana Extension being the latest of these. Other schemes of railway extension are before the Durbar and will be carried out without delay. His Highness has inaugurated a savings bank in his State; has encouraged the study of agricultural science by founding scholarships, and in 1908 he held a most successful industrial exhibition at Bhavnagar.

The Bhavnagar Chiefs are Gohel Rajputs of Kathiawar. They claim descent from the Pandavas, and thus trace their origin to Salivahan, the founder of the Shaka Dynasty. The title of Rawal was won at the battle of Chitor in 1303. On the fall of the Delhi Empire the capital of the State was Sihor, and Bhavsinhji was the Chief. He died in 1764, and was succeeded by his son, Akheraji, who rendered assistance to the British in reducing the pirate stronghold of Tataji. He died in 1772, his son, Wakhat Singh, succeeding. During his rule the relations of the State with the British were most amicable. In 1816 his son, Wahesinhji, succeeded; he died in 1852 and was followed by his grandson, Akheraji III. The *gaddi* was inherited by Jaswantsinhji, brother of Akheraji III, and father of the present Chief. His rule was a most distinguished one—the State Railway, the organisation of the State Council, the raising of the State Lancers, and the general opening up of the country by means of excellent roads are a few of Maharaja Jaswantsinhji's achievements.

Bhavnagar ranks as a first-class State in Kathiawar. Its area is 2,860 square miles, population about 500,000, and its

normal revenue Rs. 45,55,000, inclusive of the income from the Bhavnagar State Railway, which is the property of the Durbar.

Arms: Gules, an eagle or displayed; in chief on a canton of the second, a lion statant of the first. *Crest: An eastern galley argent* profile, in full sail. *Supporters: Two bulls argent* rampant, service with bezant.

The Thakur Saheb is entitled to a salute of eleven guns, and resides at the Nilambag Palace, Bhavnagar.

BHAVNAGAR.—HER HIGHNESS MAHARANI SHRI NANDKUNVERBA, *Consort of the Ruling Chief of*; is the daughter of the Chief of Khirasa, and was married to His Highness the Thakur Saheb on 23rd August, 1905. She is an accomplished lady, and has had an excellent education in English and her mother tongue. She is an adept at needlework, painting, drawing, and music, and takes great interest in female education, having founded several scholarships for girls. Her Highness is the constant help-mate of the Thakur Saheb; she has entirely given up the *pardah* system, and accompanies her husband on his tours in the State and elsewhere. Her influence in the State has been commented upon by the present Governor of Bombay; she is most approachable, and is ever ready to listen to the petitions of the *ryots* and other subjects of her husband. As the direct result of Her Highness's influence and example, two Girls' Schools and a Ladies' College have been inaugurated in the State during recent years. The Maharani was President of the Ladies' Section of the Bhavnagar Exhibition in 1908. Her Highness has given a sum of money, the interest of which is expended annually in the purchase of a gold medal for music, awarded at the Seva Sadan, Bombay, in memory of the late Miss Violet Clarke. She has also endowed the Majiraj Girls' School at Bhavnagar. She is a life member of the Countess of Dufferin Fund. *Address.* Nilambag Palace, Bhavnagar.



THE MAHARANI OF BHAVNAGAR

PORBANDAR.—**HIS HIGHNESS RANA SHRI NATVARSIHJI BHAVSINUJI**, *Rana of—a Ruling Chief*; was born in 1868, and is the son of the late Rana His Highness Shri Vikramatji Khimatji.

The Rana belongs to the Jethwa Rajput (Hindu) clan, claiming descent from Hanuman, and possessing authentic records of their history for the last 580 years in Kathiawar. The clan held Barda and occupied much of the adjacent coast region of Halar. After the capture and sack of Ghumli the Jethwas retired to Rampur, where they remained for many years, but were finally driven to Chhaya. While there they acquired Porbandar and Navi from the Moghul government, and re-conquered much of their adjacent possessions from the Jadajas. In 1785 Sultanji transferred the seat of his rule to Porbandar, which has ever since been the Jethwa capital and given a name to the chiefship. The Ruler executed the usual engagements in 1807, when the State came under British rule. The family follow the rule of primogeniture in point of succession, and hold a *sanad* authorising adoption.

Porbandar State has an area of 636 square miles, and contains a population of about 80,000. The Rana's revenue is, roughly, Rs. 9,75,000, and the tribute, partly to the British Government, the Gaekwar of Baroda, and the Nawab of Junagarh, is Rs. 48,000. Porbandar town, the capital, was formerly a flourishing seaport, but much of its trade has been absorbed by Bombay. The chief export is a peculiar variety of limestone, which is said to contain such properties of cohesion that houses are built of it without the use of mortar, the whole becoming a solid mass after rain falls upon it.

Porbandar ranked as a first-class State in the Kathiawar Agency until 1869, and was restored to this rank again in 1886. First-class powers were given to the present Ruler in 1900, with certain restrictions, which have since been removed. The Chief is entitled to a salute of eleven guns, and resides at his capital, Porbandar, Kathiawar, Bombay Presidency.

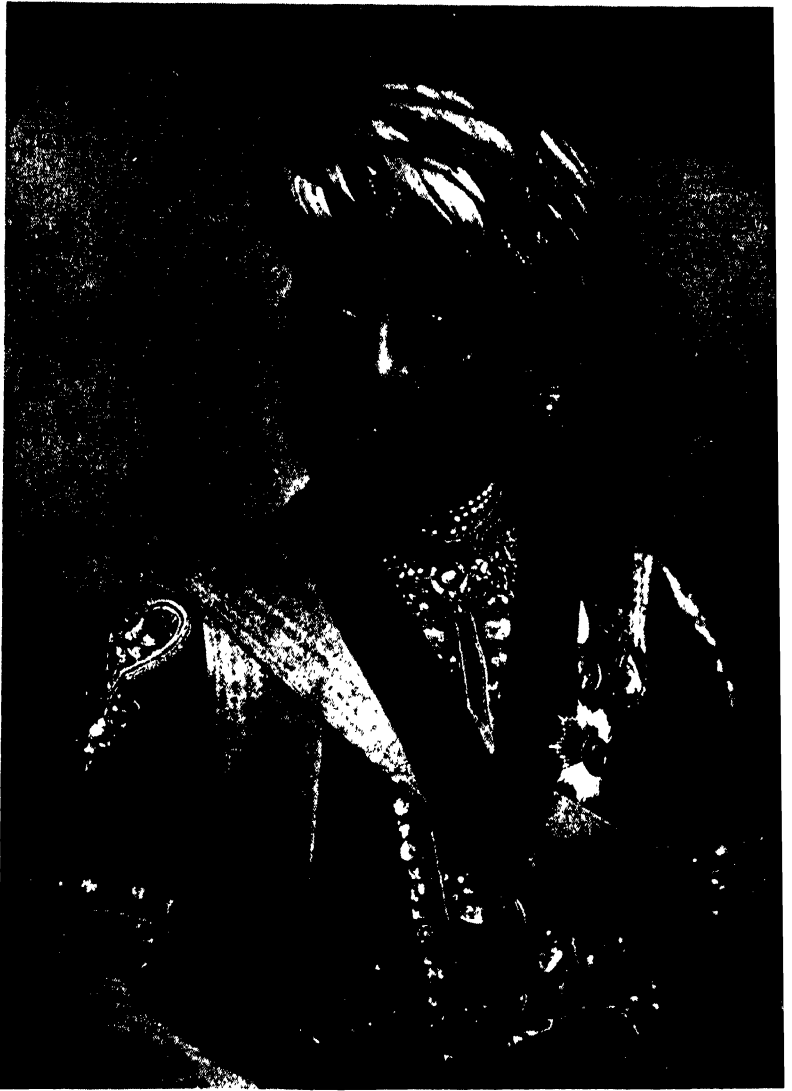
DHRANGADRA.—HIS HIGHNESS MAHARANA SHRI GHANSHYAMSINHJI, *Raj Sahib of—a Ruling Chief*; was born on 11th June, 1889, and succeeded to the *gaddi* in February, 1911. He commenced his education at the Rajkot Rajkumar College. He went to England in 1904, and there completed his education. On his return to India, in 1909, he was appointed General of the Military Force in his State. Since his installation in March, 1911, His Highness has given proof of his ability as a sympathetic and wise administrator. He has commenced to reorganise the State Financial Department, and is looking into the working of other departments, with a view to decentralising control as far as possible. He has opened an orphanage and founded scholarships for the encouragement of science and agriculture, and has projected a dispensary, to be named after Mr. Maconochie, the acting Agent to the Governor of Bombay in Kathiawar. In commemoration of the visit of their Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress to India, this year, His Highness is adding an operating theatre to the Prince of Wales' Hospital at his capital.

The Chief of Dhrangadra State is the head of the Jhala Rajputs, a tribe of great antiquity, who are said to have entered Kathiawar from Sind in the eighth century, establishing themselves first as Patri, in the present Ahmadabad District, thence moving to Halvad, which they made their capital. The greater part of their territory was subsequently confiscated by the Mohammadan rulers of Gujrat, who overran and devastated the State, but, during Aurangzeb's reign, the sub-division of Halvad, then called Mohammadnagar, was restored to the Jhala family.

In the eighteenth century Raj Raisinhji built the fort of Dhrangadra, and Raj Jasvantsinhji (1782-1801) made it his capital. After the Kathiawar Agency had been established and the permanent settlement of the States, Dhrangadra gradually recovered from its exhausted condition and became more populous. This progress has been greatly facilitated by the ability and energy of a series of enlightened rulers. Maha-



THE RAJ SAHEB OF DIHRANG GURU



THE THAKUR SAHIB OF MORVI

rana Shri Ranmalsinhji, who ruled from 1843 to 1869, was an accomplished scholar; he maintained excellent relations with the British officers, and was the first Kathiawar Chief to receive the insignia of the Order of the Star of India. His son, Maharana Shri Mansinhji, followed in his father's footsteps, and, besides maintaining excellent relations with the British Government, allied himself with the Houses of Jaipur, Jodhpur, Ratlam, and Cutch. He founded the Prince of Wales' Hospital. His son, Maharana Shri Ajitsinhji, succeeded in November, 1900. He was a ruler of many-sided activities: he organised the State Militia and Police, established free primary education in his State, erected a cotton-ginning factory and press, and was much beloved by his subjects. He was created K. C. S. I. He died in February, 1911, being succeeded by the present Chief.

The area of Dhrangadra State is 1,167 square miles with a population of about 100,000, and the normal revenue five lakhs. The Raj Saheb is entitled to a salute of eleven guns. He resides at his capital, Dhrangadra town, which is fortified.

MORVI.—HIS HIGHNESS THAKUR SAHEB SIR WAGEJI RAVAJI, G. C. I. E., *Thakur Saheb of—a Ruling Chief*; was born on 17th February, 1858, and succeeded to the *gaddi* on 17th February, 1870. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and has toured in Europe. He administers the affairs of his State in person. In 1887 he was created Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire, and in 1897 was promoted to Knight Grand Commander of the same Order. The Thakur Saheb is also the *Jagirdar* of Amerdi, in Cutch.

His Highness belongs to the illustrious family of Jarera Rajputs, which has given ruling houses to Cutch, Nawanagar, Malia and other States; he is said to be a descendant of the Rao of Cutch, who, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, fled to Morvi, then a dependency of Cutch; the territory was subsequently confirmed to the family by the Cutch

ruler. The Chief entered into the same engagements with the British in 1807 as were entered into by the other Kathiawar Chiefs. The State owns a metre-gauge railway as well as a ginning factory.

Morvi ranks as a first-class State in the Kathiawar Agency. Its area is 822 square miles, with a population of about 88,000. The normal revenue is seven and-a-half lakhs. The Chief is entitled to a salute of eleven guns. He resides at his capital, Morvi, Kathiawar.

GONDAL.—HIS HIGHNESS SIR BHAGVATSINHJI SAGRAMJI, G. C. S. I., LL. D. (Edin.), D. C. L. (Oxon.), M. D. (Edin.), *Thakur Saheb of—a Ruling Chief; Fellow of the Royal Society (Edin.); Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians (Edin.); Fellow of the Bombay University; Vice-President, Indian Medical Association; Member of the Royal Asiatic Society*; was born on 24th October, 1865, and succeeded to the *gaddi* on 14th December, 1869. He is the son of the late Chief, Sagramji II, who ruled from 1851. The Chief belongs to a Jarera Rajput family, tracing its origin to Krishna. The founder of the State was Kumbhoji I, who received Ardoi and other villages in the seventeenth century from his father, Mera-manji, and added to his possessions by his military prowess. Kumbhoji II, the fourth of the line, raised the State to its present position by acquiring the rich *parganas* of Dhoralji and Upleta, as well as Sarsai, etc. The present ruler is twelfth in descent from the founder of the State.

At the age of nine the young Thakur Saheb was sent to the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, where he remained for nine years, winning the esteem and respect of his professors by his strenuous studies and bright intellect. To complete his education the Chief toured in Europe for some months in 1883; his experiences and impressions during this tour are embodied in a delightful "Journal," which he wrote on his return. The Thakur Saheb next devoted himself to studying administrative work, and so fitted himself for assum-



THE THAKUR SAHIB OF GONDAL

ing complete charge of his State, which he did in August, 1884. In the same year the Bombay University honoured him by electing him one of its Fellows.

In 1886 the Chief again proceeded to Europe and entered the University of Edinburgh, remaining there for fifteen months. He distinguished himself in the University as a diligent student of Science, especially devoting himself to Medicine and Surgery. He was selected by the University as recipient of the honorary degree of LL.D. at the close of his term of residence there. In 1887 the Thakur Saheb attended the Jubilee festivities in London, when he received, at the hands of Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria, the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire. On his return to India the Government of India raised the Gondal State to first-class rank, with the additional distinction of a salute of eleven guns for its ruler. In 1890 the Rani Saheba was advised to proceed to Europe for medical treatment. His Highness accompanied her, and, the two years during which his wife was under treatment, the Chief again attended the Edinburgh University; he successfully followed up the whole curriculum for the medical course, and passed the M. B., C. M., and M. D. examinations with great credit. He also sat for the Membership and Fellowship Examinations of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, and was again successful. In June, 1892, the University of Oxford conferred its honorary degree of D. C. L. upon the Thakur Saheb. Her Highness the Rani Saheba, in the same year, received the distinction of the Order of the Crown of India from Her Majesty the late Queen-Empress. Their Highnesses returned to India in 1893, *viâ* the United States, Japan, China, Australia, and Ceylon. On his return His Highness's subjects erected a bronze statue of him, which was unveiled by His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda.

In 1893 the Thakur Saheb attended, by invitation, the opening ceremony of the Imperial Institute in London by Her Majesty the late Queen. He was accompanied by the Rani

Saheba. The next year he was appointed by the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh as their delegate to the Indian Medical Congress in Calcutta. He was also elected Honorary Vice-President of the Eighth International Congress of Hygiene at Buda-Pesth, Vice-President of the Indian Medical Association, and Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, in the same year. In 1896 His Highness attended the Coronation of H. I. M. Tsar Nicholas at Moscow; in 1897 he attended the Diamond Jubilee celebrations of the late Queen Victoria in London, receiving the additional distinction of Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India at Her Majesty's hands. In 1904 the Royal Society of Edinburgh and the Royal Asiatic Society of London appointed the Thakur Saheb their delegate at the Centenary celebrations of the Bombay branch of the latter Society.

His Highness takes a keen interest in the administration of his State, and his accessibility is well known to his subjects. He has introduced many administrative reforms in the State, amongst which may be mentioned the substitution of cash payments for contributions in kind in the collection of land revenue. He has inaugurated extensive irrigation and water-works schemes, has abolished import duties, and has constructed the Bhavnagar-Gondal, the Gondal-Porbandar, and the Jallesar-Rajkot railways. His administration is distinguished by efficiency as well as economy. He has abolished many taxes, and made large remissions of *Durbar* dues; the cultivators in his State have benefited to the extent of over thirteen lakhs of rupees by his remission of land assessment.

His Highness maintains 108 schools at an annual expenditure of Rs. 75,000, and encourages his subjects to pursue their studies by grants of scholarships and loans. He has inaugurated a travelling dispensary for medical relief in outlying villages, and the experiment has been such a success that, to quote H. E. Lord Harris, "His Highness's example may be copied, not only in Native States, but also in British territory." Amongst the Chief's many charitable foundations are the Bai



THE THAKURAIN SAHIBA OF GONDAL.

attempted to connect with the mainland by means of a mole. The project failed, and other modes of attack were defeated with heavy loss. In 1733 the combined efforts of the Peshwa and Angria made little impression on Janjira. The British, on succeeding the Marathas as masters of the Konkan, refrained from interfering in the internal administration of the State.

The area of Janjira State is 324 square miles, excluding Jafarabad, in Kathiawar, which is also subject to the Nawab. The population is about 89,000. The revenue amounts to over 5½ lakhs. *Address:* Janjira, Kathiawar.

RAJPIPLA.—HIS HIGHNESS MAHARANA SHRI CHHARTASINHJI GAMBIRSINHJI, *Raja of—a Ruling Chief*, was born on 11th December, 1861, and succeeded the Maharana Gambirsinhji on 10th January, 1897. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and afterwards toured through India. In order to accustom himself to the business of government he served as magistrate and revenue officer in several sub-divisions of his State; afterwards he toured in England and the Continent. This tour he repeated in 1904. Among the many munificent acts of the Raja may be mentioned his distribution of over nine lakhs of rupees in famine relief to his subjects between 1899-1902.

The family of the Rajpipla Chief is said to derive its origin from Chokarana, son of Saidawat, Raja of Ujjain, a Rajput of the Paramara tribe, who, having quarrelled with his father, left his country and established himself in the village of Pipla, in the most inaccessible part of the hills to the west of the modern town of Nandod. Chokarana's daughter married Mokeraj, a Rajput of the Gohel tribe (from the island of Perim); from this union two sons were born—Dungarji and Gemarsinhji. The elder founded Bhavnagar, and the younger succeeded to Chokarana. Since that time (about 1270) the Gohel Dynasty has ruled in Rajpipla. In 1821 the British Government had to choose between two disputants for the *gadh*; the successful claimant was Verisalji.

The area of the Rajpipla State is 1,517 square miles, with a population of about 120,000. The capital is Nandod. The Chief is invested with first-class powers, and is entitled to a salute of eleven guns. The State is in the Rewa Kantha Agency.

RADHANPUR.—HIS HIGHNESS JALAL-UD-DIN KHAN BISMILLAH KHAN BABI BAHADUR, *Nawab of—a Ruling Chief*; was born on 2nd April, 1889, and educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. He succeeded the late Nawab Mohammad Bismillah Khan Bahadur, Babi, in 1910.

The Chief belongs to the well-known Babi family, who, since the reign of Humayun, have always been prominent in the annals of Gujrat. This family has also given ruling Houses to Junagarh and Balasinor. Bahadur Khan Babi was given office by the Emperor Shah Jahan, and his son assisted Prince Murad Bakhsh as governor of Gujrat. His son, Jafar Khan Babi, was appointed *Faujdar* of Radhanpur, and in 1704-06 became successively governor of Bijapur and Patan. Khan Jahan, the son of this governor, was given similar appointments with the title of Jawan Marad Khan, which was continued to his son, Kamal-ud-Din Khan Babi, who seized the governorship of Ahmedabad when Aurangzeb died. He was dispossessed of Ahmedabad by the Marathas, but was allowed to retain Radhanpur. In 1813 Radhanpur concluded an arrangement with the Gaekwar under which, with the consent of the British Government, the Gaekwar was to assist Radhanpur in its external relations and defence. In 1820 an agreement was entered into between the British Government and the Nawab of Radhanpur, under which the Nawab got protection in consideration of certain stipulations as to the conduct of his State and a certain tribute which, in 1822, was fixed at Rs. 17,000 for five years. In 1825 this was remitted by the Government, and has never since been re-imposed. The engagements of 1820, however, remain in force.

The area of Radhanpur State is 1,150 square miles, and the population is about 70,000. The Nawab is entitled to a salute of eleven guns, and has first-class powers. The family hold a *sanad* authorising any succession that may be legitimate according to Mohammadan law and follow the rule of primogeniture in point of succession.

Address : Radhanpur.

WANKANER.—RAJ SAHEB AMARSINGHI BANESINGHI, *Raj Saheb—a Ruling Chief*; was born on 4th January, 1879, and succeeded to the *gaddi* on 12th June, 1881. He belongs to the great Jhala family that has given ruling Houses to the States of Dhrangadra, Limri, Wadhwan, and Than Lakhtar. The present Ruler is the son of the late Raj Saheb Benisinghi, and is also known by the name of Gangubba. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. During his minority the State, which is a second-class one in the Kathiawar Agency, was administered by a Government *karbhari*. The founder of the Wankaner House was Sartanji, son of Prathirajji, the eldest son of Raj Chandrasinghi of Drangadra (1584-1628). The ruler entered into the usual engagements with the British Government in 1807.

The family holds to the rule of primogeniture in matters of succession, and has a *sanad* authorising adoption. The Chief is entitled to a salute of nine guns.

The area of the State is 415 square miles, and the population about 30,000. The normal revenue is about three lakhs, and a tribute of Rs. 18,879 is paid jointly to the British Government and the Nawab of Junagarh. The State maintains a small Imperial Service Force.

Address: Wankaner, Bombay Presidency.



THE THAKUR SAHIB OF PALITANA



THE THAKUR SAHAB OF DHROL

PALITANA.—**THAKUR SAHIB BAHADURSINHJI**, *Thakur of—a Ruling Chief*; born, 1900. Belongs to the family of Gohel Rajputs, who claim descent from the celebrated Pandars, of the Lunar or Chandrabansi race, which Colonel Tod and others assert that the Gohels belong to the Solar or Surajbansi race descended from the ancestors who were driven out of Marwar, in Rajputana, by the Rathors in the twelfth century. Sursinhji, the grandfather of the present Thakur Saheb, ascended to the *gaddi* on 1st June, 1860. He died in 1885, and was succeeded by his eldest son, the late Sir Mansinhji Sursinhji, K. C. S. I. He was created a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India on 1st January, 1896. He was very fond of horses, took great interest in manly games and administrative matters, and practised photography with great enthusiasm. He died in 1905, leaving the present Thakur Saheb his heir at the tender age of five years. Since then he was under the care of the British Resident, and is now at the Rajkumar College with an English tutor. The State is famous for its paddock of fine Kathi horses, and also for a large number of magnificent Jain temples on the Satumjaya Hill, overhanging the town, the resort of 5,000 Bania pilgrims every year from all parts of India. The area of the State is 300 square miles; its population about 60,000, and revenue Rs. 7,00,000. The Thakur Saheb is entitled to a salute of nine guns. *Address:* Palitana, Kathiawar, Bombay.

DHROL.—**THAKUR SAHEB HARISINHJI JAISINHJI**, *Thakur Saheb of—a Ruling Chief*; was born in 1845, and succeeded his father, the late Thakur Saheb Jaisinhji, on 26th October, 1886. The Thakur Jadeja Rajput descended from Hardolji, brother of Jam Rawal, the first Jam of Nawanagar, who founded that State in 1542; the family is the same as that of His Highness the Maharao Raja of Cutch. The Thakur Saheb has erected many public buildings, including the Victoria Dispensary, the Pritchard Girls' School, a clock tower, and some

temples. The State is a second-class one in the Agency, and its ruler is entitled to a salute of nine guns. The area of Dhrol State is 283 square miles, with a population of about 22,000, mostly Hindus. The gross revenue is estimated at about 1¼ lakhs, and the Chief pays a tribute of Rs. 10,231 jointly to the British Government and the Gaekwar of Baroda. The heir to the State is Kumar Shri Daulatsinhji, born in 1865. The Chief resides at his capital, Dhrol Town, Kathiawar, Bombay.

LIMBDI.—THAKUR SAHEB DAULATSINHJI JASVATSINHJI, *Thakur Saheb of—a Ruling Chief*; was born in 1868, and succeeded the late Sir Jasvatsinhji Fatehsinhji on 14th April, 1908. The late Chief died without issue, and requested the British Government to recognise the succession of the present Thakur Saheb, then known as Colonel Dadbha, commandant of the Imperial Service troops of the Nawanagar State. The Thakur Saheb, when in the service of the late Jam Saheb, Sir Vibhaji, organised the Imperial Service Corps in Nawanagar, and was one of the officers selected to represent India at the opening of the Commonwealth Parliament in Australia by His Royal Highness the Duke of York (now His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor.) He was a trusted adviser of the Political Agent in Nawanagar during the minority of the late Jam Saheb. Since his accession he has been assiduous in caring for the welfare of his subjects. He was the first of the Kathiawar Chiefs to make education entirely free in his State. He has also been instrumental in restoring the large trade in cotton for which Limbdi had formerly been noted, but which had fallen into decay. He has also inaugurated a number of industrial concerns. His son and heir is the Yuvaraj Digvijay-sinhji, who was born in 1896.

The Limbdi House originated with Harpal Deo, who was also the ancestor of the Dhrangadra House. Harpal Deo was a Jhala Rajput who came from the north in very early times and established himself in Kathiawar. The Ruling Chief entered



THE THAKUR SAHIB OF LIMBDI



THE THAKUR SAHEB OF RAJKOT

into the usual engagements with the British Government in 1807. The late Chief, who succeeded as a minor in 1862 and was installed in 1877, was distinguished by his ability, and the Bombay Government, recognising this, nominated him Member of its Legislative Council. He visited England with the deputation of Kathiawar Chiefs on the occasion of the Jubilee of the late Queen-Empress Victoria, and was then created K. C. I. E.

Limbdi ranks as a second-class State in Kathiawar, the Chief being entitled to a salute of nine guns. The area of the State is 244 square miles, with a population of about 32,000. The normal revenue is two lakhs, and a tribute of Rs. 45,500 is paid jointly to the British Government and the Nawab of Junagarh. The Chief maintains a military force of about eighty men. He resides in his capital, Limbdi (or Limri) town, Kathiawar, Bombay.

RAJKOT. —THAKUR SAHEB LAKHAI BAWAJI, *Thakur Sahab of—a Ruling Chief*; was born on 17th December, 1885, and succeeded to the *gaddi* on 16th April, 1890. He was educated at the Rajkot Rajkumar College, the *Alma Mater* of most of the younger Princes of Western India, and was installed on the *gaddi* in 1907. In 1908 the Thakur Sahab went with His Highness the Jam Sahab of Nawanganar to England on a cricketing tour. He has done much to improve the lot of his *ryots* by offering prizes to agriculturists. He has inaugurated a State Council; has opened a State bank, and has established weaving and flour mills. His heir is the Kumar Sahab Dharmendrasinhji, born in 1909.

The Chief belongs to the distinguished Jareja Rajput family which has given ruling Houses to Cutch, Nawanganar, and Morvi States. The Rajkot House is an offshoot of Nawanganar, its founder, Vibhaji, being a grandson of Jam Sataji of Nawanganar. The Ruler entered into the usual engagement with the British Government in 1807. The House follows the rule of primogeniture in matters of succession, and holds a *sanad* authoris-

ing adoption. The area of Rajkot State is 282 square miles, with a population of about 50,000. The State is a second-class one in the Kathiawar Agency, and its Chief is entitled to a salute of nine guns. The chief town in the State is Rajkot, which possesses many fine buildings and up-to-date institutions, amongst which may be mentioned the Rajkumar College, which owed its inception to the foresight of Colonel Keatinge, v. c., Political Agent from 1863 to 1867. Rajkot is the residence of the Agent to the Governor-General in Kathiawar. The gross revenue of the State is three lakhs, a tribute of Rs. 21,321 is paid jointly to the British Government and the Nawab of Junagarh. *Recreation: Cricket. Address: Rajkot.*

WADHWAN.—THAKUR SAHEB JASVATSINHJI BECHAR-SINHJI, *Thakur Saheb of—a Ruling Chief*; was born in 1875, and succeeded the late Thakur Saheb Balsinhji in 1910.

In ancient times Wadhwan appears to have been held by Valas, Vaghelas, Solankis, and Mohammadans, who were dispossessed by the Jhalas, the present ruling family. The Jhalas are descended from Prathirajji, eldest son of Raj Chandrasinhji of Dhrangadra (1584-1628), who came to Wadhwan and endeavoured to obtain the assistance of the Thanadar against his father. The Thanadar, though not engaging in active operations, allowed Prathirajji to reside with him. The latter aided the Thanadar in many daring escapades, but subsequently became impatient of control and resorted to plundering. He was imprisoned at Ahmedabad, where he died. His younger brother succeeded to the throne of Dhrangadra, and his sons were outlawed. Finally, the eldest of these took Wankaner, while the second son established himself at Wadhwan about 1630.

Wadhwan State is a second-class one in the Kathiawar Agency, its ruler being entitled to a salute of nine guns. The area of the State is 236 square miles, with a population of about 40,000, mostly Hindus.

CHOTA UDAIPUR.—MAHARAWAL SHRI FATEHSINHJI MOTISINHJI, *Raja of—a Ruling Chief*; born, 22nd October, 1884; succeeded the late Maharawal Motisinhji on 29th February, 1895. Belongs to a Chauhan Rajput family, who, when driven out of their former territories by the advance of the Musalmans about the year 1244, entered Gujrat and took possession of Champaner city and fort. On the capture of Champaner in 1484, by Mohammad Begara, they withdrew to the wild parts of their former possessions east of Champaner, one branch founding the State of Bariya and the other the State of Chota Udaipur. In the disturbances of 1858 the Chief refused to hold any communication with Tantia Topi, one of the leaders of the rebellion, and prepared to defend himself against any attempt to enter his capital. The Chief bears the title of Maharawal. His House holds a *sanad* of adoption. He is entitled to a salute of nine guns. The area of the State is 873 square miles; its population about 65,000, and revenue Rs. 1,00,000. *Address*: Chota Udaipur, Kathiawar.

BARIYA.—MAHARAWAL SHRI RANJITSINHJI MANSINHJI, *Raja of—a Ruling Chief*; was born on 10th July, 1886, and succeeded the late Maharawal Shri Mansinhji on 7th May, 1908. The Chiefs of Bariyal, like that of Chota Udaipur, are Chauhan Rajputs, who were driven by Musalmans and took possession of the city and fort of Champaner. Here they ruled till 1484, when they were defeated and forced to retire to the wilder parts of their dominions. Of the two branches of the family one founded the House of Chota Udaipur and the other the House of Bariya. The connection of this State with the British dates from 1803, when, in consequence of the help given by the Chief to the British army in their operations against Sindhia, the Government subsidised a detachment of Bariya Bhils at a monthly cost of Rs. 1,800. The State is in the Rewa Kantha Agency, and has an area of 813 square miles; its population is about 81,000. The Chief is entitled to a salute of nine guns. *Address*: Bariya, Rewa Kantha Agency, Kathiawar.

LUNAVADA.—MAHARANA SHRI SIR VAKHATSINHJI DALELSINHJI, K.C.I.E., *Raja of—a Ruling Chief*; was born in 1860, and succeeded to the *gaddi* in October, 1867. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and was installed as ruler on attaining his majority in 1880. He was created Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire in May, 1889.

The Chief is descended from a Rajput Dynasty of Anhilvada Patan, and his ancestors are said to have established themselves at Virpur in 1225. In 1434 the family removed to Lunavada, having, in all probability, been driven across the Mahi by the increasing power of the Mohammadan kings of Gujrat. Lunavada was tributary both to the Gaekwar and to Sindhia; the rights of the latter ruler, guaranteed by the British Government in 1819, were transferred by him with the cession of the Panch Mahals in 1861.

The area of the Lunavada State is 388 square miles, and the population about 60,000. The Chief has power to try his subjects for capital offences, and is entitled to a salute of nine guns. The revenue of the Chief is about Rs. 1,80,000, and he pays a tribute of Rs. 14,232 jointly to the British Government and the Gaekwar of Baroda. *Address*: Lunavada, Rewa Kantha Agency, Kathiawar.

BALASINOR.—NAWAB JAMIAT KHAN MANWAR KHAN BABI; *Nawab of—a Ruling Chief*; was born on 10th November, 1894, and succeeded his father, Nawab Munawar Khanji, on 11th September, 1899. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

The family traces its origin to Sher Khan Babi, a distinguished officer in the Moghul service (1664). The fifth in descent, Salabat Khan, obtained possession of the principality of Junagarh, in Kathiawar. On his death the territory was divided, the younger son receiving Junagarh, the elder continuing to hold Balasinor. During the ascendancy of the Marathas in Gujrat the State became tributary to both the

Peshwa (1768) and the Gaekwar; and in 1818 the British Government succeeded to the rights of the Peshwa and assumed the political superintendence of Balasinor.

The Nawab is a second-class Chief, and has power to try his own subjects for capital offences. He is entitled to a salute of nine guns.

The area of Balasinor State is 189 square miles, with a population of about 33,000. The capital is Balasinor town, with a population of 9,000. The revenue of the Chief is 1½ lakhs; he pays a tribute of Rs. 15,500 to the British Government and Rs. 3,078 to the Gaekwar of Baroda. *Address:* Balasinor, Rewa Kantha Agency, Kathiawar.

SUNTH.—MAHARANA SHRI JORAVARSINHIJI PRATAPSIHJI; *Raja of—a Ruling Chief*; was born on 24th March, 1881, and succeeded to the *gaddi* on 31st August, 1896.

The Chief belongs to a Pramara Rajput family, which originally came from Ujjain, and claims descent from the Mahipawat branch of the Malwa Dynasty, which boasts of such names as Vikrama of Ujjain in the first century and Raja Bhoj of Dhar in the eleven the century. This dynasty was driven from Ujjain in the tenth century, when Jhalam Singh, a Pramara Chief of the Puar sept from Mount Abu, established his power at Jhalod. From him the fifth Rana in succession was also called Jhalam Singh. The Emperor of Delhi sought occasion to make war on this Chief, and killed him. His son, named Sunth, in 1255 subdued Sutta, the Bhil Chief of Brahmapuri, and Sunth then called the State and capital after his own name. In 1819 Sunth was invaded by Sindhia's troops, and but for the intervention of Sir John Malcolm and the British troops, the State would have been annexed by the invaders.

The area of Sunth State is 394 square miles, with a population of about 40,000. The Chief is entitled to a salute of nine guns; he has a revenue of about 1½ lakhs, and pays a tribute of Rs. 5,300 to the British Government.

Address: Sunth, Rewa Kantha Agency, Kathiawar.

SAVANTWADI.—SHRIRAM SAWANT BHONSLE RAJA BAHADUR, *Sar Desai of—a Ruling Chief*; was born on 19th October, 1871, and succeeded on 17th June, 1900. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

The Chief belongs to a branch of the Maratha Bhonsle family, descended from Mang Sawant, who, about the year 1554 revolted from Bijapur and maintained his independence during his life-time. His immediate successors again became feudatories of the Bijapur kingdom, but his descendant, Khem Sawant Bhonsle, who ruled from 1627 to 1640 secured the independence of Sawantwadi. His son, Sorn Sawant, ruled for about eighteen months and was succeeded by his brother, Lakham Sawant, who tendered his allegiance to Sivaji I, who established him as Sar Desai of the Southern Konkan, including Sawantwari. Lakham Sawant's brother, Phond Sawant, was succeeded by his son, Khem Sawant II, who received further grants from Sahu Raja, grandson of Sivaji I. He, in addition, made a treaty with the British against the piratical Chief, Kanoji Angria, of Kolaba. A third Khem Sawant ruled from 1755 to 1803. He married the daughter of Jayaji Sindhia and obtained the title of Raja Bahadur from the Moghul Emperor. He died without issue in 1803, and, two years later, his widow adopted a son, Ramchandra Sawant, who was succeeded by another minor scion of the Bhonsle family. This Chief died in 1812, and was succeeded by his son, Khem Sawant, then a minor; the latter was followed in 1870 by the present Sar Desai. The title of the House is said to originate from the kings of Bijapur.

The area of Savantwadi State is 925 square miles, with a population of about 220,000, of whom 94 per cent. are Hindus. The revenue of the State is about 4½ lakhs. The State maintains a military force of 250 men. The Chief is entitled to a salute of nine guns.

Address: Savantwadi, Rewa Kantha Agency, Kathiawar.

DHARAMPUR.—**MAHARANA SHRI MOHANDEVJI NARAYANDEVJI**, *Raja of—a Ruling Chief in the Surat Political Agency*; was born on 9th June, 1863, and succeeded to the *gaddi* on 7th August, 1891. He belongs to the Solar race of Udaipur, and is therefore a Sesodia Rajput.

The Chief's ancestors have borne the title of Maharana from time immemorial. They were Rajas of the Surat District when the British first came to the country, and have always been recognized by the paramount power. It is probable that the territory of Dharampur (or Ramnagar, as it was originally called) was once much more extensive than now, stretching westward as far as the sea coast. In 1576 the Chief of Ramnagar went to meet Akbar's minister, Todar Mal, at Broach, and accepted military rank at his hands. Seventy-two of the Dharampur villages were wrested from the State by the Marathas early in the eighteenth century. The claims of the Peshwa on the revenues of the State were conceded to Great Britain under the terms of the Treaty of Bassein in 1802, and the State now pays a tribute of Rs. 9,000 to Government. The Chief is entitled to a salute of nine guns.

The area of Dharampur State is 704 square miles, with a population of about 100,000.

Address: Dharampur, Bombay Presidency.

SACHIN.—**LIEUTENANT SIDI IBRAHIM MOHAMMAD YAKUT KHAN MUBAZARAT DAULA NASRAT JANG BAHADUR**, *Nawab of—a Ruling Chief*; A.-D.-C.; was born in 1886, and succeeded the late Nawab, Sidi Abdul Kadir Mohammad Yakut Khan, in the following year. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and the Mayo College, Ajmere, and completed his training with the Imperial Cadet Corps, of which he is a Lieutenant. He was installed on the *Sachin gaddi* in May, 1907, and was granted a Commission as Honorary Captain in the British Army in 1899. He is an Honorary A.-D.-C. to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

The Nawab of Sachin is by descent an Abyssinian. When his ancestors first came to India is doubtful; but they were long known on the Western Coast as the Sidis of Dandajpur and Jhanjira. They were also admirals of the fleets of the Kings of Ahmadnagar and Bijapur while those dynasties lasted, and subsequently of the Moghul Emperors, being appointed to that office by Aurangzeb in 1660, with an annual assignment of three lakhs for their maintenance. On the decline of the Moghul Empire the Sidis became pirates, plundering the ships of all nations, except the British, whose friendship they appear to have early cultivated. The branch of the family who had their headquarters at Jhanjira remained Chiefs of that place during the wars between Sivaji and the Moghuls and between the Marathas and the British. Towards the end of the eighteenth century Balu Mia Sidi, the heir to the throne of Jhanjira, and to the other possessions of the Sidis, was expelled from his dominions by a younger branch of the family. He appealed for aid to the Marathas and the British. The Peshwa being desirous of obtaining Jhanjira, an arrangement was come to in 1791, by which Balu Mia ceded Jhanjira to the Peshwa in return for Sachin. Balu Mia Sidi duly took possession of his new State; but when the Peshwa claimed Jhanjira, those in possession refused to give it up, and succeeded in retaining possession. Sachin remained in the hands of Balu Mia and his descendants, while Jhanjira is still held by the branch of the family who ousted Balu Mia.

Sachin State is very scattered, some of the villages in it being entirely surrounded by British territory, and others by portions of Baroda State. It is in the Surat Political Agency, and has an area of about 42 square miles, with a population of about 20,000. The revenue of the State is about three lakhs. The Chief is entitled to a salute of nine guns.

Address: Sachin.



THE RAJA OF BANSDA
(LATE)



THE PRESENT RAJA OF BANSDA.

BANSDA.—MAHARAWAL SHRI INDRASINHJI, *Raja of—a Ruling Chief*; was born on 16th February, 1888, and succeeded his father, the late Raja Shri Pratapsinhji, on 20th September, 1911. He was formally installed on the *gaddi* of his ancestors on 11th November of the same year. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, where he had a distinguished career. In 1905, owing to the serious illness of his father, he was called from College to assist in the administration of the State, and for the last five years has been sharing the responsibility of governing the State. Since 1908 he has been especially in charge of the Educational Department of the State in which he has introduced many reforms. Thanks to the excellent training he has had under the direction of his father, the Chief has a thorough grasp of the affairs of the State, and has already endeared himself to the people by his sympathetic bearing, his keen sense of justice, and his generosity. During the rule of the late Raja the revenue of the State was almost doubled, and now approaches four lakhs; the late Chief also did much to improve the lot of the *ryots* and inaugurated many irrigation schemes for their benefit. He introduced a system of loans on easy terms to traders, business-men and agriculturists, and the State Department which he created in connection with this scheme is on the lines of the agricultural banks which have of late become popular all over India. The late Raja also opened many schools of various kinds, and founded a public library; the number of literates trebled during the late administration. On 5th March, 1911, the late Chief's "silver jubilee" was celebrated amid popular rejoicing. It was with feelings of the greatest regret that the news of his sudden death from heart failure was received by his subjects.

The ruling family of Bansda State are Hindus of Rajput extraction, claiming descent from the Solanki race. The ruins of the fortified enclosure near Bansda and of several temples and works of irrigation point to a former period of prosperity. At one time the Chiefs probably had possessions extending to the sea coast; but, by the advance of the Musalmans, they

were gradually driven to seek refuge in the more thickly-wooded parts of their dominions. The Marathas seem to have been the first to bring the Chiefs entirely into subjection and to impose a tribute upon them. The right of levying this tribute was transferred by the Peshwa to the British under the Treaty of Bassein (1802). The State now pays to Government a tribute of Rs. 7,300, and a *chauth* of Rs. 1,500

The State of Bansda has an area of 215 square miles, with a population of about 40,000, consisting mostly of wild tribes, such as Koknas, Chodras, Dhondias, and Gamtas. The Raja is entitled to a salute of nine guns.

Address: Bansda, Bombay.

MUDHOL.—SHRIMANT MALOJIRAO, *alias* NANA SAHEB GHORPADE, *Raja Saheb of—a Ruling Chief*; was born in 1884, and succeeded as a minor in 1900; he was invested with full powers in 1904. He administers his State personally, and pays great attention to the welfare of his subjects. He was the first ruler in the Southern Maratha country to establish free primary education. The Raja Saheb takes keen interest in agriculture, and has extensive farms of his own, where experimental cultivation is carried out on modern lines. The Government of India has accorded him the honour of a personal salute of nine guns.

The Chief of Mudhol belongs to a Maratha family of Bhosles, and the founder of the House was descended from a Rana of Udaipur, who came to the Deccan in very early times and obtained from the King of Bijapur the territory of Mudhol. The second family name of Ghorpade is said to have been given because one of its ancestors scaled a fort, previously deemed impregnable, by attaching a cord to the body of a *ghorpad*, or iguana, and therewith he drew himself up. The Mudhol Chiefs fought against Sivaji, but ultimately took military service under the Peshwas. The great-grandfather of the present Chief was Venkatrao—during his rule a treaty was made with the British Government, and Mudhol became a feudatory State. Balwant Rao succeeded him in 1854, and died



THE RAJA OF MUDHOL.

in 1862. He was followed by Venkatrao Raje; this Chief's rule was marked by great material progress in the State, and he inaugurated many works of public utility. The present Chief succeeded him.

The Chief of Mudhol ranks as a first-class Sardar in the Southern Maratha country. The State is in the Political Agency of Kolhapur, and has an area of 368 square miles, with a population of about 70,000, and a normal revenue of over three lakhs; the British Government receives a tribute of Rs. 2,672. The capital of the State and residence of the Chief is Mudhol town, Southern Maratha country, Bombay.

The Chief enjoys the privilege of nine guns as a personal distinction.

BHOR—SANKAR RAO CHIMMAJI, *Pant Sachiv of—a Ruling Chief*; born, 1854; succeeded to the *gaddi*, 12th February, 1871. Bhor is one of the feudatories of the Satara State, having been bestowed upon Sankraji Narayan Pant Sachiv in 1697, by Raja Ram, the son of Sivaji, for his services. The Chief belongs to a Brahman family, which holds a *sanad* authorising adoption. They follow the rule of primogeniture, and the succession has been maintained by several adoptions. The State was allied with the British Government by a treaty of 1820, and became a feudatory like other Satara *jagirs* on the lapse of the Satara State in 1849. From that year to 1887 it was under the political control of the Collector of Satara, but was then transferred to Poona. The Chief has the title of Pandit and Pant Sachiv, and ranks as a first-class Sardar of the Deccan. A tribute of Rs. 10,000, being the commuted value of an elephant subsidy once annually furnished by the Chief, is paid to the British Government. The present Chief has enjoyed a personal salute of nine guns since the Delhi Durbar of 1903 in recognition of his loyalty and efficient administration. The area of the State is about 404 square miles, with a population of about 200,000, and revenue $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. *Address*: Bhor, Poona.

BAJANA.—MALIK JIVAN KHANJI NASIB KHAN, *Taluqdar of—a Ruling Chief*; is descended from a Jat Musalman family, who trace their descent from Amir Hamza Saheb, uncle of the Prophet Hazarat Mohammad Saheb. The family originally came from Vanga Bazar, in Sind, whence they were driven by one of the rulers, and they took shelter with the Ponwars in the Mandev hills, near Tham. They were engaged at the siege of Champaner, and there displayed such prowess that the Sultan bestowed on their leader, Malik Hedoji, the twenty-four villages subject to Bajana. Shortly after this they conquered Mandal from the Jhalas. Malik Isaji established himself at Valivda, and subsequently at Varahi, which he took from the Ravmas; while Malik Lakha and Malik Haidar Khan settled, respectively, at Sitapur and Vanod, in Bajana. The area of the State is 183 square miles, with a population of about 12,000. The State ranks as one of the fourth class in Kathiawar. The Chief resides at Bajana town, Kathiawar, Bombay Presidency.

PATDI (PATRI).—MEHERBAN MUFLISAN SADAQAT VA EKLAS NISAN DURBAR SAHEB SHRI SURAJMALJI, *Desai of—a Ruling Chief*; was born in 1848, and succeeded his brother in 1884. He is a Chief of high judicial and executive abilities, and has greatly improved the material position of the State since his accession. His acts of generosity and public utility are numerous.

The Chief belongs to a Kanbi (Hindu) family, and traces his descent from ancestors who lived long before the Christian era. The fortieth of the line, Vrijjali, founded a village named Sidhpur in 156 A.D. In the eighth century the family seat was removed to Kavar, and in the tenth century they went to Idar. Versinhji, the seventy-first descendant, was given Viramgam *dargana* by Mohammad Begda. Bhavasinhji, the eighty-sixth of the line, was forced to surrender Viramgam by Damaji Gaekwar in 1741, but was allowed to retain Patdi and its dependencies. Since that time Patdi has been the family seat. The State entered into the usual engagements with the British Government in 1807.



THE DESAI OF PATDI



THE RAWAL OF MANSA

The area of Patdi State, which ranks as one of the fourth class in Kathiawar, is 165 square miles, with a population of 15,000. The normal revenue is one and-a-half lakhs of rupees. The Chief resides at his capital, Patdi town, Kathiawar, Bombay Presidency.

MANSA.—RAWALJI SHRI TAKHTSINHJI, *Rawal of—a Ruling Chief*; was born on 12th August, 1877. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and succeeded to the *gaddi*, as a minor, on 18th May, 1889. He was installed, with full ruling powers, in 1897. In 1900 the Rawal had to face a very severe famine in his territories, but by exercising tact and care in the organization of relief measures he was able to prevent anything like acute distress. The Rawal has paid strict attention to the affairs of his State, especially as regards cultivation, irrigation, and afforestation; he is also greatly interested in education, and has made primary education free in the State. At the same time he has enriched the town of Mansa by erecting many public buildings, such as the O'Donnell Market. On the occasion of the Delhi Durbar of 1903 the Government of Bombay conferred increased judicial powers on the Rawal in recognition of his able administration of the State. He is now empowered to deal with all civil suits which do not involve a greater sum than Rs. 20,000, and can personally take cognizance of, and deal with, criminal cases where the punishment does not exceed seven years' imprisonment, or a fine of over Rs. 10,000.

The Chief of Mansa comes from a Chaura Rajput family, whose founder, Rawal Sursinhji, a scion of the ancient Chaura Rajput that ruled at Anhilwara Patan from 746 to 942 A. D., obtained the territory of Mansa on the fall of that dynasty. The late Rawal, Rajsinhji Bhimsinhji, was the fourteenth in descent from Sursinhji.

The area of Mansa State, which ranks as third class in the Mahi Kantha Agency, Bombay, is 27 square miles; the popula-

tion is about 15,000, and gross revenue Rs. 75,000. The heir to the *gaddi* is Kumar Sajjansinhji, eldest son of the Rawal. The Chief resides at the capital, Mansa town, Mahi Kantha, Bombay.

JATH.—SHRIMAT RAMRAO AMRITRAO, *alias* ABA SAHEB DAFLE, *Jagirdar of—a Ruling Chief*; was adopted in 1893 by the widow of the late Chief. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, after having studied under an English tutor for six years at Kolhapur. He was invested with full ruling powers on 11th July, 1907, since when he has been ruling the State with conspicuous success. The Chief claims descent from Lakhmaji Rao Yaldoji Rao Chavan, headman of Daflapur. This official had two sons—Satwaji Rao and Dhondji Rao—who came under the notice of Sultan Ali Adil Shah of Bijapur, who conferred territories on them in 1680. Satwaji Rao afterwards offered his services to Aurangzeb, who confirmed him in his possessions, and in addition gave him the *jagirs* of Jath and Karajgi. Satwaji Rao then made Jath his capital. In 1820 the ruler was Renuka Bai—she made a treaty with the British Government, as well as one with the Raja of Satara. In 1827 the State was handed over to Satara, as no heir was forthcoming, but it was restored to Bhagirathi Bai in 1841. This ruler adopted Bhimrao Amritrao in 1845; he died in 1892, leaving no son. The present Chief was then adopted.

Daflapur is an integral part of Jath State; the combined area of the State is 884 square miles, with a population of about 70,000. The Chief resides at the capital, Jath town, Bijapur Agency, Bombay.



THE JAGIRDAR OF JATH

governor on his behalf. The area of the State is 42 square miles, with a population of about 13,000, and revenue Rs. 62,000.

CHUDA.—This State ranks a third-class State in Kathiawar. It is an offshoot from Wadhwan. The ruler first entered into engagement with the British Government in 1807. He bears the title of Thakur. The area of the State is 78 square miles, with a population of about 13,000, and revenue 1·2 lakh.

JASDAN STATE.—This State ranks as a third-class State in Kathiawar. Jasdán town may derive its name from Swami Chastana, one of the very earliest of the Kshatrapa Dynasty. During the rule of the Ghoris of Junagarh a strong fort was built there, and the town was called Ghorigarh. Later on it fell into the hands of the Khumans of Kherdi, and was conquered from Jasa Khuman, about 1665, by Vika Khachar, the grandson of Lakha Khachar, the founder of the Lakhani branch of Khachars. In the time of Vajsur Khachar, who was a powerful Chief and established a *pal* or claim to black-mail over the surrounding country, as far as Dhandhuka and Cambay, it was taken by Bhaunagar. Subsequently Jasdán was seized by the Jam of Navanagar; but he restored it to Vajsur Khachar on the occasion of the marriage of Jam Jasaji. Vajsur Khachar came to terms with the British and the Gaekwar in 1807-08. The State is now ruled by this family, with the title of Chief. They follow the rule of primogeniture. The area of the State is about 283 square miles, with a population of about 26,000, and revenue Rs. 1,23,000.

LAKHTAR.—This State ranks as a third-class State in Kathiawar. The Lakhtar *taluka* was granted by the Dhrangadhra State to Abhaisinghji, son of Raja Saheb Chandrasinghji of Halavad. He conquered Than and the surround-

ing country from the Barias about 1604-15. The present Chief is descended from this family. His title is Thakur of Lakhtar. The area of the State is 48 square miles, with a population of about 16,000, and revenue Rs. 70,000.

SAYLA.—This State ranks as a third-class State in Kathiawar. Sayla is mentioned as a *pargana* of Jhalawar in the Ain-i-Akbari, but by the eighteenth century it had fallen into the hands of the Kathis. Sheshbhai, the son of the Halavad Chief, took possession of Sayla in 1751, and added it to the *giras* of Narichana and Liya, which he had obtained in his struggle for the possession of Dhrangadhra. He was succeeded by Kakobhai, also called Vikmatsingh (1794-1813), in whose time a permanent settlement of tribute was made with the British Government. His family now rules over the State. The title is Thakur; but the present Chief bears the title of Thakur Saheb, conferred on him as a personal distinction. The area of the State is 222 square miles, with a population of about 12,000, and revenue Rs. 66,000.

VALA.—This State ranks as a third-class State in Kathiawar. The ancient name was Vallabhipur. Subsequent to its overthrow a portion of the ruling tribe returned hither from exile under the name of Vala, and ruled here till about the middle of the tenth century, when they were driven out by Mulraj Solanki of Patan, who established his authority as far as Gogha, the Vala *girasias* being left in undisturbed possession of the surrounding country. They established themselves in Jalaja, expelling the Mehar rulers, and spread to Bhadrod. In 1260 the Gohels conquered Vala and compelled the Valas to quit their ancient seat, which passed to the Mohammadans when they conquered Gujrat. After the death of Aurangzeb Vala and Loliana fell into the hands of Bhausinghji, the founder of Bhaunagar, who bestowed Vala and two other villages on Visoji, the founder of the Vala House. Visoji is said by

some to have been a twin-brother of Akheraji, who succeeded his father Bhausinghji. Visoji enlarged his patrimony by conquest from the Kathis and others, and died in 1774. In the time of his grandson, Maghabhai (1798-1814) a settlement of tribute was concluded with the British Government. The Chief bears the title of Thakur. The area of the State is 109 square miles; its population is about 13,000, and revenue 2'25 lakhs.

KOTDA (or SANGANI).—THAKUR SAHEB SRI MULVAJI TOGAJI, *Thakur Saheb of—a Ruling Chief*; succeeded to the *gaddi* on April 7th, 1895. The Thakur Saheb belongs to a tribe of Jodaja Rajputs, and is descended from Kumbhoji I, the founder of the Gondal State. Kumbhoji had two sons, Sagramji and Sangoji. The former ascended the throne on the death of his father in the year 1654, the younger brother receiving an appanage of twelve villages, including Asdoi, which place became his principal seat. He was the founder of the State, which derived its name (Sangani) from him. His grandsons—Jasoji and Sartanji—in 1750 conquered Kotda from the Kathis, and removed their capital thither from Asdoi. Dying without issue they were succeeded by their younger brother—Devoji—whose descendant is the present Chief. The area of the State is 74 square miles; its population about 10,000, and revenue a lakh. *Address*: Kotda, Sangani, Kathiawar Agency.

LATHI.—This State ranks as a fourth-class State in Kathiawar. The Lathi Chiefs are descended from Sarangji, one of the sons of the Gohel Sejakji, the common ancestor of the Bhaunagar, Palitana, and Lathi Houses. One of the Thakurs of Lathi wedded his daughter to Damaji Gaekwar and gave the estate of Chhabharia, now called Damnagar, in dowry, being exempted from tribute in return. The area of the State is 42 square miles; its population is about 9,000, and revenue Rs. 1,38,000.



THE THAKUR SAHEB OF KOTDA

MALIA.—This State ranks as a fourth-class State in Kathiawar. The Thakur or Chief was raised from the fifth to the fourth class to give him a greater hold over the Mianas, a predatory tribe which infests the neighbourhood. He is a representative of the elder branch of the Cutch family, and entered into the usual engagements with the British in 1807. The area of the State is 103 square miles; its population is about 10,000, and revenue Rs. 1,56,000.

MULI.—This State ranks as a fourth-class State in Kathiawar, and is the only Ponwar Chiefship. The Ponwars entered the Peninsula about 1470-75 from Thar and Parkar, under the leadership of Laghdirji, and established themselves at Than and Chotila. They founded the present town of Muli, named after a Rabari woman. After three generations the Kathis crossed over to Than, and shortly afterwards expelled the Ponwars from Chotila. Since then the Kathis have held Chotila, and the Ponwars' holding has been limited to Muli and the adjacent villages. The area of the State is 133 square miles; its population is about 16,000, and revenue Rs. 80,000.

VIRPUR.—The State ranks as a fourth-class State in Kathiawar. Virpur was the earliest offshoot of Navanagar. The founder of the House—Dhanji—a son of Jam Vibhoji I, received Kalavad in appanage. His son Bharoji, quitting Kalavad, established himself in a subordinate position in the Mohammadan *thana* of Kharedi. Here he made himself useful to the *Thanadar* in expelling the Kathis, and received a portion of their lands. Mohoji, the seventh in descent from Bharoji, obtained the sole possession of Kharedi, expelling the *Thanadar* in 1766. He also conquered Virpur and two other villages from the Kathis, who had occupied that town on the dissolution of the Moghul power; and he made consolidated *taluka* of thirteen villages, with Virpur as his capital. The area of the State is 67 square miles; its population is about 7,000, and revenue Rs. 65,000.

JAM KHANDI.—MEHERBAN PARASHRAMRAV RAMCHANDRA RAO, *alias* KHAN SAHEB, *Chief of—a Ruling Chief*; belongs to a Brahman family and ranks as a first-class Sardar in the Southern Maratha country. He has power to try his own subjects for capital offences. He maintains a force of 43 horse and 214 soldiers, and he pays to the Government a tribute of Rs. 20,516. The State was granted by the Peshwas to a member of the Patvardhan family. In 1808 it was divided into two shares, one of which—Jasgaon—lapsed to the British Government in 1848 through failure of heirs, while the other forms the Jamkhandi State. The area of the State is 524 square miles; its population is about 105,357, and revenue nearly 5½ lakhs. *Address*: Jamkhandi, Southern Maratha Country.

KURANDVAD (SENIOR).—MEHERBAN BHACHANDRA RAO CHINTAMAN RAO *alias* ANNA SAHEB PATVARDHAN, *Chief of—a Ruling Chief*; Karandabad State was a grant made by the Peshwa to a member of the Patvardhan family on condition of military service. In 1811 the State was divided into two parts: one of which was called Kurandvad, and the other Shedbal. The latter share lapsed to the British Government, in 1857, owing to failure of heirs. In 1855 a further division of Kurandvad was effected by the British Government between Raghunath Rao and Ganpat Rao (senior) and Vinayak Rao and Trimbak Rao (junior.) When Trimbak Rao died in 1869 without male issue the whole of his share of the *jagir* was bestowed on Ganpat Rao and Vinayak Rao, with the exception of the share he possessed in the *inam* estate, which reverted to the Senior Chief, Raghunath Rao. The descendants of Harihar Rao and Vinayak Rao, brother of Raghunath Rao, now jointly form the Junior Branch. The Senior Chief's estate contains an area of 185 square miles, with a population of about 50,000. The total tribute to the British Government from Kurandvad amounts to Rs. 9,619, which is paid by the Senior Branch for

the whole State. The Senior Chief of Kurandvad ranks as a first-class Sardar in the Southern Maratha Country, and has power to try his own subjects for capital offences. He enjoys a revenue of nearly two lakhs. His family hold a *sanad* of adoption, and succession follows the rule of primogeniture. *Address*: Kurandvad, Southern Maratha Country.

KURANDVAD (JUNIOR).—MADHO RAO GANPAT RAO *alias* BABU SAHEB PATVARDHAN, AND HARIHAR RAO VINAYAK *alias* DAJI SAHEB PATVARDHAN, *Chiefs of*—Belong to a Konkanasth Brahman family and own the State jointly. The area of the State is 114 square miles; its population is about 36,000, and revenue 1½ lakhs of rupees. *Address*: Kurandvad, Southern Maratha Country.

MIRAJ (SENIOR).—MEHERBAN SIR GANGEDHARAV GANESH *alias* BALA SAHEB PATVARDHAN, K. C. I. E., *Chief of—a Ruling Chief*. Belongs to the Patvardhan (Brahman) family, to whose ancestor, Govind Hari Patvardhan, the grant of the Miraj State, with the title of Sardar, was made by the Peshwa in 1764. In 1820 the State was divided into four shares, of which two lapsed in 1842 and 1845, respectively. The Chief ranks as a first-class Sardar in the Southern Maratha Country. He has power to try his own subjects for capital offences. The family holds a *sanad*, authorising adoption and follows the rule of primogeniture in matters of succession. The Chief was created Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on January 1st, 1903. The area of the State is 339 square miles; its population is about 90,000, and revenue 3½ lakhs. *Address*: Miraj, Southern Maratha Country.

MIRAJ (JUNIOR).—SHRIMANT MADHAV RAO HARIHAR *alias* BABA SAHEB, *Chief of—a Ruling Chief*; born, 1889; educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. The Chief is a first-class Sardar in the Southern Maratha Country, and has power to try his own subjects for capital offences. The area of the State is 218 square miles; its population is about 40,000, and revenue four lakhs. *Address*: Miraj, Southern Maratha Country.

RAMDURG.—MEHERBAN RAM RAO VENKAT RAO BHAVE, *Chief of—a Ruling Chief*—Belongs to a Brahman family. The forts of Nargund and Ramdurg, in the Kanarese-speaking country, were occupied by the Marathas in their struggles, and, by favour of the Peshwas, the ancestors of the present Ramdurg family were placed in charge by Haider Ali. About 1753 the estates yielded 2½ lakhs, and were required to furnish a contingent of 350 horsemen. They were held on these terms until 1778, when the country was brought under subjection by Haider Ali. In 1784 Tippu Sultan made further demands. These were resisted, and in consequence the fort of Ramdurg was blockaded by Tippu. After a siege of seven months Venkat Rao, of Nargund, surrendered, and, in violation of the terms of capitulation, was carried off a prisoner, with his family, into Mysore. On the fall of Seringapatam in 1799 Venkat Rao was released, and the Peshwa restored to him Nargund and lands yielding 1¼ lakh, and granted to Ram Rao the fort of Ramdurg with land yielding Rs. 26,000. The two branches of the family continued to enjoy their respective States till 1810, when the Peshwa made a new division of the lands, in equal shares between Venkat Rao and Narayan Rao, the sons of Ram Rao. On the fall of the Peshwa, in 1818, the estates passed on to these two Chiefs by an engagement. Nargund subsequently lapsed, and is now included in the Navalgund *taluka*, of Dharwar District. The Chief ranks as a first-class Sardar in the Southern Maratha Country, and has power to try his own subjects for capital offences.



CHIEF OF MIRAJ (JUNIOR)

He enjoys a revenue of nearly two lakhs. The family of the Chief hold a *sanad* authorising adoption and follows the rule of primogeniture. The area of the estate is 169 square miles, with a population of about 38,000. *Address*: Ramdurg, Southern Maratha Country.

SANGLI.—MEHERBAN CHINTAMAN RAO DHUNDI RAO *alias* APPA SAHEB PATVARDHAN, *Chief of—a Ruling Chief*; he is a member of the Patvardhan family, whose founder Haribhat, a Konkanast Brahman, was the family priest of the Chief of Ichalkaranji. On the occasion of the marriage of the Chief's son with the daughter of the first Peshwa Haribhat was brought to the notice of the Peshwa, one of whose successors, Madhava Rao, granted the *jagir* to Haribhat's son, Govind Rao, and two grandsons. In 1772 the *jagir*, which included Miraj, descended to Chintaman Rao, grandson of Govind Rao, the original grantee. Chintaman Rao, being a child of six years, the State was managed, during his minority, by his uncle, Gangadhar Rao. When the minor came of age he quarrelled with his uncle, who tried to keep him out of his rights. Eventually the estate was divided between them, the uncle retaining Miraj and Chintaman Rao taking Sangli. The revenue of Sangli exceeded six lakhs, and that of Miraj was nearly five lakhs, the estate being, respectively, subject to a service of 1,920 and 1,219 horse. Chintaman Rao, the grandfather of the present Chief of Sangli, became a feudatory of the British Government on the downfall of the Peshwa in 1818. In 1846 the East India Company presented him with a sword in recognition of their respect for his high character and acknowledgment of his loyalty. Chintaman Rao died in 1851. The Chief of Sangli does not now pay any contribution on account of the military service, having ceded lands of the annual value of over 1½ lakhs in lieu thereof. The family holds a *sanad* authorising adoption. The rule of primogeniture is not strictly followed in the matter of succession. The Chief ranks as a first-class Sardar in the Southern Maratha

Country, and has power to try capital offences in the case of his own subjects. He enjoys an estimated revenue of fifteen lakhs, and maintains a police force of 497 men, of whom 54 are mounted, 323 are unarmed, and 120 armed. The area of the estate is 1,112 square miles; its population is about 300,000. *Address*: Sangli, Southern Maratha Country.

POL.—This State ranks as a second-class State in the Mahi Kantha Agency. The Chief belongs to the illustrious Rathor family of Idar, descended from Sonakji, second son of Jai Chand, last Rathor Emperor of Kanauj. For twenty-six generations the descendants of Sonakji were Raos of Idar; but in 1556 Rao Jagan Nath was driven out by the Mohammadans, and the family then established themselves in the mountainous districts of Pol, between Gujrat, in Bombay, and Udaipur (Mewar) State in Rajputana. The area of the estate, which comprises forty-six villages, is 135 square miles; its population is about 4,000, and revenue Rs. 18,000.

DANTA.—**MAHARANA SHRI HAMIRSINHJI JASVATSINHJI**, *Maharana of—a Ruling Chief*; belongs to an ancient family of Pramara Rajputs, who are said to have come from Ujjain and to have settled in Sindh in the year 809. The area of the estate, which comprises of 168 villages, is 347 square miles; its population is about 16,000, and revenue Rs. 43,000. The Maharana pays a tribute of Rs. 514 to Idar, Rs. 2,371 to Gaekwar, and Rs. 500 to Palanpur. *Address*: Danta Mahi, Kantha Agency.

MALPUR.—**RAWAL SHRIDIPSINHJI SHEOSINHJI**, *Rawal of—a Ruling Chief*; born, 1863; succeeded to the *gaddi*, April 12th, 1882, on the death of his father, the late Rawal Sheosinhji Kumarsinhji. The Rawal belongs to the illustrious family of the Chiefs of the Rathor clan of Rajputs, claiming descent from the hero Rama and the ancient Rathor Emperors



THE RAWAL OF MALPUR

of Kanauj of the *Suryavansi* or Solar race, through the ancient Raos of Idar. The Rawal is the direct descendant of the Rawal Virajmal, the founder of Malpur State, who was the younger son of Kirathsinhji, eighth Rao of Idar. The area of the State is 97 square miles; its population is about 11,000, and revenue Rs. 40,000. *Address:* Malpur, Mahi Kantha Agency.

LAHEJ.—SULTAN SIR AHMAD BIN FADTHL, K.C.S.I., *Sultan of*—is descended from a Chief who, in 1038, came from the Arabian coast and seized Aden which remained under his successors till 1137. A descendant, Abdali Sultan, again took possession of the Port in 1735, and it was held by the Lahej family till it was captured by the British in 1839, The Chief of Lahej received a pension in compensation for his territory, which is still continued. The present Chief has a personal salute of eleven guns, the usual salute given to the Sultan of Lahej being nine guns. The Chief was created Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India on November 9th, 1901. *Address:* Aden.

MOHANPUR.—This State ranks as a third-class State in the Mahi Kantha Agency. The Chief belongs to a Puar Rajput family, claiming descent from the ancient Raos of Chandravati, near Mount Abu, in Rajputana. Jaspal, the founder of this branch of the family, moved from Chandravati to Harol, in Mahi Kantha, in 1226 A.D. Thirteen generations later Thakur Pirthwiraj moved to Ghorwara. The area of the State, which comprises fifty-two villages, is 89 square miles; its population is about 2,000, and revenue Rs. 23,000. The Chief pays a tribute of Rs. 4,750 to the Gaekwar, and Rs. 2,245 to Idar.

VARSORA.—This State is a tributary to the Gaekwar, and is situated in the Mahi Kantha Agency. The area of the State is 11 square miles; its population is about 16,000, and revenue Rs. 19,000.

PITHAPUR.—This State is a fourth-class *taluka* in the Mahi Kantha Agency. The Chief belongs to a Waghela Rajput family, descended from Tirathsinhji, one of the sons of the last Hindu King of Anhilwara Patan, who obtained the territory of Pithapur in 1445. The area of the State is 11 square miles; its population is about 16,000, and revenue Rs. 18,000. The Thakur pays a tribute of Rs. 8,632 to the Gaekwar.

RANASAN.—This State is a fourth-class *taluka* in the Mahi Kantha Agency. The Chief belongs to very ancient Paramara Rajput family descended from the Paramara Raos of Chandravati, near Mount Abu, in Rajputana. Its founder Jaipal migrated from Chandravati to Harol, in Mahi Kantha, in 1257; and thirteenth in descent from him was Thakur Pirthwiraj, who moved to Ghorwara and ruled the State of Ranasan from that capital. The area of the State is 30 square miles; its population is about 4,000, and revenue Rs. 9,000. The Thakur pays a tribute of Rs. 750 to Idar, Rs. 373 to Gaekwar, and Rs. 3 to the British.

PUNADRA.—This State is a fourth-class *taluka* in the Mahi Kantha Agency. The Chief, who is styled Mian, belongs to a Jhala Rajput family, converted to Islam, claiming descent from Harisinhji, who was in the service of Shah Mohammad Begara of Gujrat, and became a Mohammadan in 1483. The area of the State is 11 square miles; its population is about 700, and revenue Rs. 15,000. The Mian pays a tribute of Rs. 375 to the Gaekwar.

KHADAL.—This State is a fourth-class *taluka* in the Mahi Kantha Agency. The area of the State is 8 square miles; its population is about 8,000, and revenue Rs. 15,000. The Chief belongs to a Koli family, and pays a tribute of Rs. 1,751 to the Gaekwar, and Rs. 250 to Attarsumba.

GHORASAR.—This State is a tributary to the Gaekwar, and is situated in the Mahi Kantha Agency. The Chief who is styled Thakur belongs to a Dabbi-Rajput family. The area of the State is 16 square miles; its population is about 7,000, and revenue Rs. 23,000.

KATOSAN.—This State is a tributary to the Gaekwar, and is situated in the Mahi Kantha Agency. The Chief who is styled Thakur belongs to a Makwanna Thakur family. The area of the State is 10 square miles; its population is about 6,000, and revenue Rs. 2,600.

ILOL.—This State is a fourth-class *taluka* in the Mahi Kantha Agency. The Chief belongs to a Koli family. The area of the State is 19 square miles; its population is about 4,000, and revenue Rs. 21,000. The Thakur pays a tribute of Rs. 1,863 to the Gaekwar, Rs. 428 to Idar, and Rs. 17 to Ahmadnagar.

AMLIYARA.—This State is a tributary to the Gaekwar, and is situated in the Mahi Kantha Agency. The Chief is a Hindu of Koli descent and is styled Thakur. The area of the State is 60 square miles; its population is about 8,000, and revenue Rs. 2,700.

VALASNA.—This State is a tributary to the Gaekwar, and is situated in the Mahi Kantha Agency. The Chief, who is styled Thakur, belongs to a Rajput family, descended from the Rao Viram Deo, Rao of Idar, in Akbar's time. The area of the State is 21 square miles; its population is about 3,000, and revenue Rs. 6,000.

DABHA.—This State is a tributary to the Gaekwar, and is situated in the Mahi Kantha Agency. The Chief belongs to a family claiming descent from the Jhala Rajputs of Halwar, in Kathiawar; his ancestor, Harisinhji, who was in the service of Shah Mahmud Begara of Gujrat, became a Musalman in 1483. The area of the State is 12 square miles; its population is about 2,000, and revenue Rs. 4,000.

VASNA.—This State is a fifth-class *taluka* in the Mahi Kantha Agency. The Chief belongs to a family of the Rathor Rajputs, claiming descent from Jodh Raja of Jodhpur. The family has settled at Vasna since the time of Thakur Shersinhji (1629). The State is a tributary to Baroda, and has an area of 10 square miles; its population is about 5,000, and revenue Rs. 10,000.

SUDASNA.—This State is a tributary to Baroda and Idar, and is situated in the Mahi Kantha Agency. The Chief belongs to a very ancient Paramara Rajput family, descended from a scion of the House of Danta, whose ancestors moved from Ujjain to Sindh in 809. The younger son of Rana Punji was named Amarsinhji, and he established himself in the Sudasna territory. The area of the State is 32 square miles; its population is about 6,000, and revenue Rs. 11,000.

MAGORI.—This State is a tributary to Idar, and is situated in the Mahi Kantha Agency. The Chief belongs to the illustrious family of the Rathor clan of Rajputs, claiming descent from the Solar hero Rama and the ancient Rathor emperors of Kanauj of the Suriyavansa of Solar race, through the House of Idar; the founder of the Magori family, Rattansinhji, a younger son of a Rawal of Malpur, was descended from a younger son of one of the ancient Raos of Idar, who in turn was descended from the second son of the last Rathor sovereign of Kanauj. The area of the State is 23 square miles; its population is about 2,000, and revenue Rs. 5,000.

VERAGAM.—This State is a fifth-class *taluka* in the Mahi Kantha Agency. The Chief belongs to a Rhewar Rajput family, descended from the ancient Raos of Chandravati, near Mount Abu. The area of the State, which comprises twenty-one villages, is 28 square miles; its population is about 3,000, and revenue Rs. 6,000.

SATHAMBA.—This State is a tributary to Baroda, Balasinore, and Lunavada, and is situated in the Mahi Kantha Agency. The Chief belongs to a Rajput family that came from Sindh and obtained the Sathamba *taluk* from Mahmud Begara. The area of the State is 18,000 square miles; its population is about 4,000, and revenue Rs. 6,000.

RUPAL.—This State is a tributary to the Gaekwar and Idar and situated in the Mahi Kantha Agency. The Chief belongs to a Rehwar Rajput family, claiming descent from the Paramara Rao of Chandravati, near Mount Abu, and consequently a branch of the Paramara branch of Rajputs. The area of the State is 16 square miles; its population is about 4,000, and revenue Rs. 7,000.

DADHALIA.—This State is a fifth-class *taluka* in the Mahi Kantha Agency, and is a tributary to the Gaekwar and Idar. The Chief belongs to a Rajput family that came originally from Udaipur. His ancestor Vikaji was in the service of Kalyan Mal, Rao of Idar, from whom he obtained the grant of Dadhalia in 1674. The area of the State is 28 square miles; its population is about 3,000, and revenue Rs. 4,000.

RAMAS.—This State is a sixth-class *taluka* in the Mahi Kantha Agency, and is a tributary of the Gaekwar. The Chief belongs to a Mohammadan family, claiming descent from the Jhala Rajputs of Halwar, in Kathiwar. Mian Harisinhji was in the service of Shah Mahmud Begara of Gujrat, and became a Musalman in 1483. The area of the State is 6 square miles; its population is about 1,000, and revenue Rs. 3,000. The *taluka* is under the management of the Government during the Chief's minority.

BOLUNDRA.—This State is a tributary to Idar, and is situated in the Mahi Kantha Agency. The Chief is descended from a Rajput family, and is styled Thakur. The *taluka* is under the management of the Government during the Chief's minority. The area of the State is 6 square miles; its population is about 900, and revenue Rs. 250.

LOKHI.—This State is a sixth class *taluka* in the Mahi Kantha Agency. The Chief belongs to a Koli family and is styled Thakur. The area of the State is 9 square miles; its population is about 1,000, and revenue Rs. 2,500.

HADOL.—This State is a tributary of the Gaekwar and Idar, and is situated in the Mahi Kantha Agency. The Chief belongs to a Thakura family and is styled Thakur. The area of the State is 27 square miles; its population is about 3,000, and revenue Rs. 4,000.

GABAT.—This State is a seventh-class *taluka* in the Mahi Kantha Agency and is a tributary to Idar. The Chief belongs to a Malvana Thakura family and is styled Thakur. The area of the State is 10 square miles; its population is about 800, and revenue Rs. 3,000.

THARAD.—This State ranks as a fourth-class State in the Palanpur Agency. The Chief belongs to a Rajput (Hindu) family, claiming descent from the ancient Waghela Rajput kings of Anhilwara Patan. They obtained possession of Morwara about 1508 A. D. Waghela Hanji first acquired Tharad in 1759 A. D. The area of the State is 940 square miles; its population is about 50,000, and revenue Rs. 52,000.

VAV.—This State ranks as a fifth-class native State in the Palanpur Agency. The Chief is a Chauhan Rajput. His remote ancestors came from Marwar and were connected with the family of Raja Pirthiraj. The area of the State is 380 square miles; its population is about 90,000, and revenue Rs. 12,000.

KADANA.—This State is situated in the Rewa Kantha Agency. The area of the State, which comprises 106 villages, is 130 square miles; its population is about 10,000, and revenue Rs. 19,000.

BHADARWA.—This State is a tributary to Gwalior, and is situated in the Rewa Kantha Agency. The Chief, who is a Rajput by caste, is styled Rana. The area of the State is 27 square miles; its population is about 9,000, and revenue Rs. 36,000.

RUMETA.—THAKUR GANPATSINHJI RAISINHJI, *Thakur of—a Ruling Chief*; born, 1891. The late Thakur Raisinhji Himatsinhji succeeded Thakur Hathisinhji on August 4th, 1896; died on September 8th, 1897, when he was succeeded by the present Thakur. He belongs to a family said to be of Bariya descent. The area of the State is 36½ square miles; its population is about 5,000, and revenue Rs. 36,000. The Chief pays a tribute of Rs. 3,846 to the Gaekwar, and Rs. 2,402 to Government. *Address:* Umeta, Rewa Kantha Agency.

SANJELI.—This State is situated in the Rewa Kantha Agency. The Chief belongs to a Rajput family and is styled Thakur. The area of the State, which comprises fifty-two villages, is 34 square miles; its population is about 3,000, and revenue Rs. 13,000.

NARUKOT.—This State is a tributary to the Gaekwar, and is situated in the Rewa Kantha Agency. The Chief belongs to a Bariya family. The area of the State is 143 square miles; its population is about 7,000, and revenue Rs. 15,000. *Address:* Jhotwar, Gujrat.

ANUDH.—MEHERBAN BAHVANRAV *alias* BALA SAHEB PANT, *Pratinidhi of—a Ruling Chief*; is a Hindu of Brahman caste. The family is descended from Trimbak Krishna. In 1690 Rajaram Sivaji's younger son raised Trimbak's son, Parasuram Pant, to the rank of Sardar; and in 1698 he conferred on him the title of "Pratinidhi" or viceroy. In 1713 the title became hereditary. The Chief ranks as a first-class Sardar of the Deccan. The area of the State is 447 square miles; its population is about 70,000. *Address*: Anudh, Satara Agency.

PHALTAN.—MEHERBAN MADHOJIRAV, JANRAV NAIK, *Nimbalkar of—a Ruling Chief*; is a Maratha of the Ponwar clan. One, Podaka Jagdeo, entered the service of the Emperor of Delhi and was slain in battle in 1327, whereupon the Emperor gave the title of *Nayak* and a *jagir* to his son, Nimraji. In 1825 the State was attached by the Raja of Satara, who permitted Banaji Nayak to succeed in 1827, on payment of a *nazrana*, or succession fee, of Rs. 30,000. On his death in the following year Phaltan was again attached by the Satara Government, until 1841, when the widow of the deceased Chief was permitted to adopt a son. The Chief is styled Nimbalkar, and ranks as a first-class Sardar of the Deccan. *Address*: Phaltan, Sholapur Agency.

AKALKOT.—MEHERBAN SHRIMANT FATEHSINGH SHAHJI, RAJE BHONSLE *alias* BAPU SAHEB, *Raja Saheb of—a Ruling Chief*; succeeded to the *gaddi*, as a *minor*, in 1896. In the beginning of the eighteenth century the Akalkot territory, which had formerly been part of the Musalman kingdom of Ahmadnagar, was granted by Sahu, Raja of Satara, to a Maratha Sardar, the ancestor of the present Chief, who was to supply of a contingent of horse. In 1849, after the annexation of Satara, the Akalkot Chief became a feudatory of the British Government. In 1868 the contingent was disbanded, and a yearly money payment of Rs. 1,459 was substituted. The

family follow the rule of primogeniture and hold a *sanad* authorising adoption. In 1866, on account of his misrule, the Chief was deposed, and the State placed under the management of the Government until his son attained his majority (in 1891.) In 1896, on the death of the latter, a minor was adopted, and the State is now again administered by Government. The Chief ranks as a first-class Sardar of the Deccan.

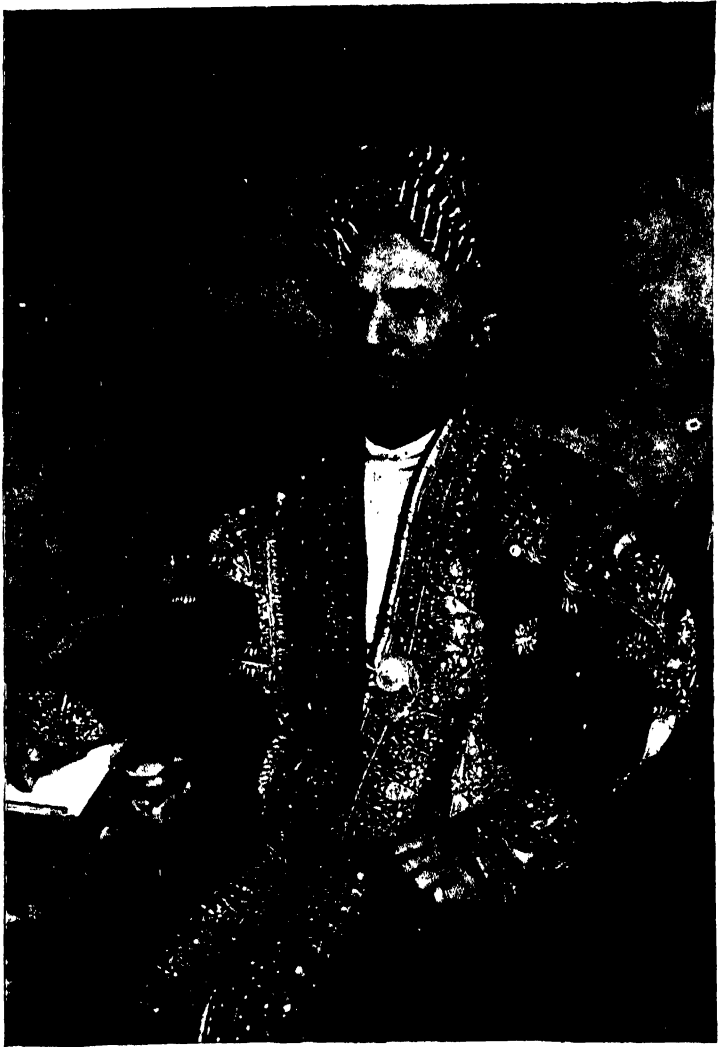
The area of the State is about 498 square miles; its population is about 85,000, and revenue $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. *Address:* Akalkot, Sholapur Agency.

JAWHAR.—This State is situated within the geographical limits of Thana District, Bombay. Up to 1294, the period of the first Mohammadan invasion of the Deccan, Jawhar was held by a Varli, not a Koli Chief. The first Koli Chief, Paupera, otherwise known as Jayaba, obtained a footing in Jawhar by a device similar to that of Dido, when she asked for and received as much land as the hide of a bull would cover. The Koli Chief cut his hide into strips, and thus enclosed the territory of the State. Jayaba was succeeded by his son, Nim Shah, on whom the King of Delhi conferred the title of Raja. So important was this event in the history of Jawhar that on June 5th, 1343, the day on which the title was received, has been made the beginning of a new era, which is still used in public documents. The Ahmadabad Sultans, who held the sea-coast of Thana, interfered but little with the land portion of Jawhar;—with the Portuguese a continuous struggle was waged, which lasted until the decay of the latter, when the Jawhar Chief, aided by alliances with the Moghul generals, managed to plunder the Portuguese possessions in the North Konkan and extend his territory from Bassein to Dahanu. Subsequently the Marathas, who attacked the State on several occasions, deprived the Chief of part of his territory and forced him to pay tribute. The succession to the Chiefship follows the rule of primogeniture; a *sanad* granting the right of adoption, on failure of

natural heirs, was granted in 1890. Except the *nasrana*, or succession fee, in case of adoption, the Raja pays no tribute to Government. The area of the State is about 310 square miles; its population is about 50,000, and revenue 1·7 lakhs.

KAGAL.—PIRAJIRAV BAPU SAHEB GHATGE, C.I.E., *Chief of*—Created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on January 2nd, 1905. The State is feudatory to Kolhapur. The area is 112 square miles, with a population of about 50,000, and revenue Rs. 3,26,000. *Address*: Kagal, Kolhapur Agency.

MANGROL.—MOHAMMAD JAHANGIR MIAN SAHEB, *Sheikh of*; born, 1866, of a very ancient family of the Saddiki line of Arabia; educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot; served Government some time as Assistant Commissioner at Ahmadabad; succeeded his brother, Sheikh Husain Mian, who died without issue in 1908. The Sheikh takes great interest in the education of Mohammadans. He pays a tribute of Rs. 11,500 to the Nawab of Junagarh. *Address*: Mangrol, Bombay Presidency.



THE SHEIKH OF MANGROL

SIR JAMSETJI JEEJEEBHOY, *Bart.*; *Honorary Presidency Magistrate; Justice of the Peace; Fellow of the Bombay University*; born, November 22nd, 1852; educated first at home under the tutelage of Mr. N. H. Hamilton, and then at the Elphinstone College, Bombay; married Miss Gulabi Wadia, daughter of Mr. Rustomjee Ardeshir Wadia, in 1869. Mr. Jeejeebhoy entered Government service in 1879 as Assistant Collector, Salt Revenue Department. After serving in several districts he succeeded to the Baronetcy in 1898, and naturally resigned his post. He was appointed a Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation the same year, and was made Sheriff of Bombay in the following year. He was selected to represent Bombay at the Coronation of his Majesty the late King Edward VII by the Government of Bombay in 1902. Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy's Benevolent Institution owes its origin to the philanthropy of the first Baronet and his consort, Lady Avabhai. The object of the institution is the education of poor and other Parsee children and to mitigate the evils of poverty and the ills consequent on infirmity and old age among the Parsee community. The institution has branches in different parts of India, in which the aggregate number of children taught, free of cost, is about 2,500. Sir Jamsetji is the president of this institution. He takes a keen interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the Parsee community, and is its recognised head. *Address*: Bombay.

PETIT, SIR DINSHAW MANEKJI, *second Bart.* (*created in 1890*); *Justice of the Peace; Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation*; born, June 7th, 1873; married the daughter of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy in 1894. The Baronet is the son of the late Framjee Dinshaw Petit; he succeeded his grandfather in 1901. He is a cotton-mill owner and a merchant. *Clubs*: Ripon, Elphinstone, Orient, and Asian, Bombay. *Address*: Petit Hall, Malabar Hills, Bombay.

JEHANGIR, SIR COWASJEE, *Bart.*; *Fellow of the Bombay University; a Justice of the Peace; Delegate for the Parsee Matrimonial Court; Member of the Committee of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association; Chairman of the Cowasjee Jehangir Girls' School (Bombay) and the High School for Boys at Gundvi, Gujrat; born at Bombay in the year 1853; educated at a Proprietary School and Elphinstone College, Bombay.* He is a descendant of Heerjee Jehangir, the pioneer of the trade between India and China, and banker to the East India Company. The promptitude of his cash transactions was such as to earn for him the name "Ready-money," which was adopted, and has been borne, by the family ever since. A recent distinguished member of the family was the late Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, who has descended in a direct line from the founder of the family, and was uncle (by adoption) of the present Sir Jehangir. To his public spirit is due the Bombay Eye Hospital, the Government College and Senate House, the Surat Hospital, the Poona College of Science, and the Hyderabad (Sind) Lunatic Asylum. The present Sir Jehangir was Knighted in the year 1895, and in 1908, on being made a Baronet, he assumed the name of Cowasjee Jehangir. He is very prominently connected with the flourishing Bombay mill industry. He is the Chairman of the Coorla, Jubilee, and Hope Mills, three of the largest concerns in the Western Presidency. In these he has a proportion of the large fortune he inherited from his uncle, the late Sir Cowasjee. Sir Jehangir is also one of the largest landed proprietors in Bombay. He spends part of his time in England, where his London home is always open to the members of his community. He married a daughter of Mr. Ardesir Wadia, of Bombay, and has a son and two daughters. In all his projects he has the active support of Lady Jehangir. Like his uncle, Sir Jehangir has always been noted for his public-spirited liberality. The Jehangir Hall of the Imperial Institute was erected through his generous donation of two lakhs of rupees. He gave three



SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR (62)



HON'BLE SIR V. D. THACKERSEY (75)



SIR EBRAHIM CURRIMBHOY

and-a-quarter lakhs for the erection of the examination hall for the University of Bombay, and four lakhs for Science laboratories for the Bombay Presidency; in addition Sir Cowasjee Jehangir has given lavishly to a large number of public and philanthropic objects. *Address* : Bombay.

EBRAHIM, SIR CURRIMBHOY, *Bart.*; *Justice of the Peace; Member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay; Vice-President of the Anjuman-i-Islam and the Mohammadan Educational Conference, Bombay, etc.*; a prominent Khoja merchant and philanthropist; was born on October 21st, 1840, and is the son of the late Mr. Ebrahim Pabaney, a ship-owner whose vessels traded between the Kathiawar and the Arabian coasts, with their headquarters at Cutch Mandvi. Sir Currimbhoy was the youngest of four brothers, and when, in 1857, his father died, he was left, at the age of sixteen, to fight life's battle. He was endowed with a shrewd business mind, and, younger as he was, launched into commercial life on his own account. He soon discerned the possibilities of an expanding trade with China and Japan, and opened a branch of his firm at Hong Kong; this was the forerunner of branches at Kobe, Shanghai, Singapore and Calcutta, and agencies in many other Eastern cities. These branches and agencies have enabled Sir Currimbhoy to build up a vast and lucrative trade in cotton, silk, tea, opium, yarn, etc., and the firm is to-day recognised as one of the largest and most influential in the East. In due course Sir Currimbhoy turned his attention to mill industry, and the Currimbhoy, Ebrahim Pabaney, Crescent and Fazilbhoy Mills are the outcome of his energies in this direction—some idea of the extent of this branch of Sir Currimbhoy's business may be gained from the fact that some 220,000 spindles and 3,500 looms are daily at work in his mills, and constant employment is given to 8,000 work-people. In connection with the mills are the ginning factories established at Yeotmal, Katol, the Berars, Indore, and elsewhere; these supply the cotton needed, placing Sir Currimbhoy's mills in a

very advantageous position, especially when, as in recent years, there exists a shortage of cotton in the markets of the world.

Sir Currimbhoy has found time to take part in the civic life of Bombay, notwithstanding the many calls upon his scanty leisure. In 1883 he was made a Justice of the Peace. More recently his administrative abilities and sound knowledge of the details of maritime trade have led to his nomination as one of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay. He has been identified, for the last twenty-five years, with every public movement in Bombay, and has taken the keenest interest in all undertakings intended to further the welfare of its citizens. His exceptional status in the Mohammedan community is sufficiently attested by the fact that he has the conspicuous honour of being Vice-President of the Anjuman-i-Islam and of the Mohammadan Educational Conference of Bombay. Education has, in fact, for many years claimed his attention as a primary need of his co-religionists, and he has spared no efforts to further the educational cause among them. His labours have lain chiefly in the direction of encouraging the spread of primary education. He also takes a deep interest in female education, and has opened a girls' school in his native town (Mandoi), which is open to girls of all castes and creeds, and an average number of 150 pupils is receiving tuition. This school was the first of its kind in a district which, from an educational standpoint, was very backward. In the same town Sir Currimbhoy has established a *madrassa*, where some sixty children are taught. In Bombay the name of Sir Currimbhoy is associated with the Khoja Orphanage, a commendable institution which is both educational and philanthropic in its scope. This was inaugurated at an initial cost of over a lakh of rupees, and is in many ways the most successful of the Baronet's benefactions. Within its walls about seventy destitute orphans are housed, fed, clothed, and educated, their moral and material, as well as their religious, welfare being alike cared for. When the training is complete

Sir Currimbhoy makes the future career of each orphan his special care—those who display an aptitude for higher education are sent to suitable institutions; while those whose bent is towards a business or trade are provided with posts in one of the several concerns under the control of the founder. The orphanage is managed by a committee of the Khoja community under a trust deed, though the Baronet remains permanently associated with the institution. Few organisations of the kind are better managed. Sir Currimbhoy has also established a *dharamsala* at Mandvi, and another at Bhuj. It was at his instance that his brother, Mr. Dhatoobhoy, built a fine hospital at Mandvi, which is now managed by the Cutch government. Sir Currimbhoy is chairman and supporter of several Khoja benevolent funds, and his private charities have for many years been very extensive—they are not confined to his own people or the professors of his own creed. The list of his ascertained donations shows the magnificent total of ten lakhs of rupees. For many years he has been connected with the fund for providing medical relief to the women of India, and is now a trustee of that fund. He was one of the first Mohammadans to join the Masonic Craft. Of his recent public benefactions his magnificent contributions to the Bombay Museum and the new institute of science may be mentioned. Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim was Knighted in 1905, and was created a Baronet, the highest honour which the Government bestows upon Indians, on 21st October, 1910. Sir Currimbhoy was first married in 1854, and, after the decease of his first wife, married again in 1876. He has seven sons and ten daughters, his heir is Mohammadbhoy Currimbhoy, who was born in 1867 and married in 1882. *Address: Bombay.*

AGHA KHAN, HIS HIGHNESS AGHA SULTAN MOHAMMAD SHAH, G. C. I. E., was born in 1875. He is descended, in direct line, from Ali, the first Imam of Shias; his ancestors were rulers of Egypt for many centuries. When Richard the Great was engaged in crusade the extent of Egyptian rule was from the Atlantic Ocean to Egypt, and, after the downfall of the rule, his ancestor lived in obscurity in Eastern Iran. His grandfather, Husain-ul-Husaini *alias* Hasan Ali Shah, was married to the daughter of Fateh Ali Shah of Kadchor, Shah of Iran. Hasan Ali Shah was deputed to put down the rebellion of Karman, and, on his being successful, he was appointed governor of that place. His Highness' father, the late Agha Khan, who was one of the claimants to the throne of Persia, was offered asylum at Bombay by the British Government in recognition of the assistance he had given them; he received a pension of Rs. 10,000 per month, which has been continued to his son.

The present Agha Khan was educated by his mother, who was an accomplished Persian scholar; his English education was undertaken by Mr. John Kenny, of Bombay. The Agha Khan finished his studies with a tour in Europe. In 1886 he was granted the personal distinction of "His Highness;" he was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire in 1898, and Knight Grand Commander of the same Order in 1902; he was awarded the Prussian Order of the Royal Crown in 1901, and is a Member of the Order of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar. His Highness is head of the Mauli, or Ismaili, Mohammadans, represented in Bombay by the Khoja community, who devote one-tenth of their income to the support of His Highness. The Agha Khan is an enlightened and cultured gentleman, and has great influence amongst Musalmans of all sects. His adherents are very numerous in East Africa and Central Asia, as well as in India. He headed the Moslem deputation to the Viceroy in 1906, when the question of separate representation of Mohammadans on the Supreme Council was under consideration; he has founded the Agha Khan Memorial European Scholarship Fund in memory of



H. H. AGHA KHAN

his father; this fund provides selected Mohammadan students with a post-graduate course in Europe. The Agha Khan is the head of the movement for establishing a Mohammadan University at Aligarh, and toured through India recently with the deputation engaged in providing the necessary funds. In 1902 His Highness attended the Coronation of His Majesty the late King-Emperor Edward VII as the guest of the nation. It is, perhaps, not too much to say that the sober attitude of Mohammadans of all sects during the unrest in India has been due more to his personal influence than that of any other leader of the community.

Recreations: Golf, motoring, and cycling. *Club:* Marlborough, London. *Address:* Agha Hall, Bombay.

MEHTA, SIR FEROSHAH MERVANJI, was born of respectable parents on August 4th, 1845. His father was a successful partner of the firm of Messrs. Cama and Company, pioneer merchants of China, and then of London, and had fully realised the value of a sound liberal education. He himself had won a name for literary activity, and readily sent his son to College. Mr. Mehta, therefore, belongs to the first batch of young Indians who were the recipients of a high-class European education. He graduated in 1864, and passed his M. A. examination with honours six months later. Being the first Parsee M. A., for he was sent to England to train himself for the Bar, with Mr. Rustumji Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy's travelling fellowship, of which, however, he was only able, partially, to avail himself owing to the adverse fortune that overwhelmed that philanthropist. Alluring as Imperial politics may be, Sir Ferozeshah Mehta's activities have not been mainly taken up by them. He has worked indefatigably for the Corporation of Bombay: mainly owing to his efforts it stands to-day as the premier Corporation in India. While the Corporation of Bombay engrossed most of his time and attention it must not be supposed that he was in any way indifferent to the more

pressing problems affecting all India, and on these he has always been ready to express himself in public. Two principles have always actuated Sir Mehta throughout his long political career which he has never failed to impress upon his countrymen. The first is that British rule in India is a thing which has not merely to be induced, but regarded, as the will of an all-wise Providence. At so early a period as that of the Ilbert Bill controversy he said: "If I entertain one political conviction 'more than another, it is that this country, in falling under "British Rule, has fallen into the hands of a nation than "which no other is better qualified to govern her wisely and "well." Till 1885 the political activities of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta had, of course, to be fulfilled by reason of the want of political organisations. In that year the Bombay Presidency Association was started, of which he is now President, and the Indian National Congress held its first sittings in Bombay under the Presidency of the late Mr. W. C. Bannerji. Ever since Sir Pherozeshah has been in the forefront of all political movements set up for our advancement. In 1886 he was appointed by Lord Reay Member of the Bombay Legislative Council. It was during this time that he helped so successfully in the passing of the Municipal Act of 1888. He has since then continued to sit as a Member of the Council, and his services as a legislator are valued very highly as much by the Government as by the people.

His annual Budget speeches in the local Council have been looked forward to with immense interest by the Government, as his criticisms have always been practical, suggestive, and reasonable. Great and valuable as Sir Phrozeshah's services have been as a Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, his services in the Imperial Council have been equally great and valuable. In spite of the achievements of his successions it is to be regretted that the public have been deprived of his valuable services in the Imperial Council owing to his self-imposed withdrawal. But so long as he remained in the

Council, he made his influence perceptibly felt, one more direction in which his labours have been equally long and honourable, has to be noticed, and that is in the Senate. The Corporation elected him successively in 1884 and 1885 President, an honour which none else has received at its hands, and his success as its Chairman was unanimously recognised. He was once more elected by acclamation in 1905, the year which witnessed the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (our present King-Emperor). Further, His Majesty made him Knight Commander of the Indian Empire. In the long list of eminent Indians who have, during the last half-a-century, awakened in us a new political consciousness, quickened a new life with new hopes and aspirations, Sir Ferozeshah Mehta occupies a unique place. For forty years he has been serving loyally and steadfastly in the dual capacity of a fearless interpreter of the national mind to the Government and a firm and judicious instructor of his less-gifted compatriots. *Address: Bombay.*

RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M. A., PH. D., M. R. A. S., C. I. E.; born, July 6th, 1834; educated at the Ratnagiri Government English School and Elphinstone College, Bombay; took his B. A. degree in 1862 and M. A. in 1863, and Examination degree in 1866; was Dakshina Fellow in the Elphinstone and Poona Colleges, from January, 1859 to August, 1864; Headmaster, High School, Hyderabad (Sind) and Ratnagiri, August, 1864, to December, 1869; acting Professor of Oriental Languages, Elphinstone and Deccan College, and Assistant Professor of Sanskrit, Elphinstone College, January, 1869, to December, 1881; Professor of Oriental Languages, January, 1882; Corresponding Member of the German and American Oriental Societies; Member of the Asiatic Society of Italy and the Imperial Academy of Science, St. Petersburg; retired from Government service in 1895; appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University after the death of Mr. Justice Telang. He is a great practical social reformer and author and editor of books on Sanskrit literary and antiquarian subjects. He was created a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire on January 1st, 1889. *Address: Bombay.*

DASTUR, BAHMANJI JAMASPJI, C. I. E.; born, 1825; entered Government service as Tahsildar, Berar, in 1853; rendered excellent service during the Mutiny; appointed Assistant Commissioner in 1864, and promoted subsequently to the post of Judge, Small Causes Court; retired from service in 1882. Has done much for public good, and was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on January 1st, 1819, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

PESTANJI JEHANGIR, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.; born, July 11th, 1831; belongs to a Parsee family that received, in the early part of the eighteenth century, the titles of *Nekshant Khan* and *Iabyar Khan*, with *jagirs* in the Surat District, from the Moghul Emperors of Delhi. Sir John Malcolm, in a minute, dated 1829, speaks of the family as "Khans of the Empire;" and it is said that several of its members rendered good service to the British Government, one of them having been killed in the battle of Bodhan, near Surat, in the early part of the last century. Mr. Pestonji Jehangir has rendered valuable service to Government in various capacities for thirty-six years. He was made Khan Bahadur on January 1st, 1877, and a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on January 1st, 1882. *Address:* Bombay.

MARZBAN, MANCHERJI KAWASJI, C. I. E., *Khan Bahadur; Justice of the Peace; Fellow of the Bombay University; an Associate Member of the Institute of Civil Engineering; Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects;* born, July 7th, 1839; educated at the Elphinstone High School. Poona College, and the Poona School Engineering; married Miss Gulbai, daughter of Mr. Danaji Kueeoji Mirza; rendered distinguished service in the Public Works Department of Bombay, in recognition of which he was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, as well as Khan Bahadur. *Address:* Bombay.



GOPAL KRISHNA GOKHALE C. I. E.,

GOKHALE, THE HON'BLE MR. GOPAL KRISHNA, C. I. E.; was born in 1866 at Kolhapur. His parents were poor, but had him educated in the local College. After passing the Intermediate Examination he took the B.A. course, principally in the Elphinstone College of Bombay, and partly in the Deccan College of Poona. As a student he was known for his marked ability and aptitude towards advancement. On taking the B. A. degree in 1884 he was admitted to membership of the Deccan Education Society. The now famous Fergusson College had been recently started. Within a short time of his joining the staff Mr. Gokhale was called upon to lecture to College classes on English literature and occasionally on mathematics. But it was the chair of History and Political Economy that he filled for the most part of his twenty years' service. And his labours extended beyond mere lectures, to him chiefly belongs the credit of establishing his College on a sound financial basis. Public life, too, soon claimed a large share of his attention. To the high polish, the graces and refinements of civilised life he is distinctly averse. Literature, music, and other arts he has cultivated to a high degree. For physical culture his progress has continued to this day. He has profited to the full by the opportunities available under British rule for developing the civic virtues. Sturdy and self-assertive, he always makes himself heard in the national councils—social reform has always remained his special field, women in the Deccan enjoying, perhaps, greater freedom and respect than elsewhere in India. In 1887 Mr. Gokhale, then twenty-one, was called to the responsible office of editor of the journal started by the Sarvajanic Sabha of Poona; and this office, together with that of secretary of the Sabha, he held until dissension brought about the founding of another political body, called the Deccan Sabha, of which, too, the *Rising Star* of the Deccan, as Mr. Gokhale had come to be called, became secretary. He was likewise for four years one of the editors of an Anglo-Marathi weekly of Poona, named the *Sudharak*. He was secretary to the

Bombay Provincial Conference for a similar period, and when, in 1895, the Indian National Congress held its eleventh session in Poona, Mr. Gokhale's services were at its disposal as one of the secretaries. In 1897 he proceeded to England, along with men, many years senior, to give evidence before the Royal Commission on Indian expenditure presided over by Lord Welby. Thanks to the training he had received under Mr. Ranade his grasp of principles and mastery of details were so thorough that he was enabled to stand the severe cross-examination to which the expert Commissioners subjected him, and he received encomiums for the way in which he had represented the case and enhanced the reputation of his countrymen. During 1900 and 1901 Mr. Gokhale was an elected member of the Bombay Legislative Council. In 1902, when the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta vacated his seat on the Viceroy's Council, it was felt that his only suitable successor was Mr. Gokhale. Never deaf to duty's call he accepted the exalted position and continues to occupy it to-day, having been elected for the fourth time by the Bombay non-official councillors. Lord Curzon, who was struck by his conspicuous ability, said it was a pleasure to cross swords with him in Council, and was even more impressed by his unexampled selflessness;—and, in communicating the honour of a Companionship of the Indian Empire, added a wish that India may have more sons like him to serve her. To-day, excepting our Grand Old Man, he is the one man in India who retains the esteem and love of all parties. Full of honour, though not of years, with a record behind him of which any man might be proud of, Mr. Gokhale, far, indeed, from the weather-beaten, tempest-tossed, and shipwrecked mariner which he feared he might one day be, when first he entered upon public life. In 1906 he made his fifth Budget speech, the first in the Viceroyalty of Lord Minto, in which he suggested several ameliorative measures on behalf of the ryot. Through the death of a brother there has devolved upon him the care of a large family besides his own. His activities

however, have been increasing. Chaste in thoughts, word and deed, a master of lucid exposition, a speaker who inspires without inflaming, a citizen who is not afraid of strife but loves amity, a worker who can obey as well as command, a soldier of progress with invincible faith in his cause—Mr. Gokhale is, indeed, a perfect servant of India.

BAHA-UD-DIN, SHEIKH, C. I. E.; *Nawab-i-Am*; born, 1835; is the son of Sheikh Mohammad Hashim, the late Wazir of Junagarh, and is related to His Highness the Nawab of Junagarh. He entered the service of the State of Junagarh in 1856, and was selected twice to the position of Diwan. He has given large sums of money to various charitable institutions, and was made C. I. E. on June 2nd, 1893, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Junagarh.

VISRAM, FAZALBHAI, C. I. E.; *Justice of the Peace*; created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on January 1st, 1895. *Address*: Bombay.

VAKIL, NAOROJI PESTONJI, THE HON'BLE, C. I. E., made Khan Bahadur in 1888 and C. I. E. in 1897; appointed Member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on December 14th, 1909. *Address*: Bombay.

DINSHAH, EDALJI, C. I. E.; created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on December 31st, 1898. *Address*: Bombay.

TARAPURVALA, FARDUNJI KUVARJI, L. C. E., C. I. E.; created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on January 1st, 1901, and presented a second-class Kaiser-i-Hind medal on May 24th, 1900. *Address*: Bombay.

KRISHNA, SIR BHALCHANDRA; *Justice of the Peace; Member of the Bombay Legislative Council (1897); Dean in Medicine; Chief Medical Officer and Durbar Physician in the Baroda State*; born, 1852; educated at the Elphinstone High School and Grant Medical College; passed his L.M. examination in 1873. After leaving College Dr. Bhalchandra accepted the appointment of Assistant Surgeon in the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, and was soon afterwards appointed assistant surgeon in charge of the hospital at Palanpur. He was subsequently appointed Principal of the Vernacular College of Science started by the late Raja Sir T. Madhav Rao, and after that held the responsible post of Chief Medical Officer and Durbar Physician. In 1885 Dr. Bhalchandra went to Bombay and established himself successfully as a private practitioner. He was nominated a Fellow of the Bombay University in 1887, and was subsequently elected a Syndic in Medicine. The Senate of the Bombay University marked their appreciation of his services by unanimously electing him their representative on the Local Legislative Council, and he was elected a Dean in Medicine in 1904. The Government nominated him a Justice of Peace and a Fellow of the University, and in 1897 a Member of the Legislative Council. As a further appreciation he was Knighted In 1889 he was returned to the Municipal Corporation as the representative of the Girgaum Ward, subsequently being placed on the Standing Committee, and was later appointed Chairman of that body. He was unanimously elected President of the Corporation for 1898-99. His services in connection with the Hindu Calendar Reform Committee, of which, too, he is the President, have been valuable. *Address: Bombay.*

MADHAVLAR, SIR CHINABHAI, C. I. E., *Kt.*; created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on June 24th, 1910. *Address: Bombay.*



SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA

TATA, SIR DORABJI JAMSETJI; *Justice of the Peace; senior partner, Tata, Sons and Company; born, August 27th, 1859; son of the late Mr. Jamsetji Nusservanji Tata; educated at Canes College, Cambridge; married Miss Mehrbai Bhabha, the daughter of Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Inspector-General of Education, Mysore State. Address: Esplanade House, Fort, Bombay.*

THACKERSEY, THE HON'BLE SIR VITHALDAS DAMODHAR; *Kt.; Member of the Legislative Council; Justice of the Peace; Member of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay; Member of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay; Chairman of the Indian Specie Bank; born, December 1st, 1873; educated at the Elphinstone College, Bombay; belongs to the wealthy and enterprising Bhatlia community. His firm controls five of the large cotton spinning and weaving mills in Bombay, namely—the Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited, the Western Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, the Indian Manufacturing Company, Limited, the Hongkong Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, and the Crown Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, which have in all 132,604 spindles and 2,686 looms, and employ 5,553 hands. Sir Vithaldas has, for the past thirteen years, taken an important part in the public life of Bombay. He has been a Member of the Corporation since 1898, has served as Chairman of the Standing Committee, and was elected in 1907 to the Presidentship of the Corporation. He is also Chairman of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association. The Government of Bombay nominated him a non-official Member of the Provincial Legislative Council in 1903, and again in 1905. When the Indian National Congress was held in 1904 it was resolved to hold an Industrial Exhibition in connection therewith, and Sir Vithaldas was elected Chairman of the Exhibition Committee. He was chosen President of the second Industrial Conference held at Calcutta in 1906. He takes a*

PIRBHAI, SIR ADAMJI, *Kt.*; *Justice of the Peace*; created a Knight of the Royal Victorian Order on January 1st, 1907. *Address*: Bombay.

CHANDAVARKAR, HON'BLE JUSTICE NARAYAN GANESH, *Kt.*, B.A., LL.B.; was born at Hanovar, in Kanara, in December, 1855. He was educated at the Elphinstone College, where he gained several prizes, especially one for the best-written essay on "English Monasteries and their Dissolution." In 1877 he took his B.A. degree in the first class, and obtained the "James Taylor" prize for proficiency in history and political economy. He was Junior *Dakshina* Fellow of the Elphinstone College in 1877. In 1878 Mr. Chandavarkar took the post of English Editor to the *Indu Prukash*, which paper he conducted for eleven years with great success. He took his LL.D. degree in 1881, and was awarded the "Arnold Scholarship" for proficiency in Hindu Law. He was enrolled in that year as a Pleader in the High Court, where he met with distinction. Mr. Chandavarkar has taken part in most of the important political movements of his country; besides being a zealous social reformer, he has always fear-

lessly advocated the cause of widow marriage, female education, and other social reforms with which the late Mr. Justice Ranade was identified. In 1885 he was one of the delegates who proceeded to England to enlighten the electors on Indian matters. He is considered a good speaker—among his best speeches being the one delivered in 1886 at a public meeting convened for the purpose of establishing a branch, in Bombay, of the Lady Dufferin Association for giving medical relief to Indian women.

Mr. Chandavarkar has been a Fellow of the University of Bombay since 1886. He had been a Syndic of that University since 1901. In 1902 the Government of India appointed him representative for Bombay to assist the Indian Universities Commission. He is President of the Theistic Church, called the Bombay Prarthana Samaj. He presided at the Provincial Conference held at Karachi in 1902 and at the sitting of the Indian National Congress at Lahore in December, 1900. He is now the General Secretary of the movement known as the Indian Social Conference. In 1897 Mr. Chandavarkar was nominated by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay an Additional Member of the Legislative Council, and, as a representative of the Bombay University, he held that office for four years. In December, 1900, the late Mr. Justice Ranade, having taken six months' furlough His Excellency Lord Northcote, then Governor of Bombay, appointed Mr. Chandavarkar to act as a Judge of the High Court of Bombay. On the death of Mr. Ranade, in January, 1901, he was confirmed in that appointment, which he still holds. He has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University this year. *Address:* Bombay.

PATTANI, PARHASHANKAR D., C. I. E.; created a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire on January 1st, 1910, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

IBRAHIM RAHMAT-ULLAH, C. I. E.; created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

SASSOON, THE HON'BLE SIR DAVID, *Kt.*; *Justice of the Peace; Additional Member of His Excellency the Viceroy's Council, as representative of Industry and Commerce, for Bombay; millowner and merchant*; born in Bombay in 1849. Started his business career in the firm of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., in China, in 1867. Became a partner there in 1872. Married the daughter of the late Mr. E. D. Sassoon and sister of Sir Jacob Sassoon, *Bart.* In 1884 he started his own firm—Sassoon J. David & Co.—in Bombay, with branches in Hongkong, Shanghai, and Kobe. Took a prominent part in starting, and has the management, of the David and Standard Mills, and is the leading cotton yarn merchant and one of the prominent opium merchants of Bombay. Was Chairman of the Mill-owners' Association two years in succession (1904 and 1905). Notwithstanding his large and important business transactions Sir David never let his own work interfere with his public duties, being an old and useful Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the Standing Committee of which he was Chairman in 1909, City Improvement Trust, and several other joint stock companies, such as mills, insurance, mines, shipping, etc., of which he is either a chairman or a director. Sir David was the prime mover and leading spirit in the founding of the Bank of India, and has been its Chairman from the beginning of its establishment. He is also a powerful supporter and one of the leading directors of the two great Tata Hydro-Electric Power Companies. In the year 1905 he was appointed, by His Excellency Lord Lansdowne, Sheriff of Bombay, and during his year of office was instrumental in raising the large sum of nearly £5,000 in aid of the Kangra Valley Earthquake Relief Fund. He received the honour of Knighthood at the hands of His Majesty the King-Emperor, when out in this country as Prince of Wales, in Government House, Bombay, on November 14th, 1905. To commemorate the visit of Their Majesties he presented a statue of King George to the City of Bombay. He also took a keen interest in the founding of the Prince of Wales' Museum, towards the fund of which he

subscribed largely. As a public benefactor Sir David has used his great wealth in subscribing most liberally to almost every public and charitable object that has been started in Bombay or elsewhere for the last twenty years. *Address*: Bombay.

DHOLU, MUNCHUJI RUSTAMJI, C.I.E., Khan Bahadur; born, 1845; educated in Bombay; entered service, 1866; Political Department, 1869; has been Judge, Small Causes Court; a first-class Magistrate; Registrar of the Resident's Court; Sub-Registrar of Assurances, Nellore; and Assistant Political Resident, Aden; retired, 1904; was a Trustee of the Port of Aden, 1889-1904; title of Khan Bahadur was conferred in recognition of his public services; created C.I.E. in 1897. Has been Justice of the Peace, Bombay, 1905; married Miss Narozbai Dorabji, daughter of Mr. Edulji Dorabji, Justice of the Peace, Bombay, 1905. *Address*: Dhobi Tola, Bombay.

MODI, JIRANJI JAMSETJI, B. A., SHAMS-UL-ULMA; *Justice of the Peace; Fellow of the Bombay University; Member of the Municipal Corporation; Vice-President, Bombay Anthropological Society; Secretary, Parsee Panchayat; Vice-President, Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society; Officier d'Academie Française; Officer de l'Instruction Publique Française; Delegate of the Parsee Matrimonial Court; holds the Swedish diploma, "Litteriset Artibus."*

Shams-ul-Ulma Modi's father, Mr. Jamshedji Jiwanji Modi, is the head priest of the Seth Jijibhoy Fire Temple, Colaba, Bombay.

Mr. Modi is a distinguished scholar and lecturer, and takes a great part in the public life of Bombay. *Publications*: Works on the religious and social customs of the Parsees, "The Memoir of Zarir," "Early History of the Parsees," "King Solomon's Temple," works in French on Paris and Constantinople, "Wine amongst the Ancient Persians," and many other books and pamphlets in English; also a large number of works in Gujrati. *Address*: "Mithi Lodge," Colaba, Bombay.

MALABARI, BEHRAMJI MAHARANJI, K.-I.-H., *Justice of the Peace*; born, 1853; educated at Surat and Bombay; is the son of Dhanji Bhai Mehta, who was in the service of the Gaekwar of Baroda. When Mr. Malabari was six years old his father died, and at the age of twelve he unfortunately lost his mother as well. Being left to his own resources he battled through many vicissitudes most manfully, till at last he met with success from the position of a teacher in the Parsi Proprietary School. Before his College course was over he was able to earn Rs. 150 a month by private tuition. Mr. Malabari earned much by his writings. He has written several books, the best known of which is *Gujrat and the Gujratis*. He contributes largely to newspapers, and started a paper of his own, *viz.*, the *Indian Spectator*, the leading Indian paper in Western India. But he has of late years entirely devoted himself to the cause of helpless Indian widows. Like Vidyasagar he did all he could to help forward the re-marriage of widows and to induce his countrymen to give up the custom of marrying children. He is held the highest respect as one of the greatest and most earnest of Indian reformers. The first-class Kaiser-i-Hind medal was granted to him in 1901. *Address*: Bombay.

UMARKHAN ZORAWARKHAN, *Malik*, Chief of Varahi, in Palanpur; was granted a second class Kaiser-i-Hind medal in recognition of his public services in January, 1901. *Address*: Palanpur.

MOTIRAM SHAOKIRAM ADVAIN, M. A., Barrister-at-Law; was granted a second class Kaiser-i-Hind Medal in June, 1902, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bombay.

MIRZA KALICH BEG FARIDUN BEG; was granted a second class Kaiser-i-Hind medal in January, 1906, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bombay.

BHOWNUGGREE, SIR MANCHERJEE MERWANJEE, K. C. I. E.; *Barrister-at-Law; Fellow of the Bombay University; late Diwan of Bhavnagar*; born, August 15th, 1851; son of a distinguished Parsee merchant of Bombay and belonging to a family which originally came from Persia; educated at the Elphinstone College, Bombay. Mr. Bhownuggree began his life as a journalist. He was appointed State Agent, Bombay, for the territory of Bhavnagar in 1873, and in 1887, when the Maharaja of Bhavnagar established a Council of Administration, and thus gave his subjects a constitutional government, Mr. Bhownuggree was entrusted by His Highness with the remodelling of the Judicial and Police Departments. Mr. Bhownuggree often represented His Highness in England, where he is as well known in society as he is highly appreciated, being a cultured and refined gentleman, of most kindly and sympathetic manners. He was elected Member of Parliament for Bethnal Green, North-East London, in 1895, and sat in Parliament till 1905. He has founded the Ave Bhownuggree Nurses' Home at Bombay, and erected the Bhownuggree Corridor at the Imperial Institute, London, in memory of his only sister. *Publication*: "History of the Constitution of the East India Company." *Clubs*: Carlton and Constitutional. *Address*: 177, Cromwell Road, London, S. W.

NARIMAN, MANEKJI KHARSEDJI, B. A., J. P., Khan Bahadur; title conferred in 1898, and a second-class Kaiser-i-Hind medal granted in 1902, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bombay.

PATHAK, VITHAL NARAYAN, Rao Bahadur; title conferred in 1899, and a Kaiser-i-Hind medal granted in June, 1904, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bombay.

VISHVESHWARAYYA MOKSHAGUNDAM, K.-I.-H.; was granted second-class Kaiser-i-Hind medal in January, 1905, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bombay.

PRIBHDAS SHEVAKRAM, K.-I.-H.; was granted a second-class Kaiser-i-Hind medal in January, 1908, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

KRISHNABAI, MISS KELAVKAR, L. M. S., K.-I.-H.; was granted a second-class Kaiser-i-Hind medal in June, 1908, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

SHINDE, REV. KESARI PRASAD, K.-I.-H.; was granted a second-class Kaiser-i-Hind medal in January, 1909, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

MAI THAI BAI, K.-I.-H.; was granted a second-class Kaiser-i-Hind medal in January, 1909, in recognition of her public services. *Address:* Bombay.

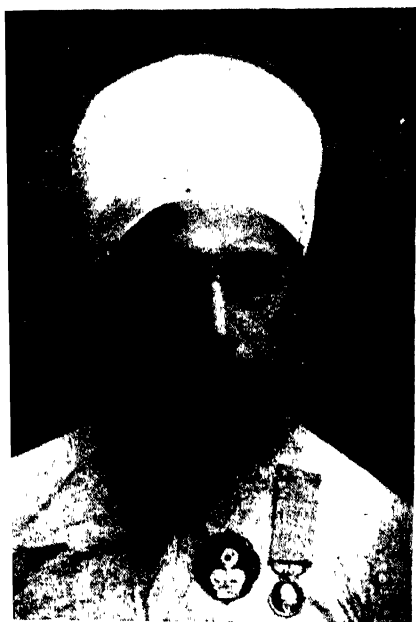
RUKHAMABAI, DR., K.-I.-H.; was granted a second-class Kaiser-i-Hind medal in June, 1910, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

SHEIKH IBRAHIM SHEIKH IMAM, Khan Bahadur; title of Khan Bahadur in 1905, and a King's Police Medal in November, 1909, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

KARNIK YASHAVANT MAHADEO, Inspector of Police; was granted the King's Police Medal in November, 1909, in recognition of his excellent services. *Address:* Bombay.

KAMR-UD-DIN HIDAYAT ALI, Dafadar; was admitted to the third-class (Civil Division) of the Indian Order of Merit in January, 1904, in recognition of his excellent services. *Address:* Bombay.

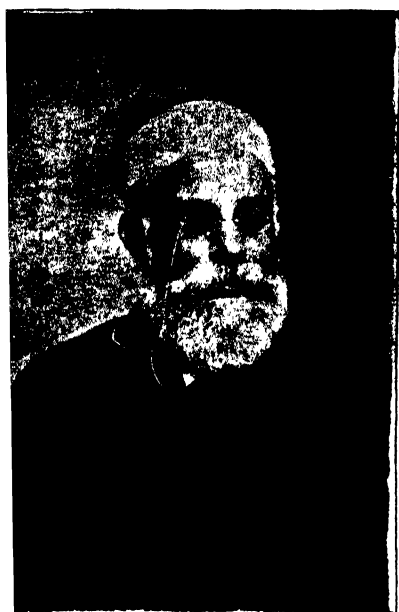
PADHYE, GOPAL RAMCHANDRA, Mahamahopadhyaya; title conferred in 1887 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Rajapur.



JIVAN JAMSHEDJI MODI (79)



COOPUSWAMI V. MUDALIAR (83)



K. B. MEHER HOSANG DASTUR (89)



DR. N. K. KALYANVALA (91)

MUDLIAR COOPUSWAMI VIZIANAGARAM, K.-J.-H., The Hon'ble, Sardar; Additional Member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay; Member of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India; President of the Camp Education Society; Vice-President of the District Local Board and David Sassoon Infirmary Asylum; Trustee of the Deccan Education Society, the Female High School, and the Widows' Home; non-official visitor to the Reformatory School, Yerrowda, and K. B. P. S. Charitable Dispensary; Member of the Contagious Diseases Hospital Committee; Member of the Board of Directors of the Deccan Paper Mills, Limited, and the Deccan Bank, Limited; Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Poona Cotton and Silk Mills, Limited, and the Poona Bank, Limited; educated at the Deccan College, and attended lectures at the Army Veterinary School at Wanowri. He is the son of the late Rao Bahadur Sardar Vizianagram Mudliar, who rendered excellent service to the British Government during the Mutiny. His ancestors, Pooneyakoti Mudliar and others, originally came from Mysore to the Deccan in 1803 with the Duke of Wellington after the successful termination of the Mysore war. They served the British Government as suppliers of conveyance for the transport of military stores, ammunition, and military baggage. Sardar Coopuswami Mudliar served on the City Municipality for twenty-five years, and was its Chairman and Vice-Chairman for over twelve years. He was Secretary of the Poona Cattle and Agricultural Show from 1884 to 1888, and of the Agricultural Association, Poona, for eight years. He was specially deputed by the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India to represent it at the Agricultural Conference at Poona in 1904, and at Ahmedabad in 1904; he gave evidence before the Indian Irrigation Commission in 1901. Mr. Mudliar was made first-class Sardar in 1897, and was presented with a Kaiser-i-Hind gold medal in 1909 for his public services. *Address:* Poona.

DASTUR, DARAB PESHOTAN SANJANA, J. P., Shams-ul-Ulma; title conferred in 1899 in recognition of his literary merits. *Address:* Bombay.

PIR SHAH MARDAN SHAH valad PIR HASBULLAH SHAH, Shams-ul-Ulma; title conferred in 1909 in recognition of his literary merits. *Address:* Ringri-Shikarpur.

TORADMAL, MARATI PUNDURANG, Rao Bahadur; title conferred in 1910, and the King's Police Medal was awarded in November, 1909, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

RAMA PANDU SHUIDI, Rao Bahadur; was granted a King's Police medal in November, 1909, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

MUSA COWSAR SHIRAZI, MIRZA, Shams-ul-Ulma; title conferred in 1909 in recognition of his literary merits. *Address:* Ahmedabad.

LAIJI PURSHOTTAMRAI, Diwan Bahadur; title conferred in 1892 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Ahmedabad.

DESAI, AMBALAL SAKARLAL, Diwan Bahadur; title conferred in 1900 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Baroda.

DHAMNASKAR, RAMCHANDRA VITHOBA, Diwan Bahadur; title conferred in 1904 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Baroda.

RAVJI RAV SAVANT, Sardar Bahadur; title conferred in 1895 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Sangli.

ABDULLAH KHAN, Sardar Bahadur ; title conferred in 1895 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Poona.

TALATI, EDALJI DORABJI, B.A., K.-I.-H.; was granted a first-class Kaiser-i-Hind Medal in June, 1904, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

JANKI BAI, K.-I.-H.; widow of DAULAT RAM UMRA SINGH; was granted a first-class Kaiser-i-Hind medal in January, 1906, in recognition of her husband's public services. *Address:* Bombay.

APTE, HARI NARAIN, K.-I.-H.; was granted a second-class Kaiser-i-Hind medal in May, 1900, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

MULJI, RATANSI, K.-I.-H.; was granted a second-class Kaiser-i-Hind Medal in May, 1900, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

BAPAT, RISALDAR SADASHIO KRISHNA, K.-I.-H.; Superintendent of Police ; was granted a second-class Kaiser-i-Hind medal in May, 1900, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

JOGLEKAR, GANESH VENKATESH, K.-I.-H.; was granted a second-class Kaiser-i-Hind medal in November, 1901, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

SAMARTH, VASUDEO MAHADEO, Diwan Bahadur; title conferred in 1899, and second-class Kaiser-i-Hind medal in November, 1901, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Baroda.

GUL HASSAN KHAN, MIR, Khan Bahadur; born, 1842; educated, Sukkur. Belongs to the late ruling Talpur family of Sindh. Served for over twenty-two years as Deputy Collector, and is now enjoying political pensions. Received title of Khan Bahadur in 1877. His services were again recognised on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria and on the occasion of the Coronation of the late King-Emperor Edward VII. *Publications*: "Lives of the Twelve Imams" and many other vernacular works, including a translation of the *Koran* in Sindhi. *Address*: Aliabad, Taluka Rohri, District Sukkur, Sindh.

BAHMANJI SORABJI, Khan Bahadur; title conferred in 1877 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bombay.

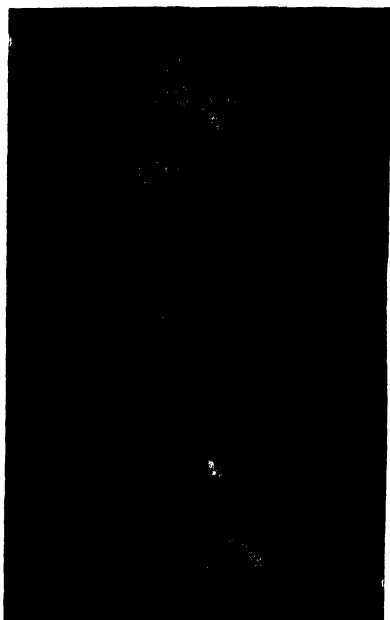
TALEYARKHAN, PESTONJI JAHANGIR, Khan Bahadur; title conferred in 1877 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bombay.

BAHRAMJI DADABHAI, J. P., Khan Bahadur; title conferred in 1880 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bombay.

HAIVAL, SORABJI MERVANJI, Khan Bahadur; title conferred in 1882 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bombay.

ABDUL FATTAH, SAIYID, Khan Bahadur; title conferred in 1887, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bombay.

DOSABHAI PESTONJI, Khan Bahadur; title conferred in 1887 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Surat.



K. B. MIR GUL HASAN (86)



K. B. SIYAKSH C. DAVAR (92)



KAURAMAL CHANDAMAL KHLNANI (97)



R. B. WAMAN GANESH RALE (105)

PATEL, HORMUSJI ADARJI, Khan Bahadur; title conferred in 1888 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Surat, Bombay.

RATANJI BEZANJI, Khan Bahadur; title conferred in 1889 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

KHAMBATA, DINSHAH DOSABHAI, Khan Bahadur; title conferred in 1891 in recognition of his public services. *Address* Poona.

DOTIVALA, MANEKJI KAWASJI, Khan Bahadur; title conferred in 1893 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Poona.

GINVALA, NASARWANJI S., Khan Bahadur; title conferred in 1894 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Broach.

DAVID, YOUSIFF, Khan Bahadur; title conferred in 1894 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Poona.

SHAH PASAND KHAN ARSYLAN KHAN BABAR, Khan Bahadur; title conferred in 1896 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Kot Sultan, Taluka Shikarpur, Sukkur District.

GHIAS-UD-DIN JALAL-UD-DIN, KAZI MIR, Khan Bahadur; title conferred in 1897 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Nassik.

HAZRAT SHAH BAHADUR, SUBEDAR-MAJOR, Khan Bahadur; title conferred in 1897 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

CHOKSI, NASARWANJI HORMUSJI, Khan Bahadur; title conferred in 1897 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

KOTWAL, RUSTUMJI HORMUSJI, Khan Bahadur; title conferred in 1897 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Belgaum.

AZIM-UD-DIN GHULAM MUHI-UD-DIN, KAZI SAIYID, Khan Bahadur; title conferred in 1897 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Poona.

NARIMAN, MANEKJI KHARSEDJI, B.A., J.P., Khan Bahadur; title conferred in 1898 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

DADACHANJI, PALANJI HORMUSJI, Khan Bahadur; title conferred in 1898 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

DADABHAI MUSABHAI, J. P., Khan Bahadur; title conferred in 1898 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

DADINA, RATANJI RUSTUMJI, Khan Bahadur; title conferred in 1898 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

MOOS, FRAMROZ ARDESHIR, Khan Bahadur; title conferred in 1898 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

SADR-UD-DIN KHAN AZIM-UD-DIN KHAN, BAKHSI, MIR, Khan Bahadur; title conferred in 1899 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Surat, Bombay.

DASTUR, MEHER HOSANG, Khan Bahadur ; Executive Officer, Poona Cantonment; Secretary of the Sirdar Dastur Nausherwan Girls' School, Poona; Chairman of the Albert Edward Institute; President of the Sir D. M. Petit Gymkhana ; born, 3rd October, 1858 ; educated at Deccan College, Poona. Is the youngest son of the late Shams-ul-Ulma, Sirdar, Khan Bahadur, Dr. Dastur Hoshang Jamsap, C. I. E., who rendered valuable services to Government during the Mutiny ; also to the cause of religious and secular learning by publishing a number of works which received high praise. Is a distinguished English, Persian, Marathi, Gujrati, and Hindustani scholar. After serving in the Bombay Political Department was appointed, in 1890, as a Special Magistrate; and in 1893 was selected for the important appointment of Executive Officer, Poona Cantonment. Has made a vast improvement in the financial condition of Poona Cantonment Fund, and has succeeded in evolving order out of chaos. He received the title of Khan Saheb in 1898, Khan Bahadur in 1899, and was the recipient of a Certificate of Merit in 1903 by command of His Excellency the Viceroy in the name of the King-Emperor. *Address:* Dastur Hall, Poona.

CHICHGAR, DARASHAH RATANJI, J. P., Khan Bahadur ; title conferred in 1899 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

SHAH, MOHAMMAD DAIM ABDULLAH, HAKIM, J. P., Khan Bahadur ; title conferred in 1899 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

ESAJI, SAMUEL, J. P., Khan Bahadur; title conferred in 1899 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

NARIMAN, THE HON'BLE TEMULJI BHIKAJI, L.M., F.R.M.S., DR., K.-I.-H.; Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council; Fellow of the Bombay University; was nominated to the Bombay Council on 22nd December, 1909; was granted a Kaiser-i-Hind Medal (first class) on 25th June, 1909, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

MISTRI, PALANJI ADARJI, Khan Bahadur; title conferred in 1899 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Karachi.

KADVANI, ABDUR RAHMAN HAJI MOHAMMAD, Khan Bahadur; title conferred in 1899 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

GHULAM MUSTAFA, Khan Bahadur; son of Ghulam Ahmad; title conferred in 1900 in recognition of his public services.

DALAL, ADERJI MANCHERJI, Khan Bahadur; title conferred in 1901 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Broach.

VAKIL, BAROJORJI NASARWANJI, Khan Bahadur; title conferred in 1901 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Surat.

PIR MOHAMMAD, Khan Bahadur; son of Sheikh Husain Dafedar; Dafadar; title conferred in 1901 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Sholapur.

MIR ALI MURAD, Khan Bahadur; son of Mir Wahid Bakhsh Sundrani; title conferred in 1902 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Dari, Taluka Kaudhkot, Upper Sind.

JAN MOHAMMAD NAWAZ KHAN, Khan Bahadur; Ghulam Mohammad Dabar; title conferred in 1903 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Khairpur Dharki, Sukkur District.

KALYANVALA, N. K., Khan Bahadur, L.M.S., G.B., V.C., F.B.U.; born, 29th June, 1863; educated at the Grant Medical College, Bombay; passed the L. M. S. Examination in 1886; being first in the first class, with honours, carrying off many scholarships and prizes from his College and University; served as Assistant Surgeon and teacher in the Ahmedabad Medical School for a long period; served as an Examiner in the Bombay University on five occasions; in 1908, on being requisitioned by the present Chief, His Highness Maharaja Ranjit Singhji Jam Saheb, his services were lent to the Nawanagar State; was awarded the title of Khan Bahadur, in 1903, for services rendered in connection with plague and the famine of 1900 and for Municipal work in Ahmedabad City. *Address:* Nawanagar State.

TATA, ARDESHIR EDALJI, Khan Bahadur; title conferred in 1906 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

ELAHI BAKHSH, CHAUDHURI, Khan Bahadur; title conferred in 1907 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Tharand, Parkar District.

PADAMJI, BAHMANJI DORABJI, Khan Bahadur; title conferred in 1906 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

VAKIL, RUSTAMJI JAHANGIRJI, Khan Bahadur; title conferred in 1907 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Ahmedabad.

DAVIERVALA, ARDESHIR DORABJI, Khan Bahadur; title conferred in 1903 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Thana.

BHIMUDIVALA, HORMASJI MANEKJI, J.P., Khan Bahadur; title conferred in 1903 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

DAVAR, SIAVAKSH COWASJI, Khan Bahadur; Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Poona; born, 1869; educated in the Deccan College, Poona. Before joining Government service he was a resident of Sholapur, where he distinguished himself by rendering valuable aid during the plague and famine of 1896; was afterwards appointed Government Pleader and Public Presecutor at Ahmednagar; and subsequently transferred in the same capacity to Poona, where he has distinguished himself as a sound lawyer and a powerful advocate. He was special Crown Prosecutor in the case which followed the murder of Mr. Jackson, Collector of Nasik, and in the Nasik Conspiracy Case of 1909-10. *Address:* 16, Civil Lines, Poona.

MODI, BAHMANJI EDALJI, Khan Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate, Surat District; title conferred in 1908 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Kaira.

BENGHIAT, EPHRIAM VITHAL, Khan Bahadur; title conferred in 1908 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Aden.

BAHMANSHAH, RUSTAM, B.A., LL.B., J.P., Khan Bahadur; Assistant Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Departments; title conferred in 1909 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

ALLABANDO SHAH YUSIF SHAH, SYED, Khan Bahadur; title conferred in 1909 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Dabhro (Hyderabad).

CONTRACTOR, KHARSHEDJI NASARVANJI, B.A., Khan Bahadur; Head Master, High School, Ahmedabad; title conferred in 1909 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Ahmedabad.

NANAVATI, DADABHAI NASARVANJI, Khan Bahadur; title conferred in 1909 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Ahmedabad.

SYED SHAMS-UD-DIN SYED MIAN KADRI, Khan Bahadur; title conferred in 1910 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

MEHTA, PESTONJI RUSTAMJI, M. R. A. C., Khan Bahadur; title conferred in 1910 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Ahmedabad.

ISRAEL, JACOB BAPUJI, Khan Bahadur; *Karbhari*, Aundh State; title conferred in 1910 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Aundh State.

BEZANJI MARVANJI, Khan Bahadur; title conferred in 1910 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Gondal.

KAMDIN, FRAMJI DINSHAH, Khan Bahadur; title conferred in 1910 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Kaira.

SHEIKH SADIT ALI SHEER ALI, Khan Bahadur; title conferred in 1911 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Khairpur State.

ABDUL QADAR MAKAWI, Khan Bahadur; title conferred in 1911 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Aden.

KISHORI LAL, Rai Bahadur; title conferred in 1891 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Gurgaon.

BHURAYA JULLAYA, Rai Bahadur; title conferred in 1897 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

BRIJMOHAN LAL, Rai Bahadur; title conferred in 1910 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

VASUDEV PANDURANG, J.P., Rai Bahadur; title conferred in 1882 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

LALUBHAI NANDLAI, Rai Bahadur; title conferred in 1886 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Ahmedabad.

NATHU BAPUJI, Rai Bahadur; title conferred in 1886 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Jamagaon.

DAULAT RAI SAMPATRAI, Rai Bahadur; title conferred in 1887 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Surat.

SURATRIYA, MARTAND VAMAN, Rai Bahadur; title conferred in recognition of his public services in 1887. *Address:* Poona.

RAVJI TRIMBAK, Rai Bahadur; title conferred in 1888 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

BHOJVANI, ALUMAL TRIKAMDAS; Rai Bahadur; title conferred in 1899 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Karachi.

RAMCHANDRA TRIMBAK ACHARYA, Rai Bahadur; title conferred in recognition of his public services in 1899. *Address:* Thana.

HUCHROV, ACHYUT HARIHAR, Rai Bahadur; title conferred in 1899 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Belgaum.

WARLIKAR, SHRI KRISHNA VASUDEVJI, Rai Bahadur; title conferred in 1890 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

DHAKJI KASHINATH, Rai Bahadur; title conferred in 1890 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

VISHVANATH, PRANJIVAN, Rai Bahadur; title conferred in 1891 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Wadhwan, Bombay.

MATHURASINGH, LAKSHMANSINGH, Rai Bahadur; title conferred in 1891 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Hyderabad, Sind.

MULJI, MANSUKHRAM, Rai Bahadur; title conferred in 1891 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Ahmedabad.

NARSILAL REVADAS, Rai Bahadur; title conferred in 1891 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

BHJANGRAV, MOMTIRAV, Rai Bahadur; title conferred in 1891 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Ahmedabad.

NAYADU, GANU, Rai Bahadur; title conferred in 1892 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

MORE, MADHAVRAO SAMJI, Rai Bahadur; title conferred in 1893 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Malvan.

HIMAT LAL DHIRAJRAM, J.P., Rai Bahadur; title conferred in 1894 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Ahmedabad.

AMBAR SINGH, Rai Bahadur; title conferred in 1894 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Amritsar.

RAJARAM, MOTIRAM, Rao Bahadur; Retired Deputy Inspector of schools; born, October 14th, 1834; educated at the Government Vernacular School and the Government English School, Surat, and the Elphinstone College, Bombay. Entered Government service as a clerk in the Government School, Surat, in 1854; appointed librarian in 1856; first assistant in the English School at Rajkot in 1861; headmaster of the Parsi Panchayat English School, Surat, in 1862; Deputy Inspector of Schools in 1867; retired from service in 1893. Since his retirement the Rao Bahadur has spent most of his time in furthering the cause of female education, and actively interested himself in the social questions of the day. He was made Rao Saheb in 1870, and Rao Bahadur in 1895. *Address:* Surat.

PUNJAL SINGH, Rai Bahadur; title conferred in 1894 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Ludhiana.

PATALOJIROV GUJAR, Rai Bahadur; title conferred in 1895 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Ratnagiri.

MAHTAB KHAN, Rai Bahadur; title conferred in 1895 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Ratnagiri.

MUDKAVI, SHESHO KRISHNA, Rai Bahadur; title conferred in 1896 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

RAMDIN, TUKARAM, Rai Bahadur; title conferred in 1896 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

MANKAR, GANPATRAV AMRIT, Rai Bahadur; title conferred in 1896 in recognition of his public services.



R. B. MOTIRAM RAJARAM (96)



R. B. GULABDAS PURSHOTTAM



R. B. ANANDRAO R. TALCHERKAR (98)



R. B. BILARAM SHIVDASAMI (

KHILNANI, KAURAMAL CHANDANMAL, Rao Bahadur; Member of Hyderabad (Sind) District Local Board; Member of the Sind Literature Committee; born, 1844; educated at the Government A.-V. School, Karachi, and Elphinstone Institution, Bombay; entered the Education Department in 1863; served as Extra-Assistant Collector for seven and-a-half years; Manager of Encumbered Estates for three years; in 1888 appointed Principal of Hyderabad (Sind) Training College; and was also appointed translator and referee to the Educational Department. Was for a long time a Councillor in the Hyderabad Municipality, and has done much to improve Sindhi literature, as well written many books in Sindhi in furtherance of that aim. His services in connection with plague operations in 1897 were rewarded with the title of Rao Bahadur; on his retirement, in addition to his pension, he received 1,000 acres of land. *Publications*: Series of readers for schools in Sindhi and many other similar works. *Address*: Bhiria, District Hyderabad, Sind.

GULABDAS PURSHOTTAMDAS, Rao Bahadur; born, 1841; educated privately at home. Belongs to the well-known Atwaram Bhakan family. He has been a member of the Municipal and Local District Boards for some time. During the flood of 1883, a great fire at Surat in 1889, and the plague in 1897 he rendered great help to the suffering, and received certificates of merit from Government in appreciation of his services. He was further rewarded by a grant of the title of Rao Bahadur in 1898. *Address*: Surat.

KIRTIKAR, VASUDEV JAGANNATH, J.P., Rao Bahadur; title conferred in 1897 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bombay.

VISHANCHAND NIHALCHAND, Rao Bahadur; title conferred in 1898 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Manjhu, Taluka Kotri, Karachi District.

TALCHERKAR, ANANDRAO RAMKRISHNA, J. P., Rao Bahadur; born, July 14th, 1849; entered Government service, as a clerk, in the Transport Branch of the Bombay Dockyard in October, 1867; services transferred to the Accounts Department of the Dockyard in 1892; retired from service in August, 1911. Received the title of Rao Bahadur, as a personal distinction, for his long and meritorious services in the Dockyard in 1899, and nominated Justice of the Peace in 1909. *Address*: Bombay.

HAIBATRAV MALHAR, Rao Bahadur; title conferred in 1897, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Sholapur.

PITALE, BHASKARRAV BALKHISHNA, J. P., Rao Bahadur; title conferred in 1897 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Baroda.

GANDHI, SHANKAR RAOJI Rao, Bahadur; title conferred in 1897 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Poona.

VED, DHULABHJI D., Rao Bahadur; title conferred in 1898 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Rajkot.

VANDEKAR, VITHAL KRISHNAJI, J. P., Rao Bahadur; title conferred in 1898 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bombay.

ELAPPA, BALARAM, J. P., Rao Bahadur; title conferred in 1898 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bombay.

KANTAK, SHANTARAM VINAYAK, J. P., Rao Bahadur; title conferred in 1898 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Poona.

VISSANJI KHIMJI, J. P., Rao Bahadur ; senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Vissanji, Sons and Co.; is by caste a Bhatia. Mr. Khimji, who has occupied a seat in the Council of the Governor of Bombay; was given the title of Rao Bahadur by the Government of India in recognition of the noble service he rendered during the earlier outbreaks of plague. At that time he set his countrymen the much-needed example of remaining in Bombay and sparing neither himself nor his means in trying to alleviate the great suffering and privations the poorer classes were experiencing. During years of famine, also, he has provided clothing most liberally, and practically fed entire villages. Mr. Vissanji's success in business is traceable to sheer hard work and perseverance. He is now sixty-three years of age, and is retiring from the business he has so successfully established. Mr. Vissanji Khimji is succeeded by his son, Mr. Matherdas Vissanji. *Address: Bombay.*

ONKAR, BABURAO BALCHANDRA, Rao Bahadur; title conferred in 1898 in recognition of his public services. *Address: Poona.*

SATHE, BAL GANGADHAR, Rao Bahadur; title conferred in 1898 in recognition of his public services. *Address: Poona.*

HIRANAND KHEMSINGH, Rao Bahadur; title conferred in 1898 in recognition of his public services. *Address: Sind.*

MADHAVRAO BAJI, Rao Bahadur; title conferred in 1898 in recognition of his public services. *Address: Banda.*

SAILOR, KESHAVJI NATHU, Rao Bahadur; title conferred in 1899 in recognition of his public services. *Address: Bombay.*

BARADE, DHONDIBA HANUMANTRAO, J. P., Rao Bahadur; Building Contractor and Specialist in Hindu architecture; was born at Kodit, Purandhar *taluka*, in 1841. He is descended from the celebrated family of Bhonsle of Bhuinj, in the Satara District, and is related to several Maratha Ruling Chiefs in India, including the Royal House of Gwalior. The family name was changed to that of Barade nearly four hundred years ago, when some of its members stormed Kodi and captured it. After going through an elementary course of instruction in the village school the Rao Bahadur began his career in the early sixties as a building contractor in Bombay, and soon won the golden opinions of Civil Engineers and architects by his urbanity, integrity, and capability. He has carried out numerous Government, Port Trust, and Municipal works of various descriptions and magnitude, including Tata's palace, with consummate skill and remarkable success. Rao Bahadur Dhondiba's proficiency and skill in Hindu architecture are to be seen in the excellent pile of buildings at Wanowri, near Poona, built for the Maharaja of Gwalior. Rao Bahadur Dhondiba is also a public-spirited citizen, rendering, unostentatiously, valuable services both to the Government and his countrymen. He was nominated Justice of Peace in 1892, and the title of Rao Bahadur was conferred upon him in 1898. He also obtained a certificate of merit in 1899 from the Bombay Government for having rendered valuable services during the operations against plague in the year 1897. *Address:* Bombay.

KARAMSI DAMJI, J. P., Rao Bahadur; title conferred in 1899 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

MANEKCHAND KAPURCHAND, Rao Bahadur; title conferred in 1899 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

RIJUMUL MULRAM, Rao Bahadur, Diwan ; born, 1849. Belongs to a Rajput family which, having been persecuted by the Emperor Aurangzeb, came to Sind from the village Muzaffarnagar, near Delhi. The Rao Bahadur's father, Diwan Mulram, was a Deputy Collector under the British Government. Diwan Rijumul Mulram entered the Revenue Department in 1867, and was appointed Deputy Collector in 1895. The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on him, as a personal distinction, in January, 1899. *Address*: Nasarpur, Taluka Hala, Hyderabad (Sind).

KALE, KUSHABA CHAPAJI, Rao Bahadur; title conferred in 1899 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bombay.

KRISHNARAO, JAYRAM, Rao Bahadur ; title conferred in 1899 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Malagaon, Bombay.

KUMTHEKAR, MAHADEO, K., Rao Bahadur; title conferred in 1899 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Poona.

NADKARNI, GHANSHYAM NMLKANTH, J. P., Rao Bahadur ; title conferred in 1899 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bombay.

DHURANDHAR, KRISHNA RAO VISHAVANATH, Rao Bahadur; title conferred in 1899 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Baroda.

DANDEKAR, APPAJI GANESH, Rao Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate, Thana; title conferred in 1900 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Mahim, Thana.

TALPADE, MORESHAR RAGHOBA, Rao Bahadur; title conferred in 1903 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bombay.

VAIDYA, NARAYAN TRIMBAK, J. P., Rao Bahadur; Honorary Presidency Magistrate; born, 1856. Belongs to the well-known Vaidya family. His great-grandfather was a famous Vaidya during the Peshwa rule, and his father, having practised medicine for about seventy-five years, became a *Sanyasi* and died at the age of over hundred years. Title conferred in 1899, as a personal distinction, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bombay.

KENJALE, BALAJI MARTAND, Rao Bahadur; title conferred in 1900 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Karanji, Poona.

MALAPUR, RAMCHANDRA, SWAMI, Rao Bahadur; title conferred in 1901 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Dharwar.

MIRIKAR, THE HON'BLE YSHAVANTRAV TRIMBAK, Rao Bahadur, Meherban; *Jagirdar* of Miri; Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council; Special Magistrate, Ahmedabad; was nominated to the Bombay Council on December 22nd, 1909; title conferred in 1901 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Ahmedabad.

KANTAVALA, HARGOVIND DWARKADAS, Rao Bahadur; title conferred in 1902 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Baroda.

NANAVATI, DAHYABHAI HARJIVANDAS, Rao Bahadur; title conferred in 1903 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Baroda.

DESAI, KHANDUBHAI GULABBHAI, Rao Bahadur; title conferred in 1903 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bombay.

YENNEMADI, DATTATRIYA VENKATRAO, Rao Bahadur; Retired Deputy Collector; born, 13th December, 1849; educated at Kumta, North Canara; joined Government service in the Bombay Presidency in 1873, and was, till 1875, on special duty, under Sir James Monteath, in connection with a number of suits filed against Government. Held various subordinate appointments from 1876 to 1883, and in 1896 was appointed Deputy Collector; was on famine duty in the Dharwar District during 1900-01. In 1909 was entrusted with the Revision Settlement work in Ankola taluka, and retired in 1910. His title of Rao Bahadur dates from 1906. Is now Chairman of the Karwar branch of an Urban Co-operative Credit Society. *Club*: Mitra Samaj, Karwar. *Address*: Karwar, Bombay Presidency.

BILARAM SACHANAND SHIVDASANI, Rao Bahadur; Retired District Judge; born, 1847; educated at Hyderabad (Sind); entered Government service in May, 1868, and retired from service in January, 1898. Worked as President of the Hyderabad Municipality in 1903-04. Owns some 2,200 acres of land, a portion of which was granted by Government free of *malikana* dues owing to his meritorious services. Title of Rao Bahadur was conferred in 1903. *Address*: Hyderabad (Sind).

TRIKAMLAL DINANATH, Rao Bahadur; title conferred in 1904 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Dharampur State, Surat.

JOSHI, MORO CHINTAMAN, Rao Bahadur; title conferred in 1904 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bombay.

SABNIS, RAGHUNATH VENKAJI, Rao Bahadur; Diwan of Kolhapur State; title conferred in 1905 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Kolhapur State.

JASHANMAL KIMMATRAI, Rao Bahadur; Retired Deputy Superintendent of Police; born at Hyderabad (Sind); belongs to a very respectable family, his grandfather and father having been ministers to the Amirs of Sind. Jashamal Kimmatrai entered the Police Department, and was gradually promoted to the post of Deputy Superintendent of Police. The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on him in 1906 in recognition of his good services in the Police Department. *Recreation*: Gardening. *Address*: Hyderabad, Sind.

DAVE, VITHALRAI HIMATRAM, Rao Bahadur; Deputy Assistant to the Political Agent, Rajkot; title conferred in 1906 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Rajkot.

NAGINCHAND JHAVERCHAND, Rao Bahadur; title conferred in 1906 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Surat.

SATBE, HARI VINAYAK, Rao Bahadur; Superintendent of Land Records and Registration, Poona; title conferred in 1906 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Poona.

NANAVATI, NAGADAS NAROTTAMDAS, B. A., LL. B., Rao Bahadur; Vakil; Honorary Presidency Magistrate; title conferred in 1906 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bombay.

MOTILAL CHUNILAL, The Hon'ble, Meherban, Rao Bahadur; Second-class Sardar; Additional Member of the Legislative Council, Bombay; Honorary Magistrate, Broach; was nominated to the Bombay Council on 22nd December, 1909; title conferred in 1906 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Broach.

RAMJI PANDU, Rao Bahadur; title conferred, in recognition of his public services, in 1906. *Address*: Bombay.

RALE, WAMAN GANESH, Rao Bahadur; Administrator, Akalkot State, Bombay Presidency; Deputy Collector, 4th Grade; born, 1857; educated at Ahmednagar; belongs to a highly respected Deccan Brahman family, and is an hereditary Government servant; has served with distinction in the Revenue, Judicial, Irrigation, and Political Departments in his Province; was on special duty to suppress Bhil riots on the frontier of the Nizam's Dominions in the Ahmednagar District in 1900; had a similar mission in Kandesh in 1901; introduced the "Block System" on the Nira Canal, Poona District, in 1904; at the end of that year was lent to Akalkot State during the minority of the Raja Saheb. He possesses considerable landed property. *Address:* Akalkot State, Sholapur.

JAYAKAR, RAGHUNATH SADASHIV, Rao Bahadur; Honorary Presidency Magistrate; title conferred in 1907 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

JAGATRAI KHUBCHAND, Rao Bahadur; Special Magistrate, Hyderabad; title conferred in 1907 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Hyderabad.

KRISHNALAL OCHHAVRAM, Rao Bahadur; title conferred in 1907 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Ahmedabad.

VADILAL BALUBHAI, Rao Bahadur; Native Assistant and Assistant Resident-in-charge, Amreli Mahals, Baroda; title conferred in 1907 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Baroda.

PANDIT, DAULATRAM KASIRAM, Rao Bahadur; title conferred in 1908 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Miraj, Bombay.

SALAMATRAI GOBINDRAM, Diwan, Rao Bahadur; Colonisation Officer, Jamroo Canal, Hyderabad (Sind); born, 1861; educated at Shikarpur (Sind); entered Government service in 1880; comes from an old Sehwan family. The first of his forefathers to settle in Sehwan came seven hundred years ago with Makhdoom Sayad Usman Lal Shahbaz Marwandi. For twenty-eight years Rao Bahadur Gobindram rendered loyal and meritorious service, proving his exceptional ability in times of famine, plague, and cholera. In 1893 was presented with a watch by the Commissioner in Sind, in open *darbar*; in 1896 received special promotion and an *Afrinnama*; in 1900 received a sword of honour for famine services; in 1903 received a certificate of merit by command of His Excellency the Viceroy in the name of His Majesty; and in 1908 received the title of Rao Bahadur for his long and meritorious public services. *Address*: Colonisation Office, Jamroo Canal, Hyderabad (Sind).

BHANGAONKAR, KASHINATH NARAYAN, Rao Bahadur; title conferred in 1908 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Nandurbar, W. Khandesh.

PURANDARE, DAMODAR RAHUNATH, Rao Bahadur, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, Foreign Mail; title conferred in 1908 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bombay.

ARTAL, RUDRAGAUDA CHANVIRGAUDA, Rao Bahadur; Deputy Collector, Belgaum; title conferred in 1909 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Belgaum.

SETALVAD, CHUNILAL HARILAL, Rao Bahadur; Fourth Presidency Magistrate; title conferred in 1909 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bombay.

RAMNARAYAN AMARCHAND, Rao Bahadur; received the title of Rao Saheb in 1908, and that of Rao Bahadur in 1909, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Poona.





D. V. YENNEMADI (103)



DIWAN GOBINDRAM SALAMATR



R. B. SRINIVAS K. RODDA (107)



R. B. SHRIDHAR ABAJI SATBHA

RODDA, THE HON'BLE MR. SRINIWAS KONHER, Rao Bahadur ; Additional Member of the Legislative Council, Bombay; Member of the Dharwar Municipality and District Local Board; Vice-President, Karnatak Vidya Vardhak Sangha ; born, September 17th, 1850 ; educated at the Deccan College, Poona; was for thirty-six years in the Education Department, Bombay; retired in 1908. His ancestors originally belonged to Mysore; they were subsequently attracted to Madras by offers of Government service, and several members of the family held high offices. After the conquest of the S. Maratha country the family came to Dharwar ; here, also, many of its members held high offices under Government. Mr. Rodda began life in an humble situation and had to earn his living at a very early age ; suffered many vicissitudes of fortune ; appointed District Inspector of Schools, Dharwar, which post he held for twenty years; was Principal of the Dharwar Training College for ten years, and acted for a time as Educational Inspector; entered the Bombay Council in July, 1909, and when, in November of that year, the Reform Scheme came into force, he was again elected, though opposed by half-a-dozen candidates. *Publication*: Translation of Marsden's "History of India." *Address* : Dharwar, Bombay Presidency.

TEKCHAND, UDHAVDAS, Rao Bahadur; Public Prosecutor, Karachi; title conferred in 1909 in recognition of his public services. *Address* : Karachi.

JOGLEKAR, RAMCHANDRA NARAYAN, B. A., Rao Bahadur; Native Assistant to the Commissioner, Central Division; title conferred in 1909 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Poona.

TAMBE, ANANT SADASIV, Rao Bahadur; Deputy Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar; title conferred in 1909 in recognition of his public services. *Address* : Kathiawar.

DESAI, ACHYUT BHASKAR, Rao Bahadur; title conferred in 1909 in recognition of his public services. *Address* : Belgaum.

SATBHAI, SHRIDHAR ABAJI, Rao Bahadur; born, 1850; educated at Dhulia and Satara; entered Government service in 1872 as a clerk in the Collector's Office; became Head *Karkun* and 3rd Class Magistrate by his industry, integrity, and ability; in 1888 was acting as a *Mamlatdar*, when he was prematurely compelled to retire owing to his ill-health. His services were lent to the Janjira State from 1883 to 1887; in 1889 recovered from his ill-health and was selected by the Government for special duty in the Sudhagad *Taluka* of the Bhore State as *Kholi* Settlement Officer, where he worked for three years; served at Kundgol, in the Jamakhindi State, for two years as *Mamlatdar*; since 1894 has been serving in Bhore as the State *Karbari* with credit to himself and advantage to the State; title of Rao Bahadur conferred in 1909 in recognition of his meritorious services. *Address*: Bhore State.

GANGOLI, RAGHAVENDRA RAMCHANDRA, Rao Bahadur; Vakil, High Court; title conferred in 1909 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bombay.

THAKOR, SUNDARDAS NARANDAS, B.A., LL. B., Rao Bahadur; title conferred in 1909 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bombay.

ADVANI, TARACHAND SHOKIRAM, Rao Bahadur; Principal of the Training College, Hyderabad; title conferred in 1910 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Hyderabad (Sind).

ICHHARAM BHAGWANDAS, Rao Bahadur; *Hasur* Account Officer, Surat; title conferred in 1910 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Surat.

KELKAR, KASHINATH GANESH, Rao Bahadur; title conferred in 1910 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Poona.

AGASHE, KESHAV JANARDAN, B. A., Rao Bahadur; Treasury Deputy Collector, Sholapur; title conferred in 1910 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Sholapur State.

WARAD, MALAPPA BASAPPA, Rao Bahadur; Special Magistrate, Sholapur; title conferred in 1910 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Sholapur.

MUHAMMADPURKAR, DAMODAR RAOJI, Rao Bahadur; title conferred in 1910 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bombay.

SATHE, GANESH KRISHNA, Rao Bahadur; Assistant Public Prosecutor, Sholapur; title conferred in 1910 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Sholapur.

NENE, HARI NARAYAN, Rao Bahadur; title conferred in 1910 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bombay.

PRADHAN, NARAYAN YESVANT, Rao Bahadur; title conferred in 1911 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Kolhapur State.

DIVAN, BULCHAND DAYARAM, Rao Bahadur; title conferred in 1911 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Hyderabad (Sind).

VENKATRAO SUBRAV KOPPIKRA, Rao Bahadur; title conferred in 1911 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Belgaum.

NAIK, DINANATH BALKRISHNA DANDEKAR, L.M.S., F.R.I.Ph. (Lond.), J. P., Rao Bahadur; title conferred in 1911 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bombay.

SHEIKH MUSTAFFA SHEIKH SELAR, Khan Saheb; title conferred in 1911 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Satara.

MOHAMMUR KHAN ISMAIL KHAN, Khan Saheb; title conferred in 1911 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Mahad (Kolaba).

PALANJI RATANJI, Khan Saheb; the title is personal, and was conferred on August 18th, 1881. *Address:* Bombay.

ADARJI JAMSHEDJI, Khan Saheb; title was conferred in 1885 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

RUSTAMJI MANEKJI, Khan Saheb; title conferred, as a personal distinction, on May 29th, 1886. *Address:* Bombay.

ABDUL FIROZ KHAN, Khan Saheb; the title is personal, and was conferred on February 16th, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of the late Queen Victoria. *Address:* Bhusawal.

DADACHANJI KAVASJI HORMUSJI, Khan Saheb; the title is personal, and was conferred on January 1st, 1889. *Address:* Bombay.

RAMZAN ABDULLAH, Khan Saheb; title conferred, as a personal distinction, on May 24th, 1889. *Address:* Karachi.

RATANJI DHANJIBHAI, Khan Saheb; title conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 1st, 1890. *Address:* Bombay.

BHEDVAR, PESTANJI PELANJI, Khan Saheb; title conferred in 1891 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

DADA MIAN ANWAR KHAN, Khan Saheb; Member, District and Local Boards, Khandesh; born, 1829; educated in Marathi. The Khan Saheb takes interest in all public movements; he has built a mosque for the Mohammadans, the recurring expenses of which are met by the income of immovable property given in *wakf* by the Khan Saheb for the said purpose. He helped the suffering during the time of famine and plague. He was made Khan Saheb in 1897. *Address*: Khandesh.

KALANDAR SHA KHAN DARA SAH, Jemadar, Khan Saheb; title conferred in 1893 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Kathiawar.

QADIR SHEIKH ABDULLAH SHEIKH, Khan Saheb; title conferred, in recognition of his public services, in 1894. *Address*: Kirkee.

KAZI, VALI, Khan Saheb; title conferred in 1895 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Satara.

KHUDA BAKHSI, Khan Saheb; title conferred in January, 1896, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Aden.

ABDUL KADIR, Subedar-Major; Khan Saheb, title conferred in 1897 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Belgaum.

Haidar Sha Ahmad Sah, Khan Saheb; title conferred in 1897 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Godhra.

FRAMJI KAVASJI, Khan Saheb; title conferred in 1897 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Baroda.

FAZL AHMAD, Khan Saheb; title conferred in 1898 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Karachi.

ABDULKADIR, MAULVI, J. P., Khan Saheb; Municipal Commissioner; born, 1847. Takes keen interest in public movements, and is the president or secretary of several societies and associations. During the plague of 1897-98 he did much to alleviate the sufferings of the poor, for which he was thanked by the Government. The title of Khan Saheb was conferred in 1899. *Address:* Surat.

ABDUL RAHMAN, Sheikh, Khan Saheb; retired 1st Grade Hospital Assistant; born, 1855. Title conferred in 1898 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Mirpur Khan, Thar and Parkar.

MARKER, JAMSHEDJI HORMASJI, Khan Saheb; title conferred in 1898 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Sukkur.

ITIBAR KHAN AIMAT KHAN, Khan Saheb; title conferred in 1898 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Jalgaon.

CARDMASTER, BEHRAMJI SOHABJI, Khan Saheb; title conferred in 1898 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Ahmednagar.

MOHAMMAD FARID-UD-DIN, Khan Saheb; title conferred in 1899 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

DAVID SOLOMAN, J. P., Khan Saheb; title conferred in 1899 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

SANTOK, NAVROJI BEHRAMJI, J. P., Khan Saheb; title conferred in 1899 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

ADAM USUFBHAI, J.P., Sheikh, Khan Saheb; title conferred in 1899 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

RAGINA, PALANJI PESTANJI, Khan Saheb; born, 1836; son of the late Pestanji Jivanji Ragina; educated at an European School, Bombay; served as Treasurer in the General Post Office, Bombay, for about twenty-four years and retired on pension in 1896. During the plague of 1896 he volunteered to work under Sir James Campbell in alleviating the sufferings of the people, in recognition of which he was awarded with the title of Khan Saheb in 1899. *Address*: Bombay.

NISAR HUSAIN, Saiyid, Khan Saheb; title conferred in 1899 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bombay.

SALEH MOHAMMAD IBRAHIM, Khan Saheb; title conferred on January 2nd, 1899, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bombay.

MAZHAR ALI, Khan Saheb; District Officer, Berbera, Africa; born, 1857; entered Government service as Head Clerk, Resident's Office, Aden; transferred to Berbera as Head Clerk, Resident's Office, and was afterwards promoted to his present post. *Address*: Berbera, Africa.

ABDUL ALI MULLA HIBAT-UL-LAH MISRI, Sheikh, Khan Saheb; title conferred in 1899 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bombay.

PATEL, HAJI IBRAHIM HAJI, SUMAR J. P., Khan Saheb; title conferred in 1899 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bombay.

HAKIMJI, HASAN ALI MULLA, Khan Saheb; title conferred in 1899 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bombay.

RANA, BHIKAJI RATANJI, Khan Saheb; title conferred in 1899 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bombay.

MURGHE, MOHAMMAD ALI Kazi, Khan Saheb; born, February 1st, 1863; educated in Arabic, Persian, and English; grandson of the late Maulvi Hafiz Mohammad Yusuf Murghe, the famous Kazi of Bombay; title of Khan Saheb, as a personal distinction conferred on June 3rd, 1899. *Address:* Bombay.

ROGHE, GHULAM HUSAIN, Khan Saheb; title conferred in 1899 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

MOOS, A. S., Khan Saheb; title conferred in 1899 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

ASHBURNER, BHIMJIBHAI RUSTAMJI, Khan Saheb; title conferred in 1899 in recognition of his public services. *Address;* Bombay.

ISHAK, HAJI ISA, Haji, Khan Saheb; title conferred in 1899 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

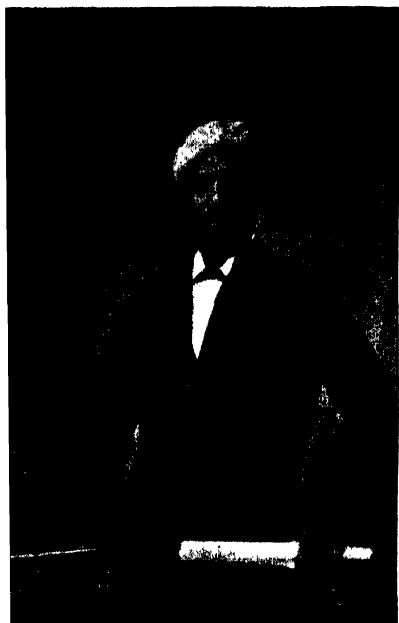
CHANDANA, MANEKJI JAMSHEDJI, Khan Saheb; title conferred in 1899 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

PATEL, KAVASJI E., Khan Saheb; title conferred in 1899 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

RAUSHAN ALI ASAD ALI, Mir, Khan Saheb; title conferred in 1899 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

LAL MOHAMMAD, Sheikh, Khan Saheb; title conferred in 1899 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Baroda.

MOHAMMAD SHERAZI MIRZA MOHAMMAD RAFI KHAN MUSTAFI, Mirza, Khan Saheb; title conferred in 1900 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.



K. S. EBRAHIM HAFIZ (115)



R. S. MAGANLAL JAYCHAND (121)



L. S. LALLUBHAI HATHESINGH (126)



R. S. KISSAN NANDRAM PAREKH (127)

EBRAHIM HAFIZ, J. P., Sheikh, Khan Saheb; belongs to an old and respectable family, the members of which have conspicuously distinguished themselves in the service of the East India Company, and, since the transfer of Government of India to the British Crown, in the service of the British Government in the Military and Police Departments. On the occasion of the Coronation of King Edward VII the Khan Saheb founded a literary society and a club, known, respectively, as the Coronation Literary Society and the Coronation Club. Under the auspices of the Coronation Literary Society a free Girls' School has been opened, the expenses of which are entirely borne by the Khan Saheb, relieved to a certain extent by a grant from the Municipality. The title of Khan Saheb was conferred on him in 1900 in recognition of his services as a Member of the Plague Volunteer Committee. *Address:* Bombay.

NAWAZ ALI BEG, valad MOHAMMAD BAKAR BEG, Mirza, Khan Saheb; title conferred in 1900 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Sind.

MIRZA, NASARVANJI DARAJI, Khan Saheb; title conferred in 1901 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

MOHAMMAD IBRAHIM, Sheikh, Khan Saheb; title conferred in 1902 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Poona.

MOHAMMAD HASHIM, Khan Saheb; title conferred in 1902 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Kandiyari, Taluka Sanghar, Thar and Parkar District, Bombay.

PESTANJI DORABJI, Khan Saheb; title conferred in 1903 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

HAKIM, SHEIKH SARFRAJ, Khan Saheb; title conferred in 1910 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

ABA HAJI MOHAMMAD, Khan Saheb; title conferred in 1909 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

AHMAD DEVJI, HAJI, Khan Saheb, K.-I.-H.; a second-class Kaiser-i-Hind medal granted in January, 1907, title conferred in 1909 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

WADERO RAHIMABAD KHAN, Khan Saheb; title conferred in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Jakhro (Sind).

WADERO KAMBU, Khan Saheb; title conferred in 1909 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Choro (Sind).

BUTTI, DORABJI DADABHAI, Khan Saheb; title conferred in 1904 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Poona.

MODI, NANABHAI KUVARJI, Khan Saheb; title conferred in 1905 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Ahmedabad.

SIDDIK ALI FARIDUN BEG, Mirza, Khan Saheb; title conferred in 1906 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Hyderabad (Sind).

MANEKJI NANABHAI, Khan Saheb; title conferred in 1906 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Dessa.

WADIA, BAHMANJI SORABJI, Khan Saheb; title conferred in 1907 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

WADERO DHANIBAKHS, Khan Saheb; title conferred in 1908 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Mehar.

RAHMAN, KAMR-UD-DIN ABDUL, Khan Saheb; title conferred in 1908 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

WADERO ALLAHBAKHSB BUGIO, Khan Saheb; title conferred in 1909 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Gud (Larkana.)

MEHTA, BEHRAMJI SORABJI, Khan Saheb; title conferred in 1909 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Aden.

HAFIZ SULAIMAN, Khan Saheb; title conferred in 1909 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Sukkur.

MOHAMMAD GHAUS, Khan Saheb; title conferred in 1910 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Dharwar.

POHO, MANEKJI PALANJI, Khan Saheb; Honorary Assistant Engineer, Bulsar; title conferred in 1910 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bulsar, Bombay.

ABDUL RASUL KHAJBAKHSB, Khan Saheb; title conferred in 1910 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

VAZIR, HIDAYAT, Khan Saheb; Honorary Magistrate; title conferred in 1910 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Podwad, Bombay Presidency.

GHULAM YASSIN GHULAM MUSTAFA, Khan Saheb; title conferred in 1910 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Kharaghoda.

SAIDUMIAN FAIZUMIAN, Khan Saheb; title conferred in 1910 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Kaira, Bombay Presidency.

PATEL, RUSTAMJI DHAUJISHAH, Khan Saheb; title conferred in 1910 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Rajkot.

MONEKJI HORMASJI VAZIFDAR, Khan Saheb; title conferred in 1910 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

AHMAD KHAN PIRKHAN, Khan Saheb; title conferred in 1910 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Karachi.

DUBASH, RATANJI JAMSHEDJI, Khan Saheb; title conferred in 1910 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

SULEMAN GHULAM HUSAIN, Haji, G. B. V. C., Khan Saheb; title conferred in 1911 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Karachi.

SAIYID ALIBAKHSH SHAH, valad ALI MOHAMMAD SHAH, Khan Saheb; title conferred in 1911 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Walmai (Hyderabad, Sind).

SAIYID MUIN-UD-DIN SAIYID HUSAIN, Khan Saheb; title conferred in 1911 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

KAPUR, LALA MULCHAND, Rai Saheb; title conferred in 1908 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

MANSHARAM, Rao Saheb; title conferred in 1870 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Sehwan (Sind).

BHOR, RAMJI GANGAJI, Rao Saheb; title conferred in 1870 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Poona.

PITALE, GANPATRAU MORABA, Rao Saheb; title conferred in 1870 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

VATANMAL MANEKRAI, Rao Saheb; retired Honorary Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, Public Works Department; born, July 24th, 1850; educated at Hyderabad High School and Engineering School, Hyderabad; entered Government service in April, 1871, and, after a long and meritorious service of thirty-four years, retired on July 24th, 1905. He was made Rao Saheb in 1887, and Honorary Assistant Engineer in 1900. *Address:* Jhooramal's Lane, Hyderabad.

DABHALKAR, MORO KRISHNA, Rao Saheb; title conferred in 1882 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Akalner.

PREMCHAND KASANDAS, Rao Saheb; title conferred, as a personal distinction, on February 15th, 1886, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Jhasra, Bombay.

GUPTE, KHANDERAO APPAJI, Rao Saheb; title conferred in 1886 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Thana, Bombay.

NILKANTH GOBIND, Rao Saheb; title conferred in 1887 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Miraj, Bombay.

CHOBHE, BHIKAJI AMRIT, Rao Saheb; title is personal, and was conferred on June 1st, 1888, for rendering eminent services in the Medical Department. *Address:* Baroda.

VAIDYA, SITARAM KHANDERAV, Rao Saheb; title conferred in 1888 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

PRANSHANKAR TRIPURASHANKAR, Rao Saheb, title conferred in 1889 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Surat.

LAGHATE, MAHADAJI BALLAL, Rao Saheb ; title conferred in 1890 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Ratnagiri.

GANGAJI RAMJI, Rao Saheb ; title conferred in 1890 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Aden.

SHIRGAONKAR RAGHANATH RAMCHANDRA, Rao Saheb; title conferred in 1892 in recognition of public services. *Address:* Kolhapur.

SHASTRI, MANGESH KALYAN, Rao Saheb; title conferred in 1892 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Kolhapur.

KSHIRSAGAR, MURARRAV, Rao Saheb ; title conferred in 1892 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

ASHTIKAR, VISHNU RAMCHANDRA, Rao Saheb; title, as a personal distinction, conferred on January 2nd, 1893, for rendering eminent services as a *Mamtatdar*. *Address:* Chas.

TILOV, LAKSHMAN JIVAJI, Rao Saheb; title conferred in 1893 for rendering eminent services in the Postal Department. *Address:* Shahapur.

LAKSHMILAL DAULATRAI, Rao Saheb; title conferred in 1893 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Baroda.

DESAI, RAMRAV VYASRAV, Rao Saheb ; title conferred on January 1st, 1895, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Dharwar.

JOGALEKAR, VISHVANATH KESHAY, Rao Saheb; title conferred on January 1st, 1896, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Dharwar.

MAGANLAL JAYCHAND, Rao Saheb, Pleader; President of the Municipal Board, Kapadwanj; born, 1849. Passed the District Pleader's Examination in 1870, and began practising at Kapadwanj in the same year. In the famine of 1877 he inaugurated a famine fund to supply corn to the poor at a cheap rate, and in 1899, when plague broke out in the town, he did much to mitigate the condition of the sufferers. His services, as President of the Municipality, have been much appreciated both by the Government and the public, and, to give expression to it, the public in 1887 hung his photos in Municipal Hall and the Town Library building. He is exempt from the operations of the Indian Arms Act. The title of Rao Saheb was conferred on him, as a personal distinction, in January, 1897. *Address:* Kapadwanj.

RAGHAVENDRA KRISHNA, Rao Saheb; title conferred on 3rd November, 1896, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bijapur.

MIRZA, NASARWANJI DARAJI, Khan Saheb; son of Daraji Kuyaji Mirza Khusru Beg; born, 4th May, 1844, at Damaun, in the Portuguese territory; educated at the Anglo-Vernacular School, Bhavnagar, Camp School, and Deccan College, Poona. Title conferred on him on 9th November, 1901, in recognition of his good services rendered in the engineering branch of the Public Works Department for a period of thirty-six years. *Address:* 569, Girgaum, Bombay.

MANGESH ANNAJI, Rao Saheb; title conferred on 22nd June, 1897, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Belgaum.

KOTHAVLE, RAMCHANDRA KRISHNA, Rao Saheb; title conferred on 22nd June, 1897, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Wai.

UCHGAONKAR, GOVIND GOPAL, Rao Saheb; Member, Belgaum Municipal and District Local Boards; Special Second-class Magistrate; born, 1862; educated at the London Mission High School, Belgaum; has, since 1895, been a prominent citizen of Belgaum; has been Chairman, Sanitary Committee, the School Committee, and the Managing Committee of the Municipality. In 1897 was appointed honorary superintendent of plague operations, and his energy and tact brought him to the notice of the officials. Title was conferred in 1899 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Belgaum Bombay.

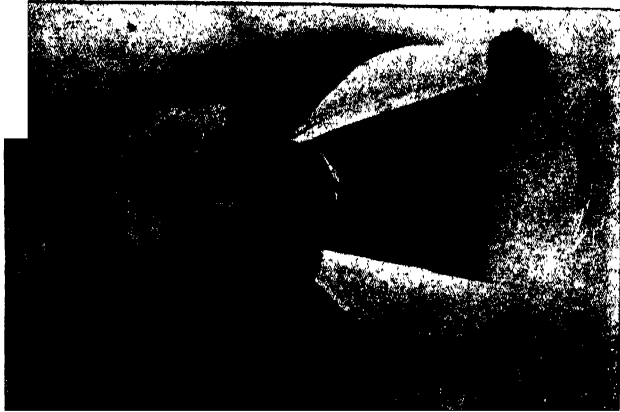
HARDEOLAL MUGUTLAL, Rao Saheb; born at Surat in September, 1846; educated at Surat High School and Poona Engineering School; appointed Overseer, Public Works Department, Bombay Presidency, in October, 1863; worked as Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, and Honorary Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade; retired from Government service in February; title conferred in 1897 in recognition of his good services. *Address:* Dumas, *vii* Surat.

NAYADU, SHESHAYA RAMASWAMI, Rao Saheb; title conferred on 22nd June, 1897, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.

KUVARJI BHAIIDAS, Rao Saheb; title conferred on 21st May, 1898, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bulsar, Bombay.

GURVARE, KRISHNARAV RAMCHANDRA, Rao Saheb; Honorary Magistrate; title conferred on 21st May, 1898, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Satara.

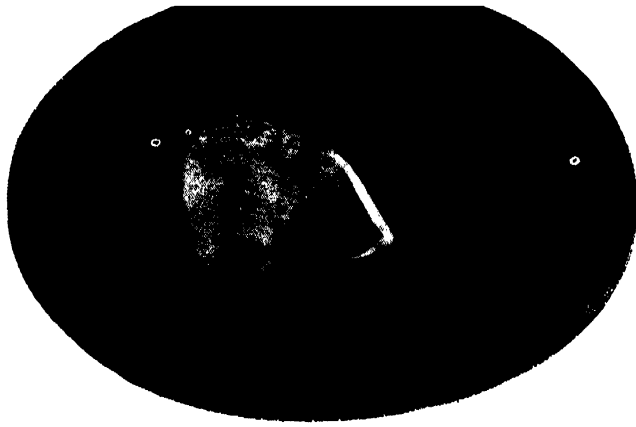
DESAI, BHOURAI RANCHHODRAI, Rao Saheb; title conferred on 21st May, 1898, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Godhra.



R. S. G. G. UCHGAONKAR (122)



R. S. DADA NATHJI SHELKE (123)



R. S. HARDEOLAL MAGUTLAL (122)

SHELKE, DADA NATHAJI, Rao Saheb; Retired Assistant Surgeon; born, 10th June, 1841; educated, Kolhapur English School and Grant Medical College, Bombay; entered Subordinate Medical Department, Bombay, in 1855; served with the Kolhapur Infantry during the Mutiny; was sent to Abyssinia during the expedition of 1867, where he rendered excellent service, receiving the war medal. In 1868 he went into the Civil Medical Department, and retired in 1898 after a distinguished and honourable career. The title of Rao Saheb was conferred on him in 1898, chiefly for his services during a severe outbreak of plague. *Publications*: Pamphlets in Marathi on "Nursing" and "Plague." *Address*: Belgaum.

CHOTANE, DEVJI ADHAVJI, Rao Saheb; title conferred in 1898 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bombay.

PALSHIKAR, SAKHARAM AMRIT, Rao Saheb; *Mamlatdar*; title conferred on 21st May, 1898, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Ahmednagar.

SABNIS, DATTU GANESH, Rao Saheb; title conferred on 2nd January, 1899, for good service in the Medical Department. *Address*: Poona.

NANABHAI MOROBA, Rao Saheb; title conferred on 2nd January, 1899, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bombay.

PURUSHOTTAM UDHAVJI, J. P., Rao Saheb; title conferred on 2nd January, 1899, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bombay.

GORAKHSKAR, NARAYAN RAGHUNATH, J. P., Rao Saheb; title conferred on 2nd January, 1899, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bombay.

MISIR, SHAMSHABAL SITARAM, L. M. S., J. P., Rao Saheb. Belongs to a Kanaujia Brahman family of village Chiri, District Bara Banki. Did good service during the time of plague and famine, in recognition of which Government rewarded him with the title of Rao Saheb in 1899, and made him Justice of Peace. *Address*: Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

CHAVAN, DR. V. P., Rao Saheb; title conferred on 2nd January, 1899, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bombay.

MALUJI NARSUJI, Rao Saheb; title conferred in 1899 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bombay.

DUKALE, GOBINDEAV M., Rao Saheb; title conferred in 1899 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bombay.

PATEL, BALKRISHNA BHIVAJI TANAJI NAKHVA, Rao Saheb; title conferred in 1899 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bombay.

MULJI, NARAYAN, Rao Saheb; title conferred in 1899 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bombay.

BHAGAT, KAHANJI BHAGAVAN, Rao Saheb; title conferred in 1899 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bombay.

MANAJI RAJUJI, Rao Saheb; title conferred in 1899 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bombay.

DESAI, DALPATBHAI KHANDESBHAI, Rao Saheb; title conferred in 1899 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bombay.

VASANJI TRIKAMJI, J.P., Rao Saheb; title conferred in 1899 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bombay.

GOPALDAS KHUSALDAS, Rao Saheb; title conferred in 1899 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bombay.

BARVE, YASHAVANT BALKRISHNA, Rao Saheb; title conferred, in recognition of his good services as a *Mamlatdar*, on 3rd June, 1899. *Address*: Bombay.

HARJIVAN SUNDARDAS, Rao Saheb; title conferred in 1900 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bombay.

MOHANJI PRANJIVANDAS, Rao Saheb; title conferred in 1900 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bombay.

DALVI, ANANT NARAYAN, Rao Saheb; title conferred in 1900 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bombay.

MATHAR, LAKSHMAN GOPJI, Rao Saheb; title conferred in 1901 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bombay.

DESAI, DHARANIDHAR HARJIVANDAS, Rao Saheb; title conferred in 1901 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Gogo, Bombay.

PATVARDHAN, VISHNU ANANT, Rao Saheb; title conferred in 1901 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Poona.

THAKOR, MAYARAM JOITARAM, Rao Saheb; title conferred in 1901 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bombay.

GIRDHARLAL AMRITLAL, Rao Saheb; title conferred in 1901 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Mahi Kantha, Bombay.

LALLUBHAI, HATHESINGH, Rao Saheb; Kudwa *Pattidar*; born, 1846; educated at Sanand and Ahmedabad; was appointed in 1869 as a third-class constable; was raised to the post of a Police Superintendent in 1889 in the Junagadh State; joined Government service as 3rd Grade Police Inspector and was made a 1st Grade Inspector in 1904 and also acted as Special Grade Inspector in 1907, when he retired from Government service; was a Member of the Sanand Municipality from 1907 to 1910; possesses landed property; was granted the title of Rao Saheb in 1904 in recognition of his valuable services. *Address*: Sanand, Ahmedabad.

ATMARAM, HARAKCHAND, Rao Saheb; title conferred in 1904 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Sirur.

MANVI, MALLESHAPPA FAKIRAPPA, Rao Saheb; title conferred in 1902 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Gadag, Bombay.

TARACHAND JAIRAMDAS, Rao Saheb; title conferred in 1902 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Hyderabad, Sind.

SUGAVEKER, GANESH HARI, Rao Saheb; title conferred in 1903 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Ahmedabad.

MOHABATSINGH, HARIBHAI, Rao Saheb; title conferred in 1904 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Kathiawar.

GOLE, NARAYAN VINAYAK, Rao Saheb; District Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Nasik; title conferred in 1904 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Nasik.



P. JIVANDAS VAKIL R. S. (127)



R. S. KASHINATH GANESH KALKAR (1)



R. S. RUPCHAND MOTIRAMSHETH (131)



SORABJI EDULJI DAROCWALA (148)

VAKIL, PERMANANDDAS JIVANDAS, Rao Saheb; Vakil; Zemindar of the villages of Ukharla and Trimbuk; born on 7th August, 1864; educated at Bombay. His family is the head of the "Dasa Disarnal Bania" caste. He was Vice-President, Taluka Local Board, Gogha, for over fifteen years; Honorary Magistrate for the same period; and President of Gogha Municipality for eight years. *Address*: Gogha, Ahmedabad.

PALOD, KISHANLAL RAMGOPAL, Rao Saheb; title conferred in 1905 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Sholapur.

PATANKAR, KESHAV JANARDAN, Rao Saheb; title conferred in 1906 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bombay.

SHOKIRAM PRIBDAS, Rao Saheb; title conferred in 1906 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Sind.

DINKAR RUGHUNATH, Rao Saheb; title conferred in 1907 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Karjat, Bombay.

PRADHAN, NARAYAN YASHAVANT, Rao Saheb; title conferred in 1907 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Dapoli, Bombay.

REGE, VISHRAM NARAYAN, L. M. S., Rao Saheb; Assistant Surgeon, Civil Hospital, Sadra; born, 1872; educated at Poona High School and Grant Medical College, Bombay; joined the Akalkote State as Medical Officer, where he worked for two years and then entered Government service; rendered valuable services during the plague of 1906 at Sadra; title conferred in 1908 in recognition of his good services. *Address*: Sadra, Mahi Kantha Agency.

PAREKH, KISSAN NANDRAM, Rao Saheb; Member of Yeola Municipality and District Local Board; was born in 1843. He has served on the Local Board for twenty-five years, and has been a Member of the Municipality for six years. As supervisor of the poor house and in Census operations he has rendered great services to the public, for which he was especially commended by the Collector of Nasik, the late Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, for his organisation of the Yeola Agricultural Show. The Rao Saheb possesses an estate paying revenue of Rs. 2,500. Title conferred in 1909 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Yeola City.

BARVE, NARAYAN VISHNU, Rao Saheb; title conferred in 1908 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bombay.

BHONSLE, BABAJIRAO APPAJIRAO, Rao Saheb; title conferred in 1909 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Khanowate.

BARVE, VISHNU HARI, Rao Saheb; title conferred in 1909 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Dapoli.

CHAPHEKAR, VISHNU KESHAV, Rao Saheb; Sub-Engineer, Bramati; title conferred in 1909 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bramati.

PAI, ANANT KRISHNA, Rao Saheb; title conferred in 1909 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bombay.

MANVI, VIRUPUSCAPA DONDAPPA, Rao Saheb; title conferred in 1909 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Gadag.

PANDIT, PUNDLIKRAO NARAYAN, Rao Saheb; Vakil, High Court; title conferred in 1909 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Sirsi.



R. S. PURSHOTTAM B. JOSHI (129)



R. S. GOPAL ANANT GIRI (129)



R. S. SHIVAJI R. KULKARNI (130)



R. S. HARI VITHAL KAMAT (131)

JOSHI, PURUSHOTTAM BALKRISHNA, J. P., F. R. G. S., Rao Saheb; Fellow of the Bombay University; Honorary Presidency Magistrate; Member of the Managing Committee, Bombay Anthropological Society; born, 5th March, 1856, at Bombay; educated at Elphinstone and Wilson Colleges, Bombay; a distinguished Marathi scholar and antiquarian. A prolific writer, both in English and Marathi, and also a poet. He rendered the Government great service by his research work in connection with Campbell's "Gazetteer," for which he was awarded a certificate of merit at the Delhi Durbar of 1903. Was appointed an examiner for the M. A. degree of the Bombay University in 1910. *Publications*: "Early History of Bombay" (English), "Victoria Mahotsava" (Marathi), and a large number of pamphlets and poems in English, Marathi, and Sanskrit. *Address*: Benham Hall, Girgaum, Bombay.

NAIK, VENKATESH SHRINIVAS, Rao Saheb; President, Ranebennur Municipality and Vice-President, Taluka Local Board; Village Munsif; born in July, 1876; educated, Dharwar High School and Wilson College, Bombay; has assisted the Government during times of plague and famine, and has spent many thousands of rupees on the construction of works of public utility. Owns 5,000 acres, and is a sportsman., *Club*: Ranebennur Local Club. *Recreation*: Tiger-shooting. *Address*: Ranebennur, Dharwar.

GIRI, GOPAL ANANT, Rao Saheb; Honorary Magistrate; Vice-President, District Local Board; Village Munsif; Chairman, School Board; born, about 1861; educated at Haliyal; is a member of the "Mitra Samaj;" was granted the title of Rao Saheb in January, 1910, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Haliyal, Kanara.

KAMTE, MARUTI TUKARAM, Rao Saheb; title conferred in 1910 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Poona.

KALKAR, KESHINATH GANESH Rao Saheb; Assistant Professor, Poona Agricultural College; born, 5th January, 1866; educated at Belgaum and the College of Science at Poona; joined the Agricultural Department, Bombay; after graduating in agricultural science in 1888 was selected as Assistant Superintendent, Bhadgaon Experimental Farm; placed in charge of the experimental farms at Poona and Manjari and the Civil Dairy, Kirkee, in 1893-94; appointed Divisional Inspector of Agriculture in 1904, and Assistant Professor, Poona Agricultural College in 1907. Title conferred in 1910. *Publications*: "Bulletins," Nos. 31, 34 and 41, Bombay Department of Agriculture; also Joint Editor of the vernacular monthly, *Shetkiand Shetkari*. *Address*: 121, Sindayalli Sukrawar Peith, Poona City.

KULKARNI, SHIVAJI RAMCHANDRA, Rao Saheb; honorary organiser of Co-operative Credit Societies, Dharwar District, and Watandar Kulkarni of Belgiri, Narsapur, and Malsamudra; born, 1857; educated at Gadag, District Dharwar. He rendered valuable services during the ante-plague operations in 1899-1900 and in connection with the work of relieving weavers in 1901; was awarded a certificate in recognition of the good services rendered by him in the Census operations of 1901. Title conferred in 1910. *Address*: Gadag, District Dharwar.

BHAGAVAT, SADASHIV RAMCHANDRA, L.C.E., Rao Saheb; Honorary Assistant Engineer, Poona; title conferred in 1910 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Poona.

JAVHARSING LAKHASING, Rao Saheb, title conferred in 1910 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Karachi.

KALE, JANARDHAN LAKSHMAN, Rao Saheb; *Mamlatdar*; title conferred in 1910 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Murbad.

KAMAT, HARI VITHAL, Rao Saheb ; born, 27th July, 1851; educated at Malwan, Dharwar, and Grant Medical College, Bombay; graduated in 1871, and entered the Subordinate Medical Department, Bombay; retired in 1908. His uncle, Ramchandra Hari Kamat, Subedar, 12th Bombay Native Infantry, rendered good service during the Mutiny. Had a long and meritorious career in the Subordinate Medical Department, and his services were duly acknowledged by Government with the title of Rao Saheb in 1910. *Club*: Social Club, Ratnagiri. *Recreations*: Outdoor games and reading. *Address*: Ratnagiri.

RUPCHAND MOTIRAMSHET, Rao Saheb ; born, 1880 ; educated at Jalgaon, Dhulia, Poona and Bombay; Chairman of the Jalgaon Municipality; Member, District Board ; Secretary, Jalgaon Merchants' Association ; Secretary, District Agricultural Association, Khandesh. He founded the "Marwari Vaishya Vidyalaya" at Nasik for the study of the *Vedas* and *Dharma Shastras* ; also one of the founders of the Pratap Mills at Amalwer. Title conferred in 1910. *Recreations* : Tennis, football, and cricket. *Club* : Ramchand Hukmachand and Gorjabai Gymkhana, Jalgaon. *Address*: Jalgaon.

DESAI, NARSINHPRASAD DHARNIDHARDAS, Rao Saheb ; title conferred in 1910 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Gogha, Bombay.

DESHIPANDE, GANGADHAR KESHAVE, Rao Saheb ; Police Inspector, Criminal Investigation Department ; title conferred in 1910 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Poona.

DAVE, NAHANLAL HIMATRAM, Rao Saheb ; title conferred in 1910 in recognition of his public services. *Address* : Palanpur.

GOKHALE, TRIMBAK CHINTAMAN, Rao Saheb; born, 14th April, 1849; educated at Poona; was in Government service for over thirty-eight years, during twenty-five of which he was Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination in the Bombay Presidency; was Superintendent of the Vaccine Institute, Belgaum, for six years; Plague Superintendent, Belgaum District, from 1897 to 1899. His services were recognised by Government with the presentation of a laced turban, and in June, 1910, the title of Rao Saheb. *Recreation*: Chess. *Address*: Belgaum.

PALE, SADASIV SITARAM, Rao Saheb; Subordinate Government Pleader, Jalgaon; born, 4th June, 1878; educated at Bombay and Poona; passed District Pleader's Examination, 1901; Honorary Secretary, Committee of the Jalgaon Exhibition, 1910; Manager, Court of Wards, 1910; Rao Saheb, 1910. *Clubs*: Ramchand and Girjabai Gymkhana, Jalgaon. *Address*: Jalgaon, East Khandesh.

NAGARKATTE, SHIVRAM SUBRAY, Rao Saheb; title conferred in 1910 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Karwar.

SALVI, SAKHARAM SUBHANRAY, Rao Saheb; title conferred in 1911 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Kolaba.

NAVALKAR, BALKRISHNA RAMCHANDRA, Rao Saheb; title conferred in 1911 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bombay.

ANGODI, ADVEPPA CHANVIRAPPA, Rao Saheb; title conferred in 1911 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bombay.

KALYANPURKAR, GANPAT RAGHAVENDRA, Rao Saheb; title conferred in 1911 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Belgaum.



R. S. SADASIV SITARAM (132)



R. S. TRIMBAK C. GOKHALE (132)



SARDAR L. DALPATBHAI (133)



AZAM G. B. HANCHINALKAR (133)

LALBHAI DALPATBHAI, Sardar; born, 1864; educated at St. Mary's College and Elphinstone College, Bombay; is a leading Jain citizen and mill-owner of Ahmedabad. He belongs to the well-known Nugger Seth family of Ahmedabad. His father, the late Seth Dalpatbhai Bhagubhai, was well known for his liberal ideas about education. Endowed as he is with keen business acumen, the Sardar floated the Saraspur Manufacturing Company, Limited, in 1897, and the Raipur Manufacturing Company in 1905, which concerns are still in a flourishing condition. He is President of the Committee of Management of the Shetrunja temples in Kathiawar, and was the General Secretary of the Jain Conference for a number of years. He is a Director of many Railway, Navigation, Spinning and Weaving Companies. He has built a *dharm-sala* at Ahmedabad, and is now building a girls' school in memory of his parents. He was nominated a member of the District Local Board, Ahmedabad, and has been honoured with an invitation to the Imperial Delhi Durbar as a State guest. He was made a first-class Sardar of Gujrat by the British Government. *Address:* Ahmedabad

HANCHINALKAR, GANESH BALKRISHNA, Azam; retired headmaster, Bombay Subordinate Educational Department; was born in 1843; served in various Anglo-Vernacular schools in the Presidency from 1864 to 1904. Has also served as member of the Haliyal Municipality, of which he was Chairman for a time; was supervisor of Census operations in Dharwar, 1872; Supa, 1881; Gajendragad, 1891; and Gadag, 1901. He has also held the appointments of copyist to the Bombay Archæological Society and Numismatic Pundit to the Royal Asiatic Society in England and India. The title of "Azam" was conferred on him in 1883. *Publications:* "History of North Kanara" and various numismatic works. *Address:* Saundatti, Belgaum.

IDAR.—MAHARAJA DHIRAJ MAHARAJAJI SHRI DOWLAT-SINHJI SAHEB BAHADUR, *Maharaja of—a Ruling Chief*; was born at Jodhpur in May, 1878, and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmere. He received a military training in the Imperial Service Cavalry, Jodhpur, and did duty as Squadron Commandant and Adjutant in the same corps for some years. He was Military Secretary and Member of the Jodhpur State Council. His Highness succeeded Maharaja Sir Pratap Singhji Bahadur, who had adopted him, when that Chief abdicated the *gaddi* of Idar, to assume, for the second time, the Regency of Jodhpur State. The young Chief was formally installed at Idar on July 21st, 1911. He accompanied his father to England for the Coronation of the late King-Emperor, and on that occasion was made Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty George V (then Prince of Wales). His Highness again visited England, as Maharaja of Idar, in June, 1911, to attend the Coronation of His Majesty.

On taking over charge of the State His Highness appointed Prohit Umrao Singh his Diwan. The new Diwan has had good experience of Jodhpur and Idar States, and very successfully filled the post of Revenue Minister of Idar, the income of the State having been nearly doubled during his tenure of office. He accompanied the Maharaja to England in 1910, and has received several marks of high appreciation from the present Regent of Jodhpur, including *sona and tazim*.

MANGALSINHJI, *Prince, of Bhavnagar*; was born on 3rd June, 1881. He is the brother of the Thakur Saheb of Bhavnagar, and son of Maharaja Sir Takhlatsinhji, the late Chief. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, where he was alike distinguished in the class-room and on the athletic field. He was afterwards placed under special tutors to finish his education. He has undertaken extensive tours in Northern India. His father assigned him an estate, in the management of which he takes great personal interest. He also assists his brother, when required, in State affairs. He has one son, Prince Vijiyasinhji, who is now about ten years of age.
Address: Mangalsinhji Palace, Bhavnagar.



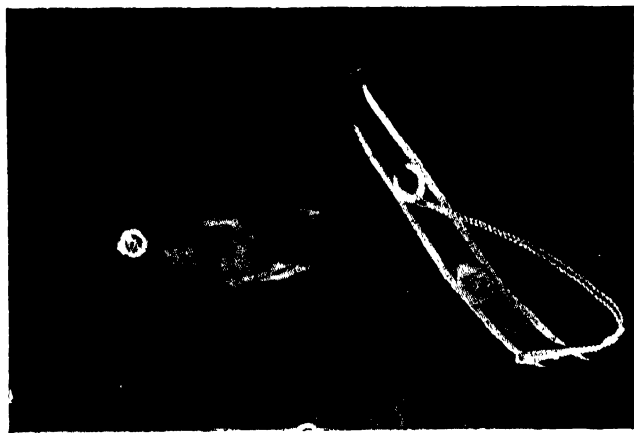
THE MAHARAJA OF IDAR



Mrs. B. D. FETT 135



Mr. B. D. FETT 135



R. B. JASHANNAL KIMATRAI (104)



PRINCE MANGAI SINHII (60)



R. S. WATANMAL (119)

PETIT, BOMANJEE DINSHAW, J. P., Director of the Bank of Bombay; Member of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Mill-owners' Association; Trustee of the Parsee Panchayat Funds; senior partner in the firms of D. M. Petit, Sons and Company and B. D. Petit, Sons and Company; was born in 1859 and educated at St. Xavier's College, Bombay. The premature death of his elder brother, in 1878, necessitated his giving up his educational career and entering business. As the son of the late Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, the great Indian Baronet and philanthropist, he has succeeded to a large portion of his father's responsibilities. His experience in the management of mills in Western India causes his services to be much sought after by public companies, and he serves as Director of many large commercial concerns. His services to the workers of Bombay in drawing attention to the abnormal length of the average working day are acknowledged on all hands; to his influence is due, in a great measure, the passing of the new Factory Act. Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit is a member of the committees of a large number of charitable societies and associations; his own donations to the cause of charity have already reached the sum of over ten lakhs. He has built a magnificent library and public hall at Mahableshwar, at a cost of Rs. 25,000; he has given a lakh of rupees to the London School of Tropical Medicine, and has recently given property in Bombay, assessed at Rs. 5,00,000, for the purpose of founding a hospital for members of his community. In addition he has given a donation of six lakhs to the hospital. By his kindness of heart, his genial disposition, his catholic sympathies and unvarying courtesy Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit has endeared himself to his fellow-citizens, and to all who are drawn into business or private association with him. *Address: Bombay.*

SHETH, PAHILAJRAI SHEVARAM, Rao Saheb; title conferred in 1911 in recognition of his public services. *Address: Karachi.*

ABBAS ALI BAIG, Mirza ; Member of the Council of India, London; born, 1859; educated at Wilson College, Bombay, where he headed the list of successful candidates from his college for the B. A. degree; was appointed a Fellow of the Bombay University and a Justice of Peace a few years after his graduation. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig's first appointment in the service of Government was in the Educational Department as Special Inspecting Officer for Mohammadan Educational Institutions in the Central and Southern Divisions of the Bombay Presidency, inclusive of the City of Bombay; from 1886 to 1889 he held the appointment of Minister of the Janjira State, where he introduced many reforms. From 1890 to 1906 Mr. Abbas Ali Baig held successively the post of Assistant Collector and Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Special Commissioner for settling the disputes between the Hindus and the Mohammadans of Somnath-Pattan; Presidency Magistrate, Bombay; Oriental Translator to Government; Reporter on the Native Press; Registrar of Indian Publications, and Secretary to the Civil and Military Examination Boards.

In 1906 Mr. Abbas Ali Baig was transferred to foreign service as Diwan of Junagadh, the premier State in Kathiawar, where he made many reforms in different directions. In 1910 Mr. Abbas Ali Baig was appointed by Lord Morley a Member of the Council of India, in succession to Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk Syed Husain Bilgrami. *Address: London.*

DESHMUKH, SHIVLINGRAV JAGDEVRAV, Rao Saheb; title conferred in 1911 in recognition of his public services. *Address: Bijapur.*

MAHANSETTI, SHIVLINGAPPA BASLINGAPPA, Rao Saheb; title conferred in 1911 in recognition of his public services. *Address: Belgaum.*



MR. JUSTICE D. D. DAVAR (146)



MIRZA ABBAS ALI BAIG (136)

WACHA, DINSHAW EDULJI, was born on 2nd August, 1844, of respectable parents. At an early age he was sent to the Elphinstone Institution, Bombay, where he studied for four years. In 1858, a year before the first University Entrance Examination was held, he joined the Elphinstone College, which was then conducted under the Principalship of Dr. John Harkness. Mr. Wacha derived considerable advantage from his course in the College, but unfortunately his life as a student was cut short, in order that he might assist his father in his mercantile business. There he learnt his first lessons in the art of finance. He then joined the Bank of Bombay, and was specially trained to take charge of one of its branches. His financial education was not yet complete when he became an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Brodie and Wilson, the only public accountants of Bombay, and helped in the winding up of a dozen bankrupt estates and half-a-dozen banks and financial associations which collapsed owing to the American war of 1861-65. In 1874 he linked his fortunes to the cotton industry of Bombay, and he is still engaged in that business.

He is the managing agent of the Moranji Gokuldas and Sholapur Mills, member of the Bombay Corporation, member of the Improvement Trust Board, member of the Mill-owners' Association, trustee of the Victoria Technical Institute, Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Association, Secretary of the Indian National Congress, and Editor of the English columns of the *Kaiser-i-Hind*.

Mr. Wacha entered the Municipal Corporation only about seventeen years ago, but prior to that his activities were confined to creating an intelligent public opinion on Municipal affairs by his writings on the subject in the local press. He was one of the seventy and odd members who founded the Indian National Congress, and ever since he has been an active worker in its behalf. As the Secretary of the Congress he can always be seen a few days before the sittings of the

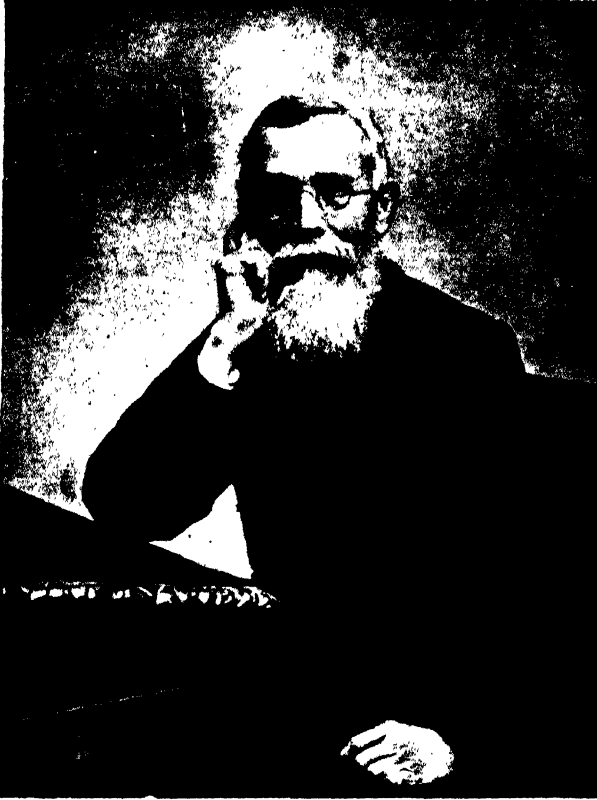
wherever this body meets, helping the local workers by his counsel. He has been engaged in the cause of smoothing over many differences in Congress ranks since Mr. Hume's retirement, especially was this the case in connection with the Poona Session of 1894.

In 1897 he was chosen by the Bombay Presidency Association at the instance of Government to give evidence before the Welby Commission, and his evidence fully justified the confidence that was reposed in him.

He is one of the leading Parsees of the present generation, a race conspicuous for acts of public munificence and philanthropy. *Address:* Bombay.

WADIA, DOSABHAI NASARVANJI, M. A., J. P.; Honorary Fellow, University of Bombay; born, 9th November, 1850; matriculated in December, 1867; graduated in December, 1870; and passed the M. A. examination in December, 1872; is one of the most distinguished of Indian scholars and educationists, and is connected with several educational institutions in Bombay; served as a Junior Fellow at the Elphinstone College from 1871 to 1872; was appointed in 1873 Senior Fellow of the College in succession to the late Mr. K. T. Tilang, C. I. E.; was appointed Principal of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Benevolent Institution in 1873, in which capacity he has been since serving with great zeal, ability, and devotion to duty; is the author of a large number of works. *Address:* Bombay.

SHETE, ANADRAV WAMAN, Rao Saheb; title conferred in 1911 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bombay.



DADABHAI NAOROJI

DADABHAI NAOROJI; born in Bombay, on 24th September, 1825; educated at a Government school and the Elphinstone College, where he proved himself a brilliant scholar and carried off all the prizes open to him. A project for sending Mr. Naoroji to England to study law having fallen through, he was, in 1850, appointed Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science in the Elphinstone College, and in 1854 became Professor, being the first Indian to occupy the post. In 1856 he resigned his Professorship and proceeded to England to manage the business of the Parsee firm of Cama and Co., then newly started in London.

Meanwhile, Mr. Naoroji had been actively engaged in social work of all kinds in Bombay; he started the Students' Literary and Scientific Society, and a journal, known as the *Students' Literary Miscellany*; he worked actively in the cause of female education, and assisted in establishing the Bombay Association, the Framji Institute, the Irani Fund, the Parsee Gymnasium, the Widow Marriage Association, and the Victoria and Albert Museum. In 1851 he started the *Rast Goftar*, a weekly paper, in Gujrati.

Shortly after arriving in England, as a partner of Messrs. Cama and Co., he began to try and arouse interest there in Indian affairs. For this purpose, in co-operation with the late Mr. W. C. Bannerji, he started the London Indian Society, and afterwards, in 1867, the East Indian Association, the latter admitting Anglo-Indians as well as Indians to its membership. Both institutions, due to their promoter's earnest endeavours, were most successful in their object. Mr. Naoroji, besides a constant correspondent to the newspapers and a lecturer in Indian questions, was always endeavouring to place the Indian current affairs before the English public. He became connected with many literary and scientific bodies, and had the satisfaction of being appointed a Professor of Gujrati in University College, London, and a member of its Senate. In 1866 Mr. Naoroji's firm, which he had started in 1862, failed, chiefly through his generous endeavours

to assist and save brother merchants from bankruptcy. His reputation for integrity, together with the assistance gladly rendered by some of his friends, enabled him to steer clear of his financial difficulties, and he returned to Bombay in 1869. On his arrival he was received with the greatest enthusiasm by all classes, and was presented with an address and a purse of Rs. 30,000, part of which was reserved for a portrait, subsequently placed in the Framji Cowasji Institute.

In 1873 Mr. Naoroji returned to England, and gave evidence before the Parliamentary Committee on Indian Finance. A year later he was selected by the Gaekwar of Baroda as his Diwan, and succeeded in completely reforming the administration and rescuing all departments from the state of chaos into which they had fallen. On returning to Bombay he entered the Corporation and continued to do most valuable work on that body till 1885. He may, in fact, be held to have been one of those chiefly responsible for the development of Bombay on modern lines. In 1885 he was invited by Lord Reay to become a Member of the Bombay Legislative Council. In 1886 he was elected President of the second session of the National Congress in Calcutta. Mr. Naoroji, during a visit to England in 1885, stood as Liberal Parliamentary candidate for Holborn but without success. He returned to England in 1887, and, after five years' unremitting activity in politics, was rewarded by being duly elected, the first Indian Member of Parliament, for Central Finsbury. In Parliament he worked untiringly to interest members in Indian affairs and succeeded, with the assistance of Sir William Wedderburn and others, in organising the Indian Parliamentary Committee; it was mainly owing to his efforts that the Royal Commission on Indian expenditure was appointed in 1895.

Towards the end of 1896 Mr. Naoroji came out to India as the first Indian Member of the House of Commons to preside over the ninth session of the Congress held at Lahore.

In 1906 he was accorded the unique honour of being, for the third time, elected President of the Congress at Calcutta.

In January, 1907, he set out for England but returned to Bombay on the advice of his doctors, and there he still lives, after a life full of activity, enjoying repose in his ripe old age, which surely no man ever more truly deserved. *Publication*: "Poverty and the British Rule in India;" also essays and contributions to periodicals, dealing especially with India's financial position. *Address*: Bombay.

TILAK, BAL GANGADHAR; born at Ratnagiri on 23rd July, 1856; son of the late Pundit Gangadhar Ramchandra Tilak, Deputy Educational Inspector, who died in 1872. Mr. Tilak was educated at the Deccan College, from which he graduated with honours in 1876. He took the degree of Bachelor of Law in 1879. At this time he came in contact with Mr. Agarkar, and the two young men resolved to abjure all desires for Government service, and matured a plan for the establishment of a school and college to impart cheap education. In the beginning the two enthusiastic workers met with no encouragement, but they found a friend in Mr. Vishnu Krishna Chiplunkar, a man of similar aspirations, and the new Poona English school was ushered into existence on January 2nd, 1882. About the same time they started two newspapers, the *Maratha* and the *Kesri*. In 1884, in conjunction with Mr. Namjoshi, Mr. Tilak founded the Deccan Educational Society of Poona, and in 1885 the Fergusson College was brought into existence under the fostering care of the Society. Mr. Tilak participated in the work of the school and college till 1890, when he resigned his connection. In 1888 Mr. Agarkar, and afterwards Mr. Namjoshi, gave up their connection with the papers, and Mr. Tilak became the sole editor and proprietor. While engaged in public work he was also in charge of a law class, the first institution in the Presidency for the purpose of equipping young men for law examinations, and the time that he could spare from the work of a law lecturer and editor he gave to the study of the antiquity of the *Vedas*. He pursued an entirely original line of research, and succeeded in establishing his reputation as a scholar of great solidity and independence of thought. He sent a summary, containing his contributions to the elucidation of the antiquity of the *Vedas* as

proved by astronomical observations, to the International Congress of Orientals, which met in London in 1892, and subsequently published the whole paper in the form of a treatise, entitled "The Orion, or Researches into the Antiquity of the *Vedas*." Mr. Tilak's interest in politics led him to associate himself with the Indian National Congress, and he was the Secretary of its Deccan Standing Committee for some years. He organised the first five sessions of the Bombay Provincial Conference. He was twice elected to the Bombay Legislative Council, and became also a Fellow of the Bombay University. He was also successful as a Municipal Councillor of Poona, to which he was returned at the head of the poll in 1895. In the severe famine of 1896 he showed his love for the common people which accounts for his astonishing popularity with them. In Poona he brought in existence cheap grain shops which averted disturbances, and in Sholapur and Nagpur he matured a system of relief works in co-operation with the Government. When plague first broke out in Poona he rendered valuable services: he organised a hospital, and recommended to the people the salutary measures of the Government for the stamping out of plague. Mr. Tilak's misfortunes began when, in 1897, in his desire to perpetuate the memory of Sivaji, the great Maratha Chief, he started a movement for repairing the tomb of Sivaji at Raigarh and for celebrating annually the Sivaji Day. Further misfortune overtook him in 1901 in connection with the estate of a personal friend, which he had taken charge of, and, scarcely had he weathered that storm, when his opposition, with that of his party, to the appointment of Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh as President resulted in the **break** up of the Congress at Surat in 1907. Opinions about Mr. Tilak may differ, but friend and foe alike confess that he is an extraordinary man, whose personality contains the magic charm of drawing round him the enthusiastic admiration of thousands. He is simple in dress and speech, accessible even to the most lowly, and is one of the greatest scholars of our land and time. Disregard of self is the most distinctive feature of his character.

GANDHI, MOHANDAS KARAMCHAND, Barrister-at-Law; was born on 2nd October, 1869, and belongs to an old Bania family, resident in Kathiawar. His forefathers were Diwans of the State of Porbandar in that province, his father having been Diwan of that State for twenty-five years, as also of Rajkot and other Kathiawar States. Mr. Gandhi received his education partly in Kathiawar and London, where he became an undergraduate of the University, and afterwards joined the Inner Temple, from which he emerged as a Barrister-at-Law. Returning to India immediately after his call he was at once enrolled as an Advocate of the Bombay High Court. In 1893 Mr. Gandhi was induced to go to South Africa in connection with an Indian legal case of some difficulty, and has remained there ever since, taking a leading part in all the political struggles affecting his fellow-countrymen resident in South Africa, with a view to improve their status. He took a leading part in the successful attempt to defeat the Asiatics Exclusion Bill passed by the Natal Parliament, but he was less successful in the attempt to prevent the disenfranchisement of the Indian community. At the end of 1895 he returned to India, being authorised by the Natal and Transvaal Indians to represent their grievances to the Indian public. In 1899, at the outbreak of the Anglo-Boer war, Mr. Gandhi induced the Government to accept the offer of an Indian Ambulance Corps, which was favourably reported on; Mr. Gandhi was mentioned in despatches, afterwards receiving the war medal. In 1901, owing to a breakdown in health, Mr. Gandhi again returned to India, and, to mark their sense of his valuable services, the Natal Indian community presented him and his family before their departure with some valuable gold plate and jewellery. On his arrival in Bombay he once more resumed legal practice. In 1903, he with other leaders, founded the Transvaal British Indian Association, of which he has been the Honorary Secretary and principal legal adviser. About the middle of the year he started, in conjunction with Mr. V. Madanjit and the late Mr. M. H. Nazar (as editor),

the *Indian Opinion*. Mr. Gandhi has applied himself to the difficult task of bringing Hindus and Mohammadans together, and making them realise their duty to their motherland. He lives the life of an ascetic, eating the fruits of the earth, sleeping on a plank bed, and caring nothing for personal appearance. He has reduced himself to a condition of voluntary poverty, and is a strict vegetarian. His patience, determination, and pleasant perseverance, and his winning manners, coupled with originality of thought and action, mark him out as a leader of men. Those who know him best recognise in him the religious teacher and the inspiring example of "a pure holy soul," as he has been called by the Rev. F. B. Meyer; while the modesty, humility, and utter self-abnegation of his life provide a lesson for all.

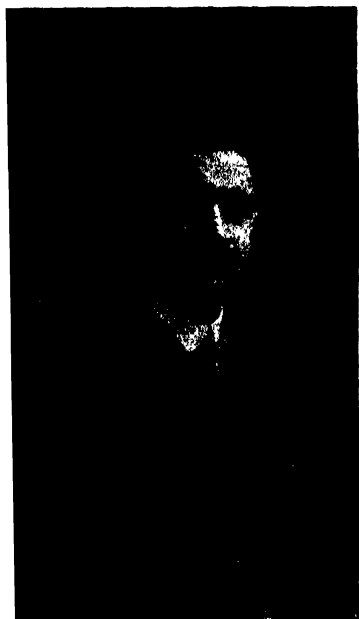
DAVAR, S.R., Barrister-at-Law Principal of the Davar's College of Commerce, Law, Banking and Economics of Bombay, one of the most ardent pioneers of Commercial Education in India; left India in 1899 for Europe to qualify himself for Commercial Examinations held there; started his College in Bombay on his return in 1900; passed the Final Examinations of the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors of London; holds the Final Examination Diploma of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries of Public Companies and Public Bodies of London; is a Member of the Text Book Committee of the Government of India; was called to the English Bar in 1909; his College in Bombay has received recognition and support from the highest quarters; he has travelled several times to Europe, each time visiting the Universities and Colleges of Commerce there; his College, in Bombay, is most up-to-date in its method of imparting Commercial education. *Address*: Bombay.



D. N. WADIA (138)



S. R. DAVAR (144)



R. D. N. WADIA (146)



E. M. D. MODI (147)

KHATTAU, GORDHAN DAS, born in Bombay in 1865, and is the son of Khattau Makanji. He was educated at Mumbadevi Government School and the Fort High School, on leaving which he began to take a lively interest in the management of the Khattau Mill, and after his uncle's death assumed charge of the Bombay United Mills. He also worked for a decade as the agent of the Britannia Mills, and the years which have elapsed since then have marked him out as a successful and hard-working millagent. In 1890 he successfully contested the Mandvi Ward, Bombay, and in 1898 was again nominated by Government to a seat in the Municipal Corporation. In recognition of the high position he held in his community he was made a J. P. in 1891, and was one of the few who were invited from Bombay to attend the last Coronation Durbar. It must be admitted that his many duties have prevented him taking any very active interest in civic life, for, besides managing three cotton mills and being on the board of directors of a number of public companies, he is Chairman of the Bombay Telephone Company, the Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, the Khattau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Company, and the Presidency Mills Company. He is also engaged in the pearl business, in which he is ably assisted by his eldest son, Mr. Tricumdas. He is highly respected in his own Bhatia community, and esteemed as one of the foremost citizens of Bombay. With his brother, Mr. Mulraj Khattau, he has set apart the sum of one lakh of rupees in the cause of education, the interest accruing from that sum being devoted towards maintaining scholars at the Goculdas Tejpal Boarding School. He has also built various temples for his co-religionists.

Address: Bombay.

DAVAR, THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE DINSHAW DHANJI-BHAI, the first Parsee Judge on the Bench of the Bombay High Court; born, 1856; began his education in the Proprietary High School, Bombay, where he passed the Entrance Examination; joined the Elphinstone College, where he was not only an indefatigable and successful student, but also took a prominent part in football, cricket, and amateur theatricals. In 1877 he left for England and joined the Middle Temple; he was called at the Trinity Term of 1880; was admitted an Advocate of the Bombay High Court in August, 1880. Mr. Davar soon distinguished himself at the Small Cause Court by his astuteness and grasp of commercial questions and in the Police Courts by his conduct of criminal cases; was Junior Counsel to Sir Griffith Evans when he fought out the great partition cause, known as the Moolji Jetha case. After 1886 he gave his undivided attention to the High Court, and from 1898 his career was one of success, and his practice was a very lucrative one. He was recognised as one of the cleverest cross-examiners in criminal cases. He fought for the equality of rights of Indian and European barristers, and heartily co-operated in cases with Messrs. Macpherson and Lang and other leading lights of the Bombay Bar. His nomination as Judge was gazetted in London in 1906. In accepting this post in the Bombay High Court he gave up a large practice, but the appointment could not but be gratifying as it was not of his own seeking.

Address: Bombay.

WADIA, RUSTUM DOSABHAI N., Bar.-at-Law, M. A., J. P.; born, 1872; educated at the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Institution and Elphinstone College, Bombay; took the B. A. degree with honours in 1894, and M. A., also with honours, in 1895. During these two years he held a Fellowship at the Elphinstone College, and taught English and Persian. In August, 1896, after passing the first LL. B. examination in Bombay, he proceeded to England to be called to the Bar. While there

he won the Ouseley Scholarship at University College, London. He was called to the Bar from the Inner Temple in 1899, and, on his return to Bombay, he was appointed an Examiner in English at the University School Final Examination; subsequently he served as an English Examiner at the Matriculation Examination, and also as an Examiner in Law at the District Pleaders' Examination. Mr. Wadia's success at the Bar has been very rapid, and he has now an extensive practice in the Bombay High Court. Mr. Wadia is as popular in English society as he is among Indians. He was appointed a Justice of Peace in 1907.

Recreations: Cycling, motoring, and riding.

Address: Colaba, Bombay.

MODI, E. M. D.; born, 1860; joined the Elphinstone and Government Medical Colleges in Bombay after his school career, and, before he could take his final medical degree, the practical turn of his mind led him to a study of chemistry and absorbed him in complex experiments with the indigenous products of the Indian soil, to which he devoted his entire attention and started his Arthur Road Chemical Works in Bombay; has for the last quarter of-a-century and more put upon the Indian market chemical preparations of the highest value to the mill industries; in a few years he became connected as a Member or Fellow with the Chemical Societies of London, Berlin, and America, and several others; in 1911 he was honoured with the distinction of being nominated a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; has been awarded the highest gold medals for his different inventions at various Exhibitions.

Address: Bombay.

BILIMORIA, PHIROZSHA NASARVANJI, B. A., LL. B., Diwan of Bansda State; born at Bilimoria on 22nd June, 1874. He was educated at the Gujrat College, Ahmedabad, obtaining the Borodaile and Philpott Scholarships. He graduated at the Bombay University in 1896, and took his law degree in 1899. In the following year he was enrolled as Vakil of the High Court. He joined the Gaekwar's service in 1901 as *Vahivatdar*, and afterwards served as Subordinate Judge and *Naib Subha*. He entered the service of the Raja of Bansda in 1910, as Diwan, in which capacity he still serves. *Address: Bansda.*

DAROOWALA, SORABJI EDALJI, Chief Translator and Interpreter, High Court, Bombay (retired); born, 1850; received his early education in the Elphinstone Institution and passed the Matriculation examination of the Bombay University from that institution. Having a natural liking for translation work he, along with Mr. N. J. Rutnagar, translated, under the *nom-de-plume* of "Two Parsee Students," even before passing the Matriculation examination, some of Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare," and the translation was very favourably noticed by Gujrati and English papers of Bombay. He joined the Elphinstone College and studied there for three years. He joined the Government service in 1871 as a clerk; was appointed in 1874 a junior Gujrati and Marathi Translator, and from this time till his retirement in 1910 he continued to be a member of that Department, rising from the lowest to the highest post during thirty-five years' service. For over twenty-seven years he officiated with conspicuous ability as an Interpreter in the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay, and was twice appointed to act as Chief Translator in 1906 and 1907. He was permanently appointed Chief Translator in 1909, and retired, in 1910, under the age limit.

Address: Bombay.



THE HON'BLE MR. F. W. DUKE, C. S. I.
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (sub. pro. tem).

WHO'S WHO IN INDIA

PART VIII

BENGAL



THE MAHARAJA OF COOH BEHAR.

WHO'S WHO IN INDIA

PART VIII

BENGAL

COOCH BEHAR.—HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA RAJ RAJENDRA NARAYAN BHUP BAHADUR, *Maharaja of—a Ruling Chief*; succeeded the late Maharaja Sir Nripendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur on 18th September, 1911. He was formally installed on the *gaddi* on 8th November of the same year. The death of the late Chief, which occurred in London, whither he had gone to attend the Coronation of the King-Emperor, was the occasion of general mourning in India amongst Europeans and Indians alike. His Highness was Honorary Colonel in the British Army and Aide-de-Camp to the King; was a G.C.I.E. and a Companion of the Order of the Bath; he saw active service on the North-Western Frontier in 1897, when he was attached to the staff of General Yeatman Biggs, Commanding the Kohat and Kurrum Field Force; and he was orderly officer to that General when he commanded the Tirah Field Force. He stood first in reputation as a sportsman among the Ruling Chiefs of India, and his book, entitled "Thirty-seven Years of Big Game Shooting in India," is a delightful volume of reminiscences. By his genial hospitality and approachableness, and, with the co-operation of his charming consort, the late Maharaja did much to bring Indians and Europeans together, and to advance the social life of Calcutta, Darjeeling, Simla, and other Indian centres. The obsequies of the late Chief were celebrated in London with

great ceremony, a military funeral, befitting the Maharaja's high rank, being ordered by the India Office. His Majesty the King, as well as the Secretary of State, were represented, and in the procession were many distinguished Indians and Europeans.

The present Maharaja Bahadur has been educated in India. At the ceremony of his installation, which was performed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, His Honor referred to the late Maharaja in terms of the highest regard. His numerous improvements in the State were cited, chief among which were the establishment of the State Council, the linking up of Cooch Behar with the railway systems of Bengal, the establishment of Victoria College and the Raj Mata Hospital, and the institution of a Public Works Department.

The Cooch Behar State was founded by a Koch Chief, named Chandan, in 1510 A.D. He was succeeded by his cousin, Biswa Singh, who conquered the tract of country bounded by Karatoya on the west, and Barnadi on the east. He was succeeded in 1540 by his son, Nar Narayan, who, with his brother Silarai, conquered all the neighbouring countries to the east and south, and even waged war on the Mohammadans. After Silarai's death his son, Raghu, rebelled, whereupon Nar Narayan divided his kingdom, and gave Raghu the portion east of the River Sankosh. This event, which took place in 1581, led to the downfall of the Koch Kings. Nar Narayan died in 1854, and his son, Lakhshmi Narayan, who succeeded, quarrelled with Raghu's son, Parikshit, and invoked the aid of the Moghuls, proclaiming himself a vassal of the Emperor of Delhi. The eastern kingdom was gradually absorbed by the Ahoms, while the western was shorn of its outlying possessions by the Moghuls on the south, and the Bhutias on the north, until only the modern State of Cooch Behar remained in the precarious possessions of Chandan's descendants. In the time of the East India Company three scions of the Koch Dynasty—the Nazir Deo, the

Diwan Deo, and the Raikat of Baikantpur—each claimed an hereditary position, which state of affairs did not make for unity of administration, and they did not hesitate to call in the aid of the Company. In 1773 a treaty was concluded between the Raja and the Company, in which the former acknowledged the supremacy of the latter, and in 1780 the Raja agreed to pay to the Company Rs. 67,000 per annum from his revenues. The first Chief, under these conditions, was Narendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, who died in 1863. He was succeeded by the late Maharaja.

The title of Maharaja Bhup Bahadur was recognised as hereditary by Government in 1885. The Chief is entitled to a salute of thirteen guns.

The State of Cooch Behar has an area of 1,307 square miles, and population of about 600,000. The revenue of the Maharaja is about twenty-three lakhs.

Address: Cooch Behar, Calcutta, and Darjeeling.

COOCH BEHAR.—HER HIGHNESS SUNITI DEVI, C. I., *Dowager-Maharani of*—born, 1863; is the elder daughter of the famous reformer, Babu Keshab Chandra Sen, and grand-daughter of Piari Mohan Sen. Her father was the founder of the Brahmo Samaj; he did much to reform Bengali society in particular, and Hindu society in general; and some of the societies founded by him still exist. Her Highness was married to the late Maharaja of Cooch Behar in March, 1878. In 1887, at the time of the Jubilee of Her Gracious Majesty the late Queen Victoria, the Maharani accompanied her husband to London, where she was admitted by Her Majesty to the Order of the "Crown of India."

Address: Cooch Behar.

MURSHIDABAD.—IHTISHAM-UL-MULK RAIS-UD-DAULA AMIR-UL-UMARA NAWAB SIR ASIF QADR SAIYID WASIF ALI MIRZA, KHAN BAHADUR, MAHABAT JANG, K. C. S. I., *Nawab of—premier Noble of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa*; was born on 7th January, 1875, and succeeded his father, the late Sir Saiyid Husain Ali, G. C. I. E., in 1906. He was educated under private tutors in India, and then proceeded to Sherbourne, Rugby, and Oxford. He has taken a great part in the public life of Bengal, and has been four times nominated a Member of the Legislative Council of the Province. He represented Bengal at the Coronation of His Majesty the late King-Emperor; attended the Imperial Durbar at Delhi in 1902, as the guest of the Government of Bengal; is Patron of the Calcutta Historical Society and the Anjuman-i-Musalmanan-i-Bangala. The Nawab is well known as a liberal supporter of all measures for the public good, and his benevolences have been on a large scale. His estates are managed most efficiently. The Nawab Bahadur has taken great interest in the municipal life of Murshidabad, and has embellished that town with many fine buildings. His palace is an imposing pile of buildings in the Italian style, and, with other buildings connected with the estate, is in the walled enclosure known as the fort. The Nawab has established a high school at Murshidabad, and is a consistent supporter of the local industries and handicrafts. The hereditary title of Nawab Bahadur was confirmed on the Nawab's father by a *sanad* in 1882, and the hereditary title of Amir-ul-Umara was recognised in 1891. The estates of the Nawab Bahadur are in the districts of Murshidabad, Calcutta, Midnapur, Dacca, Malda, Purnea, Patna, Rangpur, Hooghly, Rajshahi, Birbhum, and the Sonthal *parganas*. The Nawab was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India in 1910.

The Nawab Bahadur is descended from the Prophet and also from Ali, the cousin and successor of the Prophet, who was married to Fatima, the Prophet's daughter. Hasan, eldest son of Ali, left a son, Hassan Musanna, who married



THE NAWAB OF MURSHIDABAD

Fatima Soghra, daughter of Husain Ali's youngest son. One branch of the descendants of this marriage has held for several centuries, and still holds the office of Grand Sharif of Mecca. A grandson of Hassan Musanna and Fatima Soghra was called Ibrahim *Taha-Tahsie* ("the pure," "the unsullied"); and from this Ibrahim are descended the Murshidabad family. His descendants were for some time rulers of the province of Yemen, in Arabia. Subsequently a descendant, Saiyid Husain Najafi, was key-holder of the tomb of Ali at Najaf; and his grandson was Mir Jafar, who became, on the fall of Nawab Suraj-ud-Daula, Nawab Nazim of Bengal, Behar, and Orrisa. The grandfather of Mir Jafar had married a niece of the Emperor Aurangzeb. One of his uncles, Najafi Khan, was governor of the fortress of Gwalior; and another, Najaf Khan, was Subedar of Cuttack. Mir Jafar was at first commander-in-chief to the Nawab Nazim Ali Vardi Khan, whose sister, the Nawab Shah Khanam, he married. Nawab Ali Vardi Khan became Subedar in 1740, and was succeeded by his grandson, Nawab Suraj-ud-Daula, in 1756. In 1760 he was set aside for a short time in favour of his son-in-law, Mir Kasim, but again came into power after a few months, and continued on the *masnad* till 1765, when he was succeeded by his son, Najm-ud-Daula. Mir Najm was succeeded in 1766 by his brother, Nawab Saif-ud-Daula, and he by another brother, Mubarak-ud-Daula, an infant son of Mir Jafar in 1770. Mubarak-ud-Daula was succeeded by his son, Nasir-ul-Mulk, in 1793, and this Nawab by his son, Ali Jah, in 1810. Ali Jah was followed by his brother, Wala Jah, in 1821; and Wala Jah by his son, Humayun Jah, in 1825. He was succeeded in 1838 by his son, the late Faridun Jah Saiyid Mansur Ali, who was the last Nawab Nazim of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa. The great-grandfather of the present Nawab Bahadur received from King William IV a full-length portrait of His Majesty and the dignity of the Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, with the insignia.

Recreations: Polo, shooting, billiards, and athletics.

Address: The Palace, Murshidabad.

GIDHAUR.—**MAHARAJA SIR RAVANESHWAR PRASAD SINGH BAHADUR, K.C.I.E.,** *Maharaja Bahadur of—Honorary Magistrate; Member of the British Indian Association of Bengal;* born, 1859; has been four times elected a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council, and has served on the Monghyr District and Local Boards; he is a public-spirited and benevolent man, and has generously subscribed to many charitable and public objects. The Maharaja Bahadur belongs to a Kshatriya family of the Chandra Vansi or Lunar sept, whose founder was Bir Vikram Singh. One of his ancestors, a younger brother of the Raja of Bardi, came from Mahoba, in Bundelkhand, and settled at Bardi in Rewah. The ninth in descent from him is said to have built the temple of Baidyanath. Raja Dalar Singh, fourteenth Raja, is stated to have received a *farman* from the Emperor Shah Jahan in 1651. Raja Gopal Singh was recognised by the British Government, and his grandson was the well-known Sir Jaimangal Singh Bahadur, K. C. S. I., on whom the title of Maharaja Bahadur was conferred for his eminent services during the Sonthal insurrection and the Mutiny of 1857. On January 1st, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty the late Queen Victoria, as Empress of India, Sir Jaimangal Singh received the hereditary title of Maharaja Bahadur. He was succeeded by his son, Maharaja Shiva Prasad Singh Bahadur, who was followed by his son, the present Maharaja. *Address:* Gidhaur, Monghyr.

DARBHANGA.—**MAHARAJA RAMESHWAR SINGH BAHADUR, K.C.I.E.,** *Maharaja of—President of the Bengal Land-holders' Association, and of the Bharat Dharma Mahamandal;* born, 16th, January 1860; succeeded to the *gaddi* on the death of his elder brother, the late Maharaja Lachhmeswar Singh Bahadur, on 17th December, 1898. He was educated privately under the guardianship of the late Mr. Chester Macnaghten, who was afterwards selected by Government as Principal of the Rajkumar College at Rajkot. He attained his majority in 1878, when he was nominated to the Bengal Civil Service,



THE MAHARAJA OF DARBHANGA

and served with much credit successively as Assistant Magistrate of Darbhanga, of Chhapra, and of Bhagalpur, until he retired from the service. In 1886 he was created Raja Bahadur in recognition of his high rank and position, and appointed a Member of the Legislative Council of Bengal. On 29th May, 1886, he received the title of Raja Bahadur, and obtained the higher title of Maharaja Bahadur in 1898; this title was made hereditary in 1907. The Maharaja was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire in 1902, and was awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal (first class) in 1900. He was a member of the Police Commission and the Prince of Wales' Reception Committee, and was President of the All-India Convention of Religions in 1909, and of the Lahore Industrial Conference in the same year. He restored and reconstructed temples destroyed by the earthquake at Kamakhya, Assam, in 1902; he has constructed the Rajnagar Palace at a cost of twenty-four lakhs, and possesses one of the finest libraries in India.

The Darbhanga family has always taken principal part in every public philanthropic work in Bengal, and, indeed, in every part of the Empire, to which its vast revenues have been largely devoted. The Maharaja belongs to an ancient Rajput family, whose ancestor, Mahesh Thakur, obtained the title of Raja and the grant of the Darbhanga *Raj*, from the Moghul Emperor of Delhi, Akbar the Great, early in the sixteenth century. Mahesh Thakur died in the year 1558, leaving five sons. Some of the elder sons succeeded in turn to the *Raj*, but they all died without issue, and the family was continued in the line of the youngest son, Raja Shiva Shanker Thakur. He died in 1607, leaving six sons. Of these the eldest, Purushottam, succeeded to the *Raj*; and on his death, in 1642, was succeeded by his brother, Sundar Thakur. He held the *Raj* for twenty years, and, dying in 1662, was succeeded by his eldest son, Mahinath Thakur. The latter died in 1684 without issue, and was succeeded by his brother, Nirpat Thakur, who ruled till 1700, when he died, and was succeeded

by his son, the great Raja Raghu Singh. He obtained the confirmation of the hereditary title of Raja through the Nawab Mahabhat Jang, who was at that time Moghul Subedar of Behar. He also obtained from the Moghul government the grant of the lease of the whole of the *Sarkar* Tirhut, including the modern districts of Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, on the payment to Government of an annual revenue of Rs. 1,00,000. He died in 1763, and was succeeded by his son, Raja Bishu Singh. The latter died without issue in 1740, and was succeeded by his brother, Raja Narendra Singh, who received large grants from Nawab Subedar Ali Vardi Khan. He died without issue in 1760. Pratab Singh succeeded—it was he who removed the family seat to Darbhanga. He died in 1776, and was succeeded by his brother, Raja Madhu Singh. In that year the Raja received from Shah Alam, the Moghul Emperor of Delhi, the grant of Dharmpur, in the district of Purneah. Raja Madhu died in 1808, leaving five sons—Kishen Singh, who died without issue; Chhatar Singh, who succeeded him, and three others. Chhatar Singh is the first of the Darbhanga Rajas who is recorded to have held the higher title of Maharaja Bahadur, though it is probable that it had also been held by some at least of his ancestors. He ruled till 1839, when he made over his estates and title to his elder son, Rudra Singh. He died in 1850, and was succeeded by his son, Maheshwar Singh, who died on 20th October, 1860, leaving two sons—Maharaja Bahadur Lachhmeswar Singh, who succeeded him, and the present Maharaja Bahadur Rameshwar Singh. The late Maharaja paid special attention to all agricultural improvements, and especially to improvements in the breeding of horses and cattle in Behar. Most of the late Maharaja's munificence was devoted to objects of charity pure and simple, such as famine relief, medical aid, and the like. He also contributed very largely to objects of general public utility, he gave, for instance, Rs. 50,000 to the funds of the Imperial Institute. In celebration of Her Majesty the late Queen's Jubilee he remitted a large portion of the rents of all



THE MAHARAJA OF BURDWAN

his tenants for the year 1887. It was computed that during his possession of the *Raj* an aggregate sum of something like two millions sterling was expended on charities, works of public utility, and charitable remissions of rent. On the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty the late Queen Victoria the late Maharaja was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire; and in 1897 he was created a Knight Grand Commander of the same Order. He was succeeded in 1898 by the present Maharaja.

The Darbhanga *Raj* comprises large portions of the districts of Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr, Purnea, and Bhagalpur.

Address: Darbhanga, Bengal; and Rajnagar Palace, Benares.

BURDWAN.—THE HON'BLE SIR BIJAY CHAND MAHTAB, K. C. I. E., I. O. M., *Maharaj-Adhiraja Bahadur of—Member of the Imperial and Bengal Legislative Councils; Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society; Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts; Fellow of the North British Academy; Member of the Royal Asiatic Society; President of the British Indian Association of Calcutta;* was born on 19th October, 1881. He was adopted by the late Maharaj-Adhiraja and succeeded to the title on July 31st, 1887; he was formally installed as Maharaj-Adhiraja on 10th February, 1903. During his minority the Burdwan estates were managed by the Court of Wards, the chief manager being the father of the Maharaj-Adhiraja, Raja Ban Bihari Kapur, who was made a C. S. I. at the Delhi Durbar of 1903. The *sanad*, conveying to the present holder of the title, in recognition of his hereditary rights, was supplemented by another, granting him the personal distinction of Maharaj-Adhiraja Bahadur. On 26th June the higher title was made hereditary. On 1st January, 1909, the Maharaj-Adhiraja was admitted into the third class of the Indian Order of Merit, Civil Division, in recognition of his gallant conduct in interposing his person between a would-be assassin and Sir Andrew Fraser, Lieutenant-

Governor of Bengal, in November of the previous year. On the same date he was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire. The Maharaj-Adhiraja is a patron of the arts, and is a poet, and a prose writer of no mean order. His versatile attainments, his liberal principles, and manifold acts of kindness and charity have made him very popular with the public and a *persona grata* with the Government. Since his accession many wise reforms have been initiated in the Burdwan *Raj*; these have improved the estate and ameliorated the lot of the *ryots*. His work on the Imperial and Bengal Councils has already brought him into prominence as a keen politician and an able debater. The Maharaj-Adhiraja is a great traveller, and has visited Europe on several occasions. His heir, Maharaj-Adhiraja Kumar Uday Chand Mahtab, was born on 14th July, 1905.

The founder of the Burdwan House was Abu Rai of Kotli, Lahore, a Kapur Kshatriya who migrated to Burdwan early in the seventeenth century. He and his descendants found favour with the Moghul Emperors, and obtained many privileges. The first Raja was Chitra Ben Rai, who obtained the title in 1740. His successor, Tilak Chand, was made Raja Bahadur, and afterwards Maharaj-Adhiraja Bahadur; he was followed by Tej Chand, during whose tenure the Regulation VIII of 1819 was passed and the Burdwan estates came under it. Tej Chand was succeeded by his adopted son, Mahtab Chand, who was granted a personal salute of thirteen guns by the British Government, and the title of "His Highness" as a personal distinction, together with the Royal license to bear arms and supporters. His successor was his adopted son, Maharaj-Adhiraja Aftab Chand Mahtab Bahadur, who gave to the *Raj* the Burdwan College and the water-works. He was the predecessor of the present Maharaj-Adhiraja Bahadur.

The Burdwan estate is the largest in Bengal, covering an area of 4,500 square miles, with a population of about two millions; the whole of the estate is highly cultivated.

Publications: Poems; "Vijaya Gitika," "Studies," "Diary of a European Tour," etc. *Clubs:* Aftab, Burdwan; Calcutta Club; Gymkhana, Darjeeling. *Recreations:* Tennis, golf, and rowing. *Address:* Burdwan, Alipur, Calcutta, Kurseong, and Darjeeling.

TAGORE, THE HON'BLE MAHARAJA SIR PRADYOT KUMAR, *Kt.*; *late Sheriff of Calcutta; Member of the Bengal Legislative Council; Member of the Bengal Fisheries Board; Honorary Presidency Magistrate; Member of the Committee of Management of the Calcutta Zoological Gardens, etc.*; succeeded to the hereditary title in 1880; Sir Pradyot Kumar was adopted by the late Maharaja Jotindra Mohan Tagore, K. C. S. I., who was, in 1871, given the title of Maharaja, which was made hereditary in 1891. Sir Jotindra Mohan was a great supporter of education and a Fellow of the University of Calcutta; he established several scholarships for the encouragement of studies in Sanskrit, law, and science. His fund for providing endowments for Hindu widows, which he associated with the name of his mother, a lady noted for her piety and scholarship, has accomplished much good. The present Maharaja is the owner of vast estates in Bengal and Behar; he is a public-spirited and philanthropic nobleman, and enjoys a high position in Bengal society. He was nominated to the Bengal Council by Government on 31st December, 1900, and has done excellent service on that body. In 1906 the Maharaja was created a Knight Bachelor of the United Kingdom, in recognition of his great services to the public.

Address: "The Prasad," Pathuriaghatta, Calcutta.

TAGORE.—**RAJA SIR SAURINDRA MOHAN, C. I. E., Kt. ;** *Mus. Doc. (Philadelphia); Fellow of the Calcutta University; Knight Commander of the Order of the Crown of Italy; Member of the Orders of Francis Joseph of Austria, Alberto of Saxony, Frederick of Würtemberg, Leopold of Belgium, Dannerbrog of Denmark, Vasa of Sweden, the French Republican Order, the Dragon of Annam, Dannelo of Montenegro, Kapioloni of Hawaii; Knight of the Order of Christ, of Portugal; Member of the Order of the Netherlands Lion; the Lion and Sun of Persia; Basabamala of Siam and Poow Sing of China; Sangita Silpa Vidyasagara; Bharatiya Sangita Nayaka (Nepal); holds the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Liberator, Venezuela; is Officier de l'Academie and de l'Instruction of Publique of Paris; Member of the Academy of St. Cecelia of Rome.*

Sir Saurindra Mohan Tagore was born in 1840, and is a son of the late Hara Kumar Tagore, and brother of the late Sir Jotindra Mohan Tagore. He was educated at the Hindu College, Calcutta. He is the greatest living authority in the Sanskrit theory of music, a practical musician, and composer of a large number of pieces of vocal, concerted, and instrumental music. He is also a dramatist, and a connoisseur of precious stones. He founded the Bengal Music School in 1871, and the Bengal Academy of Music in 1881, both of which are conducted at his expense and under his guidance. He reduced Hindu music to a system, and was the first to teach the same through a notation devised by himself. He received the degree of Doctor of Music from the University of Philadelphia in 1875, which has since been acknowledged by the Government of India. In 1880 he was elected to a Fellowship at the Calcutta University, and received the C. I. E. and the personal title of Raja. He is a strict observer of his religion, and contributes largely to objects of public utility. He is an official or member of a large number of learned societies all over the world. He has, for his investigations into the theory and efforts for the advancement of the art of Hindu music, obtained an unprecedented number of decorations, some of which are enumerated above. Sir

Saurindra Mohan has encouraged musicians in many countries in various ways, and has placed funds at the disposal of the Royal College of Music, London, with a view to their awarding a gold medal annually to a deserving student of the College. He was created a Knight Bachelor of the United Kingdom in December, 1884, in recognition of his services to the cause of education and the advancement of the art of music. *Address*: Harrington Street, Calcutta.

PRATAP UDIT NATH SAHAI DEO, *Maharaja*; born, 26th March, 1866. The title is hereditary, and was so declared on 23rd December, 1872. He belongs to a very ancient family, who have been Maharajas of Chhota Nagpur from time immemorial, their capital being the village of Chhutia, in Lohardanga District. They are descended, according to the family legends, from the *Pandrika Naga*, or sacred serpent. The Maharaja succeeded to the title and estate on the death of his father, the late Maharaja, in 1872. *Address*: Lohardanga, Chhota Nagpur, Bengal.

BANERJI, SIR GOORU DAS, M.A., D.L., *late Judge of the High Court of Fort William, in Bengal*; born in 1848 at Nardoldanga, in the suburbs of Calcutta, descended from a respectable Brahman family of Calcutta. Had the misfortune to lose his father at an early age, and was brought up by his mother, to whom was wont to ascribe much of his success in later life.

He was educated in Hare School, Calcutta. Upon matriculating he secured a scholarship, which carried him to the Presidency College, where he headed the list at the First Examination in Arts, and subsequently took his degree of Bachelor of Arts, again taking the premier place among the candidates. In 1865 he obtained the degree of Master of Arts, winning the University gold medal in Mathematics. After the close of his College career he was offered and accepted the post of Lecturer in Mathematics at the Presidency College, and later on went up for the B. L. examination, in which he again took his accustomed place at the top of the

list, and won the University gold medal in Law. He then secured the post of Law Lecturer at the Behrampur College, and, having been enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court in 1866, also began practising in the local Courts. He remained in the District Bar for the next six years and built up a large and lucrative practice by the exercise of his sterling knowledge of law and personal qualities of ability and integrity. For family reasons Mr. Banerji returned to Calcutta in 1872, and joined the Bar of the High Court. In 1876 he presented himself at the Honours Examination in Law, and obtained from the University an admission to the degree of Doctor of Law. To qualify himself for the degree he wrote a thesis on "The Necessity of Religious Ceremonies in Adoption," and another on the "Hindu Law of Endowments." Both these essays were considered masterly expositions of the subjects. In 1878 Dr. Banerji was selected to fill the chair of Tagore Professor of Law, and the subject he was to lecture upon was the Hindu Law of Marriage and *Stridhan*. The lectures formed a very valuable addition to legal lore, and were afterwards published in book form. In 1879 Dr. Banerji was made a Fellow of the Calcutta University, and was appointed Honorary Presidency Magistrate. In 1887 he was appointed a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council, and in 1888 he was appointed an Acting Judge of the High Court, to which post he was confirmed six months later. During the sixteen years which succeeded his elevation to the Bench he was noted as an exemplary Judge. His profound knowledge of law was admitted on all hands, and his character for fearlessness and impartiality stood very high. He always took a deep interest in education, and he held the post of Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University from 1889 to 1892. In 1902 he was appointed a member of the Indian Universities Commission.

He is the author of several educational works of which the one entitled "A Few Thoughts on Education" may be mentioned in particular.

Address: Calcutta.

GHOSH, SIR CHANDRA MADHAB, *Kt.*; *late Judge of the Calcutta High Court*; son of the late Rai Durga Prasad Ghosh Bahadur, Deputy Collector; was born in 1839. He was educated at the Hindu and the Presidency Colleges, Calcutta. At the age of twenty-two, in 1860, he passed with credit the Law Examination which authorized him to practice as a pleader. He first began to practice at Burdwan, where he met with such success that within six months he was appointed Government Pleader; he afterwards accepted a position under Government as Deputy Collector. He held this position for a short time only, and then resigning it joined the old Sadar Court at Calcutta. Before long the Sadar and Supreme Courts, which had been separate institutions from the beginning of the English rule in Bengal, were fused into one, thus giving rise to an institution known as the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal. Mr. Ghosh came to the Calcutta Bar with considerable experience gained in his Mofussil career, and, though at that time there were Hindu advocates of brilliant abilities senior to him in the profession, he immediately acquired a fair practice. Among his compeers, Messrs. Dwarka Nath and Ramesh Chandra Mittra (afterwards Knighted and appointed a Member of the Supreme Council) were raised to the Bench, and this left a clearer field for the rapidly-rising advocate, who soon attained a leading rank and a very wide practice. For some years Mr. Ghosh held a position, among Calcutta advocates, second to none, his reputation standing very high as an able, fearless, and conscientious lawyer. In 1884 he was appointed a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council. In 1885 Sir Richard Garth, then Chief Justice, and other Judges of the High Court nominated him for a seat on the Bench, and the appointment was duly confirmed by Her Majesty's Government. In the same year he was appointed a Fellow of the Calcutta University, and was President of the Faculty of Law for three years. He was appointed officiating Chief Justice in May, 1906, and was Knighted in July of that year. He held the highest

distinction, which the law has to bestow, for about twenty-three years, retiring in January, 1907, and during that time he earned a great reputation for his grasp of facts, for the soundness of his law, the wisdom of his decision, and for his independence. He has for some years been known as an earnest social reformer, and was elected President of the Indian Social Conference in December, 1905. *Address:* Bhawanipur, Calcutta.

GUPTA, SIR KRISHNA GOVIND, K. C. S. I., *Member, India Council*; was born at Bhatpara, in the Dacca District of East Bengal, on 28th February, 1851. He was educated first at the Government School, Mymensingh, and afterwards at the Dacca College. He proceeded to England in 1869 to complete his education, and in 1871 passed the Indian Civil Service Examination. He joined the Civil Service in 1873, after having been called to the Bar, returned to India in that year and was posted to Backerganj as Assistant Magistrate and Collector. In March of 1874 he served on famine relief duty in Bogra, and was there till October, when he returned to Backerganj. He rendered excellent service after the destructive cyclone and storm wave that devastated the sea-board of the district in October, 1876. He acted as Assistant Magistrate and Collector and Joint Magistrate in several districts, officiating at times as Magistrate and Collector. In 1887 he officiated in Calcutta as Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, in which post he was confirmed in 1890. The next year he acted as Commissioner of Excise, Bengal, and he was substantively appointed to the post in 1893. In 1901 he was appointed Commissioner of the Orissa Division and Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals. In 1905 he was appointed a Member of the Board of Revenue, being the first Indian to hold that high office. He was placed on special duty in connection with the Fisheries of Bengal in 1905, and was deputed to Europe and America in 1907 to carry on fishery investigation, as a result of which a new department

is being organised to conserve and develop the provincial fisheries. He was nominated to the Indian Council in March, 1908, being one of the two Indians who were, for the first time, raised to that position. The insignia of Companion of the Order of the Star of India was conferred on him in 1909, and he was advanced to Knight Commander of the same Order in June, 1911. Sir K.G. Gupta has had a most distinguished official career, and is a splendid type of the cultured Indian. He is a prominent member of the Brahmo-Samaj community, and is vitally interested in the social and intellectual development of his countrymen. *Club*: National Liberal, Calcutta. *Address*: India Office, White Hall, S. W.

PATNA.—MAHARAJA PRITHIRAJ SINGH, *Maharaja of—a Ruling Chief*; succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1910; belongs to a family of the illustrious Chauhan clan of Rajputs that have been rulers in the Sambalpur District of Bengal from remote antiquity. The present Maharaja is the thirty-second in direct descent from the founder of the *Raj*, who, according to the traditions of the family, came from Sambalgarh, in the Mainpuri District of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, probably at the time of the earliest Mohammadan invasions. Tradition also connects the family, whose claim to the hereditary title of Raja seems always to have been undisputed, with the Hai Hai Bansi House of the Ratanpur Rajputs. Maharaja Sur Partab Deo came to the *gaddi* in 1866, and, dying twelve years later, was succeeded by his nephew, Maharaja Ram Chandra Singh, then a minor, in 1878, who was succeeded in 1895 by Maharaja Dalganjan Singh Deo. The family cognisance is the famous Chauhan *Santak*. The area of the State is 2,399 square miles; its population is about 300,000, chiefly Hindus. *Address*: Patna, Sambalpur.

KALAHANDI.—RAJA BRIJMOHAN DEO, *Raja of—a Ruling Chief*; was born in 1895, and succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1897; he is being educated at Bhawani Patna, and, during his minority, the State is in charge of the Political Agent, subordinate to the Commissioner of Orissa.

The ruling family of Kalahandi are Nagvansi Rajputs, and are said to have been connected with the Satrangarh Rajas of Chhota Nagpur. The State appears to have existed from a remote period without being subject to any definite suzerainty. The payment of tribute and acknowledgment of their supremacy were, however, imposed by the Marathas. In 1878 the Chief, Udit Pratap Deo, obtained an hereditary salute of nine guns. In 1881, on the death of Udit Pratap Deo, discontent broke out among the primitive Khond tribe, who form a large proportion of the population. The Raja had encouraged the immigration of members of the Kolta caste, who are excellent agriculturists and keenly acquisitive of land, and many of the Khond headmen and tenants had been ousted by them. The smouldering grievances of the Khonds had been suppressed by Udit Pratap, but they now found expression in acts of plunder. A British officer was despatched to Kalahandi to inquire into their complaints, and a settlement was arrived at which it was thought would prove satisfactory. These hopes, however, were illusory, and in May, 1882, the Khonds rose and slaughtered more than eighty Koltas, while 300 more were besieged in the village of Norla, the Khonds appearing with portions of the scalps and hair of the murdered victims hanging to their bows. On the arrival of a body of police, which had been summoned from Vizagapatam, they dispersed, and the outbreak was soon afterwards suppressed, seven of the ring-leaders being arrested, tried, and hanged. A settlement was made of the grievances of the Khonds, and the tranquillity of the State has not again been disturbed. The next Chief, Raghu Kishore Deo, was installed in 1894, on attaining his majority, but was murdered in 1897 by a servant. He left an infant son of two years of age, Brij Mohan Deo, the present Chief.

The area of the Kalahandi State is 3,745 square miles; its population is about 400,000. The revenue is Rs. 1,11,000.

Address: Kalahandi, Sambalpur, Bengal.

SONPUR.—MAHARAJA BIR MITRADAYA SINGH DEO, *Maharaja of—a Ruling Chief*; was born in 1874; and succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1902. He is a ruler of considerable intelligence, and has introduced many administrative reforms into his State. He was granted the personal title of Maharaja in 1908.

Nothing definite is known of the history of the State prior to about 1556, when it was conquered by Madhukar Sah, fourth Raja of Sambalpur, and settled on his son, Madan Gopal, from whom the present ruling family are the direct descendants. They are Chauhan Rajputs by caste. The grandfather of the present Chief, Niladhar Singh Deo, obtained the title of Raja Bahadur for services rendered to the British Government during the Sambalpur insurrection. He died in 1891, and was succeeded by his son, Pratap Rudra Singh Deo, who obtained the same title in recognition of the improved methods of administration introduced by him. He died in 1902, and was succeeded by his son, the present Chief. A Political Agent has been appointed by the Bengal Government for the management of its relations with the State.

The area of the State is 906 square miles; its population is about 170,000, and the normal revenue Rs. 1,20,000. *Address:* Sonpur, Sambalpur.

REHRAKHOL.—RAJA BIR CHANDRA JADUMANI DEO JENAMANI, *Raja of—a Ruling Chief*; succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1906.

The ruling family claims to be Kadambansi Rajputs and to be a branch of the Bonai Raj family. The State was formerly subordinate to Bamra, but was freed from its

dependence and constituted one of the Garhjat group by the Raja of Patna in the eighteenth century. The traditions of the ruling House relate that there used to be constant war between Bamra and Rehrakhol, and on one occasion the whole of the Rehrakhol family was destroyed with the exception of one baby, who was hidden by a Butka Sudh woman. She placed him in a cradle supported on four uprights, and, when the Bamra Raja's soldiers came to seek for him, the Sudhs swore, "If we have kept him either in heaven or earth, may our God destroy us." The Bamra people were satisfied with this reply and the child was saved, and, on coming to manhood, he won back his kingdom. In consequence of this incident the Butka Sudhs are considered by the Rehrakhol House as relations on the mother's side; they have several villages allotted to them, and perform sacrifices for the ruling family. In some of these villages nobody sleeps on a cot or sits on a high chair, so as to be between heaven and earth, the position in which the child was saved. Raja Bishen Chandra Jenamani died in 1900 after having occupied the *gaddi* for seventy-five years. His grandson, Raja Gauro Chandra Deo, then thirty years of age, was installed in the same year, subject to certain conditions, the obligation to accept a Government Diwan during a probationary period being one. He was succeeded in 1906 by the present Chief. The relations of the State with Government are in charge of a Political Agent, who is subordinate to the Commissioner of Orissa.

The area of the State is 833 square miles; its population is about 27,500, and the normal revenue Rs. 55,000.

Address: Rehrakhol, Sambalpur.

GANGAPUR.—RAJA RAGHU NATH SIKHAR DEO, *Raja of— a Ruling Chief*; born, 1849; succeeded to the *gaddi*, 28th November, 1858. Belongs to a Kshatriya family known as the Sikhhar family of Sikharpur or Pachete, in Manbhum. The Raja's eldest son and heir bears the title of Tikait, and is named Tikait Hari Nath Sikhhar Deo.

The area of the State, which is one of the Chhota Nagpur tributary *mahals*, is 2,484 square miles; its population is about 109,000, chiefly Hindus. *Address*: Gangpur, Chota Nagpur.

BONAI.—RAJA INDAR DEO BAHADUR, *Raja of—a Ruling Chief*; born, about 1836; succeeded to the *gaddi* on 12th September, 1876. Rendered good service to the Government during the Keonjhar disturbances in 1867-68. Is descended from a Kshatriya family, who call themselves Kadambansa, because the progenitor of the race was born under a *kadam* tree. The infant, the legend runs, was abandoned, and was in danger of falling into the hands of the enemy, when a peacock swallowed it and kept it in his craw until the danger was over; and, in gratitude, the family adopted the peacock as its crest. The title of *Tikait* is the courtesy-title of the heir-apparent; that of *Potait* is borne by the second son; that of *Lal* by the third son; and *Babu* by the younger sons, if any.

The area of the State, which is one of the Chhota Nagpur tributary *mahals* is about 1,297 square miles; its population is about 28,000, chiefly Hindus. *Address*: Bonai, Chhota Nagpur.

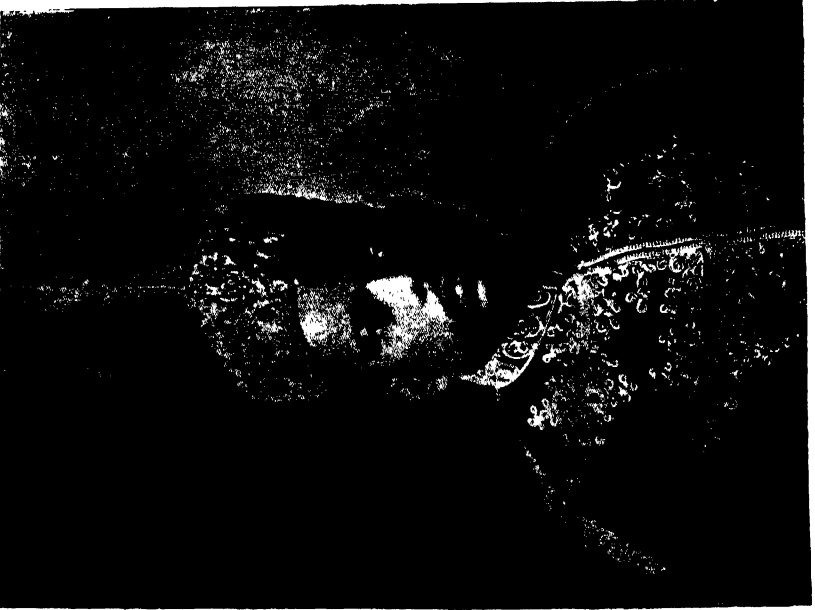
MAHARBHANJ.—MAHARAJA SRIRAM CHANDRA BHANJ DEO, *Raja of—a Ruling Chief*; born, 1872; succeeded to the *gaddi*, as a minor, on 29th May, 1882. He was granted the personal title of Maharaja in 1903. He belongs to a Kshatriya family, claiming descent from Adhi Bhanj, said to have been a Kachhwaha Rajput and a connection of the Raja of Jaipur. Adhi Bhanj is believed to have come from Rajputana into Orissa about 2,000 years ago, and gradually to have established his authority over the country between the Subarnarekha River and the borders of Dhenkanal. Subsequently a member of the Maharbhanj family, named Joti Bhanj, established himself

in the southern part of this territory as Raja of Keonjhar, and Adhi Bhanj retained the country between the Subarnarekha and Vaitarani Rivers, which is Maharbhanj proper. Thirty-nine generations of Rajas intervened between Adhi Bhanj and Raja Krishna Chandra Bhanj Deo, who was granted the title of Maharaja as a personal distinction on 1st January, 1877. His grandfather, Raja Jadunath Bhanj Deo, had, many years before, been granted the same personal distinction for his services in quelling a rebellion in the Kolhan. The eldest son and heir-apparent of the Raja in this State is entitled to the courtesy-title of "*Tikait Babu*," and the family cognizance is the sacred peacock, with tail spread.

The area of the State, which is one of the Orissa tributary *mahals*, is 4,243 square miles; its population is about 400,000, nearly equally divided between Hindus and aboriginal tribesmen. The Raja maintains a military force of 512 infantry and eleven guns.

Address: Maharbhanj, Orissa.

KEONJHAR.—RAJA GOPI NATH NARAYAN BHANJ DEO, *Raja of—a Ruling Chief*; succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1905. He belongs to the Rajput family, claiming descent from Joti Bhanj, a brother of Adhi Bhanj, the founder of the Maharbhanj State thirty-four generations back. The boundaries of Killa Keonjhar, since its foundation by Joti Bhanj up to the reign of Govind Bhanj, are laid down in the topographical maps, which were prepared by Government between 1850 and 1862. Govind Bhanj, being offended for some reason or other with his father, Trilochan Bhanj, retired to Puri and lived there. He was appointed commander-in-chief of the army of the Gajapati, king of Puri, and gained a victory for him in the battle of Kanchi Cauvery, in the Madras Presidency. Soon after, being informed of his father's death, he got the permission of the Puri Raja to return home. Before his departure he obtained, as a reward, from the Raja the *samindari* of



THE RAJA OF DHENKANAL (23)



THE RAJA OF MAHARBHANJ (21)

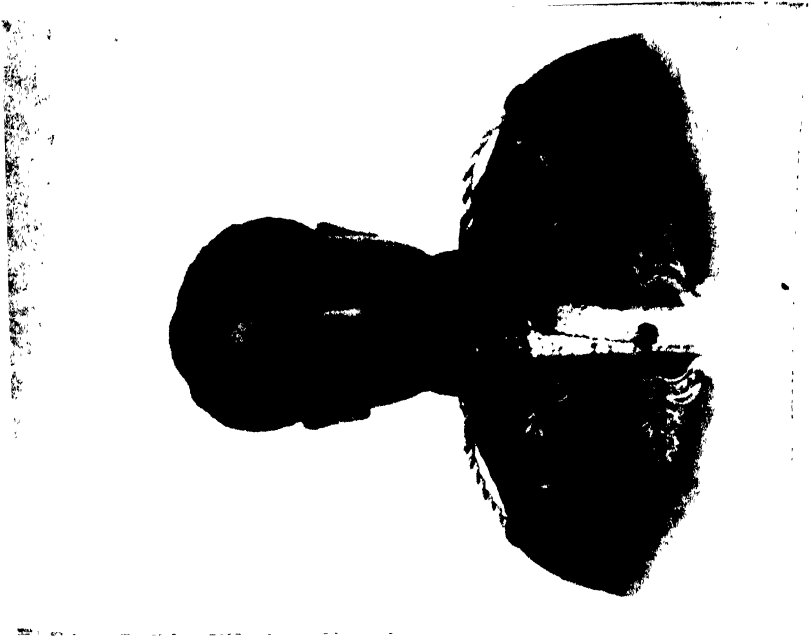
BOD.—RAJA JOGINDRA DEO, *Raja of—a Ruling Chief*; born about 1857; succeeded to the *gaddi* on October 5th, 1879. Belongs to a Kshatriya family founded by Ganda Mardan Deo seventy generations back. The title of Raja has been enjoyed since the time of the Maratha rule—it was formally recognised by the British Government on 21st May, 1874, in the life-time of the late Raja Pitambar Deo, father of the present Raja. The eldest son of the ruling Raja is called the *Jubaraj*; the younger sons—*Babu*. It is said that the Rajas of Bod have always been famous for their loyalty to the emperors of India, who were in power from time to time. Formerly there was a main route through this State to the Central and Western Provinces; and whenever any persons, duly accredited by the Mohammadan or Maratha rulers, passed over it, the Rajas of Bod used to render them every assistance, and thus earned their favour. When Raja Pratap Deo was the ruler certain officers of the Mohammadan Emperor were passing through this State with troops *en route* for Puri. Some of the troops, having caught fever, it was necessary for them to halt there for about a month, during which time the Raja treated them very hospitably and gained their good opinion. On their reporting the facts to the Emperor the title of *Swasti Sri Derlakhya Dumbadhipati Jharkhund*

Mandaleswar was conferred upon the Raja. This title continued till the time of Raja Banamali Deo, when certain Maratha officers went to Sonpur to realise *peshkash*, and committed much violence. The people of Sonpur formed a conspiracy to kill the officers, who fled to Bod for refuge. The Sonpur people continued their pursuit up to Bod, where the Raja took them prisoners and sent them to Nagpur. This conduct of the Chief very much pleased the Maratha ruler, who conferred the title of *Swasti Sri Prabalapratapaditya Parutapa Danasampanna Jharkhund Badshah* on the Raja. This title was subsequently abbreviated to *Jharkhund Paichha*, and, in consideration of the above, the Raja was once for all exempted from paying *peshkash* to the Moghul and Maratha rulers.

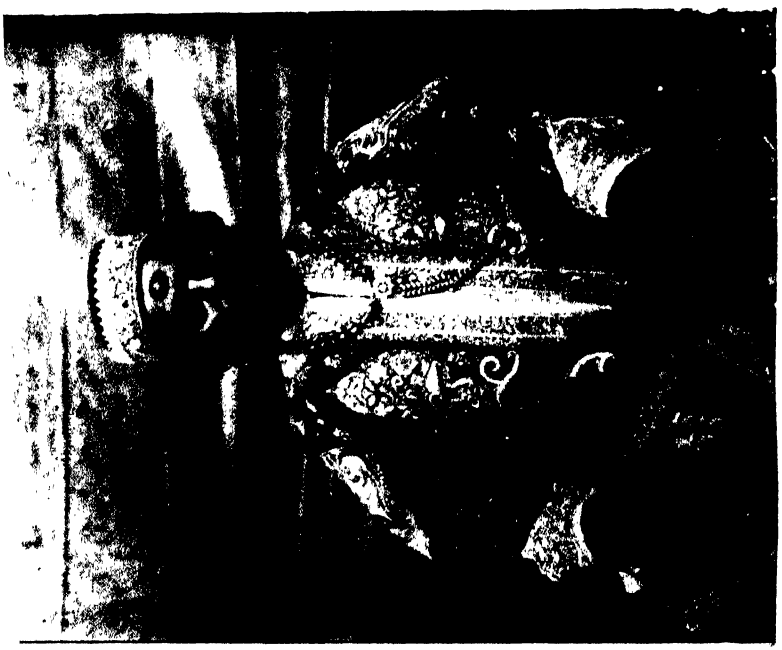
The area of the State, which is one of those known as the Orissa tributary *mahals*, is 2,064 square miles; its population is about 140,000, chiefly Hindus, but over 37,000 belong to aboriginal tribes. The Raja maintains a military force of 592 infantry and two guns.

Address: Bod, Orissa.

KHONDPARA.—RAJA RAM CHANDRA MURDRAJ BHRAMBAR, *Raja of—a Ruling Chief*; succeeded to the *gaddi* on the death of the late Raja Natobar Singh in 1905. He belongs to a Rajput family, claiming descent from a younger son of the Nayagarh family, seventy-one generations ago. Raja Jadunath Singh Mungraj, the founder of the Khondpara State, got the title of Mungraj from the Maharaja of Orissa, and it was enjoyed from that time down to the time of Balunkeswar Singh. Banamali Singh, the son of Balunkeswar Singh, was a very powerful Chief, and defended the Maharaja of Orissa from the attacks of his enemies. The latter gave him, as a reward, the title of Bhai Mundra Bhramarbar Rai, which has been enjoyed by successive Chiefs to the present day. During the reign of Raja Niladri Singh



THE RAJA OF TALCHER (27)



THE RAJA OF PARIKUD (37)

NAYAGARH. RAJA NARAYAN SINGH MANDHATA, *Raja of—a Ruling Chief*; succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1898. He belongs to a Rajput family, of whom there have been twenty-two generations of Rajas in Nayagarh since the time when its founder, Surjya Mani Singh—a scion of the family of the Rajas of Rewah, established himself there. The family obtained at various times from the Rajas of Puri the titles of *Champati Singh Mangraj* and *Mandhata*. Raja Laddu Kishor Singh Mandhata was born about 1843 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on 20th September, 1851. He was succeeded in 1890 by Raja Raghunath Singh. He was followed by the present Chief. The family cognisance is a tiger's head.

The area of the State, which is one of the Orissa tributary *mahals*, is 588 square miles; its population is about 120,000, chiefly Hindus. The Raja maintains a military force of 741 men and nine guns.

Address: Killa Nayagarh, Orissa.

TALCHER.—RAJA KISHOR CHANDRA BIRBAR HARI CHANDAN MAHIPATRA, *Raja of—a Ruling Chief*; succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1892. He belongs to a Rajput family, claiming descent from the ancient Solar dynasty of Ajodhya. The founder, Narhari Singh, came into Orissa from Ajodhya (Oudh), and, having conquered the aboriginal tribes, established himself as Raja. From him the seventh in direct lineal descent—Raja Ayadi—assumed the style or title of *Birbar Hari Chandan Mahipatra*, which has been borne by all his successors. The eighteenth in succession was Raja Dayanidhi Birbar Hari Chandan Mahipatra Bahadur—he received the title of Raja Bahadur from the British Government for good services rendered in quelling disturbances in the neighbouring State of Angul. He was succeeded in 1893 by Raja Ram Chandra Birbar Hari Chandan Mahipatra, the late Chief.

The State, which is one of the Orissa tributary *mahals*, came under British control on 24th November, 1803. It has an area of 399 square miles, and a population of about 3,600, chiefly Hindus. The Chief maintains a military force of 493 infantry and two guns.

Address: Talcher, Orissa.

NILGIRI.—RAJA SHYAM CHANDRA MURDRAJ HARI CHANDAN, *Raja of—a Ruling Chief*; succeeded the late Raja Krishna Chandra Murdraj Hari Chandan in 1894. He belongs to a Kshatriya family, claiming descent from Narayan Singh Bhujang Mandhata Birat Basant Hari Chandan—a scion of the reigning House of Chhota Nagpur, who married a daughter of Raja Partap Rudra Deb, Raja of Orissa, about the commencement of the fifteenth century, and founded the Nilgiri *Raj*. From him the present Raja is twenty-sixth in descent, nearly every successive Raja bearing the style and title of *Mundraj Hari Chandan*, as well as that of Raja, which was formally recognized by the British Government in 1874. The family cognisance is a *karaila* flower.

The area of the State, which is one of the Orissa tributary *mahals*, is 278 square miles; its population is about 60,000, chiefly Hindus, but including 6,000 members of various aboriginal tribes, mostly Bhumij. The Raja maintains a military force of 177 infantry.

Address: Nilgiri, Orissa.

HINDOL.—RAJA NABA KISHOR CHANDRA MURDRAJ HARI CHANDAN, *Raja of—a Ruling Chief*; succeeded the late Raja Janardan Murdraj Jagdeb in 1906. The title of Raja has always been enjoyed by the head of this family since the Maratha times, and was formally recognised by Government in 1874. The State was founded by two brothers, named Lakhshman Maratha and Bharat Maratha—scions of the family of the Khemdi Raja in Ganjam. The Raja, who succeeded his brother, the late Raja Fakir Singh, is stated to be the twenty-fifth in suc-

cession from them. His father was Raja Ishwar Singh Murd-raj Jagdeb. The family cognisance is a dagger.

The area of the State is 312 square miles; its population is about 33,000, chiefly Hindus. The Raja maintains a military force of 148 infantry and two guns. The State is one of the Orissa tributary *mahals*. *Address* : Hindol, Orissa.

ATHMALLIK.—RAJA BIBHUDENDRA DEO SAMANTA, *Raja of—a Ruling Chief*; succeeded the late Raja Mahendra Deo Sawant in 1901. This State is said to have been founded by one Pratap Deo, who, with seven other brothers of the Raja of Jaipur, came with their families on a pilgrimage to Puri. For some reason or other they had a quarrel with the Raja of Puri, by whom two of the brothers were put to death. The remaining five brothers fled for their lives to the hills and settled at Bonai, of which they took possession, and one of the brothers was declared a Raja. The sister of the Raja of Bonai married Balbhadra Bhanj, a brother of the Keonjhar Raja, who, having plotted to dethrone his brother, was put to death by him. Balbhaddra's wife fled to Bonai, and, although the Raja of Keonjhar sent ambassadors there to bring her back, Pratap Deo refused to allow her to return and went with her to Ramganj, in Bod, where she gave birth to a son. At that time a Brahman, named Gobardhan Deo, was Raja of Bod, and, as his only son was dead, he adopted Pratap Deo's nephew as his son and heir. At this time a Raja, who was a *Dom* by caste, was ruling on the north of the Mahanadi. Pratap Deo defeated him, and, becoming ruler of his dominions, founded a village and named it Pratappur after himself. The elevated plain across the Handpagarh is to the present day renowned as the *garh* of the *Dom* Raja, and a village called Pratappur still exists near it. Pratap Deo found a *handa* in a tank which he was excavating there, and gave the place and the State the name of Handpa. In course of time one of the Chiefs, who ruled after Pratap Deo, divided the State

into eight sub-divisions, and placed a chief over each, with a view of bringing the aboriginals into subjection. Hence the State changed its name from Handpa to Athmallik ("eight chiefs").

The State, which is one of the Orissa tributary *mahals*, has an area of 730 square miles; its population is about 22,000, chiefly Hindus, but there are more than 5,000 aboriginal hill-men. The Raja has a military force of 360 men and one gun.

Address : Athmallik, Orissa.

RANPUR.—RAJA BIRBAR KRISHNA CHANDRA SINGH BAJRADHAR NARENDRA MAHAPATRA, *Raja of—a Ruling Chief*; succeeded the late Raja Benhudhar Bajradhar Narendra Mahapatra, who had adopted him in 1899. Belongs to a very ancient Kshatriya family, who claim to have been settled in Orissa as Rajas of Ranpur for a hundred and nine generations, of whom, according to tradition, the founder was Narendra, and the subsequent hundred and eight generations have all borne the ancient Hindu style or title of Narendra. The ninety-eighth Raja was Kunjavihari Narendra, and he obtained the additional title of Bajradhar and Mahapatra, which have been borne by all subsequent Raja

The State, which is one of the Orissa tributary *mahals* and one of the most ancient States in Orissa, has an area of 303 square miles; its population is about 37,000, chiefly Hindus, but including a good many Kandhs (aboriginal tribe). The Raja maintains a military force of 954 infantry. *Address*: Killa Ranpur, Orissa.

NARSINGHPUR.—RAJA SADHU CHARAN MAN SINGH HARI CHANDAN, *Raja of—a Ruling Chief*; born, 1883; succeeded to the *gaddi*, as a minor, 4th December, 1884. He belongs to a Rajput family, of whom there have been twenty-three generations of Rajas in Narsinghpur since the time when its founder, Dharma Raja, ousted the aboriginal headmen and assumed the government. For the last nine generations son has succeeded father; each bearing the style of "Man Singh Hari Chandan

Mahapatra" in addition to the hereditary title of Raja, which was formally confirmed by the British Government in 1874. The family cognisance is a scorpion.

The area of the State, which is one of the Orissa tributary *mahals*, is 199 square miles; its population is about 33,000, chiefly Hindus. The Raja maintains a military force of 184 infantry. *Address*: Killa Narsingpur, Orissa.

ATHGARH.—RAJA SRI KARAN BISHWANATH BEBARTA PATNAIK BAHADUR, *Raja of—a Ruling Chief*; the Raja, who is a Hindu Kayesth by descent, was born on 12th August, 1851, and succeeded to the *gaddi* on 8th February, 1896. He is descended from Raja Niladari Deo Barman, who founded this State in very early times by conquest; and twenty-nine generations have intervened between him and the present Raja. The State is one of the Orissa tributary *mahals*, Bengal; its area is about 168 square miles, and population (chiefly Hindus) is about 31,000. The Raja maintains a military force of 341 men.

Address: Athgarh, Orissa.

PAL LAHERA.—RAJA GANESHWAR PAL, *Raja of—a Ruling Chief*; born, 1884; succeeded to the *gaddi*, as a minor, 30th August, 1888. He belongs to a Kshatriya family, claiming descent from Raja Santosh Pal *alias* Pat Ganeshwar Pal. Twenty-two generations have intervened, in regular descent from father to son, between the founder of the family and the present Raja, each Raja receiving alternately either the style of "Pat Ganeshwar Pal" or "Pat Muni Pal." The late Raja, Chintamani Pal, was styled "Pat Muni Pal." He succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1860. The State had, for a long time, been included in that of Keonjhar, the Raja having been treated as a feudatory of Keonjhar, but this caused many feuds, and Pal Lahera was at length declared a British feudatory, independent of Keonjhar. The late Pat Muni rendered distinguished services during the operations for the suppression of the Keonjhar rebellion in 1867-68 and received, as a reward,

the title of Raja Bahadur as a personal distinction. He died in 1888, and was succeeded by the present Raja, styled in turn Pat Ganeshwar Pal. The family cognisance or crest is the cobra.

The area of the State, which is one of the Orissa tributary *mahals*, is 452 square miles; its population is about 15,000, chiefly Hindus. The Chief maintains a military force of 94 infantry. *Address*: Pal Lahera, Orissa.

BARAMBA.—RAJA BISAMBHAR BIRBAR MANGRAJ MAHAPATRA, *Raja of—a Ruling Chief*; born, 1880; he succeeded to the *gaddi* on 15th July, 1881. The Raja is descended from a Kshatriya family. The legendary history of the Baramba State commences from the year 1305 with Katakeshwar Raut. Little is known of the authentic history of this State. The area of the State, which is one of the Orissa tributary *mahals*, is 134 square miles; its population is about 30,000, chiefly Hindus, but with over 3,000 belonging to aboriginal tribes. The Raja maintains a military force of 709 infantry and three guns. The family emblem is a leopard. *Address*: Baramba, Orissa.

TIGIRIA.—RAJA BANAMALI KSHTRIYA BIRBAR CHAMPATI SINGH MAHAPATRA, *Raja of—a Ruling Chief*; born, 1857; succeeded to the *gaddi* on 8th April, 1886. He belongs to a Kshatriya family; descended through twenty-five generations from Sur Tung Singh Mandhata, Rajput pilgrim to Puri from Northern India. He, about 400 years ago, seized the country and drove out, or conquered, the aboriginal inhabitants. The twenty-second in descent from him was Raja Gopinath Singh, who adopted the family style or title of Champati Singh Mahapatra. His great-grandson, the late Raja Harihar Kshatriya, added also the style of Birbar; he succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1844, and, dying in 1886, was succeeded by his son, the present Raja. The family cognisance is the *sastra pancha*.

The State, which is one of the Orissa tributary *mahals*, has an area of 46 square miles, and a population of about 20,000, chiefly Hindus. The Raja maintains a force of 485 militia. The State derives its name from three ancient forts (Trigarh). *Address*: Tigiria, Orissa.

SARAIKELA.—**RAJA UDIT NARAYAN SINGH DEO BAHADUR**, *Raja of—a Ruling Chief*; was born, in 1849; and succeeded to the *gaddi* on 25th November, 1885. He was educated privately. He is a prolific writer in the Uriya language, and has published many books. The title of Raja Bahadur was conferred on him, as a personal distinction, in 1884. He rendered the British Government great assistance during the Bonai and Keonjhar risings in 1888 and 1891. The Chief administers his State in person, and exercises executive and judicial powers, subject to the Deputy Commissioner of Singbhum and the Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division. The Raja has founded a charitable hospital at Saraikela, also a free school, and has built a temple, to Jaggarnath of elaborate design and workmanship, at the same place.

The Raja of Saraikela belongs to a Rajput family, and is descended from a scion of the Porahat House of Orissa. The head of the family formerly bore the title of Kunwar, bestowed by the Rajas of Porahat. The Chiefs were recognised as Rajas by Lord Wellesley's Government, and in 1856 the late Raja, Chhakardar Singh Deo, received the title of Raja Bahadur for his public and personal services, and the services rendered by his father, Azambhar Singh, in the Bol campaign of 1837. The late Raja also rendered yeoman service to the British during the Mutiny. He succeeded in suppressing the outbreak in Chaibassa; he also sent the Deputy Commissioner of Singbhum in safety to Calcutta after harbouring him in his palace at Saraikela, and was in charge of the district during the outbreak. For these services he received *khilats* and the thanks of the Government. For his services during the Porahat revolt the late Raja received the estate of Saraikela.

The estates of Dugni, Bankasi, and Icha are included in Saraikela State, which is in the Chota Nagpur Division of Bengal. The area of the State is 449 square miles, and it has a population of about 106,000; the normal revenue is about one lakh. *Publications*: "Usharuhasya," "Sangit Chintamani," "Krishnanilamrita," and many other works in Uriya. The Chief resides at the capital, Saraikela Town, Chota Nagpur.

KASIMBAZAR.—MANINDRA CHANDRA NANDI, *Maharaja of*—born, 29th May, 1860; succeeded to the estate on 25th August, 1897. The title of Maharaja was granted to him, as personal distinction, on 30th May, 1898, and has been conferred on his heir and successor, subject to the confirmation of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The Maharaja was elected a representative of the land-owners of the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions on the Bengal Legislative Council, on 14th December, 1909, and is one of the foremost men in the public life of Bengal. He is a generous subscriber to all charitable and philanthropic objects, and is an excellent administrator of his estate.

The House of Kasimbazar was founded by Babu Kishan Kanta Nandi, a *Teli*, of the eleventh clan, who rose to wealth and eminence under the auspices of Warren Hastings. The latter was Commercial Resident of the Company at Kasimbazar, when, on the order of Siraj-ud-Daula, the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, the settlement was seized and Warren Hastings was sent a prisoner to Murshidabad. On the way he escaped, and was sheltered in the house of Kanta Babu, who contrived to bring him by boat to Calcutta. In recognition of these services Warren Hastings took Kanta Babu as his private secretary, and afterwards bestowed on him a *jagir* in the Ballia District, while he obtained for his son, Loknath, the title of Maharaja from the Nawab Nazim of Bengal in 1792. The latter died in 1804, and was succeeded by his son, Hari Nath, who in 1825 became Raja Bahadur; he died seven years later, and his son, Krishna Nath, obtained a similar distinction in 1841. On his death, in 1844, the estate



THE MAHARAJA OF KASIMBAZAR (34)



THE MAHARAJA OF NASHIPUR (35)

passed to his widow, Rani Saranmoyi, a lady of great ability and public spirit, who was awarded the title of Maharani in 1871; while four years after, in recognition of the services rendered by her during the famine of 1874, Government pledged itself to extend to her successor the title of Maharaja. She died in 1897, and was succeeded by her nephew, the present Maharaja, whose title was confirmed in the following year.

The estate comprises lands with a gross income of about sixteen lakhs in Bengal and in the Ballia District of the United Provinces. *Address:* Kasimbazar.

NASHIPUR.—RANAJIT SINHA, *Maharaja of*—Honorary Magistrate; Chairman of the Murshidabad Municipality; was born on 9th June, 1865, and was educated at Berhampur College. He is the son of the late Raja Kirti Chandra Sinha Bahadur. On attaining his majority, in 1886, the young Raja had to face litigation. A claim to a portion of the estate was entered by his aunt, and at first the Court of Wards, which had been managing the estate, favoured the claimant; but, after considerable expense and protracted law-suits, the Raja was successful, and was acknowledged as sole proprietor of the ancestral property.

The ancestors of Raja Ranajit Sinha originally came from the Deccan, where one of them, Maharaja Tarawah, was a ruling chief in the fourteenth century. The son of the Maharaja went on a pilgrimage, and, passing through Jhind, married a lady of that State, and settled down at his wife's home. A descendant, Rai Shambu Nath, of the family which was thus founded at Jhind, seems to have been an officer of the Emperor of Delhi. His brother, Rai Badri Das, commanded a body of horse in the service of the East India Company. The present branch of the family trace their origin from Raja Devi Sinha Bahadur, who in 1756 came to Murshidabad, at that time the capital of Bengal.

He entered the East India Company's service; subsequently he farmed the revenues of Purneah, Rangpur, Dinajpur, and Edracpur, and later rose to the office of Diwan of Murshidabad. He rendered important services to Lord Clive at the Battle of Plassy, for which he was rewarded with the title of Maharaja. He was succeeded by his nephew, Raja Udmunta Sinha Bahadur, who was well known for his charity and liberal support of religious institutions. The present Raja is the direct descendant of Raja Udmunta Sinha. He has proved a model zemindar, and has introduced many reforms into the management of the estates. He has served for a period on the Bengal Legislative Council. He is a Hindu of the best type, and, although very moderate in his views, he is orthodox in all social and religious observances. He was given the personal title of Maharaja in 1910.

Address: Nashipur, Murshidabad; and 58, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

SEOHAR.—SHIBRAJ NANDAN SINGH, *Raja Bahadur of*—born in 1855; succeeded his father, the late Raja Sivanandan Singh Bahadur, as a minor in 1867. The title of Raja Bahadur was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 3rd March, 1875. The family of the Rajas of Seohar is a young branch of that of the Maharajas of Bettiah. On the death of Raja Dhanpat Singh of Bettiah and Seohar, in the last century, there was a disputed succession between Jugalkishore Singh (Dhanpat Singh's daughter's son) and Srikrishna Singh, cousin of Dhanpat Singh, which was ultimately decided by the Patna Council, who allotted the Bettiah *Raj* to the former, and the Seohar *Raj* to the latter. Raja Srikrishna Singh, first Raja of Seohar, was succeeded by his son, Raja Drishthan Daman Singh, who appears to have received the title of Raja Bahadur from Lord Moira in 1816. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Raja Raghunandan Singh Bahadur, in 1820. The latter had no son, and adopted his nephew, the late Raja Sheonandan Singh Bahadur, who succeeded him in 1852.

During the Mutiny of 1857 Raja Sheonandan Singh rendered valuable services, for which he received the thanks of Government; he also constructed many important roads and other public works and opened relief works in the famine of 1866. He died in 1867, and was succeeded by his eldest son, the present Raja Bahadur, as a minor. The latter attained his majority in 1875, and was invested with the title of Raja Bahadur, and has subsequently rendered good services in the famine of 1873-74, and again in 1890. His uncle, Deo Nandan Singh, was created a Raja in 1892.

Address: Muzaffarpur.

PARIKUD.—GAUR CHANDRA MAN SINGH HARI CHANDAN MURDRAJ BHRAMARAR RAI, *Raja Bahadur of*—born in November, 1850. The title of Raja is hereditary, and the present Raja succeeded to the *gaddi* on the death of his father, Raja Chandra Sikhar Man Singh, in 1872. He was granted the title of Raja Bahadur, as a personal distinction, on 1st January, 1898. He belongs to an ancient family, whose founder was Raja Jadu Raj. He possessed Parikud and other territory in the time of the Moghuls. He fought against the *Subahdar* of the province on behalf of Nawab Parasuramraj Pandit and defeated him, receiving large grants of territory from the Nawab as his reward. Towards the close of the Maratha rule Raja Harisebak of Parikud was defeated by the Raja of Khurdah and lost most of his possessions. Raja Chandra Sikhar Man Singh, predecessor of the present Raja, showed great liberality in the time of the Orissa famine of 1866, and was created a Companion of the Order of the Star of India.

Address: Parikud, Puri, Orissa.

RAM RANJAN CHAKRAVARTI (of Hetampur), *Raja Bahadur*; the title of Raja Bahadur was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 1st January, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Queen Victoria as Empress of India. The Raja belongs to a Brahman family of high rank, descended from Muralidhar Chakravarti, of Hetampur, in Birbhum District. His son was Chaitanya Charan Chakravarti; and the grandson, Bipra Charan Chakravarti, of the latter was the grandfather of the present Raja Bahadur. In 1875 the title of Raja was bestowed on Raja Ram Ranjan Chakravarti Bahadur as a reward for services rendered during the famine of 1873-74, and also for his liberality and public spirit in relieving the poor in the famine of 1866-67. The Raja of Hetampur has three sons—Kumar Nritya Niranjan Chakravarti, Satya Niranjan Chakravarti, and Mahima Ranjan Chakravarti.

Address: Hetampur, Birbhum.

DE, BAIKUNTA NATH, *Raja Bahadur*; Honorary Magistrate, Balasore; title was conferred, as a personal distinction, in recognition of his public services, on 1st January, 1889.

Address: Balasore.

PADMANANDA SINGH, *Raja Bahadur*, K.-I.-H.; is the son of the late Raja Lila Nanda Singh Bahadur, who died in 1888. Dular Singh, the great-grandfather of the present Raja, received the title of Raja Bahadur for services rendered to the British Government in the Nepal war. He died in 1821, and the personal title was continued to his son, Raja Bidya Nanda Singh, who died in 1851, the late Raja succeeding to the estates. He in turn received the personal title borne by his ancestors; this has been continued to the present Raja. The second-class Kaiser-i-Hind medal was awarded to the Raja in 1900.

Address: Baneli, Purneah; also Ramnagar.

RAY, RAO JOGENDRA NARAYAN, *Raja Bahadur*; received the title, as a personal distinction, in recognition of his public services, in 1909. *Address*: Lalgola, Murshidabad.

BINAYA KRISHNA DEB, *Raja Bahadur*, K.-I.-H.; born in August, 1866. Belongs to the family of the Sovha Bazar Rajas founded by Maharaja Nub Kissen Bahadur, Political Banyan to the East India Company and Diwan to Lord Clive. He is the younger son of the late Maharaja Kamal Krishna Deb Bahadur. He was educated at home. He has founded a charitable institution known as Sovha Bazar Benevolent Society, which has given relief to hundreds of poor students, widows, and orphans, and has also founded the Bangiya Sahitya Parisad and the Sahitya Sabha for the cultivation and dissemination of Bengali literature. He takes a prominent part in the political and social movements of the country; he is the leading spirit of the Calcutta Indian Association; was President of the Bengal Provincial Conference held at Bhagalpur and of the Bengal Social Conference held at Calcutta; co-operated with Mr. Hume in the establishment of the Bengal National League. He maintains many schools, *madrassas*, charitable dispensaries, and other institutions of public utility in his *zemindari*. He received the personal title of Raja on 25th May, 1895, and received the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the second class in 1902. He was a nominated member of the Municipal Board, and is now a member of the District Board, 24-Parganas. He is a Governor of the Mayo Hospital, Calcutta. *Publications*: "The Early History and Growth of Calcutta." *Address*: Calcutta.

MUKARJI, PIARI MOHAN, C. S. I., *Raja*; born, 16th September, 1840; is the son of the late Babu Jai Krishna Mukarji, Zamindar of Uttarpara, who was renowned throughout India for his splendid public spirit, his large charities, and his liberal encouragement of education. Belongs to a Kulin Brahman family of the highest rank. He was educated in the University

of Calcutta, where he took the M. A. and B. L. degrees in 1862. Having served on committees from 1865 to 1879 he was appointed a member of the Legislative Council of Bengal in 1879; was appointed a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council in 1884, and re-appointed in 1886, in which capacity he took a prominent part in the discussions on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, and elicited the warm admiration of the official member in charge of the Bill, Sir Stuart C. Bayley, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. His is one of the leading land-owners of Bengal. The title of Raja was conferred on 16th February, 1887, as a personal distinction, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Queen Victoria. At the same time the Raja was created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India in recognition both of his own eminent services to the State, of the position of his family as zemindars of Uttarpara, and of the great public services of his late father. *Address*: Uttarpara.

BAN BEHARI KAPUR, C. S. I., *Raja*; *Honorary Magistrate*; was born on 11th November, 1853. He was adopted by the third brother of the late Maharaj-Adhiraja Mahtab Chand Bahadur of Burdwan in 1856. He was appointed *Diwan-i-Raj* of Burdwan in 1877, and Vice-President of the Burdwan *Raj* Council in 1879. He was appointed joint manager of the Burdwan estate in 1885, and sole manager in 1891. He has served on the Burdwan District Board, and has rendered admirable services to the *Raj* and to Bengal for many years. He was given the personal title of Raja in 1898, and received the distinction of C. S. I. in 1903 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Burdwan.

MUKUNDA DEB, *Raja*; the title is personal, and was conferred, in recognition of his public services, on 29th March, 1884. The Raja, who is a wealthy zemindar of Khurdah, is the present representative of the ancient Gangavansa dynasty of Kings in Orissa. *Address*: Puri.



THE RAJA OF BAMRA

BAMRA.—RAJA SATCHIDANANDA TRIBHUBAN DEB, *Raja of—a Ruling Chief*; born, 1873; succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1903. The ruling family are Gangabansi Rajputs. They have a genealogy dating back to 1602 A. D. According to their traditions the first Raja of Bamra belonged to the royal family of Patna State, and was stolen from his home and made King of Bamra by the Bhuiyas and Khuds. The present Raja follows in the footsteps of his father, the late Raja Sir Basudeb Sindhal Deb, K. C. I. E., who was a gentleman of advanced education and enlightened views, and did much to improve the State. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 1,500 to the British Government, and is in very flourishing condition. Its area is 1,988 square miles; population about 130,000, and revenue Rs. 1,54,000. *Address*: Bamra, Orissa.

NALDANGA.—RAJA PRAMADA BHUSAN DEB RAI, *Raja of*; born, 22nd December, 1858. Succeeded his father, Raja Indu Bhusan Deb Rai, ninth Raja of Naldanga, in 1871, as a minor. He belongs to a family claiming descent from Vishnu Das Hazra, who was settled in the Jessore District, Bengal, in the beginning of the sixteenth century. His son, Srimanta Rai, is said to have distinguished himself by slaying a rebel Pathan Chief and to have obtained for this service from the *Subahdar* of Bengal a *jagir* and the title of "Ranabir Khan." Three generations later, Chandi Charan Deb Rai, who died in 1656, slew Raja Kedareswar, and consequently obtained the title of Raja from the Emperor Shah Jahan. His successor, Indra Narayan, second Raja, built a great many Hindu temples, which are still in existence. The third Raja, Surya Narayan Deb Rai, died in 1698; the fourth, Ram Deb Rai in 1746, and the fifth, Krishna Deb Rai in 1788. The late Raja Indu Bhusan Deb Rai was born in 1836 and enjoyed the estate as ninth Raja from 1854 to 1871. The present Raja came of age in December, 1879, and received the title, as a personal distinction, on 26th June, 1885. He has established scholarships for Sanskrit learning,

and medals in connection with female education, for which he has received the thanks of Government. He also founded and maintained a higher class English school and a dispensary. He has been appointed Member of the District Board, Jessore; and is an elected Member of the British Indian Association. The family arms are: *argent*, a crescent moon, proper; in chief a trident between two cross-swords, proper. *Address*: Naldanga, Jessore.

NARAJOLE.—NARINDRA LAL, Khan, *Raja of*—born, 1866. Belongs to a very ancient family in Midnapur and claims descent from Raja Raghunath; educated at home in Sanskrit, Bengali, and English under private tutors. Devotes his wealth and influence, as did his father before him, to the service of his fellow-countrymen, and, in recognition of his many acts of benevolence and public spirit, he was created Raja on 19th February, 1887. The title of "Khan" is hereditary, and was given to his ancestors by the Nawab Nazim of Bengal. *Address*: Narajole, Midnapur.

SHIB CHANDAR BANERJI, *Raja*, Rai Bahadur; born, 1848. The title of Rai Bahadur was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 24th May, 1883, in recognition of his eminent services as an Honorary Magistrate of Bhagalpur, and a distinguished member of the Calcutta Bar. The Rai Bahadur was educated at the Patna College and graduated at the Calcutta University—B.A. (1868), and B.L. (1869). He belongs to a Kulin Brahman family of the highest rank. On 20th May, 1896, he received the personal title of Raja. *Address*: Bhagalpur.

DIGHAPATIA.—THE HON'BLE PRAMADA NATH RAI, *Raja of*—Member of the Legislative Council of the Viceroy and Governor-General; was born on 29th January, 1873. He belongs to a family long settled as Zemindars in Rajshahi, claiming descent from Daya Ram Rai, said to have been created *Rai Raiyan* in

1750 A.D. His son was Jagannath Rai, who was succeeded by his son, Prannath Rai. The son and successor of the latter was Prasana Nath Rai, who was created Raja Bahadur, as a personal distinction, in the time of Lord Dalhousie. His son was the late Raja Pramada Nath, Rai Bahadur, who greatly distinguished himself during the famine of 1873-74 by his liberality. He also subscribed Rs. 1,50,000 towards the foundation of the Rajshahi College at Rampur Boalia. He left three sons, the present Raja, Mian Besanto Kumar Rai, and Mian Santa Kumar Rai. The present Zemindar was accorded the title of Raja as a personal distinction on 1st January, 1897. He was elected to the Supreme Council as the representative of the landholders of Eastern Bengal and Assam on 20th December, 1909. He has taken a leading part in all public and social movements in the two Bengals of recent years, and is a generous donor to charitable objects. *Address:* Dighapatia, Rajshahi; also Calcutta and Darjeeling.

BHAGWAT DAYAL SINGH, Thakurai, *Raja, of Chainpur*. The title of Thakurai is hereditary in the family. The ancestors of the Raja were residents of Sawarपुर, south of Delhi, and were loyal to the Delhi kings, who rewarded them with *jagirs*; thence they removed to Balokha in the Benares District, whence they moved once more and took up their residence at Dhond, in Shahabad, having taken possession of the Seoram *pargana*. When Raja Chanan Bans, coming from Kumaun, took refuge with Raja Deosahi, the latter deputed his son, Pooran Mal, to go with him to conquer Palamau. They succeeded in their venture, and Thakur Pooran Mal was made Manager and *Sarbarahkar* of the conquered estate, a position which was long held by this family. For meritorious services rendered by Thakur Ram Bakhsh Singh and Rai Raghubar Dayal Singh the village of Harindacochin and twenty-six other villages were awarded to them as a *jagir*. Thakurai Bhagwat Dayal Singh is a sympathetic and liberal-minded Raja. The personal title was conferred on him in recognition of the good services rendered by him in the famine of 1897. *Address:* Palamau, Bengal.

NARPAT SINGH DEO, *Raja, of Porahat*—born, 12th September, 1874, at Benares; is the son of Raja Arjun Singh Deo and grandson of Raja Uchat Singh Deo; is descended from the Surajbansi Rathor Kshatri family. About 1560 Raja Kashi Nath Samar Singh Deo went from Jodhpur on a pilgrimage to Jagannath Puri. Settling at Porahat he took possession of it and named the *pargana* after his family name, Singbhum. Raja Narpat Singh Deo was educated at the Rajkumar College, Ajmere, and was married in June, 1895, to the younger sister of the Maharaja of Maurbhanj; was given the charge of the Porahat State in March, 1896, by the Government. The area of the State is 800 square miles, and its annual income is about a lakh of rupees. *Address*: Singbhum.

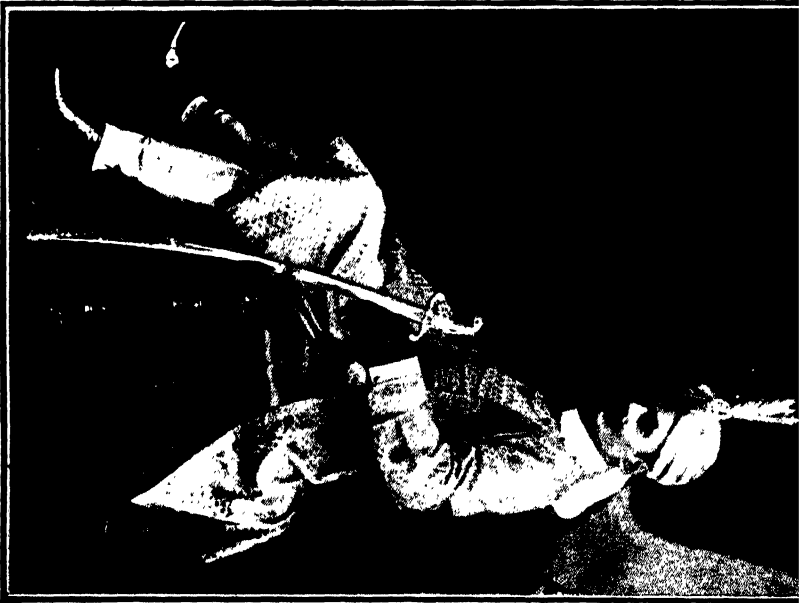
RAM NARAYAN SINGH, *Raja, of Ramgarh*; the title of Raja was conferred in 1905 as a personal distinction in recognition of his position as the present representative of the Ramgarh Rajas. He succeeded to the estates on the death of the late Raja Ram Narayan Singh, who also received the personal title. *Address*: Ramgarh, Hazaribagh.

DURGA PRASAD SINGH, *Raja*; the title was conferred as a personal distinction, in recognition of his public services, in 1906. *Address*: Jherria, Manbhum.

GOPENDRA KRISHNA DEB, M. A., *Raja; Retired Statutory Civil Servant; President of the Bengal Kayastha Sabha; Vice-President of the British Indian Association of Bengal*; born, 15th December, 1850; educated at the Presidency College, Calcutta; is the son of the late Maharaja Bahadur Sir Narendra Krishna Deb, K.C.I.E.; entered Government service as Deputy Collector and Magistrate and was posted to Howrah in 1876. In 1882 he was appointed a member of the Statutory Civil Service, as Assistant Magistrate and Collector. He subsequently rose to the post of Inspector-General of Registration, and afterwards to District and Sessions Judge.



RAJA SIR SOURINDRA MOHAN TAGORE (12)



RAJA GOPENDRA KRISHNA DEB (44)



RAJA GOBIND PRASAD SINGH (45)



RAJA KRISTO DAS LAW (47)



SURAT CHANDRA DAS C. I. E. I.

He retired in 1905, and in the following year was given the personal title of Raja in recognition of his public services and his position as the head of the Sova Bazar family. Since his retirement the Raja has endeavoured to effect reforms in the social customs of the Kayastha community in Bengal. *Club:* Calcutta Club. *Address:* Sova Bazar, Rajbari, Calcutta.

GOBIND PRASAD SINGH, *Raja*, Rai Bahadur; born, 1862. Belongs to a well-known ancient Chamorgor Rajput family of the Lunar race, founded by Raja Dushasan Singh. Rai Thakurai Kishen Dayal Sinha, one of his ancestors, rendered meritorious services to the Government during the Mutiny of 1857, and in recognition of these services he was made Rai Bahadur and was given in *jagir* the whole of the *tappa* of Barkol, besides other distinctions. Raja Gobind Prasad's benevolence is well known. He founded an English school in 1893, constructed a charitable dispensary, and organised relief work during the famine of 1890 and 1897. He was made Rai Bahadur on 20th May, 1896, and was given the personal title of Raja on 1st January, 1907. *Address:* Palamau.

SATI PRASAD GARGA, *Raja*; was born on 27th December, 1881, and is the son of the late Raja Ishwari Prasad Garga, and fifteenth in descent from Raja Janardan Upadhyaya, who founded the estate in 1600. The Raja is now the head of the Mahishadal family. He received his education and training on his father's estate. Since he came into the property he has done much to improve it, and, in spite of a succession of bad years, has carried out works of great utility. He is distinguished for his liberality, and readily responds to calls for donations towards public or philanthropic objects. The title of Raja was bestowed on him, as a personal distinction, in April, 1908, "in consideration of his high position in the district, his high unstinted liberality and his excellent character." *Address:* Mahishadal, Midnapur; also Wellesley Street, Calcutta.

BIJOY SINGH DUDHORIA, *Raja*; *Chairman of Azimganj Municipality*; *Honorary Magistrate*; was born in 1879. He is one of the heads of the Jain family of Dudhuria, descended from Harji Mal Dudhuria, who migrated from Bikanir and settled in Azamganj in 1774. The family has enjoyed a large banking and mercantile business in the two Bengals for over a century. The Raja is the son of Rai Bissen Chand Dudhuria Bahadur, who, in addition to his vast business in Calcutta, owned extensive *samindaris* in various parts of Bengal. He was a man of great charity, and his services to the poor and suffering were recognised by Government with the grant of the title of Rai Bahadur, and in other ways. He died in 1894. The Raja has since his majority taken great interest in the public affairs of his native town, and is well known for his public-spirited and philanthropic works. The title of Raja was conferred on him, as a personal distinction, in recognition of his public services in 1908. *Address*: Azamganj; also Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

KAMELESWARI PRASAD SINGH, *Raja*, K.-I.-H.; the title of Raja is a personal one, and was conferred, in recognition of his public services, in 1909. He received the personal title of Rai Bahadur on 20th May, 1896, and the second-class Kaiser-i-Hind medal in 1901. *Address*: Monghyr.

KALANANDA SINGH, *Raja*; the title is a personal one, and was conferred in 1910 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Champanagar; also Benali, Purneah.

RAJENDRA NARAYAN BHANJA DEO, *The Hon'ble Raja*; Member of the Bengal Legislative Council; Member of the Bengal Fisheries Board; ~~President~~ of the Orissa Landholders' Association, Cuttack, and ~~Vice-President~~ of the Bengal Land-owners' Association, Calcutta; born, 24th March, 1881; educated at the Ravenshaw Collegiate School and College, Cuttack; is the second son of the late Raja Jadunath Deb of Aul, and

was adopted into the Kanika family in 1896; married the daughter of the Raja of Nayagarh in 1899. The Raja is well-known in Orissa for his benevolence and public spirit. He has constructed a female ward at the Cuttack General Hospital at a cost of Rs. 25,000; he maintains four charitable dispensaries and several schools on his estate, and contributes liberally towards similar institutions outside his territory; he has spent a lakh of rupees in relieving distress during times of scarcity. The Raja was elected representative of the Orissa and Chota Nagpur landholders on the Bengal Legislative Council on 14th December, 1909. The personal title of Raja was given, to him, in recognition of his many public services, in 1910. The Kanika estate has an area of 440 square miles. *Club*: Cuttack Club. *Recreations*: Shooting, tennis, and billiards. *Address*: Kanika, Orissa.

LAW, KRISTO DAS, *Raja*; *Honorary Presidency Magistrate*; *Governor of Mayo Hospital*; *Trustee of the Victoria Memorial Fund*; *Member of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce*; *Vice-President, British Indian Association*; *Member of the Imperial League*; *President of the Subarvarnik Charitable Association and Vice-President of the Subarvarnik Samiti*; *Member of the General Committee of the King Edward Memorial Fund*; was born at Chinsurah in February, 1849. He is the eldest son of the late Maharaja Durga Charan Law, C.I.E.; is the present head of the Law family, and head of the firm of Prawn Kissen Law and Company. This firm was founded by Prawn Kissen Law, who died in 1853, leaving the extensive business to his son, the late Maharaja, who became a Justice of the Peace, Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Member of the Port Trust, Member of the Bengal Legislative Council, and Member of the University Senate. He served as Sheriff of Calcutta and was President of the British Indian Association. He was a public-spirited benefactor, and founded several scholarships at the University, Hooghly College, and Hindu School. He died in March, 1904.

His son has followed his noble example, and is one of the foremost of Bengal's public benefactors. As Sheriff of Calcutta during 1909 he was an ornament to the high office; his work in the Council and on the various committees of which he is a member is unremitting, and his acts of benevolence, public and private, are many. He and his brother, Maharaj Kumar Rishee Case Law, are keen business men. The title of Raja was conferred on Maharaj Kumar Kristo Das Law, in recognition of his many public services, in 1910. He is a large holder of land and house property in Calcutta, and has *zamindaris* in the 24-Parganas, Cuttack, Midnapur, Jessore, Khulna and Tipperah. The benefactions of the Law family of recent years amount to over a lakh and three-quarters. *Address*: 2, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

KESHABATI KUMARI, *Rani*; the title is personal and was conferred on 1st January, 1898. *Address*: Handwe, Sonthal Parganas.

MUKHARJI, THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE, C.S.I., M.A., D.L., D.S.C., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.; *Judge of the High Court of Calcutta; Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University; President of the Mathematical Society of Calcutta*; was born in June, 1864, and is the son of the late Doctor Ganga Prosad Mukharji, who enjoyed a large and lucrative practice in Calcutta. He was educated at the Presidency College, Calcutta, whence he graduated as first in his year in 1884. In the following year he was first in Mathematics in the M. A. examination, and in 1886 carried off the Premchand scholarship. He had joined the Asiatic Society in the meantime, and was making contributions to the press on Mathematical subjects, which have since been incorporated in text books for the Cambridge University. About the same time he was elected, upon the nomination of the late Professor Cayley of Cambridge, Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and was delivering a course of lectures on Mathematics in Calcutta. He was later appointed an Examiner in Mathematics at Cal-



MR. JUSTICE ASUTOSH MUKHARJI

cutta University. He had also been assiduously studying law, and in 1888 was admitted to practise before the High Court. In January, 1889, Mr. Asutosh Mukharji was made a Fellow of the Calcutta University, and appointed a Member of its Syndicate. The young lawyer was, at the same time, making headway in the High Court; in 1894 he attained the degree of Doctor of Laws. In 1898 he was elected Tagore Law Professor at the University; in the following year he was sent as the University representative to the Bengal Council. Doctor Mukharji distinguished himself at the outset by his criticism of the Calcutta Municipal Bill, which was at that time before the Council. As soon as that Act came into force, Doctor Mukharji was nominated by the Bengal Government to a seat on the Corporation, on which body he continued to serve till his elevation to the Bench. He was returned to the Bengal Council a second time by the University in 1901; he sat on the Universities Commission in 1902, and in 1903 took a prominent part in the debates in the University Senate on the question of reform, of which he was an ardent supporter. In December, 1903, the contest for the Bengal vacancy on the Viceregal Council was between the Maharaja of Darbhanga, Babu Surendranath Banarji and Doctor Mukharji; the last was the successful candidate. His work on that Council was as strenuous as during his previous career in the local Council. He vigorously opposed the Official Secrets Bill, and as strongly supported the Universities Bill.

But Doctor Mukharji was not long to remain in the Supreme Council. In 1904 he was elevated to the Bench of the High Court of Calcutta. Two years later he was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University which he had served so well in many capacities. In the following year he was elected President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. In 1908 he was for a time relieved of his Judicial duties and placed on deputation in connection with the reorganisation of the University; a task which he performed with infinite credit



DR. RASH BEHARI GHOSE C. S. I.

College and was enrolled as a Vakil of the Calcutta High Court on 5th February of that year. As is the case of many another young pleader, the first few years of his professional life were years of hard struggle; but it was during this time that by constant and unremitting study he laid up for himself that stock of legal knowledge which has since brought him fame and commanded the admiration of his fellow countrymen. The immediate result of this labour was that in 1871 he passed the final examination in Law with honours. In 1875 he was chosen for Tagore Professor of Law and the subject of his lectures was the Law of Mortgages in India; these lectures, now published in book form, have become a recognised text-book and authority on the subject. The fame of his lectures brought him renown as a lawyer, practice came to him in abundance, and brought him money and honours sufficient to satisfy his highest ambitions.

He speaks in a chaste and scholarly style and has his precedents, both English and Indian, at his fingers' ends: he is thoroughly acquainted not only with the laws of this country but with the legal procedure in England, America, and many other countries.

In 1879 he was made a Fellow of the Calcutta University, received the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1884, and was elected a Member of the Calcutta University Syndicate in 1887, in which capacity he served till 1889. In the latter year he was appointed a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council and re-appointed in 1893. He was President of the Faculty of Law in the Calcutta University from 1893 till 1895. He was created a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire in 1896 in recognition of his valuable labours in the Supreme Council.

In December, 1906, he was Chairman of the Reception Committee of the twenty-second Indian National Congress and delivered a most striking inaugural speech. In 1909 he presided over the deliberations of the Congress held at Madras.

Doctor Ghose has now completed his sixty-fourth year, but is still in the full possession of his physical and intellectual vigour. He has been a great traveller, having availed himself of the long vacations of his court to visit France, Italy, England, and other countries. He lives, however, in Indian style and wears the *chapkan* and *choga* of his countrymen. Even at his advanced age he is still an arduous reader, often prolonging his studies till the small hours of the morning. *Address:* Calcutta.

DAS, SURAT CHANDRA, Rai Bahadur, C. I. E.; Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society; was born in Chittagong in 1849, and is of the Vaidya caste. He was educated at the Presidency College, Calcutta. He commenced his career as Headmaster of the Bhutia School at Darjeeling, where he applied himself to the study of the Tibetan language. In 1879 he obtained permission to visit Tibet, where he remained for three months as the guest of the Tashai Lama. In 1881 he made a second journey into Tibet; there he established his headquarters at Tashithunpo, making excursions along both banks of the Tsangpo River and to Lhasa. He afterwards explored the valley of the Yarlung and Lake Palti. In 1884 he accompanied the late Mr. Macaulay, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, on his mission to Sikkim and the Tibetan frontier, during which he was able to induce the Jongpon of Khamba Jong to enter into friendly relations with Mr. Macaulay. He was instrumental in saving the lives of the British envoy and Sir Griffith Evans, Major (afterwards General) Evans Gordon, and Mr. Paul, I. C. S., who were in danger of being frozen to death near the enemy's camp, at an elevation of 18,000 feet above sea level. Mr. Das accompanied Mr. Macaulay to Peking in 1885, when that officer went to seek permission from the Chinese Government for a mission to enter Tibet. His services in China were recognised by the grant of the distinction of C. I. E., on his return to India; he also received a letter of

appreciation from the Viceroy. In 1887 Mr. Sarat Chandra Das visited Bangkok, and while there was decorated with the *Tushita Mata* medal by the King of Siam; during his residence in Siam he studied the Buddhist religion with Prince Vajra Jnana Varorasa. In 1888 the Royal Geographical Society awarded the "Back" premium to Sarat Chandra Das for his geographical researches. In 1893 he inaugurated the Buddhist Text Society of India, with the object of publishing valuable Buddhist manuscripts brought from Tibet by him. He was given the title of Rai Bahadur in 1896, and a *jagir* of the value of Rs. 500 a year, in recognition of his contributions to the literature on Tibet. *Publications*: "Journey to Lhasa and Central Tibet," "Tibetan English Dictionary," and other works. *Address*: 78, Serpentine Lane, Calcutta.

MEHTA, RUSTOMJI DHOONJIBHOY, C.I.E.; *Life Member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal; Member of the Society of Arts; Governor of the Mayo Hospital, Calcutta; Vice-President of the British Indian Association; Honorary Magistrate and Justice of the Peace*; was born in Bombay on 26th July, 1849. He belongs to the *Shenshiah*, or the Imperial class, which includes among its members two distinguished Parsee baronets. He was first educated at Bombay Branch School. In 1860 his father, Mr. R. D. Mehta, went to Calcutta, when his son joined the Bengal Academy. On leaving the Academy he was apprenticed to the well-known firm of Messrs. Apcar and Company, and soon evinced considerable aptitude for business. In 1870 Mr. Mehta went to Hong-Kong to inaugurate a branch of his father's business; in 1877 he went to England and there purchased the machinery with which he founded a cotton mill in Calcutta, known as the "Empress Mill;" and he has since been a prominent member of the Calcutta commercial community. Mr. Mehta has been for many years on various public bodies in Calcutta and Alipur. He was elected

Sheriff of the city for the year 1893, and has always been in the forefront of public movements in Bengal. The distinction of a Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire was accorded him in 1897 in recognition of his many public services. *Address*: 55, Canning Street, Calcutta.

MOHAMMAD BAKHTYAR SHAH, PRINCE SAHIBZADA, C.I.E.; *Member of the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta; Honorary Presidency Magistrate*; the title of Prince is a courtesy one. His father, Prince Anwar Shah, was a member of the Tippu family of Mysore, and grandson of Tippu Sultan. He was created a C. I. E. on 1st January, 1898. He is a Government nominee on the Calcutta Corporation, and has taken great interest in all public movements in Bengal of late years. He is a generous supporter of all schemes for the good of his fellow citizens, and subscribes largely to charitable objects. *Address*: 6, Loudon Street, Calcutta.

DATTA, KALIKA PROSAD DAS, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., retired Diwan of Cooch Behar State. Has served for over half-a-century in the responsible office of Diwan, reference to which was made by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in his speech at the installation of the Maharaja in November, 1911, in the following terms: "It is a matter of regret that the able and trusted Diwan, Rai Kalika Prosad Das Datta Bahadur, had retired after serving loyally for half-a-century. The loss will not be easily replaced." He was given the title of Rai Bahadur in 1891 and C.I.E. in 1900. *Address*: Cooch Behar, Bengal.

BASU, KAILASH CHANDRA, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., K.-I.-H.; *Honorary Presidency Magistrate; Member of the Calcutta Corporation*; has been for many years one of the leading citizens of Calcutta. His many public services have been recognised by the grant of the title of Rai Bahadur in 1895, the C.I.E. in 1900, and the gold Kaiser-i-Hind medal in 1909. *Address*: 1, Sukea's Street, Calcutta.



R. N. MUKHERJI C. I. E. (56)



PRINCE MD. BAKHTYAR SHAH (54)

123

MITTER, KALI NATH, C.I.E.; *Honorary Presidency Magistrate; Vice-President of the British Indian Association of Bengal; Governor of the Bhagawan Dass Marwari Hospital; Solicitor and Vakil of the Calcutta High Court;* belongs to a Kulin Kayastha family. He was educated at the Hindu School and Presidency College, Calcutta, and was enrolled as Attorney in 1868. In 1872 he was admitted as Vakil of the High Court. He was joined in practice in 1893 by Babu Deva Prasad Sabardikhary, and the firm has since been known by their joint names. Mr. Mitter was for twenty-three years a Municipal Commissioner for Calcutta, and served for two years on the Bengal Legislative Council. He is a public-spirited citizen, and is a leading member of the Kayastha Sabha, which makes social reform, on strictly Hindu lines, its object. He received the distinction of Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire in 1901, in recognition of his many public services. *Address:* 58, Beadon Street, Calcutta.

DAS, THE HON'BLE MADHU SUDAN, C.I.E.; *Member of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal;* was elected to the Council as representative of the District Boards in the Orissa Division on 14th December, 1909. He was accorded the distinction of Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire in recognition of his public services in 1904. *Address:* Cuttack.

MUKHARJI, NILAMBARA, M.A., B.L., C.I.E.; was born near Calcutta on 3rd December, 1842, and educated at the Sanskrit College and Presidency College in that city. He took his degree of M. A. in 1865 and graduated in Law in the following year. He was enrolled as Vakil of the High Court of Calcutta, and after practising for a few years went to the Lahore Courts. He entered the service of the Kashmir Durbar in 1869, and rose to be Chief Judge of that State. He was further promoted to the position of Finance Minister to

His Highness the Maharaja, in which office he greatly distinguished himself. He resigned the Kashmir service in 1886. Ten years later he was appointed by Government Senior Vice-Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta, in which post he is specially in charge of the financial concerns of the Municipality. His excellent grasp of the details of finance has rendered him an invaluable officer to that city, and his advice is eagerly sought in connection with the flotation of large loans by other public bodies. His services were recognized in 1909, when he was made a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire. *Address*: Calcutta.

MUKHERJI, RAJENDRA NATH, C. I. E., of the firm of Messrs. Martin & Co., Engineers, etc., Calcutta; *Fellow of the University of Calcutta*; *Sheriff of Calcutta*; *Trustee of the Indian Museum*; *Member of the Governing Body of the Sibpur Engineering College*; *Joint Honorary Secretary of the Calcutta Club*; *Honorary Secretary of the Calcutta Orphanage*; *Joint Honorary Secretary of the Bengal King Edward Memorial Fund*; born, 1854, at Basirhat; educated at the London Mission School, and Presidency College, Calcutta. Pursued his engineering course at the Calcutta Civil Engineering College. Joined Sir Acquin Martin in the year 1892 and started the firm of Martin & Co. in partnership. Is greatly interested in all Indian industries and manufactures, etc., and was elected President of the Indian Industrial Conference held at Allahabad in December, 1910. *Address*: Calcutta.

BASU, NRITTYA GOPAL, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.; *Assistant Comptroller-General, Calcutta*. The title of Rai Bahadur was conferred in 1897, and the Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire in 1910, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: 82, Maniktola Street, Calcutta.

BOSE, JAGDISH CHANDRA, M. A. (Cantab), C. I. E., D. SC. (Lond); *Fellow of the Calcutta University; Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta, and a world-renowned scientist*; was educated at the Presidency College, Calcutta, and Christ's College, Cambridge, where he gained high honours in the natural Science Tripos. Dr. Bose has conducted much research work in the realms of Chemistry and Electricity ; his enquiries into the phenomena of what are now known as "Hertzian Waves" entitle him to no little honour as one of the discoverers of the principles of "Wireless Telegraphy." Many years ago Dr. Bose described an apparatus designed by him which is almost identical with the "coherers" used at the present time in all systems of wireless communication. He also invented an instrument for verifying the laws of refraction, reflection, and polarization of electric waves. Dr. Bose entered Government service in 1883, in the Education Department, and has ever since been a distinguished Professor at the Presidency College and a leader in educational movements in Bengal. He is also a voluminous writer, and is a member of many European and American scientific societies. He was invited to attend the International Scientific Congress held in Paris in 1900, where he was received with every mark of honour and respect by the most famous scientists of the world. He received the distinction of Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire in 1903, in recognition of his valuable scientific researches.

Publications: "Determination of Indices of Refraction," "Electric Waves," "The Response of Inorganic Matter to Stimulus," *Generalite des Phenomenes Moleculaires Produites par l'Electricite sur la Matiere Inorganique*," "Electric Response of Plants under Mechanical Stimulus," "Molecular Strain Theory of Vision and of Photographic Action," "Response in the Living and the Non-living," "Plant Response as a Means of Physiological Investigation." *Club*: Calcutta Club.

Address: Calcutta.

KAMAKHYA NATH, Pundit, Mahamahopadhyaya; born, 1847; is descended from an old and respected family of Pundits; after gaining some knowledge of Sanskrit was admitted to the Pundit Shiam Padmiyai Bhushan Pathshala at the age of fifteen years and completed his education at Nadya at the age of twenty-three; after the death of his father started a Pathshala at Sham Bazar, Calcutta, where free education was imparted to students, many of whom came out brilliantly successful in Sanskrit examinations; soon afterwards he entered Government service as Assistant Professor of Hindu Philosophy in the Sanskrit College, Calcutta, and is now Professor of Hindu Philosophy in that College; is the President of the Sahat Sabha; was awarded the title of Mahamahopadhyaya in 1900 in recognition of his learning in Sanskrit. *Address*: Calcutta.

KRISHNA SINGH, Mahamahopadhyaya, Thakur of Bhoar; the title of Mahamahopadhyaya was conferred, in recognition of his learning and services to education, on 1st January, 1890. He is an eminent Oriental scholar. *Address*: Bhoar, Madhubani, Darbhanga.

KRISHNA NATH, Mahamahopadhyaya, Nyayapanchanana; the title of Mahamahopadhyaya was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 24th May, 1892, in recognition of his eminence as a Sanskrit scholar. The title of Nyayapanchanana is a literary degree conferred by the Pundits of the Sanskrit University of Nadia, and refers to proficiency in the Nadia school of logic. *Address*: Purbasthali, Burdwan; also Benares, U. P.

DUKHA MOCHIN JHA, Mahamahopadhyaya; the title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 1st January, 1897, in recognition of his eminence in Sanskrit learning and Oriental literature. *Address*: Pilakhbar, Darbhanga.

MISRA, CHITRADHAR, Mahamahopadhyaya; the title was conferred as a personal distinction in 1899, in recognition of his eminence as an Oriental scholar. *Address*: Pilakhbar, Darbhanga.

ACHARJI, SATIS CHANDRA, M.A., Ph. D., Mahamahopadhyaya; Principal of the Government Sanskrit College, Calcutta; Fellow of Calcutta University; Joint Secretary of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and the Buddhist Text Society of India; Member of the Royal Asiatic Society; was born in August, 1870. The Pundit is also known as Satis Chandra Vidyabhushana; he graduated at the Calcutta University and was the first candidate to obtain the University gold medal for Pali at the M. A. examination. The degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred on him by his University in recognition of his original researches in the field of Jaina and Buddhist logic. In 1897 the Pundit was deputed by Government to co-operate in the compilation of the Tibetan-Sanskrit-English Dictionary; in 1905 he was deputed to accompany the Tashi Lama on his tour in India; in 1909-10 he was on deputation in Ceylon and Benares, studying the methods of imparting Buddhist learning. The Pundit has served in many important institutions, among them being the Krishnagar and Presidency Colleges. He is one of the foremost Orientalists of the day, and his work has received the encomiums of scholars in many parts of the world, among these being the late Professor Max Müller. He has contributed many important papers to current periodical literature, and is the author or editor of many valuable works in Sanskrit, Tibetan, Pali, Bengali, and English. The title of Mahamahopadhyaya was conferred on him in January, 1906. *Address* : Calcutta.

RAJ KRISHNA, TARKAPANCHANANA, Mahamahopadhyaya; the title was conferred as a personal distinction in 1902, in recognition of his eminence in Oriental learning. *Address* : Navadwipa, Nadia.

SARBABHAUMA, SHIB CHANDRA, Mahamahopadhyaya; the title was conferred, as a personal distinction, in 1903, in recognition of his eminence in Oriental learning. *Address* : Bhatpara, 24-Parganas.

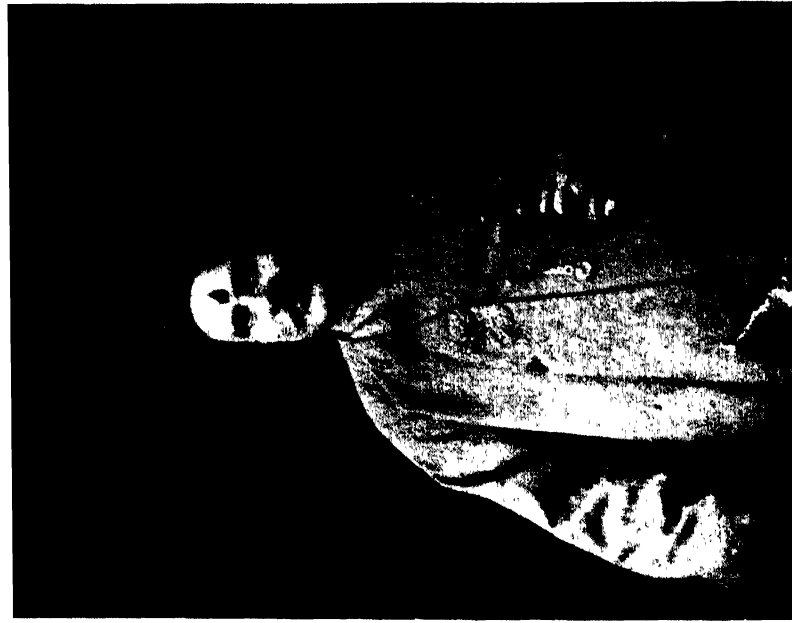
MISRA, SADASIVA, Mahamahopadhyaya; Head Pundit, Puri Zillah School; was born on 15th June, 1864. He is the son of Pundit Sridhar Misra, and belongs to a distinguished Brahman family. He was educated at Puri Sanskrit School. He has received the titles of *Kavyakantha* and *Mahopadeshak* in recognition of his Sanskrit learning. He has established several *Tols* and has opened a library at Puri. The title of Mahamahopadhyaya was conferred on him on 1st January, 1909, in consideration of his Oriental scholarship and his public services. *Publications*: "Vyakaranamisalani," "Jagannath Mandir," "Purusottam Khetratatwa," "Kalyapadharmasarsaswa," and other similar works. *Address*: Puri, Orissa.

HARA PRASAD SHASTRI, M. A., Mahamahopadhyaya; the title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 1st January, 1898, in recognition of his eminence as an Oriental scholar and his services to education. *Address*: 12-4, Pataldanga Street, Calcutta; also Naihati.

SARBABHAUMA, JADU NATH, Mahamahopadhyaya; the title was conferred, as a personal distinction, in 1903, in recognition of his eminence in Oriental learning. *Address*: Bharatpara.

BHATTACHARJI, KALI PRASANNA, Mahamahopadhyaya; has officiated for some time as Principal of the Government Sanskrit College, Calcutta. The title was conferred in April, 1911, in recognition of his eminence as an Oriental scholar. *Address*: Calcutta.

MUKHARJI, RAM SADAY, Rai Bahadur; Superintendent of Police, 5th Grade; appointed to the Police Department in 1883, and to present grade in 1901. Title conferred in 1906, in recognition of his excellent service. *Address*: Birbhum.



R. B. SITAB CHAND NAHAR



KUMAR RAMESWAR MALIAH

MALIAH, RAMESWAR, Kumar; Honorary Magistrate; was born in 1849, and is the son of Maharani Hara Sundari Debi. He is the only surviving representative of the Searsole *Raj*, and is proprietor of a number of collieries in the Burdwan District. He is a public-spirited and philanthropic zemindar; among his benefactions are the Leper Hospital at Puri, the Howrah Town Hall, and a number of schools and dispensaries. He founded also the Rameswar Veterinary Dispensary at Howrah. The Kumar has been connected with all public movements in Howrah and in the Burdwan District of recent years; he has been a member of the British Indian Association, and Vice-President of the National Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta; also a member of the Executive Committee of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. He was for some time President of the People's Association of Howrah, and President of the Local Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; he was for some years a Municipal Commissioner, and still serves as Honorary Magistrate for Howrah. The title of Kumar was conferred in recognition of his public services, and, as the representative of a distinguished family, in 1902, he received at the same time a certificate of merit. *Club*: India Club, Howrah. *Address*: Cullen Place, Howrah; also Searsole, Burdwan.

LAKSHMI NARAYAN SINGH DEO, Thakur; is one of the representatives of the Porahat family, from which are descended the feudatory Chiefs of Siraikela and Kharsawan, and other Chota Nagpur Chiefs in the Singbhum District. The title of Thakur is a personal one, and was conferred on 1st January, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria as Empress of India. *Address*: Kera, Singbhum.

TODAL NARAYAN SINGH, Tikait; the title is a personal one, and was conferred on 3rd June, 1893, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Hazaribagh, Ranchi District.

RAI, DINENDRA NARAYAN, Kumar ; Honorary Presidency Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner, Calcutta ; the title of Kumar is a personal one, and was conferred on and January, 1893, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* 78, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

NAHAR, SITAL CHAND, Rai Bahadur; Zemindar; Honorary Magistrate; born, 17th April, 1847; educated privately in Persian, Hindi, Bengali, and Sanskrit. Belongs to the Oswal caste of the Swatambar Jains and claims descent from Pramara of the Kshatriya caste. Asdharji, the thirty-fifth in descent from Pramara, assumed the cognomen of Nahar (literally signifying lion) and was converted to Jainism about 660 A. D. Kharga Singhji was the first to come to Bengal from Bikanir. He was a great business man and acquired considerable landed property in the district of Dinajpur. The Rai Bahadur, adopted into the family at the age of three, has managed the estate wisely, and has acquired considerable landed property in the district of Murshidabad and the Sonthal Parganas.

In the famines of 1873-74 and 1897-98 he materially helped towards relieving the famine-stricken population of Bengal; on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria he founded a free high English school. He has constructed a charitable hospital at Setabganj. The female ward attached to the Dumka charitable dispensary (Sonthal Parganas) has also been constructed at his expense. In 1898 he presented a handsome building, now known as "Mackenzie Public Hall," for the use of the public. He has recently built a *dharamsala* at Puri, near Bihar, at a cost of Rs. 20,000. He was elected President of the fifth Jain Swatambar Conference at Ahmedabad. The title of Rai Bahadur was conferred on him in 1875 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Azimganj, Murshidabad.



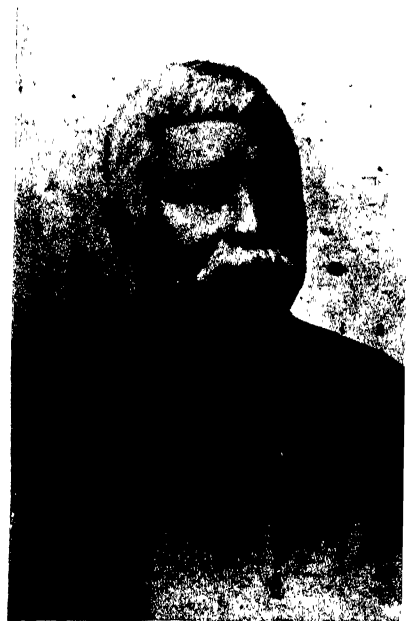
R. B. MOTI LAL GANGULI (74)



R. B. SHRO PRASHAD J. (63)



R. B. BUDH SINGH DUDHORIA (63)



R. B. KALI BHUSAN GHOSH (66)

BUDH SINGH DUDHORIA, Rai Bahadur ; Honorary Magistrate; was born in 1847, and is the son of the late Babu Harek Chand Dudhoria, who was a successful banker and merchant. The ancestors of the Dudhoria family settled in Bengal in 1774 ; they originally came from Bikanir. Babu Budh Singh, with his brother, the late Babu Bishan Chand, followed their father's business, and amassed great wealth. The younger brother, who was made a Rai Bahadur also, died in 1894, leaving a son, the present Raja Bijay Singh. Babu Budh Singh has a share in the extensive *zemindari* property owned by the family in the districts of Murshidabad, Mymensingh, Birbhum, Nadia, Faridpur, Purneah, Dinajpur, Rajshahi, Malda, Bhagalpur, and Dumka. He is well known for his charitable disposition, and has given large sums for various philanthropic objects. The Dudhoria family are Jains, and several temples, schools, and *dharamsalas* have been erected and endowed by them. Babu Budh Singh received the title of Rai Bahadur on 20th June, 1897, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Azimganj, Murshidabad; also 78, Clive Street, Calcutta.

BASU, NALINAKSHA, Rai Bahadur; the title was conferred on 20th May, 1890, in recognition of his eminent services as Honorary Magistrate and as Chairman of the Burdwan Municipality. *Address*: Burdwan.

JHOONJHOONWALA, SHEO PRASHAD, Rai Bahadur; Agurwallah Bais ; son of Rai Bahadur Soorajmull Jhoonjhoonwala; banker; born, 1867, at Chirawa, in Jaipur, Rajputana. Received the title of Rai Bahadur in 1906. *Address*: Calcutta.

MAN SINGH, Thakur, Rai Bahadur; the title was conferred on 12th March, 1875, in recognition of his excellent services during the famine of 1873-74. *Address*: Sukpur, Bhagalpur.

BANARJI, PRASANNA KUMAR, Rai Bahadur ; the title was conferred on 24th May, 1882, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Ariadaha, 24-Parganas.

MUKHARJI, RAMGATI, Rai Bahadur; was for many years a distinguished officer of the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department, and did excellent service in times of famine, and, generally, whilst Manager of the Nalhati State Railway. The title was conferred, in recognition of his public services, on 1st January, 1891. *Address:* Kuldia, Burdwan.

BANARJI, ABINASH CHANDRA, Rai Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner; born, 1846; is the son of the late Babu Nobin Chandra Banarji of Howrah; has been Chairman of the Bally Municipality. The title was conferred on 16th February, 1887, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bally, Hooghly.

MAHABIR PRASAD SHAH, Rai Bahadur; the title was conferred on 10th September, 1875, in recognition of his liberality during the famine of 1873-74, and on account of the good services of his family to the Government. *Address:* Golden-ganj, Saran.

BADRI DAS, MUKIM, Rai Bahadur; the title was conferred on 1st January, 1887, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria as Queen-Empress. *Address:* 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

CHAUDHURI, KEDARNATH KUNDU, Rai Bahadur; the title was conferred on 24th May, 1884, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Mohiari, Hooghly.

SARBADHIKARI, RAJ KUMAR, Rai Bahadur; Honorary Presidency Magistrate; is son of the famous Sanskrit scholar; Professor Sarbadhikari. His title was conferred on 1st January, 1891, in recognition of his public services. He was for some years Honorary Secretary of the British Indian Association. *Address:* Calcutta.



LAL BEHARI SHAH (112)



R. B. Badri Das Mukim (64)

RAI, GAGAN CHANDRA, Rai Bahadur; born, 1848; started life in the Famine Department; rose to the high rank of Chief Accounts Officer of the Opium Department; served the Government for nearly forty years, and his services were highly spoken of; in 1893 the title of Rai Bahadur was conferred on him in recognition of his meritorious services; in 1903, at the time of the Imperial Durbar at Delhi, he was granted a certificate of honour by the Government; travelled in Europe and was present at the Coronation of His late Majesty King Edward VII with his kinsman, the Maharaja Tagore of Calcutta, who was invited by Government to represent the City of Calcutta; in 1908 he retired from Government service and ever since that time he has utilised his energies in serving the Government and the country in several non-official capacities. *Address:* Calcutta.

MAJUMDAR, KALI PRASANNA, Rai Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate; title conferred in 1891 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Sibpur, Howrah.

BANARJI, SARAT CHANDRA, Rai Bahadur; title conferred in 1887 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Sibpur, Howrah.

DE, KALI KUMAR, Rai Bahadur; title conferred on 2nd January, 1893, in recognition of his eminent services in the Currency Department. *Address:* 64, South Road, Entally, Calcutta.

UGYEN GYATSHO, LAMA, Rai Bahadur; title conferred on 3rd June, 1893, in recognition of his eminent services to Government. *Address:* Kalimpong, Darjeeling; also Yangang, Sikkim.

BHATTACHARJI, RAM DAS, Rai Bahadur, K.-I.-H.; late Honorary Assistant Engineer in charge of Government House, Calcutta. Title of Rai Bahadur conferred in 1893, and the Prince of Wales' medal in 1906, in recognition of his excellent services. *Address:* Chatra, Serampur.

MITRA, MANMATHA NATH, Rai Bahadur; Vice-President of the Hindu Orphanage; Honorary Secretary, Kayastha Sabha; Member, Sangit Samaj; he is the grandson of Raja Digambar and son of Babu Grish Chandra Mitra; educated at the Hindu School, Calcutta, and under a European tutor. He is a prominent zemindar of Bengal, and has done much to promote the welfare of his tenants and other ryots. He has subscribed largely to the Hindu Orphanage, the Deaf and Dumb School, and other charitable institutions, and was treasurer of the Bengal Famine Relief Fund in 1906. He takes much interest in Municipal affairs, and was formerly a Municipal Commissioner of Calcutta. The title of Rai Bahadur was conferred in 1897 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: 34, Shampuker Street, Calcutta.

GHOSH, KALI BHUSAN, Rai Bahadur; born, 1843, educated at the Hare School, Calcutta; entered the Bengal Commissariat Department in 1864, and served there as head assistant for thirty years; made Rai Bahadur on 1st January, 1894, in recognition of his meritorious services in the Commissariat Department. *Address*: Rajpur, 24-Parganas.

BANARJI, BENI MADHAB, Rai Bahadur; title conferred in 1894 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: 49, Mirzapur Street, Calcutta.

SARKAR, HEM CHANDRA, Rai Bahadur; born, 5th May, 1853; educated at Calcutta; is the son of Rai Bahadur Gopal Mohan Sarkar, of Manirampur (Barrackpur); he was appointed treasurer to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in 1886. Title was conferred on 1st January, 1894. *Address*: Calcutta.

MALLICK, BRAHMA MOHAN, Rai Bahadur; title was conferred on 25th May, 1895, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Ghuttya Bazar, Hooghly.

MITRA, SURENDRA NATH, B. A., Rai Bahadur; Member of the Calcutta Corporation; Member of the Calcutta University Institute, the Sangit Samaj, the Kayastha Sabha, and the Sahitya Sabha; was born on 10th October, 1848, and educated at the Hare School and Presidency College, Calcutta. He entered Government service in the Financial Department, Bengal, in 1872, in which Department he served till 1910, rising to the position of Under-Secretary. Since his retirement he has been nominated a Municipal Commissioner by Government. His services were acknowledged by the Lieutenant-Governor and the Financial Member on the occasion of the Budget Debate in the Bengal Council in 1910. In 1897 Babu Surendranath Mitra received the title of Rai Bahadur in recognition of his long and faithful Government service. He is owner of landed property in Calcutta and the suburbs. *Address:* 6, Rama Nath Mozumdar's Street, Calcutta.

CHATTARJI, RAM AKSHAY, Rai Bahadur; title conferred on 1st January, 1896, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Saknara, Burdwan; also, Shahabad.

RAI, SARADA PRASAD, Rai Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate; title conferred in 1896 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Jamna, Hooghly.

RAI, RADHA KRISHNA, Rai Bahadur; title conferred on 1st January, 1897, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Patna City.

BANARJI, TRAILOKYA NATH, Rai Bahadur; Retired Assistant Registrar of the Calcutta University; Honorary Presidency Magistrate; title conferred on 22nd June, 1897, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Mukhtaram Babu's Street, Calcutta.

GANPAT SINGH, Rai Bahadur; was born in 1864, and is descended from a Jain family of the Khichi Chauhan clan, whose ancestors migrated from Rajputana to Bengal in the eighteenth century. His grandfather was the founder of a large banking business, and became the leader of the Jain community in Bengal. His son, Dhanpat Singh, who was born in 1840, published many works on the Jain religion, and was a generous public benefactor. He was popularly known by the name of Raja Dhanpat Singh. His son, Babu Ganpat Singh, is also often styled "Raja" in Bengal. The *samindari* covers an area of 400 square miles, with a population of 130,000, and is highly cultivated; it lies in the districts of Bhagalpur, Purneah, Malda, Sonthal Parganas, Birbhum, and Murshidabad. This property is shared by his brother, Babu Narpat Singh, K.-I.-H. Both brothers are well known for their generosity and munificence towards public and philanthropic objects. Babu Ganpat Singh is the acknowledged leader of the Jain community in Bengal; he received the title of Rai Bahadur in 1898. His brother received the Kaiser-i-Hind medal in 1900. *Address*: Harawat, Bhagalpur; Azimganj, Murshidabad; also, 37, Canning Street, Calcutta.

GUPTA, GURU CHARAN DAS, Rai Bahadur; Retired Civil Surgeon; was appointed to the Subordinate Medical Department in 1878, and retired when Civil Surgeon of Khulna on 21st February, 1911. Title conferred, in recognition of his long and faithful services, on 22nd June, 1897. *Address*: Kalia, Jessore; also, Barisal, Eastern Bengal.

BANARJI, NANDA GOPAL, Rai Bahadur; District Engineer and Honorary Magistrate, Manbhum; born, 4th January, 1854; entered Government service in 1879 and appointed District Engineer in the same year. Title conferred on 21st May, 1898, in recognition of his excellent services. *Address*: Purulia; also, 124-5, Amherst Street, Calcutta.

MUKHARJI, KRISHNA MOHAN, B. A., B. L., Rai Bahadur; Retired Subordinate Judge; born, 1838; educated at the Presidency College, Calcutta. Served for some time as head master in an institution founded by the late Pundit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar; entered Government service in 1865, and retired in 1895; title conferred on 3rd June, 1899. *Address:* Bhawanipur, Calcutta.

BANARJI, RAJ MOHAN, Rai Bahadur; Retired Assistant Surgeon; title conferred on 1st January, 1898, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* 36, Ramtanu Bose's Lane, Calcutta.

RAI, KRISHNA BAKSH, Rai Bahadur; Zemindar of Deogaon; title conferred on 1st January, 1898, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Nawa, Palamau.

CHATTARJI, KRISHNA CHANDRA, Rai Bahadur; title conferred on 21st May, 1898, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Dewashine, Katwa, Burdwan.

NAHAR, MUNI LAL, Rai Bahadur; title conferred on 21st May, 1898, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Azimganj, Murshidabad; also Mott's Lane, Calcutta.

BANARJI, MANI LAL, Rai Bahadur; title conferred on 21st May, 1898, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Circular Garden Reach Road, Kidderpur, Calcutta.

SINGH, SURJYA NARAYAN, Rai Bahadur; Retired Assistant Surgeon; title conferred on 1st January, 1899, in recognition of his excellent services. *Address:* Hathwa, Saran.

TARINI PRASAD, Rai Bahadur; title conferred on 3rd June, 1899, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Mauza Rohini, Deoghur, Sonthal Parganas; also, Bhagalpur.

BOSE, CHUNI LAL, M. B., F. C. S., *Rai Bahadur; Assistant Surgeon, Senior Grade; Fellow of the Calcutta University; Vice-President of the University Institute and the Sahitya Sabha; Additional Chemical Examiner to the Government of Bengal, and Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Calcutta Medical College; ex-Editor of the "Calcutta Medical Journal."*

Babu Chuni Lal Bose was born on 13th March, 1861, and belongs to a Kayastha family long settled in Calcutta. He was educated at the Sanskrit Collegiate School, the General Assembly's Institution, and the Calcutta Medical College. After taking his M. B. degree he joined Government service; he has been Additional Chemical Examiner since 1894, and is in the senior grade of Assistant Surgeons. He was one of the Vice-Presidents of the Indian Medical Congress in 1894, and in the same year was elected Fellow of the Chemical Society of Great Britain. He was a Member of the Indigenous Drugs Committee in 1897, and received the title of Rai Bahadur in the following year in recognition of his services to the public. He was appointed Fellow of the University in 1899, and has been Examiner in Arts and Medicine for twelve years. The Rai Bahadur has written and published many works on Chemistry, and has contributed several scientific papers to current periodical literature. *Address: 25, Mahendra Bose's Lane, Calcutta.*

SARKAR, DWARKANATH, Rai Bahadur; Retired District Engineer of Nadia; title conferred on 1st January, 1899, in recognition of his excellent services. *Address: Krishnagar Nadia; also, Dhenkanal, Orissa.*

BANARJI, KRISHNA CHANDRA, Rai Bahadur; Member of the Corporation of Calcutta; title conferred on 3rd June, 1899, in recognition of his public services. *Address: Bhawanipur, Calcutta.*

LAL NRIPABAJ SINGH, Rai Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate, Barpali; title conferred in 1900 in recognition of his public services. *Address: Barpali, Sambalpur.*

MEHTA, PARMESHWAR NARAIN, Rai Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate; born, 23rd September, 1867; his grandfather, Rai Anandi Pat Mehta Bahadur, was a zemindar of Muzaffarpur, and was awarded the title of Rai Bahadur in recognition of his good services during the Mutiny. Babu Parmeshwar Narain Mehta was appointed a Municipal Commissioner in 1888, and soon raised to the Vice-Chairmanship of the Municipality; appointed an Honorary Magistrate in 1889; title of Rai Bahadur conferred on 1st January, 1900. *Address:* Muzaffarpur.

HARIRAM GOENKA, Rai Bahadur; Honorary Presidency Magistrate; Member of the Calcutta Corporation; title conferred in 1900 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Banstolla Street, Calcutta.

CHAUDHURI, GRISH CHANDRA, Rai Bahadur; title conferred in 1900 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Corporation Street, Calcutta; also, Alambazar, North Baranagar, 24-Parganas.

RAI CHAUDHURI, HARI CHARAN, Rai Bahadur; title conferred in 1900, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Shyamnagar, Khulna; also, 101, Russa Road, Calcutta.

TUKA NATH SINGH, Rai Bahadur; title conferred in 1902 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Barbiya, Monghyr,

CHATTARJI, ATUL CHANDRA, Rai Bahadur; title conferred in 1902 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Sulkeah, Howrah.

MAJUMDAR, JADU NATH, Rai Bahadur; Government Pleader, Jessore; title conferred in 1902 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Jessore.

MITTRA, JOGESH CHANDRA, B. A., B. L, Rai Bahadur; Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta; Visitor, Central Jail, Alipur; born, 1844; belongs to a very respectable Hindu Kayastha family of Calcutta, and is connected with all the old respectable families of the town. Educated at the Hare School and the Presidency College, Calcutta; appeared at the competition examination held in 1868, and, on passing, was appointed to Government service as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector from which post he was subsequently selected to fill the rank of District and Sessions Judge. After retirement from Government service, in 1902, was appointed Manager of the Nawab of Dacca's estate, and later Chief Manager of the Bhowal Estate. While in Government service he passed the B.A. and B.L. examinations of the Calcutta University. Owns landed property and dwelling-houses in the 24-Parganas and in the suburbs of Calcutta. *Address*: Bhawanipur, Calcutta.

LAL SINGH, PULIN BEHARI, Rai Bahadur; is descended from Lala Ram Chandra, who took up his residence in the neighbourhood of Shergarh. He was Commissariat Agent to Azim Khan, *Subhadar* of Bengal, and, by dint of his force and energy, laid the foundation of the Ukhbara Estate. Lala Pulin Behari Lal Singh succeeded to the estate in 1890. He has established a school at Ukhbara; takes a great interest in all works of public utility; possesses a colliery within the jurisdiction of his *semindari*; and is an Honorary Magistrate of the Raniganj Bench. The title of Rai Bahadur was conferred to him in recognition of his public services in 1901. *Address*: Ukhbara, Burdwan District.

CHAUDHURI, SURJYA KUMAR, Rai Bahadur; born in April, 1859; educated at the General Assembly's College, Calcutta (now known as the Scottish Mission College) and finally passed the Master of Arts examination with honours; served as Professor of English and History in the General Assembly's College; in 1882 entered the service of the Government of India, in which he rose to be Registrar of the Finance Department; obtained the title of Rai Bahadur on the occasion of the last Delhi Durbar; has retired from Government service, and is now devoting his time to inculcating lessons of piety, peace and loyalty to the British Throne to the younger generation. *Address:* Calcutta.

SHASTRI, RAJENDRA CHANDRA, Rai Bahadur; translator to the Government of Bengal; entered Government service in 1883; was appointed to the Educational Department in 1905, and promoted to his present post in 1907. He is an *ex-officio* member of the central committee for conducting the departmental examinations for Assistant Magistrates and others. Title was conferred in 1903 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Taruk Chatterji's Lane, Calcutta.

NAIK, NARAYAN CHANDRA, Rai Bahadur; title conferred in 1904 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Cuttack, Orissa.

SHITAL PARSAD, Rai Bahadur; title conferred in 1904 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Tikaria, Gaya.

CHANDRA, BEHARI LAL, Rai Bahadur; born 1st May, 1845; son of the late Russick Lal Chandra, a teacher in the Oriental Seminary. Educated at the Oriental Seminary, Free Church Institution and Duff College, Calcutta; converted to Christianity and was instrumental in the conversion of the late Mr. Kali Charan Banerji, the well-known educationist, lawyer, and orator. After serving as Head Master of the Silchar (Cachar) Grammar School and Assistant Professor of the Free Church Institution entered the Registration Department of the Government of Pengal on 2nd April, 1868, where he served for thirty-nine years, and retired from service on 1st May, 1907. Was made Rai Bahadur on 1st January, 1906. Is the author of several books on Christianity. *Address:* Circular Road, Calcutta.

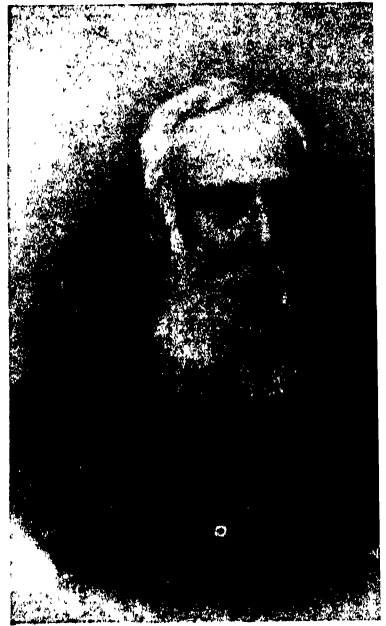
GANGULI, MOTI LAL, Rai Bahadur; Treasurer, Currency and Reserve Treasury, Calcutta; born, 1874; educated on the South Suburban School, Bhawanipur, and St. Xavier's College, Calcutta. Appointed Treasurer to T. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales (the present King-Emperor and Queen-Empress during their Indian tour of 1906-07, and received the title of Rai Bahadur from the hands of the Prince. *Address:* Calcutta.

BASU, HIRA LAL, L.M.S., Rai Bahadur; Assistant Surgeon, 2nd Grade; appointed to the Subordinate Medical Service in 1899, and reached the present grade in 1907. He was appointed, in 1904, Senior Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Calcutta Medical College, which post he still holds. Title was conferred in 1906 in recognition of his excellent services. *Address:* Calcutta.

HALDAR, MOTI LAL, Rai Bahadur; Honorary Presidency Magistrate; title conferred in 1907 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* 90/1, Grey Street, Calcutta.



R. B. SURJYA KUMAR (73)



R. B. BEHARI LAL CHANDRA (74)



R. B. MADHU SUDHAN RAO (75)



R. B. SOSI BHUSHAN CHATTERJI (76)

RAO, MADHO SUDAN, Rai Bahadur; President, Orissa Brahma Samaj; President, Cuttack Town Victoria High School; Secretary, Orissa Sanskrit Samiti; born in January, 1853. Belongs to a Maratha family which came to Orissa from Nagpur in the military service of Maharaja Raghuji Bhonsle about the middle of the eighteenth century. Educated at the Puri Zilla School and the Cuttack College; entered Government service in 1874, and, after serving in the Educational Department for about thirty-four years, retired from the post of Divisional Inspector of Schools in 1909. Founded Cuttack Town Victoria High School, joined the Brahma Samaj in 1873, and has been its minister for the last thirty-five years. Is the author of several books in prose and poetry in the Uriya language; was made Rai Bahadur in 1907. *Address:* Cuttack, Orissa.

MINTRI, RAM CHANDRA, Rai Bahadur; title conferred in 1906 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Kalimpong, Darjeeling.

BASU, KARUNA DAS, Rai Bahadur; title conferred in 1906 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* 55, Mirzapur Street, Calcutta.

SARKAR, GANGA GOBINDA, Rai Bahadur; title conferred in 1906 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Calcutta.

GOSWAMI, THE HON'BLE KISHORI LAL, Rai Bahadur; Third Member of the Executive Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; took his seat on 19th November, 1910. The title of Rai Bahadur was conferred in 1907 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Serampur; also, 12, Theatre Road, Calcutta.

CHATTARJI, SOSI BHUSHAN, Rai Bahadur; born, 1852; educated at the London Missionary Society Institution, Bhawanipur. Entered the Ordnance Department, Bengal, in October, 1872. Saved the life of an Indian lady from drowning at great personal risk in April, 1896; was granted a certificate of honour in January, 1903, and was made Rai Bahadur and presented a sword with belt and scabbard in June, 1907. Since his retirement from service he lives in his native village, South Gorla, where he owns 1,000 *bighas* of land. *Address*: South Gorla, 24-Parganas.

BASU, UMA CHARAN, Rai Bahadur; title conferred in 1907 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bhagalpur.

KAZI, UGYEN DORJI, Rai Bahadur; Bhutan Agent in Bengal; title conferred, as a personal distinction, in 1907. *Address*: Kalimpong, Darjeeling.

MISRA, RAMKRISHNA BIMBADHAR, Rai Bahadur; title conferred in 1907 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Sambalpur, Orissa.

RAY, LALIT MOHAN SINGH, Rai Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate; title conferred in 1907 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Chakdighi, Burdwan.

DURGA PRASAD, Rai Bahadur; Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector; entered Government service in 1902; appointed Deputy Collector in January, 1903, and posted to the Behar Sub-Division, Patna, in January, 1910. Title conferred in 1908 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Behar, Patna.

SEN, SARODA PRASAD, Rai Bahadur; title conferred in 1908 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Calcutta.

ROY, MONILOLL SINGH, Rai Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate; title conferred in 1908 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Chakdighi, Burdwan; also, Creek Row, Calcutta.

SEN, LALGOPAL, B.A., B.L., Rai Bahadur; born, 14th July, 1851; educated at the Kishnagar College; entered Government service, worked as Munsif, Subordinate Judge and Judge, Presidency Small Cause Court, and retired in July, 1906. Title conferred in 1908. *Address*: Kishnagar, Nadia.

SARKAR, ANANDA PRASAD, B.C.E., Rai Bahadur; Superintending Engineer; was born in 1858, and educated at the Sibpur Engineering College. He entered Government service in 1885 as Apprentice Engineer in the Public Works Department, and passed the earlier part of his career in the Irrigation Branch in Orissa and in the Buxar Division. Here he did good work on the Sone Canals, and attracted the notice of his superiors. He was promoted to the second Calcutta Division in 1898, and had charge of such important works, as the Albert Victor Leper Asylum, Gobra, the new buildings at Hastings House, and the Presidency Jail. He was later appointed to be Superintending Engineer of the South-Western Circle, Calcutta, in which post he still serves. The title of Rai Saheb, and later the higher title of Rai Bahadur (1908), were conferred on him in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Calcutta.

MUKHARJI, BIPIN BEHARI, Rai Bahadur; title conferred in 1908 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: 9, Serpentine Lane, Calcutta.

BARIHA, LAL RAJENDRA SINGH, Rai Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate; Zemindar of Borasambar; title conferred in 1908 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Padampur, Sambalpur.

KANJILAL, UPENDRA NATH, F. L. S., Rai Bahadur; born, 26th March, 1859; descended from Chhandar, one of the five Brahmans invited by King Adisor of Gaur from Kanauj; educated in the Maratha School, Jessore; Hetrampur School, Birbhum; Presidency College, Calcutta (Civil Engineering Branch); and Imperial Forest School (now College), Dehra Dun. Entered Government service, served in various departments, rose to be Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests. Elected Fellow of the Linnæan Society of London on 3rd June, 1902; made Rai Sahib, 3rd June, 1902, and Rai Bahadur on 1st January, 1911. *Publication*: "Forest Flora of the School Circle, N.-W.P. *Address*: Gadkati, Jessore.

JADU NATH SINGH, THAKURAI, Rai Bahadur; Zemindar of Runka; title conferred, in recognition of his public services, in 1908. *Address*: Palamau.

CHANDRA, HARI MOHAN, Rai Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate; title conferred in 1908 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Darjeeling.

BAGCHI, ANNADA PRASAD, Rai Bahadur; title conferred in 1908 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Calcutta.

CHATTARJI, SHIB CHANDRA, Rai Bahadur; Senior Government Pleader, Muzaffarpur; title conferred in 1908 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Muzaffarpur.

KANAI LAL BAGLA, Rai Bahadur; title conferred in 1909 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Calcutta.

CHATURBHUJ SAHAY, Rai Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate; title conferred in 1909 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Arrah.

SHOME, BARADA PRASANNA, B.A., B.L., Rai Bahadur ; born, 1842; educated at Hooghly College, Free Church Institution, and Presidency College ; entered Government service as Munsiff and retired as 2nd Grade Subordinate Judge. Founded a Sanskrit School in 1901 in commemoration of his father. Was granted a certificate of honour by the Bengal Government in 1903, and was made Rai Bahadur in 1909. *Address:* Chinsura Hooghly.

GHOSE, JOGENDRA NATH, Rai Bahadur ; title was conferred in 1909, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Guru Prasad Chaudhuri Lane, Calcutta.

MAULIK, PURNA CHANDRA, M.A., B.L., Rai Bahadur ; Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cuttack ; entered Government service in 1898 ; appointed Deputy Collector in the following year, and reached the 5th Grade in 1910. Title was conferred in 1909 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Cuttack.

CHHOGMULL SUKHANI, Rai Bahadur ; title conferred, as a personal distinction, in 1909. *Address:* Darjeeling.

MITRA, RASAMAY, M. A., Rai Bahadur ; Head Master, Calcutta Hindu School ; entered Government service in the education Department in 1883 ; appointed to the Provincial Educational service in 1898, and promoted to Class V in 1905 ; appointed to his present post on 18th July, 1899. Title conferred in 1909 in recognition of his excellent service. *Address:* Calcutta.

BASU, BINAY KRISHNA, L.C.E., Rai Bahadur ; District Engineer, Alipur ; born, 20th December, 1852 ; joined Government service in 1884, and was appointed to his present post in 1891. Title was conferred in 1909 in recognition of his excellent services. *Address:* Alipur, Calcutta.

GUPTA, BENODE KUMAR, Rai Bahadur; Inspector of Police, 3rd Grade; appointed to the Calcutta Police Force in 1897; reached present grade in the following year; received the Prince of Wales' Medal in 1906, and the title of Rai Bahadur in 1909, in recognition of his excellent service. He is now in the Calcutta Criminal Intelligence Department. *Address*: Calcutta.

SARKAR, CHARU CHANDRA, Rai Bahadur; Superintendent, Home Department, Government of India; born in May, 1859; educated at the Metropolitan Institution, Calcutta. Entered Government service in 1880, and was appointed Superintendent in 1900 and Senior Superintendent in 1905. Title conferred on 1st January, 1909.

CHATTARJI, CHANDI CHARAN, Rai Bahadur; Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Parganas; joined Government service in 1877; appointed Deputy Collector in 1889 and reached the 4th Grade in 1906; appointed to present post in September, 1909, in which year the title was conferred on him in recognition of his excellent service. *Address*: Sukeas Street, Calcutta.

BASU, ANANDA LAL, M. B., Rai Bahadur; Teacher of Surgery and Medicine, Orissa Medical School, and House Surgeon, Cuttack General Hospital; appointed to Government service in 1889; reached the 1st Grade of Assistant Surgeon in 1904; appointed to present post in 1891; title conferred in 1909 in recognition of his excellent service. *Address*: Cuttack, Orissa.

LAHA, AMRITA LAL, Rai Bahadur; title conferred in 1909 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Khulna.



R. B. UPENDRANATH KANJILAL (78)



R. B. SRI CHANDRA MITRA (



R. B. BENODE BEHARI MAJUMDAR (83)



R. B. GAJADHAR PRASAD (85)

CHATTARJI, KHETRA NATH, M. I. C. E., Rai Bahadur; Fellow of the Calcutta University; Member of the Alipur District Board; Vice-Chairman of the Baraset Municipality; Honorary Magistrate; born, 1838; educated at the Agra High School and Agra College; entered Government service, and was appointed Assistant Engineer, second class, in 1863 and served in many districts, retiring in 1890, when he had reached the rank of Executive Engineer. He was granted a certificate of honour in 1903, and received the title of Rai Bahadur in 1909, in recognition of his excellent services as an Executive Engineer before his retirement, and his work on the Municipal and District Boards and his charitable benefactions. He has acquired *zemindari* property in Bengal. *Publications*: "Homœopathic Sarala Chikitsa," "Griha Chikitsa," "Sar," "Sankhep Charak Samhita," etc. *Address*: Gustia, Baraset.

MITRA, SRI CHANDRA, B.A., Rai Bahadur; President, Hitaishini Sabha, Belur; Vice-President, Nisva Hitaishini Sabha, Bow Bazar, Calcutta; born, 1st November, 1860. Belongs to an old respectable Kayastha family residing at Belur, in the Hooghly District, for the last two centuries. He was educated at the Rajshahi College, from which he graduated in 1882. Served in the Government of India Secretariats from 1883 to 1909, and was a Superintendent for more than twelve years. Served as a member of the Committee appointed by the Government of India in 1905 to raise the scale of allowances, etc., of the Government employés at Simla. Founded the Simla Bengali Boys' School in 1887, and was its President till 1908. Title of Rai Bahadur was conferred in 1909. *Address*: Belur, Hooghly.

KUNDU, BIJAI NARAYAN, Rai Bahadur; title conferred in 1909 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Itachona, Hooghly.

GHOSH, DEBENDRA CHANDRA, B. A., B. L., Rai Bahadur; Retired Government Pleader; Member of the Calcutta Corporation; born in September, 1845, and educated in Jessore Government School and Calcutta Presidency College; graduated in 1865, and took the B.L. degree two years later. He was admitted to practise as Vakil of the High Court in February, 1867, in which capacity he laboured till 1888, when he was appointed Senior Government Pleader of the 24-Parganas District, in which district he had been practising for some time. He retired in 1909. He was about that time elected a Member of the Calcutta Corporation, in which body he still serves. Mr. Ghosh has taken much interest in social matters, and is an earnest worker in the cause of Hindu widow re-marriage and the intellectual amelioration of the masses. Title of Rai Bahadur was conferred in January, 1910, in recognition of his services to the public in many capacities. *Address:* Bhawanipur, Calcutta.

BECHU NARAYAN LAL, Rai Bahadur; holder of the King's Police Medal; Deputy Superintendent of Police, Champaran; joined the Bengal Police in 1878; appointed Deputy Superintendent, 1st Grade, in 1911, and posted to Champaran in the same year. Title conferred in 1909 in recognition of his excellent services. *Address:* Champaran, Behar.

SEN, BEPIN BEHARI, B. A., B. L., Rai Bahadur; Government Pleader; Municipal Commissioner; Chairman, Local Board; Member, District Board; born, 1864; educated at Hare School and the General Assembly's Institute, Calcutta. He joined the Khulna Bar in 1891. Worked as Chairman, Municipal Board, for twelve years, and, in recognition of his services as such and other public services, was made Rai Bahadur on 1st January, 1910. *Address:* Sanhati, Khulna.

GUHA, ASWINI KUMAR, Rai Bahadur; title conferred in 1910 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Puddo-pukur Road, Bhowanipur, Calcutta.

MAJUMDAR, BENODE BEHARI, B.A., B.L., Rai Bahadur; Municipal Commissioner; Junior Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Patna; born, 16th October, 1868; joined the Patna Bar in 1889. Appointed Junior Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Patna, in 1904. Title conferred in 1910 in recognition of the good and faithful work performed for many years as Public Prosecutor. *Address:* Patna.

SAHAI, THE HON'BLE SHIB SHANKAR, Rai Bahadur; Member of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; elected to the Council by the District Boards of Bhagalpur Division on 7th December, 1909; title conferred in 1910 in recognition of his services to the public. *Address:* Bhagalpur.

RAI, SHYAM CHAND, B.L., Rai Bahadur; Retired Subordinate Judge of the Bengal Provincial Service; was appointed to the service in 1875; title conferred in 1910 in recognition of his excellent services. *Address:* Surie, Bengal.

NAIK, SUDAN CHARAN, Rai Bahadur; title conferred in 1910 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Cuttack, Orissa.

GHOSHAL, HARI PRASAD, L.C.E., Rai Bahadur; Executive Engineer; educated at the Sibpur Engineering College; appointed to the Provincial Public Works Department, Bengal, in 1887; appointed Assistant Engineer in 1899, and at present officiating as Executive Engineer, Irrigation Branch, at Arrah. Title conferred in 1910 in recognition of his excellent services in the Department. *Address:* Arrah.

GUHA, LAL MOHAN, Rai Bahadur; officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police; title conferred, in recognition of his excellent services, in 1910. *Address:* Calcutta.

GUPTE, BALKRISHNA ATMARAM, F. Z. S., Rai Bahadur; *Honorary Member, Bombay Fine Arts Society; Associate Member, Asiatic Society of Bengal; Member, Royal Agricultural Society, London; Government Anthropologist*; is a descendant of the Governor of the Fort of Raigad, the capital of Shivaji; born, 8th January, 1851; educated, Thana, Bombay, and London. Has been Deputy Minister and Member of Council, Indore State; was official delegate of the Government of Bombay at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London; rendered valuable services as Assistant Director of Ethnography and Assistant Secretary, Victoria Memorial Trustees; has, as Government Anthropologist, travelled in Great Britain, Baluchistan, Burma, and the whole of India; is a voluminous writer on Anthropometry, Indian Art and Antiquities, and on scientific subjects. *Publications*: "Industrial Arts of Poona, Nasik and Thana," "Agricultural Chemistry and Geology;" "Desi Hunnar," "Health Scraps," "Modi Script," "Indore from Jubilee to Jubilee," "Revenue and Police Hand Books of Indore," "Position of Women in India," "Prabhu Marriage," "Anthropometric Data of Bombay, Burma and Baluchistan," "Glossary of Indian Castes and Tribes," "Practical Geometry," "Jains and Jainism," "Cultivation of Memory," and a large number of booklets in English and Marathi. *Recreation*: Scientific study. *Club*: Hindu Union Club, Bombay. *Address*: Thana, Near Bombay; also, Indian Museum, Calcutta.

CHAUDHURI, DOL GOBINDA, Rai Bahadur; title conferred in 1910 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Pantsuri, Burdwan.

TEWARI, JANKI PARSHAD, Rai Bahadur; Superintendent of Police; entered the Bengal Police service in 1874; title conferred in recognition of his long and meritorious services. *Address*: Calcutta.



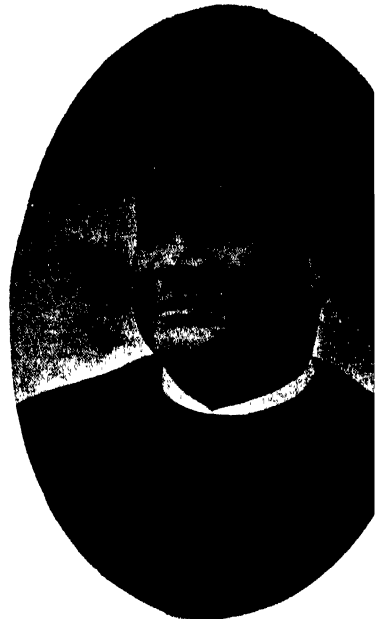
R. B. LALGOPAL SEN (77)



B. P. SHOME R. B. (79)



B. A. GUPTA R. B. (84)



R. B. BARODA KANTA MITRA (89)

GAJADHAR PRASAD, Rai Bahadur; was born in December, 1849, at Laipur Khajuri, in the Patna District. He received his early education at his birthplace; after passing the Pleadership examination he practised at Patna, and soon commanded an extensive practice. He was elected a Member of the District Board and served in the Patna Municipal Corporation for about twenty years. He has been Chairman of the Local Board since its creation. He takes much interest in social reform movements. He was elected President of the Kayastha Social Conference, and has been President of the Kayastha Sadar Sabha and of the Behar Provincial Sabha for several years. He has been prominently connected with almost all the educational institutions, both Government and private, of Patna and outside it, and was granted a certificate of honour by the Government in recognition of his "good services in the cause of education." Before the introduction of the Reform Scheme of Lord Morley he was unanimously elected a Member for the Bengal Legislative Council by the Patna Division, and did good work on the Council. He has now almost retired from public life, and devotes most of his time to the study of religious books. He was made Rai Bahadur in 1910. *Address*: Bankipur.

PAI, RADA CHARAN, Rai Bahadur; Honorary Presidency Magistrate; Member of the Calcutta Corporation; Member of the Bengal Fisheries Board; representative of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce on the Calcutta Port Trust; is a prominent member of the committees of various institutions in Bengal, and an earnest worker in the public interest. Title was conferred in 1910 in recognition of his many services to the public and the Government. *Address*: 108, Baranasi Ghose's Street, Calcutta.

NAULAKHA, DEANPAT SINGH, Rai Bahadur; title conferred in 1910 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Azimganj, Murshidabad.

MITTER, JOGENDRA NATH, Rai Bahadur; born, 2nd April, 1852; belongs to a well-known and respected family of Calcutta. Jogendra Nath, grandson of Data Ram, the founder of the family, was educated at the Hare School and then at the Presidency College, Calcutta, from which he took the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws. He was enrolled as a High Court Vakil in 1875, and joined the Provincial Judicial Service in Bengal in 1878. He rose, by good service in various capacities, till he was appointed a District and Sessions Judge, and served as such at Berhampur, Khulsa, and Bankura. He retired from service in April, 1910, and in June following the Government, in recognition of his valuable services, conferred on him the title of Rai Bahadur. *Address*: Amherst Street, Calcutta.

BANARJI, GOPAL CHANDRA, B. L., Rai Bahadur; Retired District and Sessions Judge; entered the Provincial Judicial Service in 1882, and retired in 1909. Title conferred in 1910 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Sibpur, Howrah.

GHOSH, BANKIM CHANDRA, Rai Bahadur; Assistant Surgeon; appointed to the Bengal Subordinate Medical Department in December, 1910, and posted to the Victoria Hospital, Hatwa, Saran. Title conferred in 1910 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Saran, Behar.

NAKPHOPHA, BALDEO LAL, Rai Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate; title conferred in 1910 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Gaya.

SHYAM DAS, ADHIKARI RADHA, Mahant, Rai Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate; title conferred, in recognition of his public services, in 1910. *Address*: Basantia, Midnapur.



B. SHYAMA CHARAN BHATTACHARJI (87)



R. B. JAIKALI CHAKRAVARTI (87)



F. B. KIRPA NATH DUTT (88)



R. B. BISHWAMOHAR RAI (88)

RAI KIRANCHANDRA, Rai Bahadur; Member of the Managing Committee of the British Indian Association; Member of the Imperial League; zemindar of Jessore; born, 1869. Belongs to the Narail family, privileged to have twenty retainers, and is well known for his several works of public utility, of which, Narail Victoria College, Narail Charitable Dispensary, bathing *ghâts* at Cossipur and Mirzapur (United Provinces), gift of land for burning *ghit* at Cossipur, gift of land for the North Suburban Hospital at Cossipur, and the construction of a road from Narail to Jessore may be mentioned in particular. Educated at the Narail and the Presidency Colleges. Served as Commissioner of the Cossipur-Chitpur Municipality, and as Honorary Magistrate of the Sealdah and Barnagore Benches; made Rai Bahadur in 1910. *Address*: Narail, Jessore.

CHAKRAVARTI, JAİKALI, Rai Bahadur; Pleader; Honorary Magistrate; Member of the Howrah District Board and the Uluberia Local Board; Member of the Advisory Council, Bengal, and of various educational, charitable, and religious societies. Descended from a very ancient high caste Brahman family of Atma. Educated at Atma and Calcutta; joined the Bar on 1st July, 1888. Founded the Atma Charitable Dispensary; made Rai Bahadur in 1910. *Address*: Atma, Howrah.

BHATACHARJIA, SHYAMA CHARAN, Rai Bahadur; born, 1859. Belongs to a respectable Bhatthacharjia family of Bhatpara noted for their Sanskrit learning. Worked as Vice-Chairman of the Bhatpara Municipality, and as an Honorary Magistrate of Bhatpara and Naihati for some twelve years; and, in recognition of his good services as such, was awarded certificates of honour in 1903 and 1908, and was made Rai Bahadur in 1910. *Address*: Kantalpara, 24-Parganas.

DUTT, KRIPA NATH, Rai Bahadur; Registrar of Assurances, Calcutta; Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, Bengal; Chairman, Cossipur-Chitpur Municipality; born in December, 1861; son of the late Babu Paran Nath Datt, Member, Calcutta Municipal Corporation, who took a leading part in the movement which, during the administration of Sir Richard Temple, transferred the management of Municipal affairs of Calcutta from the Justices of the Peace to elected Commissioners. Educated at the Oriental Seminary; entered Government service in 1867. Received the title of Rai Bahadur in June, 1910. *Address*: Cossipur, 24-Parganas.

DUTT, RADHIKA CHARAN, B.L., Rai Bahadur; born, 1865; took his degree at the age of twenty-two from the Calcutta University. Enrolled as a Vakil, High Court, and joined the Jessore District Bar in the middle of 1887, of which he is still a prominent member; worked as Vice-Chairman of the District Board, Jessore; and, in recognition of his services as such, was awarded certificates of honour in June, 1897, January, 1903, and November, 1908; and was made Rai Bahadur in June, 1910. *Address*: Jessore.

RAI, BISHWAMBHAR, B. L., Rai Bahadur; Government Pleader; Vice-Chairman of the District Board, Nadia. Title conferred, in recognition of his meritorious services, in 1910. *Address*: Krishnagar, Nadia.

SEN, THE HON'BLE BAIKUNTHA NATH, Rai Bahadur; representative of the Municipal Commissioners of the Presidency Division on the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; Pleader; elected to the Bengal Council on 14th December, 1909; title conferred in 1911 in recognition of his services to Government and the public. *Address*: Berhampur.

MITRA, BARODA KANTA, Rai Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate; Vice-Chairman, Naihati Municipality; born, 20th June, 1862, at Lahore; descended from Raghu Ram Mitra, Rai-Rayan, who settled at Naihati in the eighteenth century; educated at the Hooghly College. Entered Government service in 1884. Selected in 1889 by Sir Arthur Fanshawe for the post of Superintendent of the Office of Director-General of the Post Offices of India. Received the title of Rai Bahadur in 1910 in recognition of work which, in the words of the Hon'ble Mr. C. Stuart Wilson, "any officer of the Government might well be proud of." *Address*: Naihati, 24-Parganas.

SEN, NISHI KANTA, Rai Bahadur; Government Pleader; Vice-Chairman of the District Board and Municipal Commissioner, Purneah; title conferred in 1911 in recognition of his many services to Government and the public. *Address*: Purneah.

MEGHRAJ, SETH MOHANDAS, Rai Bahadur; title conferred in 1910 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bara Bazar, Calcutta.

CHAUDHURI, NOGENDRA NATH PAL, Rai Bahadur; title conferred in 1910 in recognition of his meritorious services. *Address*: Ranaghat, Nadia.

MUKHARJI, GIRIJA PROSUNNO, Rai Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate; title conferred in 1910 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Gobardhanga, 24-Parganas.

SINGH, PURNENDU NARAYAN, B. L., Rai Bahadur; Government Pleader, Patna; title conferred in 1911 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Patna.

LAL MADHUKAR SAI, Rai Bahadur; Zemindar of Rajpur; title conferred in 1911 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Rajpur, Sambalpur.

GUPTA, BEPIN BEHARI, M.A., Rai Bahadur; Principal of the Hooghly College; Fellow of the Calcutta University; entered Government service in the Education Department in 1877; appointed to the Provincial Educational Service in 1896, and was promoted to Class II in 1905; appointed to his present post in June, 1909; title conferred in 1911 in recognition of his long and meritorious services. *Address:* Hooghly.

BANARJI, GOPI KRISHNA, B. L., Rai Bahadur; Retired Subordinate Judge; entered the Bengal Provincial Judicial Service in 1893; retired, 1910; title conferred in 1911 in recognition of his meritorious services. *Address:* Corporation Street, Calcutta.

BANARJI, BANSI DHAR, B. L., Rai Bahadur; Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector; joined Government service as Deputy Collector in 1886; appointed to 3rd Grade in 1909; at present employed on land acquisition work in the 24-Parganas; title conferred in 1911 in recognition of his meritorious services. *Address:* Old Boytakkhana Bazar Road, Calcutta.

HAZRA, AGHORE CHANDRA, B. L., Rai Bahadur; Retired Subordinate Judge; joined the Bengal Judicial Service, in 1882, as Munsiff, and reached the rank of Sub-Judge, in which he retired; title conferred in 1911 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Calcutta.

LAKSHMI NARAYAN BURMAN, Rai Bahadur; Registrar, Army Department of the Government of India; title conferred in 1911 in recognition of his meritorious services. *Address:* Calcutta.

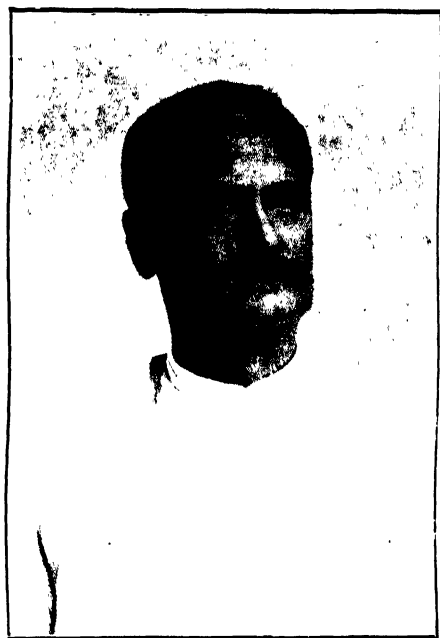
SANYAL HARI MOHAN, Rai Saheb; title conferred on 1st January, 1894, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Kumarkhali, Nadia.



R. B. MANMATHA NATH MITRA (66)



R. S. BANKIM CHANDRA MAJUMDAR



R. S. BHAGABATI CHARAN CHATERJI (91)



R. S. BHUPENDRA NATH MUKHERJI (9)



R. S. DURGA CHARAN CHAKRAHARTI (91)



R. S. NABA KRISHNA RAI (92)



R. S. NIBARAN CHANDRA SEN (94)



R. S. GYAN CHANDRA (95)

GHOSE, SRI KRISHNA, Rai Saheb; born, 1846; educated at Calcuata; entered Government service and, after working in the Commissariat Department in various capacities for over thirty years, retired from service on 15th July, 1903. Founded the Anglo-Vernacular School, Meerut, in 1886, and the Diamond Jubilee School, Naini Tal, in 1897. The title of Rai Saheb was conferred on 1st January, 1892. *Address*: Rajibpur, 24-Parganas.

CHATTARJI, BHAGABATI CHARAN, Rai Saheb; late Superintendent, Controller of Military Accounts' Office, Rawalpindi; title was conferred on 1st January, 1894, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Barrackpur, Calcutta.

CHAKRABARTI, DURGA CHARAN VIDYA BHUSAN, Rai Saheb; Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Bengal; born, 1857; educated at the Presidency College, Calcutta (Civil Engineer Branch); entered Government service and did good work as Assistant Civil Engineer, in recognition of which the title of Rai Bahadur was conferred in 1895. Founded an English high school known as "Durga Charan High School." *Publications*: "Visya Karma," "Padarthatatwa," and "Sthapati Bigyan." *Address*: Calcutta.

MUKHARJI, MATHURA MOHAN Rai Saheb; title conferred on 1st January, 1895, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Dattapur, Santapur, Nadia.

MUKHARJI, GIRINDRA NATH, Rai Saheb; title conferred on 22nd June, 1897, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Calcutta.

MAJUMDAR, BANKIM CHANDRA, Rai Saheb; title conferred on 21st May, 1898, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Khulna.

RAY, NABA KRISHNA, Rai Saheb; Director of the Chota Nagpur Banking Association, Limited, and the Chhota Nagpur Carrying Company, Limited; born, 1833; educated at the Government School, Cuttack, Hooghly College, and Medical College, Calcutta. Edited a Vernacular paper called *Sadhuranjan*, but a short time after discontinued it and entered Government service, worked in several departments, and at last, in 1862, joined the Police Department, in which he served with distinction for thirty-two years, and retired on pension in 1894. Was Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner for several years. Received the title of Rai Saheb in 1895. *Address*: Ranchi.

CHATTARJI, MAHINDRA NATH, Rai Saheb; born, 31st March, 1846; is the son of Babu Chandra Kant Chattarji; entered Government service as a schoolmaster in 1868; served also as accountant in the Shahabad Collector's office; as clerk in the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Civil Circle, when he worked his way up and was appointed head assistant of that office, from which post he retired on a pension; is a Municipal Commissioner and Honorary Magistrate of Arrah; title was conferred on 2nd January, 1899, in recognition of his meritorious services. *Address*: Arrah.

PATNAIK, DINABANDU, Rai Saheb; title conferred on 3rd June, 1899, in recognition of his meritorious services as Diwan of Sonpur. *Address*: Sonpur, Orissa.

PRADHAN, HARI DAS, Rai Saheb; title conferred in 1901 in recognition of his services as Honorary Magistrate. *Address*: Singhanpur, Darjeeling.

BASU, PRIYA NATH, Rai Saheb; title conferred in 1901 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Singur, Hooghly.

DWARKA PERSHAD, Rai Saheb; Sub-Divisional Officer, Military Works Services, Calcutta; born in December, 1856; belongs to a respectable Jain family of Nehtor, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh; Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee; entered Government service in 1875. In recognition of his good services in the Engineering Department was made Rai Saheb in 1901, and was awarded a Certificate of Honour at the last Coronation Durbar in January, 1903. *Address*: Calcutta.

RAKSHIT, HARI CHANDRA, Rai Saheb; title conferred in 1903 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Mojilpur, 24-Parganas; also, Shambazar Street, Calcutta.

MITRA, CHARU CHANDRA, Rai Saheb; Treasurer and Assistant, Foreign Department, Government of India; title conferred in 1903 in recognition of his meritorious services. *Address*: Calcutta.

BASU, PHANINDRA MOHAN, Rai Saheb; title conferred in 1903 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: 71, Sita Ram Ghose's Street, Calcutta; also, Allahabad.

MAJUMDAR, DURLABH CHANDRA, Rai Saheb; title conferred in 1903 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: 40-1, Amherst Street, Calcutta.

AUDDY, BEHARI LAL, Rai Saheb; Head Assistant, Office of the Superintending Engineer, South-Western Circle; appointed Honorary Presidency Magistrate on 6th June, 1906; title conferred in 1904 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: 18, Gobind Chand Dhur's Lane, Calcutta.

SHAHA, BRAJA NATH, Rai Saheb; title conferred in 1904 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Chowmata, Chinsura, District Hooghly; also, Benares, U. P.

SEN, NIBARAN CHANDRA, Rai Saheb ; Sub-Assistant Surgeon ; born in November, 1857 ; educated at the M. V. School, Barisal, and the Patna School of Medicine. His work has been highly commended by all the officers under whom he has served ; was made Rai Saheb on 1st January, 1908, in recognition of his services in the medical department. *Address*: Darjeeling.

CHAUDHURI APURBA KRISHNA, L.M.S., Rai Saheb ; Assistant Surgeon, Manbhum ; appointed, 12th April, 1884 ; appointed to senior grade, 1st August, 1907 ; appointed to Purulia Dispensary on 4th August, 1907 ; title conferred in 1907 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Manbhum.

NAURANG RAY, MARWARI, Rai Saheb ; title conferred in 1906 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Purulia, Bengal ; also, Jeypore, Rajputana.

LAHIRI, PURNA CHANDRA, Rai Saheb ; Inspector, Calcutta Police ; title conferred in 1908 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Royd Street, Calcutta.

RAI, DEBENDRA NATH, Rai Saheb ; Head Clerk, Office of the Judge-Advocate-General in India ; title conferred in 1908 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Basudebpur, 24-Parganas.

HARDHIAN SINGH, Rai Saheb ; title conferred in 1909 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Buxar.

GHOSH, BAMA CHARAN, Rai Saheb ; Treasurer, East Indian Railway ; title conferred in 1909 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Calcutta.

CHAUDHURI, GYAN CHANDRA, M.A., Rai Saheb; born, 1850; educated at the Presidency College, Calcutta; was Chairman of the Dum-Dum Municipality for many years; owns fourteen *mauzas* in the districts of Hooghly and Burdwan, bestowed by the Mohammadan ruler for good services, and confirmed by the British Government in 1792; Rai Sahib on 1st January, 1911, in recognition of good services rendered in the Secretariats. *Publications*: "Sabitri Charitra" and "Byragya Satka" (translations from Sanskrit into Bengali), Said's Gulistan in Bengali Prose and Poetry, "Tara Ma," "Panchamanta," "Himalaya Darshan," and "Samasya Kalplata" (for free distribution). *Address*: Calcutta.

SEN, PRAN KRISHNA, Rai Saheb; Sub-Engineer and Honorary Assistant Engineer, Public Works, Bengal; title conferred in 1909 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Calcutta.

BISWAS, PRIYA KRISHNA, Rai Saheb; Engineer, Public Works Department; title granted in 1909 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Calcutta.

BHADURI, JAGAT CHANDRA, Rai Saheb; Assistant, Office of the Superintending Engineer, Gandak Circle; title conferred in 1910 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Muzaffarpur, l'ehar.

KUAR, ABINASH CHANDRA, Rai Saheb; Superintendent, Office of the Secretary, Home Department, Government of India; title conferred in 1910 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Calcutta.

BEUBANESWAR BAHIDAR, Rai Saheb; Diwan of Borasambhar Estate; Honorary Magistrate; title conferred in 1911 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Padampur, Sambalpur.

MUKHARJI, BHUPENDRA NATH, Rai Bahadur; born in October, 1875. Belongs to a very respectable Kulai Brahman family, which came to Khardah from Kanauj during the reign of the Sen Kings of Bengal. Son of the late Babu Bipin Behari Mukharji, personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Patna Division; educated at the Patna College. Appointed to Government service as Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector on 7th January, 1902. Was put in charge of the Excise Department at Birbhum and was found an "excellent Excise Deputy Collector." Has been recently deputed as Special Magistrate to try the Namasudra Musalman riot case in the Khulna and Jessore districts. Title was conferred on 2nd January, 1911. *Address*: Howrah.

BHATTACHARJI, DWARKANATH, Rai Bahadur; title conferred on 1st January, 1894, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Nadia.

BASU, BAIKUNTH NATH, Rai Bahadur; title was conferred on 1st January, 1894, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: 167, Manicktolla Street, Calcutta; also, Jaynagar, 24-Parganas.

SANYAL, BHUBAN MOHAN, Rai Saheb; Municipal Commissioner; Member, District Board; Notary Public; born in August, 1874. Belongs to one of the oldest respectable Kulin Brahman families of Bengal. Educated at the Krishnagar Government College and Residency College, Calcutta; enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court in 1873, and has since been practising in Purneah. Acted as Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor for twenty-five years from 1881 to 1906 but had to resign the post owing to his ill-health. Was made Rai Sahib on 1st January, 1911. *Address*: Purneah.

GHOSH, MAKHAN LAL, Rai Saheb; Assistant, Foreign Department; title conferred in 1910 in recognition of his public services: *Address*: Calcutta.



PRINCE MIRZA KAMAR QADAR

KAMAR QADAR MIRZA MOHAMMAD ABID ALI, *Prince*; the eldest surviving son of His late Majesty Wajid Ali Shah, King of Oudh; was born in 1852. He is the only son of Nawab Fakhr-i-Mahal Saheba, who, at the risk of her own life, saved two Englishwomen from the ruthless hands of the mutineers. In recognition of his mother's courageous deed the Prince was, after the suppression of the Mutiny, treated with special favour by the Government. At the Viceregal Durbar held in Lucknow he was given the honours due to a Royal Prince. He received a salute of twenty-one guns, and was given a seat of honour in the Durbar.

On being sent for by the ex-King of Oudh, he and his mother went to Calcutta to live at Garden Reach, and, on his father's death, he was recognized by Lord Dufferin as the head of the Oudh family and was granted a pension of Rs. 3,000 a month (afterwards raised to Rs. 4,000) by the Government.

The Prince is a man of gentle disposition and leads a very unostentatious life. He has watched over the interests of his father's faithful followers and their widows and orphans with paternal care, and it has been his special concern to see that those who bravely share his misfortune for the sake of their glorious past should have no occasion to complain of neglect on his part. The Prince married his cousin, a niece of the late King of Oudh, and has two sons and two daughters living. The eldest son, Prince Mirza Mohammad Said Ali Bahadur, is himself the father of several sons. The Prince owns extensive landed and house property in Calcutta. *Address*: Khusro Manzil, Calcutta.

JAM JAH ALI BAHADUR, OARA AHMAD, MIRZA, *Prince*; third son of Sultan Alam Mohammad Wajid Ali Shah, the late King of Oudh; personal title of Prince conferred in 1888. *Address*: 73, Circular Garden Reach Road, Calcutta.

MOHAMMAD AKRAM HUSAIN BAHADUR, MIRZA, AFSAR-UL-MULK, *Prince*; Honorary Magistrate; Municipal Commissioner of Calcutta; Member of the Executive Committee of the Bengal Provincial Muslim League; Member of the Executive Committee of the Central National Mohammadan Association; Member of the Permanent Committee for the Appointment of Marriage Registrars in Bengal; Vice-President of the Mohammadan Literary Society of Calcutta; born, 1881; is the son of the late King of Oudh; educated at the Calcutta Madrassa and the Presidency College. The title of Prince was formally recognised by the Government of India in 1888. *Address*: Calcutta.

MOHAMMAD BABAR BAHADUR, MIRZA, DR., *Prince*; son of Hazrat Khald Aramgha Sultan Alam Sikandar Jah Mirza Mohammad Wajid Ali Shah, the late King of Oudh; personal title of Prince conferred in 1888. *Address*: 16, Parsee Church Street, Calcutta.

MOHAMMAD ASKARI BAHADUR, BULAND JAH, MIRZA, *Prince*; seventh son of the late King of Oudh; personal title of Prince conferred in 1888. *Address*: 20, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.

MOHAMMAD IBRAHIM ALI BAHADUR, AWALI MURTABAT, MIRZA, *Prince*; eighth son of the late King of Oudh; personal title of Prince conferred in 1888. *Address*: Garden Reach, Calcutta.

KAM BAKHSH, HASAN BAHADUR, MIRZA, *Prince*; tenth son of the late King of Oudh; personal title of Prince conferred in 1888. *Address*: 1, Dugdigipara Lane, Kurryah, Calcutta.

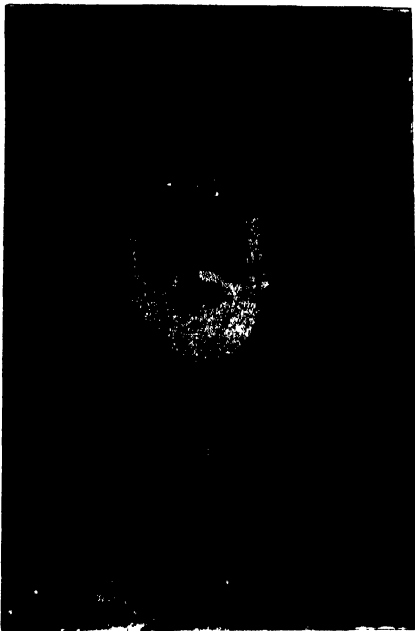
MOHAMMAD ASGHAR BAHADUR, JAN, MIRZA HUMAYUN, *Prince*; personal title of Prince conferred in 1888. *Address*: 8, Gorbari Lane, Kidderpur, Calcutta.



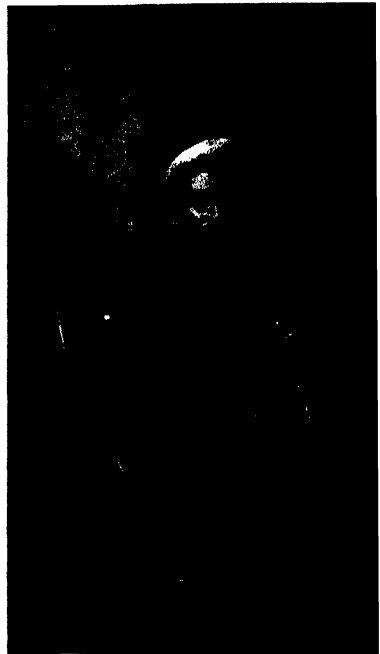
PRINCE MD. AKRAM HUSAIN (98)



PRINCE MIRZA DARAJAH (99)



K. B. ASHRAF-UD-DIN AHMAD (104)



K. B. DR. ASDAR ALI KHAN (

MOHAMMAD ABU ALI BAHADUR, MIRZA, DARA JAH, *Prince*; son of the late King Wajid Ali Shah of Oudh; born, 7th April, 1871, at Garden Reach in Calcutta; educated at the Madrassa-i-Sultan-i-Oudh established for the education of sons and grandsons of the late King of Oudh. Founded and organised the Oudh Family Association and the Oriental Sporting Club, of which he is Honorary Secretary. He has two sons, Humayun Jah Mirza Mohammad Abid Ali and Kaivan Jah Mirza Mohammad Wajid Ali, and two daughters, Gauhar Begum and Safiah Begum. The title of Prince was formally recognised by the Government of India in 1888. *Publication*: "History of England" in Urdu. *Address*: Calcutta.

MUHAMMAD ABBAS HUSAIN, KISRI BAKHT, MIRZA BAHADUR, *Prince*; born, 23rd June, 1880; son of Hazrat Sultan Alam Sikandar Jah Mirza Mohammad Wajid Ali Shah, late King of Oudh; married, 11th June, 1898; personal title of Prince conferred in 1888. *Address*: 1, Syed Ismail's Lane, Calcutta.

MUHAMMAD NAQI ALI BAHADUR, DILAWAR JAH MIRZA, *Prince*; Honorary Magistrate; personal title of Prince conferred in 1888. *Address*: 3, Garden Reach, Calcutta.

MOHAMMAD HUSAIN BAKHSH KAMYAB, MIRZA BAHADUR, *Prince*; nineteenth son of the late King of Oudh; personal title of Prince was conferred in 1888. *Address*: 2, Garden Reach, Calcutta.

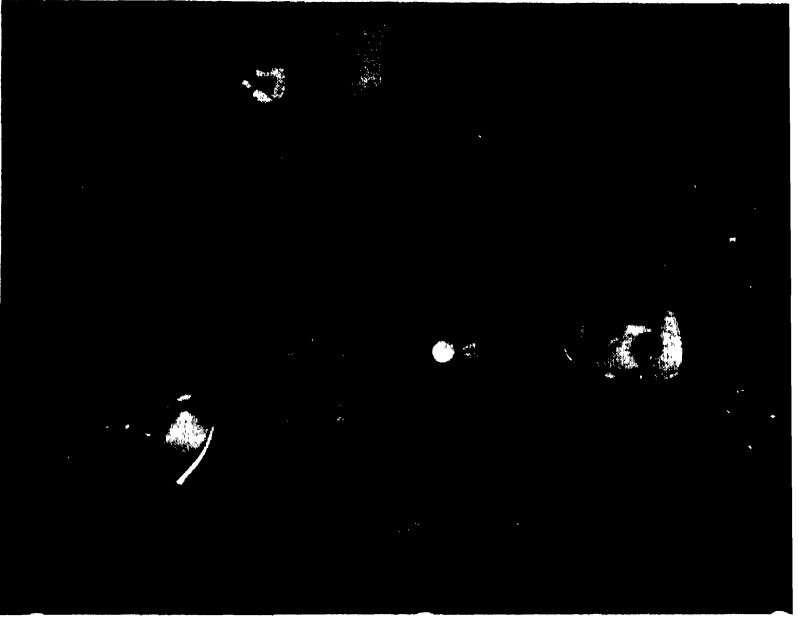
MOHAMMAD RIZA ALI, SULTAN, MIRZA BAHADUR, *Prince*; thirteenth son of Sultan Alam Mohammad Wajid Ali Shah, late King of Oudh; personal title of Prince conferred in 1888. *Address*: 16, Marquis Street, Calcutta.

CHAUDHURI, NOBIN CHANDRA, Rai Saheb; Clerk, Office of the Quartermaster-General in India; title conferred in 1910 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Calcutta.

BADSHAH NAWAB RAZWI, HAJI, SYED, Nawab; also known by the name of Syed Mohammad Mehdi Husain Khan; Banker and Zemindar; born, 30th July, 1858; descended from the illustrious General Syed Husain, who came to India with the army of Nadir Shah; son of the late Nawab Syed Lutf Ali Khan, C.I.E., who founded the Behar School of Engineering; educated privately and at the Government College, Patna; founded a Burial Society for Moslems; bestowed landed property, yielding an annual net income of rupees eight thousand, for female education in Behar, with which the "Nawab Badshah Nawab Razwi Training College for Female Teachers," was founded; was for some time Vice-Chairman of the Patna Municipality and an Honorary Magistrate, and is now a Member of the Municipality and the Patna District Board. Received the Coronation Medal on 19th November, 1903, and was invested with the title of Nawab, as a personal distinction, by his Excellency Lord Minto, on 1st January, 1909. *Address*: Patna, Bengal.

ABDAR RAHMAN, A.F.M., Nawab, Khan Bahadur; Barrister-at-Law; Second Judge, Court of Small Causes, Calcutta; Member of the Calcutta Zoological Gardens Committee; entered the Bengal Judicial Service in October, 1895; appointed to present post in September, 1908; personal title of Khan Bahadur conferred on 21st May, 1898; personal title of Nawab conferred on 28th June, 1907, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: 16, Taltollah Bazar Street, Calcutta; also Rajapur, Faridpur, Eastern Bengal.

BANARJI, ATTUL CHANDRA, L. C. E., Rai Saheb; District Engineer, Palamau; joined the Public Works Department in 1888; appointed Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, in 1907; title conferred in 1911 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Daltonganj, Palamau.



NAWAB SYED MOHAMMAD KHAN



NAWAB SYED BADSHAH NAWAB

MOHAMMAD KHAN, SYED, The Hon'ble Nawab, Khan Bahadur; Inspector-General of Registration, Bengal; was born in 1850. He is the great-grandson of Mir Ashraf Ali of Dacca, who rendered great assistance to the British during the first Burmese war by furnishing supplies to the troops and proceeding in person to the Tippera Frontier with a large force of his *ryots*. In recognition of these services the two sons of the Mir were created Khan Bahadur. The Nawab was educated privately and afterwards at Dacca College. He entered Government service in 1873 as Special Sub-Registrar; he was appointed Deputy Magistrate in 1880; after serving for fifteen years as special Mohammadan officer at Patna, during which he was thrice nominated to the Lieutenant-Governor's Council, and afterwards was Presidency Magistrate; he was in 1906 appointed to his present post. He received the title of Khan Bahadur in 1902, and the personal title of Nawab in 1909, in recognition of his many public services. The Nawab is a dramatist, a prolific writer, and an eloquent public speaker. *Publications*: "Khialat-i-Azad," "London Letters," "Sawanihi-Umri-Azad," "Nawabi Durbar," and many contributions to the current journalistic literature of India. *Address*: 19, Maulvi Imdad Lane, Calcutta.

ZULFIKAR ALI, Shams-ul-Ulma; received title in recognition of his eminence in Oriental learning on 1st January, 1896. *Address*: 33 & 34, Gora Chand Road, Calcutta.

AHMAD, Shams-ul-Ulma; Head Maulvi, Calcutta Madrassa; Honorary Magistrate; Fellow of the Calcutta University. Entered Government service in 1879; appointed to the Educational Department, 16th September, 1879, and to the Provincial Educational service, 1st August, 1896; reached his present grade, 16th April, 1908. The title of Shams-ul-Ulma was conferred upon him in 1891 in recognition of his services to education and Oriental literature. *Address*: 3, Maulvi Lane, Collinga Bazar Street, Calcutta.

IMAD IMAM KHAN, SYED, Shams-ul-Ulma; born, 17th August, 1849; educated in Persian, Arabic, and English. Belongs to a distinguished Syed family, his ancestors having come to India before the Moghul empire was founded. One of his ancestors, Syed Hasan Khingsawar, lies buried in Ajmere, and his tomb on the hill is still venerated as that of a saint. His grandfather, Khan Bahadur Syed Imad Ali, was a distinguished public servant, who retired when Subordinate Judge of Patna; and his father, Syed Wahi-ud-Din, was the first Indian to occupy the post of a District Judge. Syed Imad Imam is a brilliant poet, a versatile scholar, and a voluminous writer, alike upon literary, scientific, and agricultural subjects. One of his philosophical treatises, "Mirat-ul-Hukama," has been translated from Hindustani into English, and the learned author received, some years ago, a letter in appreciation of his work from the late King Oscar of Sweden. In addition, he has great skill as a medical practitioner. He practises medicine not as a profession, but from the pure love of relieving distressed humanity, often supplying both medicine and food free to his patients. The Shams-ul-Ulma has two sons—the Hon'ble Syed Ali Imam, Member of the Viceroy's Council, and Syed Hasan Imam, Barrister-at-Law. The title was conferred on 24th May, 1889, as a personal distinction, in recognition of his services as an eminent Oriental scholar. *Address:* Patna.

ATA-UR-RAHMAN, Shams-ul-Ulma; Honorary Magistrate; title of Shams-ul-Ulma conferred in 1893 in recognition of his services to education and Oriental literature; appointed Honorary Magistrate on 30th October, 1901. *Address:* 11, Munshi Wooli Woola's Lane, Calcutta.

MOHAMMAD JAILANI, SYED, Shams-ul-Ulma; title of Shams-ul-Ulma conferred in 1887 in recognition of his services to education and Oriental literature. *Address:* 23, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.



K. B. SYED IMDAD IMAM (1102)



PRINCE Mr. ABBAS HUSAIN (99)

ABDUL MUNIM, Shams-ul-Ulma; officiating Superintendent of the Hooghly Madrassa and Professor, Hooghly College; entered Government service in 1880; appointed to the Educational Department, 13th September, 1880, and to the Provincial Educational Service, 1st August, 1896; promoted to his present grade, 16th April, 1908; title of Shams-ul-Ulma conferred in recognition of his services to Oriental learning and literature in 1911. *Address:* Hooghly.

VILAYAT HUSAIN, Shams-ul-Ulma; Assistant Maulvi, Calcutta Madrassa; entered Government service, 1875; promoted to the present grade, 1st November, 1908; title of Shams-ul-Ulma conferred in 1898 in recognition of his services to education and Oriental literature. *Address:* 7-1, Ram Sunkar Roy's Lane, Calcutta.

ASHRAF ALI, MIRZA, Shams-ul-Ulma; Professor of Arabic and Persian, Presidency College, Calcutta; entered Government service, in the Educational Department, 1884; appointed to the Provincial Educational service, 1901; appointed to his present post, August, 1905; title of Shams-ul-Ulma conferred in 1898 in recognition of his services to education and Oriental literature. *Address:* 13, Park Lane, Calcutta.

SAADAT HUSAIN, Shams-ul-Ulma; teacher, Calcutta Madrassa; title conferred in 1903 in recognition of his services to education and literature. *Address:* 13, Ram Sunkar Roy's Lane, Calcutta.

LUTF-UR-RAHMAN, Shams-ul-Ulma; title conferred in 1904 in recognition of his services to education and literature. *Address:* Talipur, Murshidabad.

ALI MOHAMMAD SHAH, SYED, Khan Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate; title conferred in 1891 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Patna.

ASHRAF-UD-DIN AHMAD, SYED, Nawabzada, Khan Bahadur; Fellow of the Calcutta University; *Muttwalli* of the Hooghly Imambara; Trustee of the Aligarh College; Secretary of the Hooghly Mohammadan Association; born, 6th January, 1855. Belongs to a respectable Baghdad family settled since the reign of Shah Jahan at Barh, in the Patna District; son of the late Nawab Amir Ali, C. I. E., Khan Bahadur, who served the British Government under Lord Lake in the wars of 1802-03; and rendered meritorious services during the Mutiny. Educated at the Calcutta Madrassa and the Doveton College, Calcutta; made Khan Bahadur in 1893, and awarded certificate of honour in 1903. Is the author of several books written in Persian, and has composed poems in Persian and Urdu. *Address:* Hooghly.

MOHAMMAD YUSUF, K.-I.-H., Khan Bahadur, Shams-ul-Ulma; Sub-Registrar. The title of Khan Bahadur was conferred upon him on 6th June, 1885, as a personal distinction, in recognition of his position as an eminent member of the Bar of the Calcutta High Court, and that of Shams-ul-Ulma in 1903, in recognition of his eminent scholarship. He received the second-class Kaiser-i-Hind medal on 1901. He was appointed to the Registration Department on 15th May, 1900, and promoted to the present grade on 16th February, 1907. *Address:* 8, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.

SIRAJ-UL-ISLAM, B. A., B. L., Khan Bahadur; title conferred on 16th February, 1887 on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty the late Queen Victoria in recognition of his public services. *Address:* 7, Maulvi Golam Sobhan's Lane, Calcutta.

UJJAL SINGH, Sardar; Zemindar of Kharsal. The hereditary title of Sardar was conferred upon him in 1905. *Address:* Kharsal, Sambalpur.

FAZL-I-RABBI, KHUNDKAR, Khan Bahadur; Dewan of Murshidabad estate; Honorary Magistrate and Member, District and Municipal Boards, Murshidabad; born, 13th August, 1848; educated at Murshidabad. Entered the service of Nawab Nazim of Bengal (in whose employment was also his father, Maulvi Abdul Akbar) at the age of eighteen. Three years later, in 1869, he was sent to England to serve as correspondence clerk and officer in charge of the household of the Nawab, who was then residing in London. On his return to India in 1874 he was appointed manager of the *Zemindari Ilagas*, and was promoted to the post of Diwan in 1881. The title of Khan Bahadur was conferred on him in 1896 in recognition of his public services. *Publication*: "Origin of Bengal Mohammadans." *Address*: Tabibpur, Murshidabad.

DILDAR HUSAIN AHMAD, SYED, B.A., Khan Bahadur; Fellow of the Indian Research Society, Calcutta; Fellow of the Calcutta University; born, 7th February, 1840; son of the late Shah Abdul Qadar, Professor of Arabic and Persian, Calcutta Madrassa; educated at La Martiniere College, Lucknow, Calcutta Madrassa, and Presidency College, Calcutta; entered Government service in 1861. Appointed Member of the Provincial Legislative Council in 1899. The title of Khan Bahadur was conferred in 1893. *Address*: Calcutta.

NASIR-UD-DIN AHMAD, SYED, Khan Bahadur; Sub-Deputy Collector. Confirmed in the Subordinate Civil Service on 1st February, 1906; promoted to the present grade, 28th March, 1911; title conferred in 1895 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Behar, Patna.

MOHAMMAD YUSUF JAFARI, Khan Bahadur, Shams-ul-Ulma; Chief Maulvi to the Board of Examiners; title of Shams-ul-Ulma conferred in 1906 and that of Khan Bahadur in 1910 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: 17, Gardner's Lane, Calcutta.

ASDAR ALI KHAN, Khan Bahadur; Vice-President, Young Men's Institute, Behar; Secretary, Girls' English High School, Bankipur; born, 1851; is descended from Sheikh Daulat, who came to India with Shah Jalal Mujarrad Emani, and in recognition of his loyal services received a *jagir* from the Emperor of Delhi in the Sylhet District; educated at the Medical College, Calcutta, from which he took the degree of L. M. S. in 1878. Served Government as Assistant Surgeon for twenty-eight years, and worked as Health Officer of Patna city from 1896 to 1900. Wrote several books on medicine, and was awarded Rs. 500 by Government for writing a book on Medical Jurisprudence in Urdu. Owns landed property in Sylhet, Jalpaiguri, Patna, and Arrah Districts, and is now practising medicine in Bankipur. *Address*: Bankipur.

FARZAND AHMAD, KAZI, Khan Bahadur, K.-I.-H.; born, 17th April, 1867. Son of the late Kazi Zahir-ul-Haq, *alias* Kazi Ahmad Bakhsh, who, in recognition of his services, rendered during the Mutiny of 1857, was appointed Kazi of *Pargana* Okri in Behar District. Educated in Persian and Urdu at home. Appointed Honorary Magistrate in 1892; made Khan Bahadur in 1897; awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind silver medal in 1902 in recognition of his services during the plague of 1900. *Address*: Gaya.

BAHADUR ALI KHAN, SHEIKH, Khan Bahadur; title conferred in 1894 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Barh, Patna.

BADR-UD-DIN HAIDAR, Khan Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate; title conferred on him in 1896 in recognition of his public services. Appointed Honorary Magistrate, 7th December, 1901. *Address*: 1, Kaiser Street, Sealdah.



S. MAHMUD JILANI (1927)



K. B. KAZI FARZAND AHMAD (1906)

KHAIKAT AHMAD, SYED, Khan Bahadur; Secretary, Anjuman-i-Imamia, Gaya; born in September, 1848. Belongs to the distinguished Syed family of Alinagar Rali, which claims descent from the seventh Imam Hazrat Moosai-ibn-Jafar; is son of the late Haji Syed Azam Ali, who spent his life in devotion; he took his B.A. degree in 1877, and his B.L. in 1879; enrolled as a Vakil, High Court, in 1879, and practised at Gaya for thirty years; was Vice-President of the Gaya Bar; Member of the Municipal Board for ten years; Member of the District Board for fifteen years; and an Honorary Magistrate for eight years. Has now retired from the Bar, and spends most of his time for the good of others. The title of Khan Bahadur was conferred in 1901 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Alinagar, Rāli, Gaya.

GHULAM QASIM, Khan Bahadur; title conferred in 1897 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Saipala Basirhat, 24-Parganas.

SHUJAAT ALI BEG, MIRZA, Khan Bahadur; title conferred in 1898 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* 10, Hungerford Street, Calcutta.

JANNAT HUSAIN KHAN, Khan Bahadur; retired District Superintendent of Police; title conferred in 1899 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Karmaunj, Sherghati, Gaya.

IHSAN HUSAIN, Khan Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate of the Sadar Bench, and Mohammadan-Marriage Registrar; title conferred in 1901 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Rajnagar, Birbhum.

SHAMS-UZ-ZUHA, Khan Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate of the Sadar Bench and Vice-Chairman of the District Board of Birbhum; title conferred in 1903 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Sekedda, Birbhum.

MOHAMMAD AMIR-UD-DIN, SAHIBZADA, Khan Bahadur; District Sub-Registrar; joined his appointment in the Registration Department, 3rd September, 1895, and that of Sub-Registrar on 13th January, 1898; appointed in the present grade, 1st October, 1905, and was given an extension for six years, from 1st January, 1906; title conferred in 1907 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Hooghly.

MUHAMMAD NASIR-UD-DIN, SYED, Khan Bahadur; retired Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector. Confirmed in the Subordinate Civil Service on 8th November, 1906; appointed to present grade, 4th October, 1909. Title conferred in 1904 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Patna.

SARFARAZ HUSAIN KHAN, The Hon'ble, Khan Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate, Jhauganj Independent Bench, Patna; Vice-Chairman, Patna Municipality; Member, Bengal Legislative Council; title conferred in 1904 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Patna.

NAJABAT HUSAIN, SYED, B. L., Khan Bahadur; Manager, Court of Wards Estates, Deoghar; entered service, 28th June, 1900; promoted to present grade, 28th June, 1910; title conferred in 1905 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Kanksa, Burdwan; also, Deoghar, Sonthal Parganas.

DAUD-UR-RAHMAN, Khan Bahadur; Teacher of Surgery, Anatomy, etc., Temple Medical School, Patna; entered service, 6th June, 1908; title conferred in 1908 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bankipur.

MAHBUB HASSAN, Khan Bahadur; Vice-Chairman, Muzaffarpur Municipality; title conferred in 1910 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Muzaffarpur.

ASHFAQ HUSAIN, M. A., Khan Bahadur; Deputy Magistrate; joined his first appointment in Government service, 10th August, 1891; appointed Deputy Collector, 22nd March, 1892; promoted to present grade, 29th April, 1906; title conferred in 1907. *Address*: Aurangabad, Gaya.

MAZHAR-UL-HAQ, Khan Bahadur; officiating Superintendent of Police, Bengal; entered Government service, 2nd February, 1879; appointed to the Bengal Police the same year; promoted to present grade in September, 1909; appointed to the Sonthal Parganas, 6th April, 1910. Title conferred in 1910 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Sonthal Parganas.

SHAH MOHAMMAD KAMAL, SYED, Khan Bahadur, K.-I.-H.; Honorary Magistrate, Bankipur Independent Bench, Patna; received the second-class Kaiser-i-Hind Medal in 1901, and the title of Khan Bahadur in 1910, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Patna.

TAHARAT HUSAIN, Khan Saheb; born in January, 1845; educated at the Government School, Gaya; entered Government service, as Hospital Assistant, in 1866, and served as such for upwards of thirty-three years with credit. In 1883 his services were lent to the Khedive of Egypt; received the title of Khan Saheb in 1892 in recognition of his good services in the Indian Subordinate Medical Department. *Address*: Makhdumpur Kazi Chack, P. O. Nurhut, Gaya.

MOHAMMAD IBRAHIM, Khan Saheb; title of Khan Saheb conferred in 1906 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Chinsurah, Hooghly; also, Mussalmanpara Lane, Calcutta.

NAJIB KHAN, Khan Saheb; title conferred in 1907 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Dum Dum.

HATHWA, *Maharani of*, K.-I.-H.; was the consort of the late Maharaja Krishna Pratap Sahi Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Hathwa, and is the mother of the present Maharaj Kumar Guru Mahadeo Laran Prasad Sahi, who was born in 1893, and whose estate is being administered by the Court of Wards pending his majority. The late Maharaja of Hatwa died in 1896, and was the representative of a very old family of Gautami Brahmans. The Hathwa *Raj* has been in possession of the family from a date anterior to the Mohammadan conquest, and the succession has been uninterrupted. The Maharaj Kumar will be the 104th of the line to hold the *Raj*, when he comes of age. The late Maharaja Bahadur was granted the higher title in 1874 as a personal distinction; he was an enlightened Zemindar, and increased the revenues of his estate considerably. He was able to bequeath to his successor the sum of fifty-five lakhs invested in Government securities in addition to a vastly-improved estate. He was created Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire in 1889. The Maharani, who is carefully educating the Maharaj Kumar, received the gold Kaiser-i-Hind Medal in 1910. *Address*: Saran.

AHMAD ALI KHAN, SYED, Khan Saheb; Deputy Magistrate, Deputy Collector, now personal Assistant to the Commissioner, Tirhut Division; title of Khan Saheb conferred in 1911 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Muzaffarpur.

ABDUL MUQTADIR, Khan Saheb; Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Library, Bankipur; granted the title of Khan Saheb in 1911 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bankipur.

PURNENDRA, NARAYAN SINGH, M. A., B. L., K.-I.-H.; Government Pleader; granted the gold Kaiser-i-Hind Medal in 1906 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bankipur.



MISS CORNELIA SORABJI (iii)



MR. MAZHAR-UL-HAQ (123)

SORABJI, MISS CORNELIA, K.-I.-H.; fifth daughter of the Rev. Sorabji Khursedji and Franscena Sorabji; educated at Somerville College, Oxford, and Lincoln's Inn, London. In 1904 appointed Legal Adviser to *purdah-nashin* ladies under the Court of Wards, Bengal, which appointment she still holds. In 1909 Miss Sorabji was awarded the gold Kaiser-i-Hind Medal in recognition of her public services. *Publications*: "Love and Light Behind the Purdah," "Babies," and "Between the Twilights." *Address*: Calcutta.

NARAYAN PRASAD, K.-I.-H.; granted the second-class Kaiser-i-Hind Medal in 1900 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Patna City.

NARAPAT SINGH, K.-I. H.; granted the second-class Kaiser-i-Hind Medal in 1900 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Ganpatganj, Bhagalpur; also, 37, Canning Street, Calcutta.

DEONATH SAHAI, K.-I.-H.; was granted the second-class Kaiser-i-Hind Medal in 1900 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Ballia, Husainganj, Saran.

GOENKA, BAIJNATH, K.-I.-H.; granted the second-class Kaiser-i-Hind Medal in 1903 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Monghyr.

ABDUL RAHIM, K.-I.-H.; granted the second-class Kaiser-i-Hind Medal in 1908 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Bhagalpur.

BANARJI, JAMINI NATH, K.-I.-H.; Principal and Superintendent, Deaf and Dumb School, Calcutta; granted the second-class Kaiser-i-Hind Medal in 1910 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Calcutta.

SHAH, LAL BEHARI, REV., K.-I.-H., President of the Calcutta Philanthropic Workers' Union; born, 1853; grandson of Syed Mohammad Badr-ud-Din Shah, one of the first Mohammadan converts to Christianity made by Dr. Carey of Serampur; educated at the Serampur College. Founded and organised a school for blind children at Calcutta and adapted the "Braille" method of reading and writing for the blind to the vernacular. Is the editor of "Diptiprakashika" (Weekly), and "Nabajibani" (Tri-weekly) in Bengali. He received the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the second class in 1911 in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Calcutta.

AHSAN-UD-DIN AHMAD, SYED, C.S.; Collector and Magistrate, Bankura District; born, 1859; educated at the Calcutta Madrassa, Doveton College, Calcutta, Balliol College, Oxford, and the Inner Temple, London; was appointed to the Civil Service at the nomination of the Earl of Northbrook and commenced service in 1882; was the first Mohammadan to be appointed a Sessions Judge in India; performed six years as judicial work, ten years Collector's work, two years Commissioner of Factories, Bengal, and rendered other services; was presented to Her Majesty the late Queen Empress Victoria at a Royal Levée in 1880. *Address*: Hill House, Bankura.

BISWAS, ANUNDO MOHAN, K.-I.-H.; granted the second-class Kaiser-i-Hind Medal in 1910, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: 125, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.

GUPTA, BENODE KUMAR, Inspector of Police; granted the Prince of Wales' Medal in 1906 in recognition of his excellent service. *Address*: Calcutta.

SEN GUPTA, AMBICA CHARAN, Sub-Inspector, Bengal Police, was granted the King's Police Medal in recognition of his excellent service in 1910. *Address*: Calcutta.



RT. HON'BLE SYED AMIR ALI (113)



SYED AHSAN-UD-DIN AHMAD (112)

AMEER ALI, THE RIGHT HON'BLE SYED, M. A., LL. D., C. I. E., Privy Councillor and Member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council ; was born on 6th April, 1849. He was educated at Hooghly College, and was called to the Bar from the Inner Temple in 1873. He is the son of the late Syed Saadat Ali of Mohan, Oudh, and claims descent from the Prophet. Syed Ameer Ali has had a most distinguished career. As soon as he returned to India after being called to the Bar he was appointed Lecturer on Mohamadan Law at the Presidency College, Calcutta, which post he held till 1878; he was President of the Committee of Management of the Mohsin Endowment, Bengal, from 1876 to 1904; he was appointed a member of the Commission to enquire into the affairs of the late King of Oudh in 1879; he was Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, from 1878 to 1881; he then became a member of the Calcutta Corporation, in which body he served till 1883; at the same time he was a member of the Bengal Legislative Council, which he left in 1883. In 1884 Mr. Ameer Ali became Tagore Law Professor in Calcutta University, and he was President of the Faculty of Law in that University during 1891 and 1892; he was appointed a member of the Supreme Council in 1883, and sat in the Council for three years; from 1890 till May, 1904, he was a Judge of the High Court of Calcutta. He retired from the Judicial Service in 1904. In 1909 he was made a Privy Councillor, and appointed to the Judicial Committee. He was decorated with the Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire in 1887 in recognition of his services as a Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

Publications: "Critical Examination of the Life and Teachings of Mohammad," "Spirit of Islam," "Ethics of Islam," "A Short History of the Saracens," "Personal Law of the Mohammadans," "Mohamadan Law," "Student's Handbook of Mohamadan Law," "The Law of Evidence Applicable to British India," "Commentary on the Bengal Tenancy Act," and a Commentary of the Code of Civil Procedure. *Club:* Reform Club, London.

Recreations: Riding and shooting.

Address: The Lambdens, Benham, Berks, England.

*ALI IMAM, THE HON'BLE SYED, Barrister-at-law; Law Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council; was born at the village of Neora, near Patna, on the 11th of February, 1869. He comes of a distinguished Syed family, who justly take pride in the purity of their blood, his ancestors having come to India before the Moghul Empire was founded. One of his ancestors, Syed Ilasan Khingsawar, lies buried in Ajmere, and his tomb on the hill is still venerated as that of a saint. The descendants of Khingsawar took to mundane affairs and entered the service of the Moghul Emperors, in which several of them obtained great distinction. One, Mullah Saad, was tutor of the Emperor Aurangzeb. Mullah Saad's sons were employed by the Emperor in military affairs, and one of them, Nawab Sayeed Khan, rose to be a *Vazir* of the Empire. Another son of Mullah Saad was a distinguished grandee at the Delhi Court. A descendant of these nobles, Nawab Mir Askari, was one of the Commanders-in-Chief of the Empire in the time of Lord Clive. A son of the Commander-in-Chief was of great help to Warren Hastings in establishing the supremacy of the "Company Bahadur" in the provinces of Behar, Bengal, and Orissa.*

In recent times, also, the Syed family of Neora has produced men of conspicuous ability and great talents. Mr. Ali Imam's great-grandfather, Khan Bahadur Syed Imdad Ali, was a distinguished public servant and retired as the Subordinate Judge of Patna. Shams-ul-Ulma Khan Bahadur Syed Wahid-ud-Din, the grandfather of the Syed, was the first Indian to occupy the post of a District Magistrate. Mr. Ali Imam's father, Shams-ul-Ulma Nawab Syed Imdad Imam, is a brilliant poet, a versatile scholar, and a voluminous writer alike upon literary, scientific, and agricultural subjects. In addition he has great skill as a medical practitioner. Mr. Ali Imam had a brilliant career as a scholar. He was educated in the Arrah Zillah School, and afterwards in the Patna College. To complete his education he went to England in September, 1887, and was called to the English Bar in the

June Term of 1890. While in England he began to take great interest in the political state of his country. He was of great service to the Congress delegates who were sent to England in 1890. He went with them to several places in England and Wales and spoke eloquently on Indian questions. On his return to India Mr. Ali Imam devoted himself for many years exclusively to the practice of his profession, and his efforts were soon crowned with success. In the earlier years of his practice he was, for six years, a member of the Patna District Board and the Patna Municipality, and for about six months he acted as Vice-Chairman of the latter. He had, however, to sever his connection with the Boards by reason of his ever-extending practice. Mr. Ali Imam has taken a keen and active interest in the Mohammadan Educational Conference, and has attended several sessions of it. It was mainly, as a result of Mr. Ali Imam's useful contributions to the discussions on the subject, that the lines on which the All-India Muslim organisation was to work were laid down; these have now been finally embodied in the constitution of the All-India Muslim League, over the first session of which he presided at Amritsar in 1908. The same year he was unanimously elected President of the first session of the Behar Provincial Conference, and the speech he made on that occasion elicited the admiration of most of the organs of public opinion in the country for its striking key-note of true national unity. He believes, with Mr. G. K. Gokhale, that the real key to the present situation in India lies in the spread of education, and he has taken advantage of every possible line of action to advance this cause. The movement started in Behar to perpetuate the memory of Sir Andrew Fraser was mainly, through his exertions, directed to the building of hostels for students in Behar. In April, 1909, Mr. Ali Imam attended the second session of the Behar Provincial Conference, and seconded the resolution supporting the Government's scheme of mixed electorates open to all classes

After the promulgation of the Reform regulations in November, 1909, Mr. Ali Imam had the gratification to find that the scheme embodied, to a large extent, the views for which he had fought so strenuously. Mr. Ali Imam visited England in 1909 and had an interview with Lord Morley. He gave an address on "Indian Nationalism" at Cambridge, and another on "The Work Before Us," at a meeting in Caxton Hall, London, of the Indian Union Society. These addresses were marked with liberalism and catholicity. Mr. Ali Imam approaches practical political problems from the standpoint of broad and general principles.

He took his seat as Law Member on 21st November, 1910.

Address: Calcutta.

MALLIK, SATYENDRA CHANDRA, B. A. (Cantab), M. A. (Cal.), I. C. S.; was born on 25th February, 1874; educated at St. Xavier's and Presidency Colleges, Calcutta, and St. John's College, Cambridge. Mr. Mallik's father was a subordinate Government servant, who died when his son was twelve years old, and the youth had to make his way by his own endeavours. This he did, winning a scholarship worth £200 per annum, and proceeding to England for his education. He passed the Civil Service examination with credit, and commenced his service in 1897. He rose to the rank of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st Grade, in 1907, and was appointed to officiate as District and Sessions Judge at Nadia in 1910. Mr. Mallik has assisted in establishing a charitable dispensary at his native village, and is a benevolent and popular officer. *Club:* Calcutta Club. *Recreation:* Golf. *Address:* Krishnagar, Nadia.

SINHA, SATYENDRA PRASANNA, late Law Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council; was born in 1863. He comes of a family of Utter Rahri Kayasthas of some antiquity. The family was a large one, and in later times its branches spread over the different parts of Bengal and Behar. The branch from which Mr. Sinha is descended has long been settled in Raipur, in the district of Birbhum. The Sinhas of Raipur were a prosperous and flourishing people towards the end of the eighteenth century, owning *zemindari* property and occupying positions of influence in the Court of Raja Chitra Sen, of Semrupagarh. Originally the family was Vaishnava in religion, but later influences worked a change in the religious ideals of some of its members. Babu Sitikanta Sinha, the father of Mr. S. P. Sinha, was a Munsiff under the East India Company, and later on rose to the position of a *Sudder Amin*—an office corresponding to that of a Subordinate Judge of the present day. He died when Mr. Sinha was only two years old, and the responsibility of bringing the youth up devolved on his mother. He received his early education in the Birbhum Government School.

In 1877 Mr. Sinha passed the Entrance examination and joined the Presidency College, Calcutta. He passed the First Arts examination in the first class in 1879. He was married to the only daughter of Babu Krishna Chander Mitter, a zemindar of Maheta, in 1880. His elder brother, Mr. Narendra Prasanna, who was a student in the Medical College and had just then come of age, about this time received a sum of ten thousand rupees which his father had left him, and with this he and his younger brother determined to go to England to complete their education. They made their plans secretly, and sailed in 1881 in spite of all attempts to stop them. Arrived in England, Mr. Sinha joined Lincoln's Inn in October, 1881. He had not long been there before he made his mark. His knowledge of Latin was of great use to him in his study of Roman law, in which his proficiency won the applause of his examiner, Dr. Hunter.

He also attracted the notice of men like Professor Bryce and Professor Frederick Harrison. He obtained the scholarship for Roman Law, Jurisprudence, Constitutional Law, and International Law of £50 a year for four years, besides other prizes. Finally, he obtained the Lincoln's Inn Scholarship of £100 a year tenable for three years, and was called to the Bar in the Trinity Term of 1886. Besides attaining distinction as a law student, Mr. Sinha studied French, German, Spanish and Italian, and travelled extensively on the Continent. He returned to India the same year, and was enrolled as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court.

From the very beginning of his career Mr. Sinha impressed the solicitors, the counsel, and the judges by his shrewdness, common-sense, and honest, hard work. There were men of great talents and ability, long experience and large reputations then occupying the front ranks of the Bar in Calcutta, so that it was no ordinary task for a junior, howsoever able or bright, to push his way to the front; but partly aided by his high talents, and partly by the disappearance of these senior men, Mr. Sinha came to occupy quite a leading place by the end of 1900. In December, 1903, he was appointed Standing Counsel to the Government of Bengal. In 1906 he officiated as Advocate-General, being the first Indian to rise to that post in Calcutta, and in 1908 his appointment was made permanent. Mr. Sinha has now a most lucrative practice in the High Court. As a cross-examiner he stands very high at the Bar, and perhaps there has not been in recent times a more brilliant, a more independent, and a more striking Advocate in Calcutta. He was the first Indian to be appointed a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, taking his seat on 21st April, 1909, as Law Member, and his appointment met with satisfaction throughout India. He resigned his portfolio on 21st November, 1910, to the personal regret of His Excellency Lord Minto, who publicly referred to Mr. Sinha's "absolute fairness and broad-minded patriotism in the matter of giving advice to the Government."

In politics Mr. Sinha has been a member of Congress, though his professional engagements have left him little time to take a very active part in public affairs. He appeared on the Congress platform in 1896 in Calcutta, and made a very striking speech on the Jhallawar question. In politics he is a Moderate. With him a political question depends as much upon "evidence" as the driest question of facts in a trial. Socially, Mr. Sinha has enjoyed the esteem and confidence of all classes of people, and he has taken a leading part in the foundation and development of the Calcutta Club as a meeting place for Europeans and Anglicised Indians.

Address: Calcutta.

MITRA, SARADA CHARAN, Retired Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is one of those able Indians who have worked their way to the front rank of their profession by dint of hard work, superadded to great natural talents. He was born at Panisthola, in Bengal, in 1848; his father, Eshan Chandra Mitra, was a *banian* of Calcutta, and the family is one of very good social standing in Bengal. Mr. Mitra had the misfortune to lose both parents while still quite young. He was admitted to the Colootollah Branch School, now known as Hare School, in 1858. In the year 1865 he was first on the list of successful candidates at the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University, after which he continued his studies at the Presidency College, Calcutta. Mr. Mitra was first among the successful candidates at the First Arts examination in 1867, and the Duff Scholar in Mathematics. In 1868 he married Srimati Krishna Mohini, daughter of Sri Nath Ghosh, and granddaughter of Raja Sir Radha Kant Deb Bahadur. In 1870 Mr. Mitra was again first on the list of successful candidates in the B.A. examination, and won the Eshan Scholarship. Within a month after appearing at the B. A. examination he passed third on the list for his degree of Master of Arts. In 1871 he carried off the Prem Chand Roy Chand Scholar

ship, and entered Government service as Lecturer in the English Language at the Presidency College. In 1873 Mr. Mitra, having obtained his degree as Bachelor of Laws, was enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court. He has always been an advanced thinker among the Hindu community, and at this period of his life he joined Pundit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar in the work of promoting sanction for the re-marriage of widows, and became Secretary of the Widow Re-marriage Society. By setting an example in the marriage of one of his sons he first showed the way to the fusion of the sub-castes among the community to which he belonged. Mr. Mitra's practice in the High Court was very successful. Possessing a great knowledge of the principles and practice of the law, and sound judgment and a capacity for the correlation of facts and ideas, combined with great rectitude of purpose and honesty in action, he quickly made his mark. In 1884 he was nominated a member of the Central Text Book Committee. In 1885 he was nominated a Fellow of the Calcutta University, in which capacity he was of great service on the Sanskrit Board and in the Law Faculty. At this time he established the first Hindu boarding institution, named the Calcutta Aryan Institution. In 1895 he was appointed Tagore Law Lecturer, and published a work dealing with the land law of Bengal. In 1902 Mr. Mitra obtained the distinction of being elected President of the Law Faculty of the Calcutta University, and in 1902, and again in 1903, he officiated as Judge of the High Court at Calcutta. At this period he was appointed, by the Bengal Government, to report on the Budh-Gaya dispute, and his report, when issued, was regarded by Sir John Bourdillon as a "monument of erudition, moderation, impartiality, and care." In February, 1904, he was permanently appointed a Judge of the Calcutta High Court, and his appointment was confirmed by His Majesty the King-Emperor on the 29th April of that year. He retired from the Bench under the sixty years' rule on the 18th December, 1908. Mr. Mitra has won the applause

of the whole country by his capacity and uprightness as a Judge. He has been an active contributor to the literature of the day, and has published a whole series of articles in Bengali and English periodicals on philological, historical, biographical, sociological, judicial, and agricultural subjects. He published a Note on a uniform script for India, which created an active and profound interest all over the country. He has found time to edit an annotated edition of several ancient Bengali works and of Vidyapati's "Padarali," and also edited the "Kayastha Karika" (genealogical tables) of all the Kayastha families of one section of Bengal. Mr. Mitra is now actively engaged in promoting the All-India Hindu Association and Co-operative Credit Societies, in ameliorating the condition of the depressed classes, and in several other social and industrial movements. He presided at the Co-operative Credit Society Conference held at Midnapur in 1910. *Recreation*: Gardening. *Address*: Panisthola, Hooghly; and 85, Grey Street, Calcutta.

BASU, THE HON'BLE BHUPENDRA NATH, Member of the Bengal Legislative Council and the Supreme Council; born in 1859 of a Kayastha family; educated at Calcutta, passed his Matriculation examination in 1875 and took his B. A. degree in 1880; enrolled himself the same year as a solicitor's clerk in one of the best known firms of Calcutta; passed his M. A., with honours, in English literature in 1881. Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu had a distinguished career at college, and took an active part in the meetings of the various debating societies then flourishing in Calcutta. After passing the requisite examinations Mr. Basu was enrolled as an Attorney of the High Court at Fort William. He applied himself to his business with his whole heart, and his honest work brought him success in his profession within a very short period. His prospects brightened as he increased in

years and experience, and to-day he stands in the front rank of his profession, enjoying the unstinted confidence of a large and an ever-widening circle of clients. He has taken an active interest in the social and political problems of his Presidency and country, and has been one of the staunchest supporters of the Indian National Congress, which he joined within a few years of its foundation. Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu was for many years an active member of the Calcutta Corporation. He presided over the Bengal Provincial Conference, held at Mymensingh, in 1905. He is an ardent temperance reformer, a skilful debater, and an eloquent writer and speaker. Apart from his contributions to political thought he has always borne the brunt of the work of organisation in regard to many public movements of recent years. He has resolutely set his face against what is called the new school of thought, and he has preached the doctrine of moderation, of loyalty to the British Government, and of devotion to the interests of his country, clearly and unequivocally.

Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu has a seat in the Bengal Legislative Council and the Supreme Council. During the current year he paid his first visit to Europe, which was of a very short duration, and he delivered speeches in England which were listened to with pleasure and attention. The Hon'ble Mr. Basu has had the high honour of being elected Chairman of the Reception Committee of the twenty-sixth Indian National Congress. He has, by the commanding position he has attained in his profession and by his unselfish labours in the public cause, secured for himself, in an unstinted measure, the esteem and confidence of his educated countrymen.

Address: Calcutta.

MAZHAR-UL-HAQ, THE HON'BLE MR.; Barrister-at-Law; Member of the Imperial Legislative Council; was born on 21st December, 1866. On his father's side Mr. Haq claims to be a pure Qureshi, descended from Umer, the second Khalif. His grandfather, Maulvi Sakhawat Ali Khan, was a well-known and much-esteemed Deputy Collector. His brother, Kazi Ramzan Ali, was one of the most famous men of Behar. During the Mutiny he kept order in the district of Saran, and when the British officers left the station of Chhapra he undertook the duties of District Magistrate and Sessions Judge till the danger was over. On his mother's side Mr. Haq is a pure Syed. Mr. Haq began his education at the age of five, and at ten had acquired a competent knowledge of Hindustani and Persian. In 1884 he joined the Patna College, but in 1887 removed to Lucknow and joined the Canning College. Mr. Haq had always conceived a strong desire to go to England, but up to that time, owing to the opposition of some members of his family, had been prevented from accomplishing his wish. In the beginning of 1888, however, he determined to go, and so started from Bombay on a pilgrim steamer to Aden with only twenty rupees in his pocket. At Aden he waited for further remittances of money from his relations, which came to him after three months' weary waiting, and he finally arrived in London on 15th September.

In England Mr. Haq did not waste his time, and was called by his friends "The Book-worm." The British Museum and the Middle Temple Library were his favourite haunts. He started in London the Anjuman Islamia, which later on developed into the Punjab Islamia Society of London; at this time, too, he began to take an interest in politics, and became an ardent Liberal and Congress man.

On his return to India, after his call to the Bar in July, 1891, he was enrolled as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court and began his practice at Bankipur; but in May, 1892, Sir (then Mr.) William Burkitt, Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, pressed him to accept the post of a Munsiff, which he did.

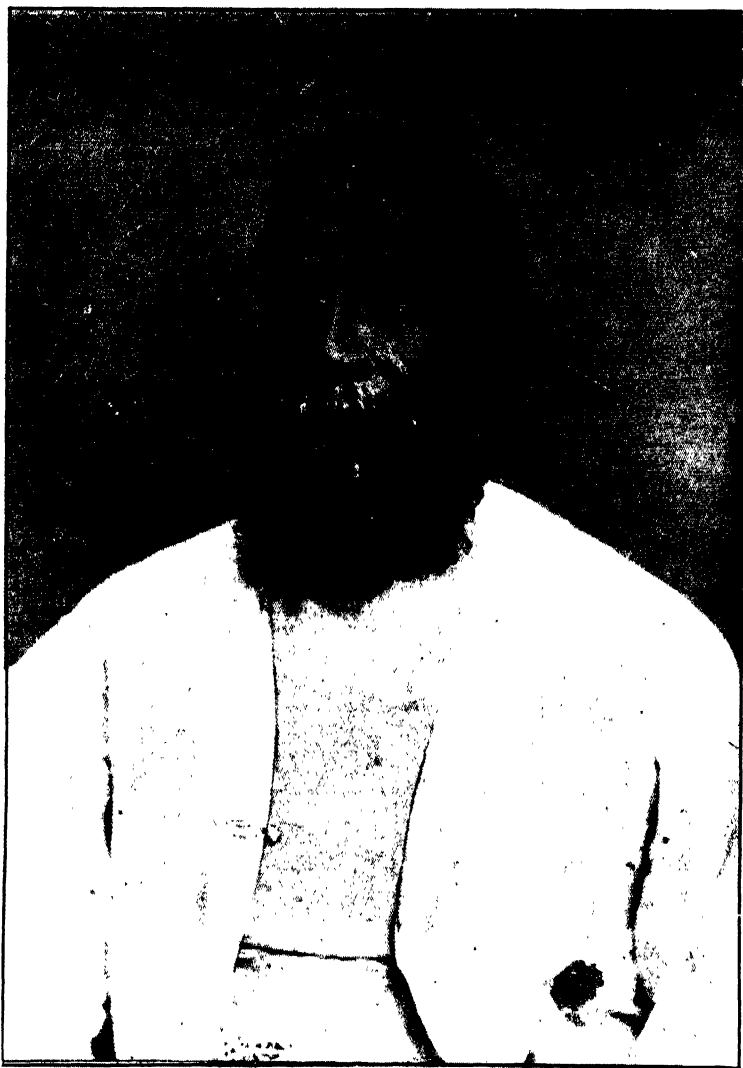
In six months he was made permanent, and within a year he was invested with the powers of Small Cause Court Judge. The work being most uncongenial to him he resigned his post in April, 1896, and resumed his practice at the Bar at Chhapra, the headquarters of the Saran District, in Behar.

In the great famine of 1897 Mr. Haq was made Secretary of the Charitable Famine Relief Fund of the district. In 1899 he stood as a candidate for Municipal Commissionership, and was elected at the head of the poll. At the next election he was again returned, and this time he was unanimously elected Vice-Chairman. Within two years of his election he so improved the financial condition of the Municipality, then in a very encumbered position, that he was able to build a municipal market in Rs. 20,000.

In the year 1906 it was Mr. Haq, with the help of his friend, Mr. Syed Husain Imam, who was responsible for the founding of the All-India Muslim League, and since that time, as a member of that body, he has always been the advocate of moderate measures in any question that has come under its discussion.

In 1907 he removed from Chhapra to Bankipur, and soon became one of the leaders of the Patna Bar. In 1908 he organised and inaugurated a branch of the Muslim League in Behar. Just about the time that the Behar Provincial Muslim League was formed some of the Hindu friends of Mr. Haq were trying to start a Behar Provincial Conference. Mr. Haq threw himself heart and soul into the movement, and since then he has been one of the secretaries of the Behar Provincial Association, which is the executive body of the Provincial Conference. Mr. Haq is also a Vice-President of the Behar Provincial Congress Committee, a fact which shows how catholic he is in his views.

Mr. Haq was elected Member of the Imperial Council in 1909, and presided at the fourth Session of the Behar Provincial Council in November, 1911. *Address* : Bankipur.



BABU SURRENDRA NATH BANERJI

BANARJI, SURENDRA NATH; was born in 1848, and is descended from a respectable family of Rarhu Brahmans, a sub-division of the well-known Kulin Brahmans of Bengal. His father, Babu Durga Charan Banarji, of Taltala, was an eminent Doctor in Calcutta during the middle of the last century. Mr. Surendra Nath Banarji received his early education in the Doveton College, Calcutta, where he was a prizeman throughout his career. He passed the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University in 1863, in the first division, and in January, 1868, took his B. A. degree. At college he produced an excellent impression on Mr. Sime, then its Principal and later Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab, who suggested to Mr. Banarji's father the desirability of the young man being sent to England to compete for the Indian Civil Service examination. He was accordingly sent, and there he was trained under distinguished scholars, and in due time passed. He was, however, rejected by the Civil Service Commissioners on the ground that he had passed the age limit; but, on appealing to the Court of the Queen's Bench, after some discussion his name was restored to the list of successful candidates. He returned to India in due course, and was posted as Assistant Magistrate at Sylhet, where he worked for two years, and then left Government service on a pension of Rs. 600 per annum. At the instance of Pundit Isvar Chander Vidya-sagar, C.I.E., he joined the now well-known Metropolitan Institution at Calcutta as Professor of English in 1876. A little later Mr. Banarji undertook to lecture to the students of the City College, then newly established. In 1881 he was invited by Mr. Robertson, Principal of the Free Church Institution at Calcutta, to take up the senior Professorship of English Literature, a post which he held till the requirements of his own educational institution, which he had named the Ripon College, in honour of the Viceroy, left him little or no leisure for outside work. The College is one of the most popular of its kind in all Bengal.

Mr. Surendra Nath recently made it over to the public, with its library, laboratory, furniture and cash assets, valued at about Rs. 25,000, by a formal trust-deed. On the 26th July, 1876, Mr. Surendra Nath, in conjunction with the late Mr. A. M. Bose, founded the Indian Association at Calcutta. The beneficial work that this Association did during the two decades that followed its foundation is incalculable, and Mr. Banarji directed its work into various lines of public utility. Mr. Banarji became a member of the Calcutta Corporation in 1876, when the Corporation was organised on the elective basis. Later he became the Chairman of the North Barrackpur Municipality. In these positions he has done excellent work both for his countrymen and for his much-beloved city of Calcutta.

His speeches, on the introduction of the Calcutta Municipal Bills in 1888 and 1897, show unmistakably the knowledge he possesses of Municipal affairs in general and of the very eminent services that he and his colleagues in Council have done for the once insanitary Metropolis of India.

Mr. Banarji was the first elected representative of the Corporation on the reformed Bengal Legislative Council of 1893. Mr. Banarji has influenced public opinion as a publicist. In 1879 he took over the *Bengalee* newspaper, and, by applying all his talents to it, made it one of the most popular newspapers in the land. Mr. Banarji reached his high water-mark of popularity in 1883. In December of this year the Indian Association, of which Mr. Banarji was Secretary, held the first National Conference at the Albert Hall in Calcutta. At every Congress he has been a prominent figure. In 1893 Mr. Banarji was elected by the Corporation of Calcutta to represent it in the Bengal Legislative Council. In 1895 he was nominated President of the Poona Congress, an office the onerous duties of which he fulfilled with commendable tact and prudence. To form a just and correct estimate of Mr. Banarji we have only

to refer to the opinion of Sir James Bourdillon, once acting Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. When Sir James left Calcutta to take up the post of Resident in Mysore he wrote a letter of warm appreciation to Mr. Banarji, recognising his powers as the opposition leader, his great ability and his conspicuous honesty of purpose. In the modern public life of India there is no name more prominent than that of Mr. Surendra Nath Banarji. During the past thirty years and more he has been before the public in the capacity of citizen, educationist, politician, and journalist. He has his residence at Mamrampur, to the north of Calcutta.

ABDUL RASUL, MOULVI; was born in the month of April, 1872. His father, Moulvi Ghulam Rasul, who was a zemindar of Guniank, in the Tipperah District, died when Mr. Rasul was quite young, so that the whole care of bringing up and educating the boy devolved upon his mother. About this time the family removed to Kishoreganj, and he was sent to the village school for instruction; later on he joined the Government School at Dacca, and from there passed his Entrance examination in 1888. His mother was advised to send Mr. Rasul to England; this advice was ultimately acted upon, and he started for Liverpool, at the age of seventeen, in 1889. At Liverpool he studied for a short period, and then went to London and joined King's College. Thence he went to Oxford, where he matriculated in 1892. In 1896 he took his B. A. degree from St. John's College, and two years later his M. A. In 1898, too, he was called to the Bar from the Middle Temple and also took his B. C. L., the first Bengali to attain to that degree. Before returning to India in 1898 he married an English lady. While in England Mr. Rasul became acquainted with his countryman, Babu Arabindo Ghose. In 1899 he was enrolled as a Barrister of the Calcutta High Court, where, although fortune did not smile on him at first, he achieved a fairly wide practice on the Appellate Side. He was the head Examiner in English for the Calcutta Entrance

examination from 1899 to 1902, and was also an Examiner for the Calcutta B. L. examination.

He is occupied as much with his country's interests as with his profession. He has been actively trying to check polygamy among his co-religionists, and he is also an ardent friend of the Hindu Social Reform Movement. He has been endeavouring to bring Musalmans into line with Hindus in matters political, and to remove all obstacles which stand in the way of good feeling between the two communities. He also takes great interest in all movements for the improvement and encouragement of national industries. His ability was recognised, when he was invited to preside over the Bengal Provincial Conference held at Barisal. In private life he is characterized by a rare amiability. Mr. Abdul Rasul is still young and in the full vigour of his powers, and, as one of the most enlightened and cultured Mohammadans, whose dream is the unity of India, has, no doubt, an eventful future before him. *Address*: Calcutta.

SEAL, DR. BRAJENDRA NATH, Principal, Victoria College, Cooch Behar, is the second son of the late Babu Mahendralal Seal, a distinguished Vakil of the Calcutta High Court. He was not only a Vakil, but an eminent jurist, mathematician and philosopher, and knew four European languages besides English. He died at the very early age of thirty-two, leaving his children destitute and helpless. Young Brajendra Nath was then only seven years old. He and his elder brother were brought up in the house of their maternal uncle, who himself was in straitened circumstances. A slight improvement, however, in the situation took place when Brajendra Nath obtained a scholarship on the result of the Entrance examination.

From the beginning Brajendra Nath showed that he possessed extraordinary capabilities. Up to the time of his passing the Entrance examination mathematics was his favourite subject. As a college student he came under the influence

of Dr. Hastie, who was then the Principal of the General Assembly's Institution, and turned his attention to literature and philosophy. During the five years of his college life he read everything he was able to procure in English literature—philology, history, jurisprudence, and philosophy. He made a minute study even of the pre-Chaucerian literature of England, of Scottish and Border ballads, and of all the theological and philosophical writings of the mediæval schoolmen. The marvel is that his extraordinary memory enables him to retain nearly all that he has read in the minutest detail. After taking his M. A. degree he, in his own thorough manner, studied economics, Sanskrit literature, and Hindu philosophy. Besides English, Sanskrit and his mother tongue, Bengali, Dr. Seal knows French, German, Italian, Persian, Latin, and Greek. He is a man of prodigious learning in almost all branches of human knowledge, and is a living example of the genuine philosopher whose portrait photo paints so inimitably in the Republic—"He has taste for every sort of knowledge, and is curious to learn and never satisfied."

Dr. Seal is quite indifferent to fame and recognition, and it is in spite of himself that he is obtaining recognition. He was elected by the organiser of the Universal Races Congress as the first speaker and the opener of the proceedings, and the paper read by him on that occasion was regarded by many anthropologists as one of the most scientific and thoughtful of the whole.

Address : Cooch Behar.

INDEX

	PART	PAGE
Aba Haji, Mohammad, K. S.	vii	116
Abbas Ali Baig, Mirza	vii	136
Abdar Rahman, Nawab	viii	100
Abdul Ahad, K. S.	iii	146
Abdul Ali, K. B.	ii	64
Abdul Ali, Mulla, K. S.	vii	113
Abdul Aziz, S. B.	iv	207
Abdul Baqi Khan, Khwaja, K. B....	vi	37
Abdul Fateh, K. B.	vii	86
Abdul Firoz Khan, K. S.	vii	110
Abdul Ghafur, K. S.	iv	201
Abdul Ghafur, K. B.	iv	193
Abdul Ghafur, K. B. (Budaun) ...	iv	200
Abdul Ghafur Khan, K. B.	iii	118
Abdul Ghani, K. S.	v	32
Abdul Ghani, K.-I.-H.	ii	108
Abdul Hakim, Shams-ul-Ulma	iii	108
Abdul Hakim, K. S.	iii	144
Abdul Hakk, K. B.	iv	192
Abdul Hamid Khan, K. B.	iii	117
Abdul Haq, K. S.	iii	146
Abdul Kadir, K. S.	vii	111
Abdul Kadir, K. S.	ii	70
Abdul Kadir (Surat), K. S.	vii	112
Abdul Karim, K. B.	ii	68
Abdul Karim Khan, Nawab	iv	99
Abdul Karim Khan, S. B.	iv	208
Abdul Khair, Shams-ul-Ulma, K. B.	iv	147
Abdul Latif, K. B.	ii	68
Abdul Majid Khan, K. S.	vi	36
Abdul Majid, K. B.	ii	67
Abdul Majid Khan, Colonel, K. B.	iii	119
Abdul Majid, Syed, K. B.,	ii	72
Abdul Munim, Shams-ul-Ulma	viii	103
Abdul Muqtadir, K. S.	viii	110
Abdul Qadar Makawi, K. B.	vii	93
Abdul Qaiyum, Sahibzada, C. I. E.	iii	158
Abdul Rahim, K.-I.-H.	viii	111
Abdul Rahman, K. B.	iii	120
Abdul Rahman, K. S.	vii	112
Abdul Rahman Khan, K. S.	vi	36
Abdul Rasul, K. S.	vii	117

	PART	PAGE
Abdul Rasul, Moulvi	viii	127
Abdul Razak, K. S.	ii	72
Abdul Wahab Abu Ali, Shams-ul-Ulma	v	28
Abdul Wahab, Shams-ul-Ulma	ii	64
Abdul Wajid, K. B.	v	29
Abdulla Mufti, Shams-ul-Ulma	iii	109
Abdulla Qasim, K. S.	ii	71
Abdulla Yusuf Ali, I. C. S.	iv	210
Abdullah Khan, S. B.	vii	85
Abdullah Khan, S. B. (U. P.)	iv	207
Abdur Rashid Khan, K. B.	iv	188
Abdus Sobhan, K. B.	v	31
Abdus Sobhan Chowdhri, Nawab	v	27
Abdus Subhan, K. B.	ii	67
Abhiram Thapa, S. B.	v	22
Abid Husain, K. B.	iii	118
Abul Hasan Khan, Raja	iv	104
Abul Hasan Khan, K. B.	iv	195
Acharji, Jagat Kishore, Chaudhuri	v	8
Acharji, Satish Chandra, Mahamahopadhyaya	viii	59
Achhar Singh, Sardar Bahadur	iii	114
Achhar Singh, Sardar	iii	94
Adam, Usufbhai, K. B.	vii	112
Adamji Mulji, Seth, The Hon'ble, K. B.	iii	120
Adarji, Jamsedji, K. S.	vii	110
Adinarayana, Aiya, R. B.	ii	41
Advani, Tarachand Shokiram, R. B.	vii	108
Agashe, Keshab Janardan, R. B.	vii	109
Agha Khan, H. H., G. C. I. E.	vii	66
Agra-Barkhera, Chief of—	i	133
Ahafaz-ur-Rahim, K. S.	vi	36
Ahmad, Shams-ul-Ulma	viii	101
Ahmad Abdul Aziz Khan, K. B.	i	145
Ahmad Ali, K. B.	vi	37
Ahmad Ali Khan, Subedar-Major	iv	191
Ahmad Ali Khan, K. B.	iv	200
Ahmad Ali Khan, K. S.	viii	110
Ahmad Ali Khan, Lodi, K. B.	iv	190
Ahmad Devji, K. S.	vii	116
Ahmad Din, K. S.	iii	143
Ahmad Husain, K. B.	iv	192
Ahmad Husain Faridi, K. B.	iv	202
Ahmad Husain Khan, K. B.	iv	175
Ahmad Khan, K. S.	iii	151
Ahmad Khan Pir Khan	vii	118
Ahmad Muhi-ud-Din, K. B.	ii	64

	PART	PAGE
Ahmad Shah, Nawab	iv	114
Ahmad Shah Khan, K. B.	iii	117
Ahmad Shah, Mir	iii	109
Ahsan Akhbar Bakht	iv	226
Ahsan-ud-din Ahmad, Syed, C. S.	viii	112
Ahsan Ullah, K. B.	v	32
Aiyaswami Sastriyar B., R. B.	ii	42
Ajaigarh, Maharaja of—	i	43
Ajraoda, Chief of—	i	134
Akalkot, Raja of—	vii	58
Akhbar Bakht, Mirza, C. I. E.	iv	225
Akbar Husain, Syed, K. B.	iv	194
Alabandu Sah Yusuf Sah, K. B.	viii	92
Alam Chand, R. S.	vi	39
Ali Ahmad Khan, K. B.	vi	37
Ali Husain Khan, Nawab	iv	97
Ali Imam, Hon'ble Syed	viii	114
Ali Jan, K. B.	iv	195
Ali Mazhar Hafiz, K. B.	ii	67
Ali Mohammad, K. S.	iii	147
Ali Mohammad Khan, S. B.	iv	206
Ali Mohammad Shah, K. B.	viii	103
Ali Nabi, The Hon'ble, K. B.	iv	188
Alipura, Rao Bahadur of—	i	124
Ali-Rajpur, Rana of—	i	57
Ali Ubbad, K. S.	iv	202
Ali-ud-Din, K. S.	ii	70
Allah Bakhsh, K. B.	iii	115
Allah Bakhsh Khan, K. S.	iii	141
Allah Yar Khan, K. B.	iii	120
Altaf Husain, K. B., Shams-ul-Ulma	iii	109
Alwar Chetty, V., Lt. B.	ii	52
Alwar, Maharaja of—	i	85
Aman Salim Khan, K. S.	vi	36
Amar Nath, Diwan, R. B.	iii	133
Amar Nath, Diwan, R. S.	i	164
Amar Singh, R. S.	iii	137
Amar Singh, Sardar	iii	92
Amar Singh (Naugnja), Sardar	iii	96
Amarpal Singh, Lt. B.	iv	143
Amasawmi Tewar, A., R. B.	ii	53
Amb, Nawab Bahadur of—	iii	45
Ambarsingh, R. B.	vii	95
Ameer Ali, Rt. Hon.	viii	113
Amethi, Raja of—	iv	28
Amir Ali, K. S.	iii	148

	PART	PAGE
Amir Baklsh, S. B.	iii	113
Amir Husain Khan, K. B.	iv	190
Amir Shah, K. B.	iii	115
Amjad Ali, Shams-ul-Ulma	iv	147
Amjad Ali, K. S.	v	33
Amjad Husain, Syed K. B.	iv	189
Amliyara, Chief of—	vii	53
Amrik Singh, R. B.	iii	124
Ananda Row, T., C. I. E.	i	149
Anandrao, D. P., R. S.	vi	29
Anant Lal, R. B.	vi	46
Ananta Charlu, P. D., R. B.	ii	46
Anantha Row, V. A., D. B.	ii	35
Angodi, Advappa Chandraveppa, R. S.	vii	132
Anjab Ali Khan, S. B.	v	22
Anudh, Pratinidhi of—	vii	58
Appu Sastriyar, Subramaniya, R. B.	ii	48
Apte, Hari Narayan, K. I. H.	vii	85
Arcot, Prince of—	ii	61
Arjun Das, R. B.	iii	131
Arjun Das Mehta, R. S.	iii	134
Arjun Raj, S. B.	v	22
Arjun Singh, Sardar	iii	80
Arole, Raghoba Rati Ram, R. B.	vi	40
Artal, Rudragauda, Chanvirgauda	vii	106
Aru Singh, S. B.	iii	114
Arumukham Pillai, R. B.	ii	44
Arur Singh, Sardar	iii	75
Asad Ali Khan, K. B.	ii	78
Asad-Ullah Khan, K. B., Nawab	iv	115
Asdar Ali Khan, K. B.	v	29
Asdar Ali Khan, K. B.	viii	106
Asghar Ali, Colonel, K. B.	iii	119
Asghar Ali Khan, The Hon'ble, K. B.	iv	189
Ashburner, Bhimji Bhai, Rustamji	vii	114
Ashiq Ali Khan, K. B.	iv	188
Ashraf Ali, K. B.	iv	199
Ashraf Ali, Mirza, Shams-ul-Ulma	viii	108
Ashfaq Husain, K. B.	viii	109
Ashraf-ud-Din Ahmed, K. B.	viii	104
Ashtikar, Vishun Ramchandra, R. S.	vii	120
Asa Nand, R. S.	iii	132
Ata Mohammad, K. B.	iii	115
Ata Mohammad Khan, K. B.	iii	122
Atar Chand, R. S.	iii	137
Atar Singh, Raja	iii	48

	PART	PAGE
Ata-ur-Rahman, Shams-ul-Ulma ...	viii	102
Athgarh, Raja of— ...	viii	31
Athmalik, Raja of— ...	viii	29
Atma Ram Harakh Chand ...	vii	126
Attagada, Raja of— ...	ii	24
Auddy, Behari Lal, R. S. ...	viii	93
Aulad Hassan, Syed, K. B. ...	v	30
Aulad Husain, K. S. ...	iv	204
Aulad Mohammad Khan, K. B. ...	iv	199
Aurangzeb Khan, K. B. ...	iii	117
Ausaf Ali Khan, C. I. E. ...	iii	70
Autar Singh, Sardar ...	iii	89
Autoor Venju Ramalinga Aiyar, R. S. ...	ii	57
Azahar Husain, K. B. ...	v	29
Azam Khwaju Mohammad, K. S. ...	v	34
Azim-ud-Din, Ghulam M., K. B. ...	vii	88
Aziz Hasan ...	iv	149
Aziz-ud-Din, M.V.O., C. I. E. ...	vi	16
Aziz-ud-Din Ahmad Khan, K. B. ...	i	77
Aziz-ur-Rahman, K. B. ...	v	30
Azmat Ali Khan, Nawab Bahadur ...	iii	72
Azum Husain, K. S. ...	ii	72
Babht Singh, Narain Singh, R. S. ...	vi	39
Badan Singh, C. S. I. ...	iii	59
Badri Das, Mukim, R. B. ...	viii	64
Badri Das, R. S. ...	iv	177
Badri Prasad ...	iii	105
Badr-ud-Din Haidar, K. B. ...	viii	106
Badshah Nawab Razwi, Haji, Syed, Nawab ...	viii	100
Bagchi, Annada Prasad, R. B. ...	viii	78
Baghal, Raja of— ...	iii	27
Baghat, Rana of— ...	iii	28
Baghelkhand Agency ...	i	110
Bagli, Thakur of— ...	i	134
Bahadur Ali, K. B. ...	iii	121
Bahadur Ali Khan, K. B. ...	viii	106
Bahadur Shah, K. S. ...	iii	147
Baha-ud-Din, Sheikh, C. I. E. ...	vii	73
Bahawalpur, Nawab of ...	iii	1
Bahmanji, Mancherji ...	vi	16
Bahmanji, Sorabji, K. B. ...	vii	86
Bahmanshah, Rustam, K. B. ...	vii	92

	PART	PAGE
Dahram Khan, The Hon'ble Nawab, C. I. E. ...	iii	66
Bahram Khan, K. S. ...	iii	142
Bahramji Dadabhai, K. B. ...	vii	86
Baij Nath, Panday, R. S. ...	vi	20
Baij Nath, R. B. (Punj.) ...	iii	129
Baij Nath Sahay, R. S. (U. P.) ...	iv	176
Bajana, Taluqdar of— ...	vii	38
Bakhshish Singh, Raja ...	iii	55
Bakhtgarh, Chief of— ...	i	119
Balakrishna Aiyar, N., R. B. ...	ii	45
Balakrishna Aiyar, The Hon'ble T. S. ...	ii	56
Balasinor, Nawab of— ...	vii	30
Balbir Rana, S. B. ...	iv	206
Balbir Singh, Raja ...	iii	46
Baldeo Singh, R. B. ...	iv	172
Balichand, Rao B. ...	vi	26
Balkishan Kaul, R. S. ...	iii	140
Balkishan Rao, Raja ...	iv	114
Ballabh, Chaudhari Radha, R. B....	v	13
Ballabh Das, D. B., Seth ...	vi	22
Balmukand Rai, C. ...	i	144
Balmukand, R. S. (Punjab) ...	iii	139
Balrampur, Maharaja of— ...	iv	10
Baluchistan Agency ...	i	102
Balwant Singh, Sardar (Gujranwala) ...	iii	78
Balwant Singh, Sardar (Morove) ...	iii	95
Balwant Singh, Sardar (Ludhiana) ...	iii	99
Balwant Singh, Sardar (Gurdaspur) ...	iii	149
Bamra, Raja of — ...	viii	41
Banamali, R. B., Sardar ...	v	13
Banarji, Abinash Chandra, R. B. ...	viii	64
Banarji, Atul Chandra, R. S. ...	vii	100
Banarji, Bansidhar, R. B. ...	viii	90
Banarji, Beni Madhab, R. B. ...	viii	66
Banarji, Gopal Chandra, R. B. ...	viii	86
Banarji, Gopi Krishna, R. B. ...	viii	90
Banarji, Guru Das Sir ...	viii	13
Banarji, Jamini Nath, K. I. H. ...	viii	111
Banarji, Krishna Chaudra, R. B. ...	viii	70
Banarji, Kumudini Kanta, R. B. ...	v	17
Banarji, Manilal, R. B. ...	viii	69
Banarji, Nanda Gopal, R. B. ...	viii	68
Banarji, Pramada Charan, The Hon'ble ...	iv	72A
Banarji, Prassanna Kumar, R. B. ...	viii	63
Banarji, Raj Mohan R. B. ...	viii	69
Banarji, Sarat Chandra R. B. ...	viii	65

	PART	PAGE
Banarji, Shib Ohandra, R. B. ...	viii	42
Banarji, Surendra Nath, ...	viii	125
Banarji, Trailokya Nath, R. B. ...	viii	67
Ban Behari Kapur, C. S. I., Raja... ..	viii	40
Bandarban, Cholaphru, Chaudhuri ...	v	9
Banganapalle, Nawab of— ...	ii	9
Banka Puhari, Dewan of ...	i	127
Banke Rai, N. G., Mahamahopadhyaya ...	iii	110
Bansda, Raja of— ...	vii	35
Banspati Singh, Raja ...	iv	110
Banswara, Maharawal of— ...	i	87
Baoni, Nawab of— ...	i	44
Bapat, Sadashiv Krishna, ...	vii	85
Bapat, S. Krishna, K.-I.-H. ...	vii	85
Bapu Rao Dada, R. B. ...	vi	23
Bapu Rao Davi, R. S. ...	vi	29
Baqar Ali Khan, I. O. M. ...	iv	191
Barade, Dhomdiba H., R. B. ...	vii	100
Baramba, Raja of— ...	viii	32
Barat, Surendra Nath, R. B. ...	vi	46
Baraunda, Raja of— ...	i	58
Baraya, Raja of— ...	vii	29
Bardia, Chief of— ...	i	135
Bariha, Lal Rajendra Singh, R. B. ...	viii	77
Barkat Ram, R. B. ...	iii	129
Barkat-Ullah, K. B. ...	iv	198
Barkhera, Chief of— ...	i	135
Barkhera (Chota) ...	i	119
Barkhera (Mota) ...	i	119
Barkhera Deo Dungri, Chief of— ...	i	135
Barkhera Panth, Chief of — ...	i	135
Baroda, Maharaja Gaekwar of— ...	i	14
Baroda (Sheopur), Raja of— ...	i	138
Baru, R. S. ...	iii	131
Barua, Jadab Chandra, R. B. ...	v	13
Barua, Parbhat Chandra, Raja, The Hon'ble ...	v	4
Barve, Narayan Vishnu, R. S. ...	vii	128
Barve, Vishnu Hari, R. S. ...	vii	128
Barve, Yashavant Balkrishna ...	vii	
Barwani, Rana of— ...	i	59
Basawa Singh, Sardar ...	iii	100
Bashahr, Raja of— ...	iii	29
Bashesar Das, R. B. ...	iii	128
Basoda, Nawab of— ...	i	115
Bastar, Raja of— ...	vi	3
Basu, Ananda Lal, R. B. ...		

	PART	PAGE
Basu, Baikuntha Nath, R. B. ...	viii	96
Basu, Bhupal Chandra, R. B. ...	v	16
Basu, Bhupendra Nath, The Hon'ble ...	viii	121
Basu, Binay Krishna, R. B. ...	viii	79
Basu, Chuni Lal, R. B. ...	viii	70
Basu, Durga Kumar, R. S. ...	v	23
Basu, Hira Lal, R. B. ...	viii	74
Basu, Kailash Chandra, R. B., C. I. E. ...	viii	54
Basu, Karuna Das, R. B. ...	viii	75
Basu, Mahim Chandra, R. S. ...	v	25
Basu, Nali Nakshya, R. B. ...	viii	63
Basu, Nrittya Gopal, L. B. ...	viii	56
Basu, Peari Mohan, R. B. ...	v	16
Basu, Phanindra Mohan, R. S. ...	viii	93
Basu, Pramada Kumar, R. S. ...	v	23
Basu, Priya Nath, R. S. ...	v	23
Basu, Priya Nath, R. S. ...	viii	92
Basu, Rajendra Kumar ...	viii	73
Basu, Ram Gopal, R. B. ...	iv	162
Basu, Uma Charan, R. B. ...	viii	76
Bavanandam Pillai, S., R. S. ...	ii	58
Bazl-ur-Rahim, K. B. ...	v	30
Bechu Khan, K. S. ...	vii	204
Bechu Narayan Lal, R. B. ...	viii	82
Bed Sarah Kunwar, Rani ...	iv	55
Reg Mirza Nawab Ali Beg ...	viii	82
Behari Lal Bhargava, R. B. ...	vi	45
Behta Ram Sharma, R. S. ...	v	25
Beli Ram, R. B. ...	iii	124
Benares, Maharaja of— ...	iv	5
Benighat, Ephriam Vitthal ...	iii	92
Beri, Jagirdar of— ...	i	124
Beypur, Valiya Raja of— ...	ii	23
Bezanji Marvanji, K. B. ...	vii	93
Bezonji Dadabhai, K. B. ...	vi	35
Bhadarwa State ...	vii	57
Bhadaura, Raja of— ...	i	133
Bhaduri, Jagat Chandra, R. S. ...	viii	95
Bhadurpura, Chief of— ...	i	119
Bhagat Dayal Singh, Raja ...	viii	43
Bhagat Kahanji Bhagvan ...	vii	124
Bhagat Singh, S. B. ...	i	176
Bhagel Singh Sardar, R. B. ...	iv	172
Bhagvat, Sadashiv Ram Chandra, R. S. ...	vii	180
Bhagwan Bakhsh Singh, Raja ...	iv	80
Bhagwan Das, R. S. ...	iii	152

	PART	PAGE
Bhagwan Das (Benares)	iv	223
Bhagwan Das, Diwan Bahadur	iii	132
Bhagwant, P., R. S.	vi	39
Bhagwantcharya Ram, Mahamahopadhyaya	iv	146
Bhagwat, D. V., Rao Bahadur	vi	44
Bhagwati Baklsh Singh, Raja	iv	71
Bhainunda, Jugirdar of—	i	113
Bhaisakho, <i>see</i> Darhi		
Bhaisola, <i>see</i> Dhobria		
Bhaji, Rana of—	iii	29
Bhalerao, Govind Janardan	vi	37
Bhaudara, Raja of—	vi	9
Bhangaonkar, Kashinath Narayan, R. B.	vii	160
Bharatpur, Maharaja of—	i	72
Bhate, Balkrishna Govind	vi	18
Bhatkheri, Chief of—	i	135
Bhattacharji, Aditya Ram, Mahamahopadhyaya	iv	145
Bhattacharji, Dhireswar, Mahamahopadhyaya	v	11
Bhattacharji, Dwarka Nath, R. B....	viii	96
Bhattacharji, Kali Kishore, Mahamahopadhyaya	v	10
Bhattacharji, Kali Prasanna,	viii	60
Bhattacharji, Ram, Das R. B.	viii	65
Bhattacharji, Shyama Chohan, R. B.	viii	87
Bhaumik, Jagesh Chandra, R. S.	v	25
Bhavnagar, Thakur Saheb of—	vii	12
Bhavnagar, Maharani of—	vii	14
Bhawanadam Pillai	ii	58
Bhawani Das, R. B.	iii	126
Bhawe, Hari Shridhar, R. B.	vi	40
Bhedvar, Pestanji Palanji	vii	110
Bhimasena Rao, G. S., R. S.	ii	58
Bhimayya, G.	ii	80
Bhimudiwala, Hormusjee M., K. B.	vii	91
Bhinga, Raja of—	iv	17
Bhojakheri, Chief of—	i	135
Bhojvani, Alumal T., R. B.	vii	94
Bhole Khan Lal Khan, K. S.	vi	36
Bhonsle, Babajirao Appajirao	vii	128
Bhopal Agency	i	114
Bhopal, Begum of—	i	25
Bhopawar Agency	i	119
Bhor, Pant Sachiv of—	vii	37
Bhor, Ramji Gangaji	vii	118
Bhownuggree, Sir Mancherjee, Merwanjee, K. O. I. E.,	vii	81
Bhuban, The Hon'ble Ram Das	v	19
Bhubaneswar Bahidar, R. S.	viii	95

	PART	PAGE
Bhujangrav, Momtirav, R. B. ...	vii	95
Bhunesh Partab Singh, Raja ...	iv	66
Bhupendra Bahadur Singh, Raja ...	iv	54
Bhuraya Jullaya, R. B. ...	vii	93
Bhutan, Ruler of— ...	i	105
Bichrand I, Chief of— ...	i	135
Bichrand II, Chief of— ...	i	135
Bidur Singh ...	iv	208
Bihari Lal, R. S. ...	iv	183
Bihari Lal, Seth, R. S. ...	vi	39
Bihat, Jagirdar of— ...	i	123
Bija, Thakur of ...	iii	29
Bijawar, Maharaja Sawai of— ...	i	45
Bijna, Jagirdar of— ...	i	126
Bijoy Singh Dudhoria, Raja ...	viii	46
Bikanir, Maharaja of— ...	i	75
Bilaram, Sachanand S., K. B. ...	vii	103
Bilaud, Chief of— ...	i	135
Bilehra, Raja of— ...	vi	11
Bilgrami, Saiyid Husain, C. S. I. ...	iv	23
Bilimoria, Phiroz Shah Nasarvanji ...	vii	148
Bilkere, Chamoraj ...	i	158
Binda Prasad, Rai ...	iv	176
Bindeshri Prasad Singh, Raja ...	iv	74
Bir Bikram Singh, Major, Kunwar, C.I.E. ...	iii	70
Bishan Das, R. B. ...	iii	131
Bishan Datta Shukul, R. B. ...	vi	19
Bishan Singh Sardar ...	iii	149
Bisheswar Das, R. B. ...	vi	20
Bishnath Singh, Rao ...	iv	133
Bishun Narain Dar ...	iv	221
Bishunath Singh, Raja ...	iv	63
Biswas, Anundo Mohan, K.-I.-H. ...	viii	112
Biswas, Priya Krishna, R. S. ...	viii	95
Bobbili, The Hon'ble Maharaja of— ...	ii	11
Bod, Raja of— ...	viii	24
Bolundra, Chief of— ...	vii	56
Bonai, Raja of— ...	viii	21
Borua, Bistu Ram, R. S. ...	v	24
Borrah, Babnarayan, K.-I.-H. ...	v	12
Bose, Sir Bipin Krishna ...	vi	14
Bose, Jagdish Chandra, C. I. E. ...	viii	57
Bose, Karuna Das, R. B. ...	v	17
Braj Narain Rai, Raja ...	iv	109
Brij Lal, Chaudhuri, R. S. ...	i	176
Brijmohan Lal, R. B. ...	vii	93

	PART	PAGE
Brij Narayan, Gurtu, Raja	iv	140
Budh Singh Dhudhoria, R. B.	viii	63
Bulaka Singh, Sardar	iii	149
Bundelkhand Agency	i	122
Bundi, Raja of—	i	78
Bunyad Husain, K. B.	iv	199
Burdwan, Maharaja of—	viii	9
Burhan-ud-Din Saiyid, K. S.	ii	71
Buta Mal, R. B.	iii	124
Buta Ram, R. S.	iii	135
Buta Singh, R. B., C.I.E.	iii	69
Buti, Atma Ram Amarit, Rao Bahadur	vi	40
Butti, Dorabji Dadabhai, K. S.	vii	116
Calicut, Zamorin of—	ii	18
Cama, Camuji Bijramji Nowroji	vi	35
Cannanore, Sultan Bibi of—	ii	62
Cardmaster, Behramji Sorabji, K. S.	vii	112
Chabda Singh	vi	46
Chakravarti, Bipin Bihari, R. B.	iv	173
Chakravarti, Durga Charan, R. S.	viii	91
Chakravarti, Gyanendra Nath, R. B.	iv	163
Chakravarti, Jadab Chandra, R. B.	v	15
Chakravarti, Jaikali, R. B.	viii	87
Chakravarti, J. S. (Mysore)	i	142
Chakravarti, Nabin Chandra, R. B.	iv	155
Chakravarti, Prasanna Kumar, R. B.	v	20
Chakravarti, Ram Ranjan	viii	38
Chakravarti, Taranath, R. B.	v	16
Chamba, Raja of—	iii	7
Chamu Singh, S. B.	iv	206
Chandana, Manekji Jamsetji, K. S.	vii	114
Chandi Singh, S. B.	iv	207
Chandra, Behari Lal, R. B.	viii	74
Chandra, Chandra Nath, R. S.	v	24
Chandra Chur Singh, Raja	iv	70
Chandra, Gopal, S. B.	v	22
Chandra, Hari Mohan, R. B.	viii	78
Chandra, Hari Mohan, R. B.	v	19
Chandra, Shekhar, Raja	iv	68
Chandrasekhara Ayyar, K. S.	i	155
Chandrasekhara Sastrial, Mahamahopadhyaya	ii	36
Chundavarkar, The Hon'ble Justice	vii	76

	PART	PAGE
Chandu Nambiar Anthur, R. S. ...	ii	60
Changbhakar, Bhaiya of— ...	vi	8
Channan Din, K. S. ...	iii	144
Chapekar, Vishnu Keshav ...	vii	128
Charkhari, Maharaja of— ...	i	46
Charlu, A. Srinivasa, R. B. ...	i	158
Chatarji, Atul Chandra, R. B. ...	viii	71
Chatarji, Bhagabati Charan, R. S. ...	viii	91
Chatarji, Brajendra N., R. B. ...	viii	73
Chatarji, Chandi Charan, R. B. ...	viii	80
Chatarji, Gopal Chandra, R. B. ...	v	18
Chatarji, Khetra Nath, R. B. ...	viii	81
Chatarji, Krishna Chandra, R. B. ...	viii	69
Chatarji, Rev. K.C., D. B. ...	iii	106
Chatarji, Mahendra Nath, R. S. ...	viii	92
Chatarji, Protul Chandra, Sir, C. I. E. ...	iii	65
Chatarji, Dr. Purnendu, R. S. ...	v	24
Chatarji, Ram Akshay, R. B. ...	viii	67
Chatarji, Ram Akshay, R. B. (Benares) ...	iv	161
Chatarji, Sharat Chandra, R. B. ...	v	20
Chatarji, Shib Chandra, R. B. ...	viii	78
Chatarji, Sosi Bhusan, R. B. ...	viii	76
Chattarpur, Maharaja of— ...	i	46
Chaturbhuj Sahay, R. B. ...	viii	78
Chaubal, Bhandhuji Janardan ...	vi	44
Chaudhuri, Apurba Krishna, R. S. ...	viii	94
Chaudhuri, Debendranath, R. B. ...	vi	45
Chaudhuri, Dol Gobinda, R. B. ...	viii	84
Chaudhuri, Ganga Charan, R. S. ...	v	24
Chaudhuri, Girish Chandra, R. B. ...	viii	71
Chaudhuri, Gyan Chandra, R. S. ...	viii	95
Chaudhuri, Kali Kishore, R. S. ...	v	24
Chaudhuri, Nobin Chandra, R. S. ...	viii	99
Chaudhuri, Nogendra Nath Pal, R. B. ...	viii	89
Chaudhuri, Satish Chandra, R. B. ...	v	17
Chaudhuri, Siddhananda, R. S. ...	v	23
Chaudhuri, Surjya Kumar, R. B. ...	viii	73
Chavan, V. P. ...	vii	124
Chet Singh Rao ...	iv	131
Chet Singh, ...	iv	208
Chetty, K. P. Puttanna ...	i	153
Chhogmull, Sukhani, R. B. ...	viii	79
Chhuikhadan, Mahant of— ...	vi	8
Chhuttan Lal, R. B. ...	iv	172
Chichgar, Darashah, B., K. B. ...	vii	89
Chicbli, Raja of— ...	vi	10

	PART	PAGE
Chiktiabar, Chief of—	ii	120
Chinai, Ardeshir Dinshaji, K. B.	vi	16
Chinnaswami Pillai, P. I. K., R. B.	ii	46
Chintalapativantu, Zemindar of—	ii	23
Chintamani Patro, R. S.	ii	76
Chirakkal, Valiya Raja of—	ii	19
Chitral, Mehtar of—	iii	44
Chobhe, Bhikaji Amrit, B. R.	vii	119
Choksi, Nasarwanji Hormusji	vii	88
Chota Udaipur, Raja of—	vii	29
Chotane, Devji Adhaji, R. S.	vii	123
Chuda State	vii	42
Chuni Lal, R. B.	iii	127
Chuni Lal Seraogi, R. B.	v	14
Cochin, Raja of—	ii	4
Contractor, Kharshedji N., K. B.	vii	92
Cooch Behar, Maharaja of—	viii	1
Cooch Behar, Maharani of—	viii	3
Cutch, Rao of—	vii	3
Dubha, Chief of—	vii	53
Dabri, Chief of—	i	136
Dadhalia, State	vii	55
Dabhalkar, Moro Krishna, R. S.	vii	119
Dacca, Nawab Bahadur of—	v	26
Dadabhai, Musabhai, K. B.	vii	88
Dadabhai Naoroji,	vii	139
Dadabhoy, The Hon'ble Mr. Manekji Bigramji,	vi	33
Dadachanji, Palanji Hormusji	vii	88
Dadachanji, Ravasji Hormasji, K. S.	vii	110
Dada Mian Anwar, K. S.	iii	111
Dadina, Ratanji Rustamji, K. B.	vii	88
Dadu Gulab Singh, R. B.	vi	20
Daga, Kasturchand, D. B.	iv	15
Daji Ramchandra, R. S.	vi	40
Dal Singh, Rao	iv	132
Dal Singh, S. B.	iii	114
Dalal, Adarji Mancherji, K. B.	vii	90
Dalvai Devaraj Urs	i	155
Dalvi, Anant Narayan	vii	125
Damle, Keshav Govind, R. S.	vi	29
Damodar Das, R. B.	iv	157
Damodar Lal Bhargava, R. B.	i	175

	PART	PAGE
Damodaran Nair, M. S.	ii	80
Dandekar, Appaji Ganesh, R. B.	vii	101
Danta, Maharana of—	vii	50
Darbhanga, Maharaja of—	viii	6
Darhi, Chief of—	i	120
Daria Kheri, Chief of—	i	117
Darkoti, Rana of—	iii	31
Darowala, Sorabji Edulji	vii	148
Darshan Singh, R. S.	iv	180
Daryai Mul, R. S.	iii	137
Das, Durga, R. B.	v	19
Das, Dwarka Nath, R. S.	v	23
Das, Hari Charan, R. B.	v	20
Das, Jamini Mohan, R. B.	v	21
Das, The Hon'ble, Mahanath M. S., C. I. E.	viii	55
Das, Raj Mohan	v	12
Das, Sarat Chandra, R. B., C. I. E.	viii	52
Das, Sita Mohan, R. B.	v	21
Das, Umakanta, R. B.	v	13
Daspale, Raja of—	viii	26
Dastur, Bahmanji Jumasji, C. I. E.	vii	70
Dastur, Darab Peshotan Sanjana, J. P.	vii	84
Dastur, Meher Hosang, K. B.	vii	89
Dat Prasad Singh, Raja	iv	138
Datana, Chief of—	i	136
Datia, Maharaja of—	i	36
Datt, Chandra Kumar, R. B.	v	15
Datta, Kalika Prasad Das, C. I. E.	viii	54
Datt, Nabin Chandra, R. B.	v	17
Datta, Raj Kumar, R. B.	v	13
Datta, Shashi Bhushan, R. B.	v	152
Daud-ur-Rahman, K. B.	viii	108
Daulat Rai, Diwan Bahadur	iii	132
Daulatrai Sampatrai, R. B.	vii	94
Daulatram Kasiram, R. B.	vii	105
Davar, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice	vii	146
Davar, S. R.	vii	144
Davar, Siavaksh Cuvasji, K. B.	vii	92
Dave, Nahanlal Himatram	vii	131
Dave, Vithalrai H., R. B.	vii	104
Davendra Singh, Sardar	iii	97
David Solomon, K. S.	vii	112
David Yousiff	vii	87
Daviervala, Ardeshir D., K. B.	vii	91
Daya Kishen, Rai	iv	142
Dayal Singh, Man, S. B.	iii	152

	PART	PAGE
De, Baikuntha Nath, Raja Bahadur	viii	38
De, Kali Kumar, R. B.	viii	65
De, Nagendranath, R. B.	vi	21
Deb, Abhaya Narayan, Raja	v	3
Deb, Binaya Krishna, Raja Bahadur	viii	39
Deb, The Hon'ble, Dulal Chandra, R. B.	v	14
Deb, Gopendra Krishna, Raja	viii	44
Deb, Mukunda, Raja	viii	40
Deb, Prakash Chandra, R. S.	v	23
Deb, Shamsher Jung, Maharaja	iv	220
Debi, Abhayeswari, Rani	v	9
Debi Prasad, R. S.	vi	27
Delath, Thakur of—	iii	30
Deo Dat Pande, Subedar, Rai Bahadur	iv	170
Deo Kunwar, Rani	iv	87
Deonath Sahai, K.-I.-H.	viii	111
Deor, Raja of—	vi	8
Deorao Vinayak, R. B.	vi	26
Desai, Achyut Bhaskar, R. S.	vii	107
Desai, Ambalal Sakar Lal, D. B.	vii	84
Desai, Bhaurai Ranchhodrai, R. S.	vii	122
Desai, Dalpathbai Kahudubhai	vii	124
Desai, Dharnidhar Harjivandas, R. S.	vii	125
Desai, Jamsetji Rustamji, K. B.	vi	36
Desai, Khandubhai, G., R. B.	vii	102
Desai, Narsing Prasad Dharnidhardas	vii	131
Desai, Ramrav Vyasrav, R. S.	vii	120
Desaraj Urs	i	156
Deshmukh, Bhagwant Rao Shankar Rao, R. B.	vi	40
Deshmukh, Jugdevrav, R. S.	vii	136
Deshmukh, Shama Rao, R. B.	i	158
Deshmukh, Shivlingrav Tagdevrav	vii	136
Deshpande, Gangadhar Keshav, R. S.	vii	131
Desikachariar, Sir V. C., Justice	ii	29
Desikachariar, T., D. B.	ii	41
Devi Chand, R. S.	iii	139
Devi Das, R. S.	iii	135
Devi Dayal, R. S.	iii	140
Devi Singh Rao	iv	136
Dewan Mohammad, K. S.	iii	141
Dewas States	i	37
Dhabla Dhir, Chief of—	i	117
Dhabla Ghosi, Chief of—	i	117
Dhadhi, Thakur of—	iii	30
Dhakji, Kashinath, R. B.	vii	95
Dhami, Rana of—	iii	31

	PART	PAGE
Dharmanand Joshi, R. B. ...	iv	165
Dhamnaskar, Ramchandra Vithoba, D. B. ...	vii	84
Dhanjibhai, F. Commadore, C. I. E. ...	iii	70
Dhan Khan, Sardar, K. B. ...	iii	121
Dhar, Raja of— ...	i	38
Dharampur, Raja of— ...	vii	33
Dharmraj Singh, Rao ...	iv	132
Dharnaoda, Chief of— ...	i	133
Dhenkaual, Raja of— ...	viii	23
Dholpur, Maharaja Rana of— ...	i	88
Dholu, Manchurji Rustamji, C. I. E. ...	vii	79
Dhondu Khandoji, R. S. ...	vi	38
Dhorma Ranga, Itazu J., R. B. ...	ii	53
Dhormalinga Mudaliyar, V., R. B. ...	ii	49
Dhotria, Chief of— ...	i	120
Dhrangadra, Raj Saheb of— ...	vii	16
Dhrol, Tbakur Saheb of— ...	vii	25
Dhulatia, Chief of— ...	i	136
Dhurandhar, Krishna Rao V., R. B. ...	vii	101
Dhurwai, Jagirdar of — ...	i	122
Digbijai Singh, Raja ...	iv	111
Dighapatia, Raja of— ...	viii	42
Dighe, Yashavant Waman, R. S. ...	vi	37
Dikshit, Rajaram Sitaram, R. B. ...	vi	22
Dilehri, Rani of— ...	vi	12
Dildar Husain Ahmad, Syed, K. B. ...	viii	105
Din Dayal, R. S. ...	iv	182
Dina Nath Dat Prithia, K.-I.-H. ...	iii	107
Dina Nath, R. S. ...	iv	180
Dinamani Chaudhurani, Rani ...	v	9
Dinkar, Raghunath ...	vii	127
Dinshaw, Eduljee, C. I. E. ...	vii	73
Dir, Khan of— ...	iii	45
Diravia Nadar, D., R. S. ...	ii	57
Diwan, Bulchand Dayaram, R. B. ...	vii	109
Dosabhai Pestonji, K. B. ...	vii	86
Dotivala, Manekji Kawasji, K. B. ...	vii	87
Driban Khan, Sardar ...	iii	77
Dubash, Ratanji Jamsetji, K. S. ...	vii	118
Dugri, Chief of— ...	i	117
Dujana, Nawab of— ...	iii	32
Dukha Mochin Jha, M. ...	viii	58
Dukle, Govindrav, R. S. ...	vii	124
Dungarpur, Maharawal of— ...		
Durga Prasad, R. B. ...		
Durga Prasad Singh, Raja ...		

			PART	PAGE
Durjan Singh, Thakur	...	...	i	176
Durga Prasad, R. B.	...	...	viii	76
Dutt, Chandra Kant, R. B.	...	...	iv	168
Dutt, Kripa Nath, R. B.	...	...	viii	88
Dutt, Radhika Charan, R. B.	...	...	viii	88
Dwarka Pershad, R. S.	...	...	viii	88
Ebrahim, Hafiz, K. S.	...	...	vii	115
Ebrahim, Sir Currimbhoy	...	...	vii	63
Eka, Raja of—	...	..	iv	37
Elahibaksh Chaudhuri, K. B.	...	...	vii	91
Elappa, Balaram, R. B.	..	...	vii	98
Esaji, Samuel, K. B.	...	...	vii	89
Etaiapuram, Raja of—	...	...	ii	25
Faghur Mirza, Nawab	...	...	iv	117
Faqir Mohammad Khan, K. S.	...	...	vi	36
Faridkot, Raja Bahadur of—	...	...	iii	8
Faridoonji Jamsetji, Nawab, C. I. E.	...	...	i	142
Farid-ud-Din, K. B.	...	...	iv	193
Farzand Ahmad, Kazi, R. B.	...	...	viii	106
Fasih-ud-Din, K. B.	...	...	iv	188
Fateh Ali, K. S.	...	...	iii	145
Fateh Ali Khan, Nawab, C. I. E.	...	...	iv	93
Fateh Lal Mehta	...	...	i	178
Fateh Muhammad Khan, K. S.	...	...	iii	142
Fatehpur—see Tori Fatehpur	...	...
Fatehpur (Hoshangabad), Raja of—	...	...	vi	10
Fatehpur (Nimr), Rani of—	...	...	vi	12
Fatehpur (Tekripura), Raja of—	...	...	vi	11
Fateh Singh, Raja (Lahore)	...	...	iii	54
Fateh Singh, Sardar	...	...	iii	149
Fateh Singh, Raja (Payawan)	...	...	iv	45
Faujdar Singh, Sardar	...	...	iii	150
Fayaz-ud-Din, Qazi Khawaja, K. S.	...	...	vi	36
Fazl Ahmad Khan, K. S.	...	...	vii	111
Fazl Ali Khan, Sardar	...	...	iii	77
Fazl Ali Khan, Chaudhri, K. S.	...	...	iii	145

			PART	PAGE
Fazl Dad Khan, K. S.	...	...	iii	148
Fazl Karim, K. S.	...	...	iii	148
Fazl-i-Rabbi, Khundkar, K. B.	...	...	viii	105
Framji, Dinshah Kamdin, K. B.	...	...	i	163
Framji, Kavasji, K. S.	...	...	vii	111
Gabat, Chief of—	...	...	vii	56
Gagan Chandra Roy, R. B.	...	...	iv	163
Gagan Singh, Raja	...	...	iii	47
Gagar Mal, R. B.	...	...	iii	123
Gajadhar Prasad, R. B.	...	...	viii	85
Gajendra Pal Singh, Rajwar	...	...	iv	107
Gajendra Singh, Chaudhri, R. S.	...	...	iv	179
Ganapati Aiyar, K. S.	...	...	ii	57
Ganda Singh, Sardar	...	...	iii	90
Gandhi, Mohandas Karamchand, Bar-at-Law	...	...	vii	143
Gandhi, Shankar R., R. B.	...	...	vii	98
Ganesh Das, R. S.	...	...	iii	136
Ganesh Das, R. S.	...	...	iii	134
Ganesh Nagesh, S., R. S.	...	..	vi	29
Ganga Dhar Shastri, Mahamahopadhyaya	...	...	iv	121
Ganga Dhar, R. M. Chitnavis, C. I. E.	...	...	vi	13
Ganga Nath Jha, Mahamahopadhyaya	...	...	iv	146
Gangapur, Raja of—	...	...	viii	20
Ganga Prashad Varma, The Hon'ble	...	...	iv	217
Ganga Ram, R. B., C. I. E.	...	...	iii	70
Ganga Ram, R. B.	...	...	iii	128
Ganga Ram, R. S.	...	...	iii	136
Ganga Ram, R. S. (Amritsar)	...	...	iii	153
Ganga Sahai, R. S.	...	...	iii	136
Ganga Sahai, R. B.	...	...	iv	156
Ganga Sewak Pande, Subedar-Major, S. B	...	...	iv	206
Ganga Singh, R. S.	...	...	vi	38
Gangaji, Ramji, R. S.	...	...	vii	128
Gangoi, Raja of—	...	...	vi	11
Gangoli, Motilal, R. B.	...	...	viii	74
Gangoli, Bhagavendra Ramchandra, R. B.	...	...	vii	108
Gangsha Bapu, Rao Bahadur	...	...	vi	24
Ganguli, Priya Lal, R. B.	...	...	v	18
Ganpat Rai, Diwan, C. I. E.	...	...	iii	64
Ganpat Rao Khusal Rao, R. S.	...	...	vi	38
Ganpat Singh, R. B.	...	...	viii	48
Garia, Raja of—	...	...	i	123

	PART	PAGE
Gauhar Khan, K. B.	iii	117
Gaunam Pillai, D., R. S.	ii	58
Gauripar, Jagirdar of—	i	125
Gauri Shankar, R. B.	iii	129
Gauri Shankar Bhargava, R. S.	vi	28
Ghafur Khan, Nawab	iv	117
Ghamandi Lal, R. B.	iv	152
Ghatate, Rao Gopal, R. B.	vi	44
Ghazanfar Ali, K. S.	iii	148
Ghias-ud-Din Jalal-ud-Din, Kazi, Mir, K. B.	vii	87
Ghorasar, Chief of—	vii	53
Ghosh, Bama Charan, R. S.	viii	94
Ghosh, Bankim Chandra, R. B.	viii	86
Ghosh, Sir Chandra Madhab	viii	15
Ghosh, Debendra Chandra, R. B.	viii	82
Ghosh, Ishwar Chandra, R. B.	v	17
Ghosh, Kalibhushan, R. B.	viii	66
Ghosh, Makhan Lal, R. S.	viii	96
Ghosh, Jogendra N., R. B.	viii	79
Ghosh, Rash Behari, C. S. I., C. I. E.	viii	50
Ghosh, Sri Krishna, R. S.	viii	91
Ghoshal, Hari Prasad, R. B.	viii	83
Ghulam Ahmad, Ghulam Husain, K. S.	ii	72
Ghulam Farid Khan, K. S.	iii	115
Ghulam Husain, K. S.	ii	70
Ghulam Husain, Badr-ud-Din H. M. Malak, K. R.	vi	30
Ghulam Jilani, K. S.	iii	142
Ghulam Kutab-ud-Din Khan, Nawab	iii	71
Ghulam Mohammad, K. B. (Madras)	ii	68
Ghulam Mohammad, K. B. (Triplicane)	ii	68
Ghulam Mohammad Ghaus, Nawab	ii	62
Ghulam Mohammad Hasan, K. B.	iii	119
Ghulam Mohammad Husain Khan, K. B.	iii	142
Ghulam Muhi-ud-Din, K. B.	ii	68
Ghulam Muhi-ud-Din, K. S.	iii	143
Ghulam Murtaza, K. S.	iii	143
Ghulam Mustafa, K. B.	vi	36
Ghulam Mustafa, K. B.	vii	90
Ghulam Qasim, K. B.	viii	107
Ghulam Rabbani, K. B.	iii	121
Ghulam Rasul, K. S.	iii	142
Ghulam Rasul, Shams-ul-Ulma	iv	64
Ghulam Sadik, K. B.	vii	120
Ghulam Yassin Ghulam Mustafa	vii	117
Ghond, Thakur of—	iii	32
Gidhaur, Maharaja of—	viii	6

	PART	PAGE
Ginvala Nasarwanji S., K. B.	vii	87
Girdhari Lal, Amrit Lal, R. S.	vii	125
Girdhari Lal, R. S.	iii	133
Gir Raj Singh, Rao	iv	129
Giri, Gopal Anant	vii	129
Girrauli, Jagirdar of	i	126
Gobardhan Singh. R. S.	iv	179
Gobaria, R. S.	iv	181
Gobind Prasad Singh, Raja	viii	45
Gobra, Raja of—	vi	10
Goenka Baijnath, K.-I.-H.	viii	111
Gokhale, The Hon'ble G. K., C. I. E.	vii	71
Gokhale, Trimbak Chintaman, R. S.	vii	132
Gokul Chand, I. C. S.	iv	211
Gokul Chand, R. B.	iii	123
Gokul Chand, R. B. (Fyzabad)	iv	171
Gokul Prasad, R. B.	iv	161
Gole, Narayan Kanayak, R. S.	vii	126
Gondal, Thakur Sahib of—	vii	18
Gopal Das, R. S.	iii	139
Gopal Das, R. B.	iii	123
Gopal Das Bhandari, R. B.	iii	127
Gopal Das, Khushal Das, R. S.	vii	125
Gopal Ram Lama, Sardar-Major, S. B.	iv	205
Gopal Singh, R. B.	iii	113
Gopal Singh, Sardar	iii	84
Gopala Chari, Sarukkai, D. B.	ii	37
Gopala Rao, P., R. B.	ii	44
Gopalan Nair, C., R. B.	ii	54
Gorakhsakar, Narayan Raghunath, R. S.	iii	123
Goswami, The Hon'ble Kishori Lal, R. B.	viii	75
Goswami, Sri Sri Nara Deb, K.-I.-H.	v	12
Goswami, Sudhendu Mohan, R. B.	v	21
Govind Singh, Raja	iv	52
Govinda Menon, K. P. V., R. S.	ii	57
Govinda Pillai, A., D. B.	ii	42
Govinda Raghava Aiyar, L. A., D. B.	ii	87
Govindass Chathurbhoojadass Kusaldass, R. B.	ii	51
Govindas, Chaturbhooja Dass	ii	51
Govindaraghava Aiyar, The Hon'ble L. A.	ii	37
Govindrao Ramrao, R. S.	vi	28
Gurdit Singh Chachhi Sardar (Mawalpindi)	iii	96
Gurdit Singh, Sardar (Karnal)	iii	75
Gurdit Singh, (Jullundur)	iii	97
Guha, Ashwini Kumar, R. B.	v	20
Gulia, Lal Mohan, R. B.	viii	83

	PART	PAGE
Guha, Ramesh Chandra, R. B. ...	v	20
Gul Hussain Khan, Mir, K. B. ...	vii	86
Gulabdas, Purushottam Das ...	vii	97
Gulsher Khan, K. B. ...	iii	120
Gulzar Singh, Sardar ...	iii	87
Gupta, Bepin Behari, R. B. ...	viii	90
Gupta, Benode Kumar ...	viii	112
Gupta, Binod Kumar, R. B. ...	viii	80
Gupta, Charan Das, R. B. ...	v	14
Gupta, Guru Charan Das, R. B. ...	viii	68
Gupta, Krishna Govind, Sir ...	viii	16
Gupta, Ratna Mani, R. S. ...	v	23
Gupta, Surendra Nath, R. S. ...	v	23
Gupte, Balkrishna Atmaram, R. B. ...	viii	84
Gupte, Khanderao Appaji ...	vii	199
Guranditta Mal, R. S. ...	iii	134
Gurnam Singh, S. B. ...	iii	112
Guru Prasanna Raha, R. S. ...	iv	184
Gurvare, Krishnarav Ramchandra ...	vii	122
Gwalior, Maharaja of— ...	i	28
Gwalior Residency ...	i	129
Gyan Chand, R. S. ...	iii	140
Gyan Singh, Sardar ...	iii	80
Habib-ul-Rahman Khan, M. R. I. ...	iv	219
Habib-ur-Rahman Khan, K. S. ...	iii	148
Hadol, Chief of— ...	vii	56
Hafiz Mohammad Lutf-ul-lah, Shams-ul-Ulma... ..	ii	64
Hafiz Sulaiman, K. S. ...	vii	117
Haibat, Malhar, R. B. ...	vii	98
Haider Husain, K. B. ...	iv	196
Haider Husain Haidari, K. S. ...	vi	31
Haider Shah, Ahmad Shah, K. S. ...	vii	111
Haival, Sorabji Mervanji, K. B. ...	vii	86
Hakim Khan, K. B. ...	iii	115
Hakim Khadim Husain, K. B. ...	iv	198
Hakim Nazir Husain, K. B. ...	iv	197
Hakim Shaikh Sarfaraj, K. S. ...	vii	116
Hakim Singh, Sardar ...	iii	149
Hakim Singh, Sardar ...	iii	86
Hakimji Hasan Ali, K. S. ...	vii	113

	PART	PAGE
Hakim-ud-Daulah, Nawab	i	146
Haldar, Moti Lal, R. B.	viii	74
Hameed Ullah Khan, Nawab Sir Bulandjang ...	i	143
Hamid-ul-Zafar, K. B., C. I. E.	iv	124
Hanchinalkar, Ganesh Balkrishna	vii	133
Handiqui, Radha Kanta, R. B.	v	18
Hans Raj, Lala	iii	60
Hanuman Prasad Panday, R. B.	vi	20
Hanumantha Gowd, C., R. B.	ii	44
Har Dayal Singh, R. S.	iv	179
Har Govind Singh, R. B.	iv	158
Har Kishen Singh, Thakur	iii	107
Har Prashad, R. B.	iv	184
Har Prashad Dar, R. B.	iv	167
Hara Prasad Shastri, Mahamahopadhyaya ...	viii	60
Har Sarup, R. B.	iv	174
Harbakhsh Singh, R. S.	iii	138
Hardeo Lal, Mugub Lal, R. S.	vii	122
Hardhian Singh, R. S.	viii	94
Harendra Lal, Rai	v	12
Hari Chand, The Hon'ble, R. B.	iii	125
Hari Chand, R. S.	iii	134
Hari Kisban Kaul, R. B.	iii	138
Hari Kishen Pant, R. S.	iv	181
Hari Ram Goenka, R. B.	viii	71
Hari Saran, Ratui, R. S.	iv	182
Hari Sharma, Mahamahopadhyaya	iv	146
Hari Singh, Sardar	iii	79
Hari Singh, Sardar (Jhelum)	iii	98
Hari Singh, Diwan of Akalgarh	iii	81
Harjivan, Sundardas, R. S.	vii	125
Harnam Das, Diwan	iii	150
Harnam Das, R. S.	iii	138
Harnam Das, R. B.	i	174
Harnam Singh, Raja, Sir, K. C. I, E.	iii	65
Harnam Singh, Sardar (of Makerian)	iii	88
Harnam Singh, S.	iii	90
Harnam Singh, S. B. (Umballa)	iii	110
Hasan Bakhsh Makhdam, K. B.	iii	119
Hasan bin Saivid Ahmad Jaffri, K. B.	ii	70
Hasan Naza, Syed, Shams-ul-Ulma	ii	64
Hashmat Ali Khan, K. S.		
Hassan Bakhsh, Gardezi, K. B.		
Hathwa, Maharani of—		
Hatuapur, Raja of—		
Hatri, Raja of—		

	PART	PAGE
Hajati, Malik	iv	149
Hakro, Aghore Chandra, R. B.	viii	90
Hazrat Shah Bahadur, Subedar-Major, K. B.	vii	87
Hill Tippera, Raja of—	v	1
Himanchal Singh, Rao Bahadur	iv	128
Himmatlal, Dhirajram, R. B.	vii	95
Hindol, Raja of—	viii	28
Hira Khan, K. S.	iv	205
Hira Lal, R. B.	vi	21
Hira Lal, Bansal, R. S.	iii	138
Hira Lal, Sukul, R. S.	vi	28
Hira Singh, Chaudhri	iii	106
Hira Singh, R. S.	iii	138
Hiranand, Khemsingh, R. B.	vii	99
Hirapur, Chief of—	i	117
Hotu Singh, R. S.	iii	137
Huchrov, Achyut, H., R. B.	vii	94
Husain Ali, K. S.	iv	204
Husain Bakhsh, K. S.	iv	200
Hyderabad, Nizam of—	i	1

Iba Ali, K. S.	iv	201
Ibrahim Ali, K. B.	iii	117
Ibrahim Rahmat-ullah, C. I. E.	vii	77
Ibrar Ahmad, K. B.	iv	191
Ichharam Bhagwandas, R. B.	vii	108
Idar, Maharaja of—	vii	5 & 134
Iftikhar-ud-Din, C. I. E.	iii	69
Imam Husain, K. B.	viii	107
Iqbal-ud-Din, K. B.	iii	142
Ikrām-Ullah, K. S.	iii	148
Ikol, Chief of—	vii	53
Iktifat Husain, K. B.	iv	189
Imad Imam, Khan, Syed	viii	102
Imam Sharif, K. B.	vi	35
Imnai, Raja of—	vi	9
Iman Ali, K. B.	iii	146
Inayat Husain Khan, K. B.	iv	192
Inayat Khan, Rai	iii	151
Inayat-ul-Jah Khan, K. S.	iv	201
Indarjit Partab Bahadur, Raja	iv	58
Indore, Maharaja of—	i	31
Indra Bikram Singh, Raja	iv	62

	PART	PAGE
Indra Raj Bahu, R. B.	vi	44
Intizam-ud-Din, K. B.	iv	190
Ishak, Haji Isa Haji, K. S.	vii	114
Ishar Sahai, R. B.	iv	159
Ishwari Pershad, R. B.	iv	164
Ismail Sait , K. B.	ii	70
Israel, Jacob Bapuji, K. B.	vii	93
Israr Hama Khan, K. B.	i	169
Itibar Khan, Aimat Khan, K. B.	vii	112
Itraj Kunwar, Rani	iv	91
Iyengar, A. N., R. B.	i	151
Iyengar, A. R., R. B.	i	150
Jabria Bhil, Chief of—	i	117
Jadunath Kunwar	iv	90
Jadunath Singh, Thakurai, R. B.	viii	78
Jafar Ali Khan, Mirza Mohammad, M. B.	iv	120
Jafar Husain, K. B.	iv	197
Jafar Husain, K. S.	ii	72
Jafar Muhi-ud-Din Padshah, K. S.	ii	72
Jafarabad, Chief of—	vii	41
Jagan Prasad Bhargava, R. B.	iv	154
Jagannath Prasad, R. S.	vi	38
Jagannath Pande, S. B.	iv	207
Jagannath Singh, R. B.	iv	157
Jagannatha Chettiar, P. K., R. B.	ii	47
Jagannyakulu Raju, A., R. S.	ii	75
Jugat Bahadur Singh, Raja	iv	79
Jugat Narain Bhargava, R. S.	i	168
Jugatpal Bahadur Singh, Raja	iv	78
Jagatrai, Khubchand, R. B.	vii	105
Jagdamba Debi, Srimati, Maharani	iv	84
Jalangiabad, Raja of—	iv	13
Jai Chand, Raja	iii	51
Jai Narayan, R. S.	iv	162
Jai Singh, Raja	iii	47
Jaipur, Maharaja of—	i	65
Jaisalmer, Maharawal of—	i	92
Jalal-ud-Din Khan, K. S.	iii	144
Jallah Khan, Sardar, C. I. E.	iii	70
Jamal Khan, Sardar	iii	78
Jamal-ud-Din, K. B.	iv	200
Jamkhandi, Chief of—	vii	46

	PART	PAGE
Jamal-ud-Din Ahmad, K. S.	iv	201
Jamal-ud-Din, K. B.	iii	144
Jammu and Kashmir, Maharaja of—	i	25
Jamnia, Chief of—	i	120
Jam Jah Ali Bahadur D. Ahmad, M., Prince ...	viii	97
Jan Mohammad Nawaz Khan, K. B. ...	vii	90
Janab Ali Khan, K. S.	v	32
Janakiramayya, D. B.	ii	40
Jangardhan Singh, R. B.	ii	42
Janjira, Nawab of—	vii	21
Janki Bai, K.-I.-H.	vii	85
Janki Kunwar, Rani	iv	89
Janki Prasad, R. B. (Lakore)	iii	126
Janki Prasad, R. B. (Munla)	iii	130
Jannat Husain Khan, K. B.	viii	107
Jaora, Nawab of—	i	42
Jasdan, Chief of—	vii	42
Jashnmal, Kinnastria, R. B.	vii	104
Jashpur, Raja of—	vi	3
Jaso, Dewan of—	i	111
Jath, Jagirdar of—	vii	40
Javhar Singh, Lakha Singh	vii	130
Jawahar Lal, R. B.	iii	130
Jawahar Mul, Dewan Bahadar	iii	131
Jawahir Singh, R. B.	iv	137
Jawahir Singh, Rao	iv	166
Jawahar, Chief of—	vii	59
Jawalir Singh, Sardar	iii	83
Jawasia, Chief of—	i	136
Jayakar, Raghunath Sadashiv, R. B.	iii	105
Jeejeebhoy, Sir Jamsetjee, J. P.	vii	61
Jehangir, Sir Cowasji, Burt.	vii	62
Jewan Das Seth, R. B.	vi	23
Jey Singh, T., R. B.	ii	48
Jeypur (Mad.), Maharaja of—	ii	10
Jhabua, Raja of—	i	48
Jhalawar, Maharaja of—	i	97
Jhelara, Chief of—	i	118
Jhind, Raja Bahadur of—	iii	10
Jhoonjhoonwala, Sheo Parshad, R. B. ...	viii	62
Ji Mia, K. S.	ii	72
Jigani, Rao of—	i	125
Jites Ram, R. B.	iv	182
Jivan Das, Seth, R. B.	vi	23
Jivan Singh, Sardar, C. S. I.	iii	57
Jivan Singh, Sardar	iii	142

			PART	PAGE
Jiwanand, Padha, R. B.	...	..	iii	127
Jobat, Rana of—	...	...	i	119
Jodh Singh, Rao	...	...	iv	130
Jodhpur, Maharaja of—	...	...	i	69
Jogalekar, Ramchandra Narayan, R. B.	...	...	vii	107
Jogalekar, G. Venkatesh, K.-I.-H.	...	...	vii	85
Jogalekar, Visunath Kesha, R. S.	...	...	vii	120
Joosab, Karam Ally, K. S.	...	...	i	163
Jora Mal, R. S.	...	...	iii	132
Joshi, Moro Chintaman, R. B.	...	...	vii	103
Joshi, Purnottam Balkrishna, R. S.	...	...	vii	129
Joshi, Ramchandra Shridhar, R. B.	...	...	vi	45
Joshi Trimbak Waman	...	...	vi	19
Joti Prasad, K.-I.-H.	...	...	iii	108
Jubbal, Rana of—	...	...	iii	32
Judbir Thapa, Subedar-Major, S. B.	...	...	iv	205
Junagarh, Nawab of—	...	...	vii	7
Juthia Khatri, S. B.	...	...	iv	207
Jwala Prasad, R. B.	...	...	iv	156
Jwala Singh, Sardar	...	...	iii	104
Jwala Singh, S. B. (Karnal)	...	...	iii	111
Kabir Khan, K. S.	...	...	iii	145
Kabya-Vyakaran, K. C., Mahamahopadhyaya	...	...	v	11
Kachhi-Baroda, Chief of—	...	...	i	120
Kadana, Chief of—	...	...	vii	57
Kadattanad, Valiya Raja of—	...	...	ii	18
Kadvani, Haji Mohammad Abdur Rahman	...	...	vii	90
Kadir Bakhsh Bhatti, K. S.	...	...	iii	141
Kagals, Chief of—	...	...	vii	60
Kahlur, Raja of—	...	...	iii	12
Kalahandi, Raja of—	...	...	viii	18
Kalahasti, Raja of—	...	...	ii	15
Kalananda Singh, Raja	...	...	viii	46
Kalander Shah Khan Dara Sah, K. S.	...	...	vii	111
Kalat, Khan of—	...	...	i	102
Kale, Janardhan Lakhshman, R. S.	...	...	vii	130
Kale Khan, K. B., Major	...	...	iii	116
Kale, Kushaba Chapaji, R.	...	...	vii	101
Kali Baori, Chief of—	...	...	i	120
Kali Oharan, Misra, Raja	...	...	iv	43
Kali Oharan Nigam, R. S.	...	...	iv	185

	PART	PAGE
Kali Ram, R. S.	iii	140
Kalkar, Kashinath Ganesh, R. S.	vii	130
Kallikata, Raja of (see Atagadah)	ii	24
Kalsia, Sardar of—	iii	33
Kalyan Singh, R. B.	iv	154
Kalukhera, Chief of—	i	136
Kalyanpurkar, Ganpat Bhagavendra, R. S.	vii	132
Kalyanvala, N. K., K. B.	vii	91
Kam Bakhsh, Hasan Bahadur—Prince	viii	98
Kamakhya Kumar, Tarkabagish	vi	11
Kamakhya Nath Pandit, Muhamahopadhyaya	viii	58
Kamalpur, Chief of—	i	118
Kamal-ud-Din Ahmad, Shams-ul-Ülma	v	28
Kamal-ud-Din, Risaldar, S. B.	iv	208
Kamar Qadar, Mirza Mohd. Abid Ali, Prince	viii	97
Kamar-ud-Din Haider, Nawab	iv	98
Kamar-ud-Din Hidayat Ali	vii	82
Kamat, Hari Vithal, R. S.	vii	131
Kambay, Nawab of—	vii	10
Kamdin, Framji Dinshaw	vii	93
Kamaleswari Prasad Singh, Raja	viii	46
Kamran Shah, Raja	vi	12
Kamta Prasad, R. B.	iv	183
Kamta Rajauli, Jagirdar of—	i	113
Kamte Maruti Tukaram, R. S.	vii	129
Kanai Lal Bagla, R. B.	viii	78
Kanethi, Chief of—	iii	34
Kanhaiya Lal, R. B.	iv	155
Kanhaiya Lal, Sanker, R. S.	iv	158
Kanhaiya Lal, R. B.	iii	125
Kanhaiya Lal, R. S.	iii	136
Kanhaiya Pershad, Dube, R. B.	iv	207
Kanjilal, Upendra Nath, R. B.	viii	78
Kantak, Santram V., R. B.	vii	98
Kannayya Chettiyar, K. V., R. B.	ii	48
Kankar, Maharaja of—	vi	1
Kantavala, Hargovind Dwarka Das, R. B.	vii	102
Kapur, Lala Mulchand	vii	118
Kapurthala, Raja of—	iii	14
Karam Chand, R. S.	iii	132
Karam Husain, K. S.	iii	141
Karam Singh, Sardar	iii	150
Karamat Husain, The Hon'ble	iv	72
Karamdad Khan, Raja	iii	49
Karamsi Damji, R. B.	vil	100
Karaudia, Chief of—	i	136

	PART	PAGE
Kherai, Chief of—	i	118
Karauli, Maharaja of—	i	81
Karim-ud-Din Ahmad, K. B.	iii	115
Karnik, Yashwant Mahadeo	vii	82
Karunakara Menon, C., D. B.	ii	41
Kashi Nath Keshab, R. B.	vi	24
Kashi Nath Khore, Thakur, B. B.	vi	43
Kashmere, Maharaja of—see Jammu and Kashmir	i	20
Kasim Shah, K. S.	iii	146
Kasimbagar, Maharaja of—	viii	34
Kastur Chand Daga, D. B., C. I. E.	vi	15
Kathaun, Chief of—	i	133
Kathiawara, Chief of—	i	120
Kathoria, Chief of—	i	120
Katosan, Chief of—	vii	53
Kawardha, Thakur of—	vi	7
Kuzi, Khwaja Faiz-ud-Din	vi	36
Kazi, Ugyen Dorji, R. B.	viii	76
Kazi, Vali, K. S.	vii	111
Kedar Nath, K.-I.-H.	iii	106
Kedar Nath, R. S. (Lucknow)	iv	178
Kehri Singh, Raja	iv	39
Kehri Singh, R. B.	iv	178
Kelakka, Covilagam Manavedam, Raja	ii	25
Kelkar, Kashinath Ganesh, R. S.	vii	108
Kelkar, Narayan Rao, R. B.	vi	40
Kelkar, Vinayak Moreshwar, R. B.	vi	43
Kenjale, Balaji Martand, R. B.	vii	102
Keonjhar, Raja of—	viii	22
Keonthal, Raja of—	iii	35
Keshab Gobind, Damle, R. S.	vi	29
Keshabati Kumari, Rani	viii	48
Kesho Kishan Gore, R. B.	iv	176
Kesho Nand, R. B.	iv	174
Kesri Narayan, Rai	iv	141
Khadal, Chief of—	vii	52
Khairagurh, Raja of—	vi	4
Khairat Ahmad, Syed	viii	107
Khairpur, Mir of—	vii	6
Khair-ud-Din, R. S.	iii	140
Khajuri, Chief of—	i	118
Khali-Ullah Khan, K. S.	iv	199
Khambata, Dinshaw D., K. B.	vii	87
Khandela, Raja of—	i	172
Khandhama, Raja of—	i	130
Khuran, Ruler of—	i	102

		PART	PAGE
Khatau, Gordhandas	...	vii	143
Khelak Singh	...	vi	46
Kheri Rajapur, Chief of—	...	i	136
Kherwasa, Chief of—	...	i	136
Khewan Singh, Sardar	...	iii	150
Khilnani, Kaurmal C., R. B.	...	vii	97
Khilchipur, Rao Bahadur of—	...	i	60
Khioda, Chief of—	...	i	133
Khojankhera, Chief of—	...	i	136
Khondpara, Raja of—	...	viii	25
Khuda Bakshi, K. S.	...	vii	111
Khudadad, K. S.	...	iii	143
Kidar Nath, R. S.	...	iii	133
Kirpa Ram, S. B.	...	iv	205
Kirpa Ram, R. S. (Rawalpindi)	...	iii	140
Kirpa Ram, R. S. (Umballa)	...	iii	138
Kirpa Ram Misra, R. S.	...	vi	28
Kirpal Singh, Sardar	...	iii	82
Kirtikar, Vasudeo J., R. B.	...	vii	97
Kishan Dat Singh, Raja	...	iv	73
Kishangarh, Maharaja of—	...	i	94
Kishen Kumar, Raja	...	iv	44
Kishen Kumari, Rani	...	iv	85
Kishen Lal, R. B.	...	iii	125
Kishen Lal Misra, R. S.	...	iv	183
Kishen Pal Singh, Rai	...	iv	143
Kishen Prasad Singh, Rai	...	iv	142
Kishen Pal Singh, Raja	...	iv	46
Kishen Pershad, Maharaja Bahadur	...	i	139
Kishori Lal, R. B.	...	vii	98
Kolhapur, Maharaja of—	...	vii	1
Kollengode, The Hon'ble Raja of—	...	ii	24
Kondalarayadu Naidu, R. S.	...	ii	76
Korea, Raja of—	...	vi	5
Korwai, Nawab of—	...	i	44
Kotah, Maharao of—	...	i	83
Kotda, Thakur Sahab of—	...	vii	44
Kothandarama Naidu D. B.	...	ii	39
Kothavale, Ramchandra Krishna, R. S.	...	vii	121
Kothi, Raja of—	...	i	110
Kothideh, Chief of—	...	i	121
Koti, Rana of—	...	iii	35
Kottayam, Valiya Raja of	...	ii	22
Kotwal, Rustamji H., K. B.	...	vii	88
Krishnan, K., B. S.	...	ii	58
Kusma, Balchandra	...	vii	74

	PART	PAGE
Krishna Chandra, R. S.	v	25
Krishna Kishore, Diwan	iii	102
Krishna Nath, M.	viii	58
Krishna Rao, P. S., R. B.	ii	48
Krishna Rao, R. S.	iv	180
Krishna Ram, Vasdeo, R. B.	vi	17
Krishnarao Jayram, R. B.	vii	101
Krishna Itao, P. S., R. B.	i	150
Krishna Itao, V. S., R. B.	i	162
Krishna Singh, M.	viii	58
Krishnabai, Miss Kelavkar, K.-I.-H.	vii	82
Krishnalal Ochhavram, R. B.	vii	105
Krishnama Chariyar, R. S.	ii	75
Krishnamoorti, Sir P. N.	i	147
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, A., D. B.	ii	40
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, N., R. B., The Hon'ble	ii	50
Krishnaswami Aiyar, A., R. B.	ii	45
Krishnaswami Aiyar, P. S., D. B.	ii	36
Krishnaswami Aiyar, S., The Hon'ble	ii	26
Kishan Sah, K. B.	iv	65
Kishan Singh, R. B.	iv	165
Krishnaswami Rao, R. B.	ii	49
Krishnaswami Rao, J., K. B.	ii	34
Krishnayya, D., R. B.	ii	54
Kshirsagar, Murarrav, R. S.	vii	120
Kuar, Abinash Chandra, R. B.	viii	95
Kula Nand, R. B.	iv	166
Kulkarni, Shivaji Ramchandra	vii	136
Kumar Laxman Rao, Bhonsle, Raja	vi	32
Kuman Singh, Rao	iv	137
Kumar Swami Naik, B. J.	i	156
Kumharsain, Rana of—	iii	36
Kumthekar, Mahadeo K., R. B.	vii	101
Kumud Chandra Singh, Maharaja	v	5
Kundaswami Muddaliyar, T. T., R. S.	ii	60
Kundu, Bijaya Narayan, R. B.	viii	81
Kundu, Rasik Lal, R. B.	v	14
Kundu Chaudhuri, Kedarnath	viii	64
Kunihar, Thakur of—	iii	36
Kunj Behari Thapar, R. S.	iii	135
Kuranvad (Senior), Chief of—	vii	46
Kuranvad (Junior), Chief of—	vii	47
Kurri Sidauli, Raja of—	iv	27
Kurumanial Valliamaniad, C., K. B.	ii	78
Kurmbhanad, Valiyau, Raja	ii	22
Kuruppam, Raja of—	ii	20

			PART	PAGE
Kushal Singh, Randhawa	...	...	iii	101
Kutb-ud-Din, K. B.	...	...	vi	37
Kuthar, Rana of—	...	...	iii	36
Kuvarji Bhaidas	...	...	vii	122
Lachhman Das, R. S.	...	...	iii	140
Lachhman Prasad, R. S.	...	...	vi	39
Lachhman Singh, Sardar	...	..	iii	76
Lachmi Sahai, S. B.	...	...	iii	112
Laghate, Mahadaji Ballal, R. S.	...	...	vii	120
Laha, Amrita Lal, R. B.	...	...	viii	80
Lahej, Sultan of—	...	...	vii	51
Lahiri, Kedar Prasanna, R. B.	...	...	v	14
Lahiri, Purna Chandra	...	...	viii	94
Lajpat Rai, Lala	...	...	iii	61
Lakhan Singh, R. B.	...	...	iv	175
Lakhmi Chand, R. B.	...	...	vi	46
Lakhshmilal, Daulatrai, R. S.	...	...	vii	120
Lakhshmi Narayan Singh Deo, Thakur	...	...	viii	61
Lakshman Prasad, R. S.	...	...	vi	39
Lakshmi Narayan Burnam, R. B....	...	...	viii	90
Lakshmi Narayan, D., R. S.	...	...	vi	38
Lakhtar, Chief of—	...	...	vii	42
Lal Bahadur Singh, R. B.	...	...	iv	172
Lal Chand, R. B.	...	...	iii	126
Lal Chataridhari Singh, Bhai	...	...	iv	223
Lal Mohammad, Shaikh, K. S.	...	...	vii	114
Lal Madhukar Rai, R. B.	...	...	viii	89
Lal Nirparaj Singh, R. B.	...	...	viii	70
Lal Singh Pulin Bihari, R. B.	...	...	viii	72
Lal Singh, Risaldar-Major, S. B.	...	...	iv	205
Lal Singh, R. B. (Gujranwala)	...	..	iii	130
Lalubhai Dhanpat Rai, S.	...	...	vii	133
Lalgarh, Chief of—	...	...	i	136
Lalji Purshootamrai	...	...	vii	84
Lalji Walji, K. B.	...	..	ii	67
Lalubhai Mandlal, R. B.	...	...	vii	94
Lalta Prasad, R. B., Raja	...	...	iv	110
Lalubhai Katheshinga, R. S.	...	...	vii	126
Las Bela, Ruler of—	...	...	i	102
Lathi, Chief of—	...	...	vii	44
Laxmi Lal, D. R. Mehta, R. S.	...	...	i	163
Law, Kristo Das, Raja	..	...	viii	47

			PART	PAGE
Lawa, Raja of—	...	...	i	99
Lehna Singh, Rana	...	...	iii	74
Lila Ram, Diwan	...	...	iii	154
Limbdi, Thakur Saheb of—	...	...	vii	26
Lechan Prasad, Pandiya, "Kavya Vinada"	...	...	vi	34
Loharu, Nawab of—	...	...	iii	37
Lokhi, Chief of—	...	...	vii	56
Lughasi, Diwan of—	...	...	i	127
Lunavada, Raja of—	...	...	vii	30
Lutchmiah Naidu, K., R. B.	...	...	ii	46
Lutchmana Nayarker, R. S.	...	...	ii	77
Lutf-ur-Rahman, Shams-ul-Ulma...	...	...	viii	103
Madhan, Thakur of—	...	...	iii	38
Madhava Rao V. P., C.I.E.	...	...	i	148
Madhavarao, Bajee Deodiwala	...	...	i	161
Madhavlal, Sir Chinabhai, C. I. E.	...	...	vii	74
Madhavrao Baji, R. B.	...	...	vii	99
Madho Lal, Raja	...	...	iv	24
Madhusudan Bakhta, R. S.	...	...	iii	134
Magun Lal, Jay Chand, R. S.	...	...	vii	121
Maghar Ram, R. S.	...	...	iii	139
Magori, Chief of—	...	...	vii	54
Mahabir Prasad Shah, R. B.	...	...	viii	64
Mahadeo Pande, R. S.	...	...	iv	175
Mahan Chand, Thakur	...	...	iii	107
Mahansetti, Shivilingappa	...	...	vii	136
Maharaj Narayan Sheopuri, R. B.	...	...	iv	163
Maharaj Singh, R. B.	...	...	iv	150
Maharbhaj, Raja of—	...	...	viii	21
Mahbub Alam, K. S.	...	...	iii	142
Mahbub Hasan, K. B.	...	...	viii	108
Mahdi Ali Khan, K. B.	...	...	iv	197
Mahdi Husain Khan, Nawab	...	...	iv	94
Mahdi Shah, The Hon'ble	...	...	iii	145
Mahendra Man Singh, Raja	...	...	iv	33
Mahendra Singh, R. B.	...	...	iv	168
Mahmood Bakht, Mirza	...	...	iv	226
Mahmudabad, Raja of—	...	...	iv	14
Mahtab Khan, R. B.	...	...	vii	96
Mahtab Shah, K. S.	...	...
Mahtab-ud-Din, K. J.-H.	...	...
Mai Thakur, K. J.-H.	...	...

	PART	PAGE
Maihar, Raja of—	i	60
Maika Vasagam Nadar, I., R. B. ...	ii	56
Mailog, Thakur of—	iii	38
Maitra, B. Mohan, K.-I.-H. ...	v	12
Majhauri, Rani of—	iv	86
Majumdar, Bankim Chandra, R. S. ...	viii	91
Majumdar, Benode Bihari, R. B. ...	viii	83
Majumdar, Durlabh Chandra, R. S. ...	viii	93
Majumdar, Jadu Nath, R. B. ...	viii	71
Majumdar, Kali Prasanna, R. B. ...	viii	65
Majumdar, Rajani Kanta, R. B. ...	v	19
Makbul Husain, K. B. ...	i	165
Makrai, Raja of—	vi	2
Maksudangarh, Raja of—	i	115
Mal Singh, R. B., Sardar ...	iv	171
Mala Singh, R. S. ...	iii	135
Malahari, Behramji M., K.-I.-H. ...	vii	80
Malapur, Ramchandra Swami, R. B. ...	vii	102
Malaviya, Madan Mohan, Hon'ble ...	iv	212
Maler Kotla, Raja of—	iii	17
Malia, Chief of—	vii	45
Maliah, Rameswar Kumar ...	viii	61
Malik Khuda Bakhsh Khan, Nawab ...	iii	72
Malik Umar Hyat Khan, C. I. E. ...	iii	66
Mallick, Brahma Mohan, R. B. ...	viii	66
Mallick, Satyendra Chandra, I. C. S. ...	viii	116
Malpur, Rawal of—	vii	50
Maluji Narsuji, R. S. ...	vii	124
Malur, Srinivasa Rao, Dr. ...	i	154
Malwa Agency ...	i	134
Man Singh, Thakur, R. B. ...	viii	63
Manaji Itajuji ...	vii	124
Mandi, Raja of—	iii	19
Manekchand Kapurchand. R. B. ...	vii	100
Manekji, Hormusji Vazifdar ...	vii	118
Manekji Nanabhai, R. S. ...	vii	116
Mangal, Rana of—	iii	39
Mangal Ram, R. S. ...	iii	135
Mangal Singh, Thakur, R. B. ...	i	179
Mangalsinghji, Prince ...	vii	134
Mangesh Annaji, R. S. ...	vii	121
Mangesh Lal, S., R. B. ...	ii	49
Mangrol, Sheikh of—	vii	60
Mangu Mal, R. B. ...	iii	126
Manickchhari, Mong Raja of—	v	10
Manikam Pillai ...	ii	80

	PART	PAGE
Mankard, Ganpatrav A, R. B. ...	vii	96
Manipur, Raja of—	v	2
Manloi, Nirbhai Singh, R. B. ...	vi	44
Manmohan Lal, R. S. ...	vi	39
Manorath Bhat, R. S. ...	iv	181
Manohar Lal Bhargava, R. B. ...	iv	151
Mansa, Itawal of—	vii	39
Mansab Ali, I. O. M. ...	iv	209
Mansab Ali, I. O. M.—	v	209
Mansharam, R. S. ...	vii	118
Manu Lal, R. B. ...	iii	125
Manvi, Mulleshappa Fakirappa ...	vii	26
Manvi, Virnpuscava Dhondappa, R. S. ...	vii	128
Makrai, Raja of—	vi	2
Mariappa, Mudaliar C., R. S. ...	ii	76
Markar, Jamshetji Hormusji, K. S. ...	vii	112
Marzban, Mancherji K., C. I. E. ...	vii	70
Masilamoni Mudaliyar, P., R. S. ...	ii	58
Massu Khan, Sardar ...	iii	93
Mata Prasad, R. B. ...	iv	158
Mata Prasad, R. B. ...	iv	175
Mathar, Lakshman Gopji ...	vii	125
Mathura Das, R. S. ...	iv	177
Mathura Prasad, R. S. ...	vi	39
Mathura Singh, S. B. ...	iv	206
Mathura Singh Lakshman Singh, K. B. ...	vii	95
Mathwar, Chief of—	i	121
Maula Bakhsh, K. B. ...	iii	116
Maulik, Purna Chandra, R. B. ...	viii	79
Mazhar Ali, K. S. ...	vii	113
Mazhar-ul-Haq, K. B. ...	viii	109
Mazhar-ul-Haq, The Hon'ble ...	viii	123
Meeran Balikh, Captain, S. B. ...	iii	110
Megh Singh, Rai ...	iii	101
Meghraj, Seth Mohan Das, R. B. ...	viii	89
Mehar Singh, Sardar ...	iii	86
Meher-ul-lah, Khan, Nawab ...	iii	69
Mehta, Behramji Sorabji ...	vii	117
Mehta, Parmeshwar Narayan, R. B. ...	viii	71
Mehta, Jagunnath Prasad ...	iv	209
Mehta, Pestonji, K. B. ...	vii	93
Mehta Pannalalji Rai, C. I. E. ...	i	173
Mehta, Rustomji Dhoonjibhoy, C. I. E. ...	viii	53
Mehta, Sir Ferozshah M. ...	vii	67
Mintri Ramchandra, R. B. ...	vii	75
Mir Ali Murad, K. B. ...	vii	90

	PART	PAGE
Miraj (Senior), Chief of—	vii	47
Miraj (Junior), Chief of—	vii	48
Miran Bakhsh, K. S.	iii	141
Mirikar, The Hon'ble Yashanantrav T., R. B.	vii	102
Mirza, Kulich Beg Faridun Beg, K.-I.-H.	vii	80
Mirza, Nasarwanji Daruji	vii	121
Mirza, Suraya Jah	iii	73
Misir, Shamsaval Sitaram, R. S.	vii	124
Misra, Chitradhar Mahamahopadhyaya	viii	58
Misra, Ram Krishna, R. B.	viii	76
Misra, Sadushiva, M.	viii	60
Mistri, Palanji Adarji, K. B.	vii	90
Mitter, Kuli, Nath, C. I. E.	viii	55
Mitra, Baroda Kanta, R. B.	viii	89
Mitra, Charu Chandra, R. S.	viii	93
Mitra, Dwarka Nath, R. B.	vii	72
Mitra, Jogendra Nath, R. B.	viii	86
Mitra, Jogesh Chandra, R. B.	viii	72
Mitra, Mrs., K.-I.-H.	iii	108
Mitra, Manmath Nath, R. B.	viii	66
Mitra, Rasamay, R. B.	viii	79
Mitra, Sarada Charan	viii	119
Mitra, Shoshi Bhushan, R. B.	v	20
Mitra, Sri Chandra, R. P.	viii	81
Mitra, Surendra Nath, R. B.	viii	67
Modi, Bahmanji Edalji, K. B.	vii	92
Modi, E. M. D.	vii	147
Modi, Jiranji Jamsetji, J. P.	vii	79
Modi, Nanbhai Kuvarji, K. S.	vii	116
Mohabatsingh, Haribhai, R. S.	vii	126
Mohammad Abbas Hosain, Prince	viii	99
Mohammad Abid Ali Khan, K. B.	iv	196
Md. Abu Ali Bahadur, Mirza, Dara Jah, Prince	viii	99
Mohammad Abdul Ali, K. B.	ii	66
Mohammad Abdul Aziz, K. B.	ii	68
Mohammad Abdul Bari, K. B.	ii	66
Mohammad Abdul Hafiz, K. S.	ii	71
Mohammad Abdul Hamid Khan, K. B.	iv	188
Mohammad Addul Julil, Usman, Shams-ul-Ulma	iv	147
Mohammad Abdul Karim, K. S.	ii	72
Mohammad Abdul Karim Khan, K. B.	iii	114
Mohammad Abdul Majid, The Hon'ble Nawab	iv	116
Mohammad Abdur Majid Khan, Colonel	iii	106
Mohammad Abdul Munim, K. B.	v	30
Mohammad Abdul Rahim, K. B.	iv	196
Mohammad Abdul Rahman, K. S....	vi	32

	PART	PAGE
Mohammad Abdul Rahman, K. B.	... ii	68
Mohammad Abdul Rahman, K. B.	... i	156
Mohammad Abdul Wahab, K. B.	... ii	67
Mohammad Abdulla Khan, K., C. I. E.	... iii	158
Mohammad Abdus Samad Khan, Nawab	... iv	96
Mohammad Afzal Khan, Nawab	... iii	70
Mohammad Ahmad Hasan, K. B.	... iv	189
Mohammad Ahmad Nur Khan, K. B.	... iv	192
Mohammad Ajmal Khan, Hakim, Hazik-ul-Mulk	... iii	151
Mohammad Akbar Khan, Raja	... iii	50
Mohammad Akram Husain Bahadur Mirza	... viii	98
Mohammad Ali, K. B.	... iii	121
Mohammad Ali, Saiyid, C. S.	... iv	211
Mohammad Ali Raza Khan, K. B.	... vi	30
Mohammad Ali Beg, Afsar-ul-Mulk	... i	140
Mohammad Amin, Shams-ul-Ulma	... vi	37
Mohammad Amir-ud-Din, Sahibzada, K. B.	... viii	108
Mohammad Anwar-ud-Din, K. S.	... ii	71
Md. Asghar Bahadur Jan, Mirza Humayun, Prince,	viii	98
Mohammad Anwar, K. B.	... ii	67
Mohammad Aslam Khan, Nawab, K. C. I. E.	... iii	158
Mohammad Azam Shah, Raja	... vi	13
Mohammad Azim Khan, K. B.	... iii	121
Mohammad Aziz Mirza, K.-I.-H.	... iv	148
Mohammad Aziz-ud-Din Husain, K. B.	... ii	69
Md. Askari Bahadur Buland Jha, Mirza, Prince	viii	98
Mohammad Azmat Ali Khan, Nawab Bahadur	... iv	95
Mohammad Babar Bahadur, Mirza	... viii	98
Mohammad Bakar Ali Khan, Nawab	... iv	98
Mohammad Bakhsh, K. S.	... iii	146
Mohammad Bakhsh, K. S.	... iv	208
Mohammad Bakht Mazumdar, K. B.	... v	31
Mohammad Bakhtyar Shah, Prince, C. I. E.	viii	54
Mohammad Beg, K. S.	... ii	79
Mohammad Charagh Khan, Sardar	... iii	98
Mohammad Dara, K. B.	... iv	192
Mohammad Farid-ud-Din, K. S.	... vii	112
Mohammad Fasi-ud-Din, K. B.	... iv	190
Mohammad Fateh Yab Khan, K. B.	... iv	191
Mohammad Fazi-i-Matin, K. B.	... iii	153
Mohammad Fazlullah Khan, K. B.	... ii	64
Mohammad Ghaus, K. S.	... vii	117
Mohammad Ghaus, K. B.	... vi	37
Mohammad Ghulam Husain Khan, K. S.	... iv	203
Mohammad Habib-Ullah, The Hon'ble, K. B.	... ii	69
Mohammad Habib-Ullah, K. B.	... ii	69

	PART	PAGE
Mohammad Hamdam, Sardar	iii	91
Mohammad Hamid Ali, K. B.	iii	115
Mohammad Hashim, K. S.	vii	115
Mohammad Hassan, K. S.	iii	145
Mohammad Hayat Khan, K. S.	iii	145
Mohammad Hussain Khan, K. B.	iii	114
Mohammad Hussain, K. S.	iii	141
Mohammad Husain, K. S.	vi	36
Mohammad Hussain, Shams-ul-Ulma	iii	109
Mohammad Hyder Hussain, Hedri, K. S.	iv	205
Mohammad Ibadullah, K. B.	ii	64
Mohammad Ibrahim Ali, Bahadur	viii	98
Mohammad Ibrahim, K. S.	viii	109
Mohammad Ibrahim Shaikh, K. S.	vii	115
Mohammad Hosain Bakhsh Kamyab,	viii	99
Mohammad Ismail, K. B.	ii	67
Mohammad Jailani Syed, Shams-ul-Ulma	viii	102
Mohammad Jan, Chaudhuri	iv	126
Mohammad Kasim, K. S.	iii	146
Mohammad Khalil, K. B.	iv	196
Mohammad Khan, Raja	iii	46
Mohammad Khan Ismail Khan, K. S.	vii	110
Mohammad Khan, Malik. K. B.	iii	118
Mohammad Khan Syed, The Hon'ble, Nawab	viii	101
Mohammad Mehdi Ali Khan, Raja	iv	103
Mohammad Munir, K. S.	ii	70
Mohammad Munir, K. S.	iii	143
Mohammad Mustafa, K. B.	iv	195
Mohammad Muti-Ullah Khan, K. B.	iv	191
Mohammad Naim Khan, K. S.	iv	200
Mohammad Naqi Hosain Ali Bahadur, Prince	viii	99
Mohammad Nasir-ud-Din, Syed, K. B.	viii	108
Mohammad Nawaz Shah, K.-I.-H.	iii	105
Mohammad Nawaz Khan Sardar	iii	93
Mohammad Rafiq	iv	72
Mohammad Rahimullah, K. B.	ii	64
Mohammad Raza Khan Nawab, K. B.	ii	68
Mohammad Rizu Ali, Sultan, Mirza Bahadur	viii	99
Mohammad Safdar Hussain, K. B.	ii	69
Mohammad Sazawar Khan, K. B.	iii	115
Mohammad Saif-ul-lah Khan, K. B.	iii	117
Mohammad Saif-Ullah Khan, Nawab	iii	69
Mohammad Salam-Ullah Khan, K. B., Nawab	vi	13
Mohammad Salamat Khan, Raja	iv	100
Mohammad Shafi, The Hon'ble, K. B.	iii	103
Mohammad Sharif, K. B.	ii	67

	PART	PAGE
Mohammad Sher Baz Khan, K. B. ...	iii	147
Mohammad Sherazi Mirza Mohammad Rafi Khan Mustafi, Mirza, K. S. ...	vii	114
Mohammad Suleman Shah, K. S. ...	iii	143
Mohammad Sultan, K. S. ...	ii	70
Mohammad Taiyab, K. B. ...	iv	194
Mohammad Taqi, Prince ...	iv	225
Mohammad Ubeidullah Kazi, Shams-ul-Ulma ...	ii	63
Mohammad Usman, K. S. ...	ii	71
Mohammad Wahid, Shams-ul-Ulma ...	v	28
Mohammad Wasi-uz-Zaman, K. B. ...	iv	198
Mohammad Yakub, Shams-ul-Ulma ...	v	28
Mohammad Yusuf, K. B. ...	viii	104
Mohammad Yusuf Beg, K. B. ...	iv	199
Mohammad Yusuf Jafari, K. B. ...	viii	105
Mohammad Zahir-ud-Din, K. B. ...	iv	190
Mohammad Zahir-ul-Hasan ...	iv	149
Mohammadgarh, Nawab of— ...	i	116
Mohan Lal, R. S. ...	vi	40
Mohan Lal, R. B. ...	iii	130
Mohanpur, Chief of— ...	vii	51
Mohanji, Pranjivandass, R. S. ...	vii	125
Mohi-ud-Din, K. S. ...	ii	71
Moos, A. S. ...	vii	114
Moos, Framroz Ardeshir, K. B. ...	vii	88
Mopurappah, B., R. B. ...	ii	43
Morari Lal, R. S. ...	iii	138
More, Madhavrao Samji, R. B. ...	vii	95
Morvi, Thakur Saheb of— ...	vii	17
Moreswar Rao Balwant, Rao ...	iv	134
Moti Chand, Babu, Rais ...	iv	224
Moti Lal, R. S. ...	vi	39
Motilal Chunilal, R. B. ...	vii	104
Motiram Shaokiram, A., K.-I.-H. ...	vii	80
Mubarak Khan, Sardar ...	iii	84
Mudali, A. V., R. B. ...	vi	45
Mudali, A. V., R. B. ...	vi	45
Mudaliar, Suburoya, C., R. B. ...	ii	43
Mudaliar, P., R. S. ...	ii	75
Mudaliar, P., R. S. ...	ii	75
Mudaliar, T. Anandaraya, Jagirdar ...	i	158
Mudhkavi Shesho, K., R. B. ...	vii	96
Mudhol, Raja Saheb of— ...	vii	36
Mudholkar, Rangnath Narsingh, Rao B. ...	vi	41
Mudliar Coopuswami, V., K.-I.-H. ...	vii	83
Muhammadpurkar, Damodar Rhoji, R. B. ...	vii	109

	PART	PAGE
Mukand Singh, Raja	iv	52
Mukharji, The Hon'ble Ashutosh	viii	48
Mukharji, Bama Charan, R. B.	v	19
Mukharji, Bhupendra Nath, R. B.	viii	96
Mukharji, Bipin Bihari, R. B.	viii	77
Mukharji, Girija Prasanna, R. B.	viii	89
Mukharji, Girindra Nath, R. S.	viii	91
Mukharji, Krishna Mohan, R. B.	viii	69
Mukharji, Mathura Mohan, R. S.	viii	91
Mukharji, Moti Lal	viii	72
Mukharji, Nilambara, C. I. E.	viii	55
Mukharji, Raja Piari Mohan	viii	39
Mukharji, Rajendra Nath, C. I. E.	viii	56
Mukharji, Ram Saday, R. B.	viii	60
Mukharji, Ramgati, R. B.	viii	64
Muli, Chief of—	vii	45
Mulji Narayan, R. S.	vii	124
Mulji Mansukh Ram, R. B.	vii	95
Mulji Ratansi, K.-I.-H.	vii	85
Mulraj, M. A., R. B.	iii	127
Multhan, Chief of—	i	121
Mumara Khan, K. B.	iii	121
Mumtaz Ali Khan, K. B.	iv	198
Mumtaz Ali Khan, Raja,	iv	101
Mundhappa Bangera, D. B.	ii	42
Mundle, Ramchandra Ganesh, R. B.	vi	40
Muneshwar Bakhsh Singh, Raja	iv	73
Muniswami Pillai, P., R. S.	ii	74
Munna Lal, R. S.	iv	173
Munshi Ram	iv	214
Murari Lal, R. S.	iii	138
Murari Lal, R. S. (Cawnpore)	iv	180
Murghe, Kazi Muhammad Ali, K. S.	vii	114
Murli Dhar, Rai	i	145
Murli Dhar, R. S.	iii	133
Murshidabad, Nawab of—	viii	4
Murugesu Mudaliyar, V., R. S.	ii	59
Murugesam Pillai, C., R. B.	ii	87
Musa Cowsar Shirazi Mirza, Shams-ul-Ulma	vii	84
Mursan, Raja Bahadur of—	iv	30
Musbh-ud-Din, Nawab	i	146
Mustafa Husain, Chaudhri	iv	127
Mustafa Husain, K. S.	iii	141
Mustaq Husain, Nawab	iv	115
Muttannah, M., R. B.	ii	43
Muzaffar Ahmad, K. S.	iii	144

		PART	PAGE
Muzammil-Ullah Khan, Nawab ...	...	iv	115
Mysore, Maharaja of— ...	...	i	9
Nabha, Raja of— ...	...	iii	21
Nabi Bakhsh, Munshi ...	...	vi	18
Nadir, Nowrojee Khijoorina ...	...	iii	107
Nadkarni, Ghanshyam N., R. B. ...	...	vii	101
Nagam Aiya V., D. B. ...	...	ii	41
Nagarkatte, Shivram Subrav, R. S. ...	...	vii	132
Naginchand Javerchand, Rao B. ...	...	vii	104
Nagod, Raja of — ..	...	i	61
Nagoji Rao, K., R. B. ...	...	ii	46
Nagshu Mal, R. S. ...	...	iii	138
Naigawan Rebai, Jagirdarin of—... ..	...	i	128
Nabar Muni Lal, R. B. ...	...	viii	69
Nahar, Sital Chand, R. B. ...	...	viii	62
Naik Dinanath Balkrishna Dandekar, R. B. ...	...	vii	109
Naik, Narain Chandra, R. B. ...	...	viii	73
Naik, Sudam Charan, R. B. ...	...	viii	83
Naik, Venkatesh Shrinivas, R. S. ...	...	vii	129
Naik Rikhi Ram, R. S. ...	...	vi	39
Najib Khan, K. S. ...	...	viii	109
Najabat Husain, Syed, K. B. ...	...	viii	108
Najm-ud-din Husain, K. B. ...	...	iv	198
Nakched Singh, S. B. ...	...	iv	207
Nakphopha, Baldeo Lal, R. B. ...	...	viii	86
Nalagarh, Raja of — ...	...	iii	39
Nalaswami Nayudu, T. M., R. S. ...	...	ii	50
Nalganda, Raja of — ...	...	viii	41
Namberumal Chetti, T., R. B. ...	...	ii	53
Nanabahi Moroba, R. S. ...	...	vii	123
Nanak Chand, R. S. ...	...	iii	140
Nanak Chand, R. S. (C. P.) ...	...	vi	27
Nanavati Dabbyabhai, H., R. B. ...	...	vii	102
Nanavati, Dadabhai N., K. B. ...	...	vii	93
Nanavati, Nagadas Narattamdas, R. B. ...	...	vii	104
Nand Singh, S. B. ...	...	iii	113
Narajole, Raja of— ...	...	viii	42
Narainheswara Sarma, B., R. B. ...	...	ii	56
Narapat Singh, K.-I.-H. ...	...	viii	111
Narasimham Nayudu, S., R. S. ...	...	ii	58
Narayana Aiyar, A., R. B. ...	...	ii	46
Narayan Das Ahluwalia, R. S. ...	...	iii	134

			PART	PAGE
Narayan Das, R. S.	...	...	iii	137
Narayan Dat, Chimwal, R. S.	...	...	iv	181
Narayan Kurup, T. K., R. B.	...	...	ii	56
Narayan Prasad, K.-I.-H.	...	...	viii	111
Narayan Rao	...	...	ii	52
Narayana Rao, K., D. B.	...	...	ii	41
Narayana Rao, M.	...	...	i	159
Narayan Singh, Sardar (Gujranwala)	...	...	iii	82
Narayan Singh, Sardar	...	...	iii	149
Narayanamurti, B., D. B.	...	...	ii	38
Narayanan Nambooripad, K. N.	...	...	ii	30
Narayanswami Aiyar, M. S. A., R. B.	...	...	ii	47
Narayanswami Chetti, G., R. B.	...	...	ii	54
Narayanswami Nayudu	...	...	ii	80
Narayan Singh, R. S.	...	...	ii	136
Narayan Singh, S. B.	...	...	iii	114
Narasimbam Nayadu	...	...	ii	58
Narendra Bahadur Pal, Raja	...	...	iv	59
Narendra Chand, Raja, C. S. I.	...	...	iii	56
Narendra Nath, D. B.	...	...	iii	131
Nariman, Manekji Kharsedji, K. B.	...	...	vii	81
Nariman, Manekji Kharsedji, K. B.	...	...	vii	88
Nariman, The Hon'ble Ternulgi, K.-I.-H.	...	...	vii	90
Narpat Singh, Deo of—	...	...	viii	44
Narsilal Rewadas, R. B.	...	...	vii	95
Narsingarh, Raja of—	...	...	i	48
Narsinghpur, Raja of—	...	...	viii	30
Narukot, Chief of—	...	...	vii	57
Narwar, Rao of—	...	...	i	136
Nasarwanji, Jehangir Jamasji, K. B.	...	...	iii	122
Nashipur, Raja of—	...	...	viii	35
Nasir Ali Khan, K. B.	...	...	iii	117
Nasir-ud-Din, K. B.	...	...	iii	120
Nasir-ud-Din Ahmad, Syed, K. B.	...	...	viii	105
Natesan, G. A.	...	...	ii	32
Nathmalji Golecha	...	...	i	171
Nathu, Bapuji, R. B.	...	...	vii	94
Nathu Ram Seth, R. S.	...	...	vi	40
Nathu Mal, R. S.	...	...	iv	184
Nathu Mal, K.-I.-H.	...	...	iii	107
Nathi Mal, The Hon'ble, R. B.	...	...	iv	125
Natiya Mund, R. S.	...	...	iv	181
Naug, Mrs., K.-I.-H.	...	...	v	12
Naurang Ray, Marwari, R. S.	...	...	viii	94
Nauranga Rui, R. S.	...	...	i	172
Naulukha, Dhanpat Singh, R. B.	...	...	viii	85

	PART	PAGE
Naugaon, Chief of—	i	137
Nava Gopal Sarkar, R. B.	vi	19
Navalkar, Balkrishna Ramchandra	vii	132
Nawab Ali, Chaudhri, K. B.	v	29
Nawab Ali, Syed, K. B.	v	30
Nawab Ali Shah, Syed, K. S.	i	171
Nawanagar, Jam Saheb of—	vii	11
Nawaz Ali Beg, K. S.	vii	115
Nayabhusan, Adya Nath, Mahamahopadhyaya	v	11
Nayadu, Ganu, R. B.	vii	95
Nayadu, Saishia Ramaswami	vii	122
Nayagarh, Raja of—	viii	27
Nazir Ahmad, LL.D., Shams-ul-Ulma	iii	108
Neelamegha Sastrial, Mahamahopadhyaya	ii	28
Nene, Hari Narayan, R. B.	vii	109
Nepal, Maharaja of—	i	106
Nihal Singh, S. B., General	iii	113
Nihal Singh, S. B.	iii	112
Nihal Singh, "Saint"	iii	154
Nilkanth Govind	vii	119
Nilamagam Pillai, T. V., R. B.	ii	45
Nilgiri, Raja of—	viii	28
Nimkhera (R. Tirla), Chief of—	i	121
Nisar Husain, Saiyid	vii	113
Nityanand Prasad Singh, Raja	iv	53
Nizam-ud-Din, K. B.	iv	196
Nizam-ud-Din Ahmad, K. B.	vi	31
Nizam-ud-Din, K. S.	iii	147
Nongkhlao, Siem of—	v	24
Nonith Ram, R. S.	iii	132
Nur Burhan, K. S.	iii	144
Nursim Ayangar, N., R. S.	ii	57
Orchha, Maharaja of—	i	40
Ohdedar, Mahendra Nath, R. B.	iv	139
Onkar, Bahurao, Balchandra, R. B.	vii	99
Onkar Das, R. B.	vi	46
Padhye, Gopal Ramchandra, M.	vii	82
Padamji, Bahmanji Dorabji	vii	91
Padmananda Singh	viii	38
Pahar Singh, Rao	iv	135

	PART	PAGE
Pahasu, Nawab of—	iv	21
Pahra, Jagirdar of—	i	112
Pai, Anant Krishna	vii	128
Pal Lahera, Raja of—	viii	31
Pal, Radha Charan, R. B.	viii	85
Palanji Ratanji	vii	110
Palanpur, Diwan of—	vii	8
Pataudi, Nawab of—	iii	40
Paldeo, Jagirdar of—	i	112
Palghat, Valiya Raja of—	ii	21
Palitana, Thakur of—	vii	25
Palod, Kishun Lal Ramgopal, R. S.	vi	127
Palpu, P., Dr.	i	153
Palshikar, Sakharam Amirt	vii	123
Pompapat, Sastri	ii	45
Pandit, Pundlek Rao Narayan, R. S.	vii	128
Pandithar, A., R. S.	ii	77
Panna Lal, R. S.	iv	177
Panna Lal, I. C. S.	iv	210
Panna, Maharaja of—	i	50
Panth Piloda	i	137
Parapanad, Valiya Raja of—	ii	23
Parakh, Kissan Nandram	vii	128
Paran, Raja of—	i	131
Parankusam Nayadu, P.	ii	52
Parbal Patub Singh, Raja	iv	40
Parikud, Raja of—	viii	37
Parmanand Bakshi, R. B.	iii	124
Parmanand Kumar, R. B.	i	169
Partab Bahadur Singh (of Kunwar), Raja	iv	78
Partab Bahadur Singh (of Kutari), Raja	iv	75
Partabgarh, Muhrawal of—	i	95
Partabgarh, Raja of—	iv	26
Partab Singh, Hukm Tej, Raja	iv	38
Partab Singh, S. B.	iii	113
Partab Singh, The Hon'ble, C. S. I.	iii	60
Partab Udit Nath Sahai Deo, Maharaja	viii	13
Parthasarasarthi, Aiyangar	ii	39
Patunkar, Keshav Janardan	vii	127
Patandi, Nawab of—	iii	41
Pattani, Parbhashankar D., C. I. E.	vii	77
Patalojirore Gujar, K. B.	vii	96
Patdi, Desai of—	vii	38
Pate, Sudshiv Sitaram	vii	132
Patel, Balkrishna Bhivaji, R. S.	vii	124
Patel, D. Barjorji, C. I. E.	iii	157

	PART	PAGE
Patel, Ganpat Rao Moraba, R. S. ...	vii	118
Patel, Hormusji Adarji, K. B. ...	vii	87
Patel Haji Ibrahim, K. S. ...	vii	113
Patel, Kavasji, E. ...	vii	114
Patel, Sitaram, R. S. ...	vi	38
Pateshwari, Partab Narayan Singh, Raja ...	iv	60
Patel, Rustomji Dhauji Shah, K. S. ...	vii	117
Pathak, Vithal Narayan ...	vii	81
Pathari, Nawab of— ...	i	117
Pathari, Thakur of— ...	i	137
Patharia, Chief of— ...	i	118
Patiala, Maharaja of— ...	iii	4
Patna, Maharaja of— ...	viii	17
Patnaik, Dinabandhu, R. S. ...	viii	92
Patvardhan, Vishnu Anant ...	vii	125
Paupa, Rao Naidu ...	ii	80
Peruvalanthana Ranga, Mahamahopadhyaya ...	ii	27
Pestanji Dorabji ...	vii	115
Pestanji Jahangir ...	vii	70
Pestanji Dadabhoy, K. S. ...	iii	148
Patel, B. D. ...	vii	153
Petit, Sir Dinshaw Manekji ...	vii	61
Phalton, Nimbalkar of— ...	vii	58
Pillai, M. E., R. B. ...	ii	45
Pinto, Aleixo, Diwan Bahadur ...	ii	30
Piphirnagar, Raja of— ...	i	118
Piplia, Raja of— ...	i	137
Piplod, Rana of— ...	vi	12
Piplodu, Thakur of— ...	i	134
Piprasar, Raja of— ...	vi	11
Pirbhhai, Sir Adamji ...	vii	76
Pir Muhammad, K. B. ...	vii	90
Pir Shah, Mardan ...	vii	84
Pirthi Chand, S. B. ...	iv	206
Pital Bhaskarrav, R. B. ...	vii	98
Pitambar Das, R. B. ...	i	170
Pitam Singh, Rao ...	iv	134
Pithapuram, Raja of— ...	ii	16
Pithapur, Chief of— ...	vii	52
Pitehra, Raja of— ...	vi	11
Piyare Lal, R. B. ...	iii	124
Poho, Manekji Palanji ...	vii	11
Pol, Chief of— ...	vii	50
Pompapat Sastri, S. ...	ii	45
Porbandar, Rana of— ...	vii	15
Pradhan, Hari Das ...	viii	92

		PART	PAGE
Pradhan, Narayan Yashavant, R. B.	...	vii	109
Pradhan, Narayan Yashavant	...	vii	127
Prag Das, R. B.	...	iv	161
Prag Narayan Bhargava, R. B.	...	iv	169
Prakash Rai, S. B.	...	iv	207
Pran Nath, R. B.	...	i	168
Pranshankar, Tripurashankar	...	vii	119
Paratab Singh, S. B.	...	iii	112
Prayag Das, R. S.	...	vi	27
Premchand, Chandu Lal, R. S.	...	vi	27
Premchand Kasundas	..	vii	119
Prem Nath, R. B.	...	iii	123
Pribhdas Shevakram, K.-I.-H.	...	vii	82
Pritam Singh, S. B.	...	iii	113
Priya Nath Dutt, R. S.	...	iii	140
Pudukkottai, Raja of—	...	ii	6
Pulandar Singh, R. B.	...	vi	45
Punadra, Chief of—	...	vii	52
Punassa, Rana of—	...	vi	12
Punjul Singh, R. B.	...	vii	96
Purandare, Damodar Raghunath, R. B.	...	vii	106
Puranek, Vithal, R. S.	...	vi	38
Purendra Narayan Singh, K.-I.-H.	...	viii	110
Purushottama Aiyar, K.	...	ii	45
Purushottam Udavaji, R. S.	...	vii	123
Qadir, Shaikh Abdullah Shaikh, K. S.	...	vii	111
Qazi Alim-ud-Din, K. B.	...	vi	37
Qazi Mihrban Ali, K. B.	...	iv	187
Qazi Sala-ud-Din, K. B.	...	vi	37
Quadir Nawaz, Mohammad, K. B. ...	...	ii	79
Radha Kishen, R. B.	...	i	165
Radha Krishna, R. B.	...	viii	67
Radha Mohan, Rai	...	iv	141
Radha Raman, R. B.	...	iv	153
Radhanpur, Nawab of—	...	vii	23
Raghappa, K., R. S.	...	ii	58
Raghava Charlu, V., Diwan Bahadur	...	ii	37
Raghavayya, T., R. B.	...	ii	56
Raghibir Singh, Raja	...	ii	37
Raghavendra Krishna, R. S.	...	vii	121

	PART	PAGE
Raghibir Singh, Sardar	iii	99
Ragho Prasad Narayan Singh, R. B.	iv	160
Ragho Sarju Saran Singh, Raja	iv	57
Raghu Nath Singh, Raja	iv	51
Raghoba Mahadiks. R. B.	vi	23
Raghubir Singh Bahadur, Raja	iv	40
Raghugarh, Raja of—	i	129
Raghunandan Lal, R. S.	iv	178
Raghunandan Lal, R. S.	iii	133
Raghunath Singh, R. B.	iii	124
Raghunath Balkrishna, T., R. S.	vi	29
Raghunath Rao, Dinkar, Raja Bahadur	i	166
Raghunatha Rao, M., R. B.	ii	43
Raghunatha Rao, Raja, The Hon'ble	ii	34
Raghunath Saran Singh, Maharaja Bahadur	iii	69
Raghunath Singh, Raja	iii	46
Rahmat-ullah Khan, K. S.	iii	144
Raghuraj Bahadur Singh, Raja	iv	81
Raghuraj Kumari	iv	92
Raghuraj Singh, Raja	iv	113
Ragina, Palanji Pestanji	vii	113
Rahim Bakhsh, Maulvi, C. I. E.	iii	68
Rahman, Kamar-ud-Din Abdul	vii	116
Rai Bhishwambhar, R. B.	viii	88
Rai Biran Chandra, R. B.	viii	87
Rai Chaudhuri Hari Charan, R. B.... ..	viii	71
Raigarh, Raja of—	vi	2
Rai, Dinendra Narayan, Kumar	viii	66
Rai, Gagan Chandra, R. B.	viii	65
Rai Dabendra Nath, R. S.	viii	94
Rai Chaudhuri S. C., K.-I.-H.	v	12
Rai Gende, R. B.	iv	175
Rai Hemkaran, S. B.	v	21
Rai Harendra Lal, K.-I.-H.	v	12
Rai Krishna Bakhsh, R. B.	viii	69
Rai Krishna, T., Mahamahopadhyaya	viii	59
Rai Radha Gobinda, R. B.	v	12
Rai Sarda Prasad	viii	64
Rai Naba Krishna, R. S.	viii	92
Raj Bahadur, K.-I.-H.	iv	150
Raj Nandgaon, Mahant of—	vi	7
Raj Pipla, Raja of—	vii	22
Raja Kishen Kaul	i	165
Rajaohar, S. N. V., R. B.	ii	59
Rajagopala Chariyar, N. C., R. E	ii	52
Rukmangal Singh	iv	113

	PART	PAGE
Rajagopala Chariyar, P., D. B. ...	ii	38
Raja Ram T., R. S. ...	ii	77
Raja Ram Rao, S. M., R. S. ...	ii	59
Raja Ram Sita Ram Dikshit, R. B. ...	vi	22
Raja Venugopala Bahadur, K.-I.-H. ...	ii	60
Raja Ratna Mudaliyar, C. I. E. ...	ii	35
Rajaram Motiram, R. B. ...	vii	96
Rajgarh, Raja of— ...	i	52
Rajgarh, Bhumia of — ...	i	121
Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo, The Hon'ble Raja	viii	46
Rameswar Nath, R. B. ...	iv	162
Rajeshwar Bali, Rai ...	iv	141
Rajesvara Mitra, A. M., C. I. E. ...	vi	17
Rajkot, Thakur Saheb of — ...	vii	27
Rajwant Singh, Sardar ...	iii	81
Rakshit, Hari Chandra, R. S. ...	viii	93
Rala Ram, R. S. ...	iii	134
Rale, Waman Ganesh, R. B. ...	vii	105
Ram Charan Das, R. B. ...	iv	160
Ramchandra Daji, R. S. ...	vi	40
Ram Chadra Nayudu ...	iii	73
Ram Chandra Trimbak A., R. B. ...	vii	94
Ram Das Chaube, R. B. ...	iv	155
Ram Dutt Raturi ...	iv	167
Ram Din, R. B. ...	iv	168
Ram Din Tukaram, R. B. ...	vii	96
Ram Dit, R. S. ...	iii	134
Ram Gopal, R. S. ...	iii	140
Ram Kishen Shastri, Mahamahopadhyaya ...	iv	147
Ram Krishna, Raoji ...	vi	25
Ram Narayan Singh, Raja ...	viii	44
Ram Pal Raja, C. S. I. ...	iii	56
Ram Pal Singh, The Hon'ble Raja ...	iv	27
Ram Partab Singh, Raja ...	iv	49
Ram Prasad Bagchi, R. B. ...	iv	174
Rampur, Nawab of— ...	iv	1
Ram Ratan, R. S. ...	iv	180
Ram Ratan, R. B. ...	iii	154
Ram Richpal, R. B. ...	iv	156
Ram Saran Das, R. B., (Fyzabad)...	iv	171
Ram Saran Das, R. B. ...	iii	129
Ram Singh, of Bansi, Raja ...	iv	66
Ram Singh, R. S. ...	v	24
Ram Singh, R. S. ...	iv	176
Ram Singh, S. B. ...	iii	97
Ram Singh, Rai ...	iv	140

	PART	PAGE
Ramanna, A.	i	150
Rama Bhadra Naidu, The Hon'ble	ii	51
Rama Rao, K.	ii	80
Rama Rao, M., R. S.	ii	55
Rama Rao, P., R. B.	ii	46
Rama Rao, P., R. B. (Bellary)	ii	48
Rama Rao, T., D. B.	ii	40
Rambhau Magash Joshi, R. B.	vi	44
Randurg, Chief of—	vii	48
Ramgarh, Raja of—	i	118
Ramkrishna Gopal, B, C. I. E.	vii	69
Ramachandra Aiyar, A., D. B.	ii	39
Ramachandra Rao, R., D. B.	ii	41
Ramakrishna Aiyar, M. S. P., R. B.	ii	47
Ramakrishna Piyar. M. R., R. B.	ii	49
Ramaniya Chariar, P., R. B.	ii	55
Ramanuj Dayal, The Hon'ble, R. B.	iv	153
Rama Pandu Shuidi, R. B.	vii	84
Ramanuja Chariar, K. V., R. B.	ii	53
Ramas, Chief of—	vii	55
Rama Subramanya, Sastriar, Mahamahopadhyaya	ii	34
Ramaswami Aiyanagar V., R. B.	ii	49
Ramaswami Cheltiyar, P.	ii	34
Ramaswami Iyengar, S. V., Dr.	i	151
Ramaswami Nayudu, M. N., D.B.	ii	38
Ramnad, Raja of—	ii	17
Rameshar Bukhsh Singh, Raja	iv	69
Ramji Pandu, R. B.	vii	104
Ramnarayan Amarchand	vii	106
Ram Narayan Singh, Sodhi (of Anandpur)	iii	90
Ramzan Abdulla Khan	vii	110
Rana, Bhikhaji Ratanji	vii	113
Ranasan, Chief of—	vii	52
Ranbir Singh, Raja	iv	109
Randhir Singh, Sirdar	iii	85
Rangbir Kunwar, The Hon'ble Sir, K. C. S. I.	iii	55
Rang Rao, Hari Kisti, R. S.	vi	35
Ranga Chariyar, M., R. B.	ii	48
Ranga Chariyar, T. M., D. B.	ii	39
Ranga Chariyar, T. T., D. B.	ii	40
Ranjit Singh, Duisraj	iv	150
Ranjit Singh Sarin, R. B.	iv	153
Ranpur, Raja of—	viii	30
Rao, Madhu Sudhan, R. B.	viii	75
Ratanmal	i	121
Ratanmal Manekrai	vii	119

	PART	PAGE
•Ratanji Bezanji, K. B.	vii	87
Ratanji Dhanjibhai, K. S.	vii	110
Ratesh, Thakur of—	iii	41
Ratlam, Raja of—	i	54
Raushan Ali Asad Ali, Mir	vii	114
Rauf Ahmad, K. B.	ii	79
Ravji Rav Savant, S. B.	vii	84
Ravji Trimbak	vii	94
Rawin, Thakur of—	iii	41
Rai, Banamali, R. B.	v	13
Ray, Bhuban Mohan, Raja	v	4
Ray Chaudhuri, Jogendra Kishore, R. B., Raja	v	8
Ray Chaudhuri, Piarey Lal, R. B.	v	21
Ray, Girija Nath, The Hon'ble Maharaja	v	4
Ray, Harendra Nath, R. S.	vi	28
Ray, Jagadindra Nath, Maharaja	v	5
Ray, Lalit Mohan Singh, R. B.	viii	76
Ray, Manmath Nath, Raja	v	7
Ray, Monilal Singh, R. B.	viii	77
Ray, Rao Jagindra Narayan, Raja Bahadur	viii	39
Ray, Shyam Chand, R. B.	viii	83
Ray, Shashi Sekhaheswar, Raja Bahadur	v	3
Ray, Sita Nath, The Hon'ble, R. B.	v	15
Ray, Srinath, Raja	v	6
Raza Ali Khan, Sardar	iii	107
Razi-ud-Din Khan, Shafa-ul-Mulk	iii	109
Rage, Vishram Narayan, R. S.	vii	127
Behrakhol, Raja of—	viii	19
Rewah, Maharaja of—	i	34
Riaz Husain, K. B.	iii	120
Rijumal Mulram, R. B.	vii	101
Rodda, Shrinavas Konher, The Hon'ble	vii	107
Roghe, Ghulam Husain	vii	114
Ruchi Ram Sahni, R. S.	iii	139
Rudra Pratab Sah, Raja	iv	76
Rudra Prasad Singh, Raja	iv	56
Rukhamabai, K.-I.-H.	vii	82
Rukmangad Singh, Raja	iv	112
Rumeta, Thakur Ganpatsinhji R.	vii	57
Rupal, Chief of—	vi	55
Rupchand Motiramshet	vii	131
Rup Sah, Raja	iv	50
Rustamji Manekji	vii	100
Rustam Singh, C., R. B.	ii	45

INDEX

	PART	PAGE
Saadat Husain, Shams-ul-Ulma ...	viii	103
Sabnis, Dattu Ganesh ...	vii	103
Sabnis, Raghunath Venkaji, R. B....	vii	103
Sachin, Nawab of— ...	vii	83
Sadagopa Chariar, P. T., R. S. ...	ii	59
Sadakheri (Sheogarh) Chief of— ...	i	137
Sadanand Pande, The Hon'ble, R. B. ...	iv	163
Sadr-ud-Din Khan Azim-ud-Din Khan, R. B....	vii	88
Sadankheri, Chief of— ..	i	118
Sadashiva Jairam, D., R. B. ...	vi	27
Sadeshri Prasad Narayan Singh, Raja ...	iv	111
Sadhu Singh, R. B. ...	iii	128
Sagar Chand, R. B. ...	iii	124
Sahib Ditta Mal, R. S. ...	iii	133
Saidumian Faizumian ...	vii	117
Saif-ullah Khan, K. S. ...	iv	201
Saikana, Raja of — ...	i	55
Sailor, Keshavji Nathu, R. B. ...	vii	99
Sajawal Khan, K. S. ...	iii	145
Sakti, Raja of— ...	vi	6
Salamatrai, Govindram R. B. ...	vii	106
Salig Ram, K. S. ...	iii	133
Samarth Vasdeo Mahadeo, D. B. ...	vii	85
Sangri, Rai Mian of ...	iii	42
Santbir Gurang, S. B. ...	iv	205
Sansar Chand, R. B. ...	iii	130
Sant Singh, Raja ...	iii	53
Sahai, The Hon'ble Shri Shankar ...	viii	83
Saiyid Abu Jafar, Raja ...	iv	119
Saiyid Ali Bakhsh Shah, R. S. ...	vii	118
Saiyad Mohammad Mohsin, K. B....	iv	125
Saiyad Muin-ud-Din, K. S. ...	vii	118
Salaia, Raja of— ...	vi	9
Sala-ud-Din, Sheikh ...	vi	19
Salvi Sakharan Subhanrao, R. S. ...	vii	132
Samithar, Maharaja of— ...	i	56
Sampat Rao, R. S. ...	i	160
Sanauda, Chief of— ...	i	137
Sandur, Raja of— ...	ii	8
Sangli, Chief of — ...	vii	49
Sanjeli, Raja of— ...	vii	57
Sankaran Nair, The Hon'ble Justice, C. I. E. ...	ii	27
Sant Singh, Sardar ...	iii	150
Santok Singh, Kurmi ...	vi	18
Sanwal Das, R. B. ...	i	117
Sanwal Singh, Raja ...	iv	42

	PART	PAGE
Sanyal, Krishna Chandra, R. S.	v	16
Sanyal, Kunja Lal, R. B.	v	20
Sanyal, Sarat Chandra	vi	34
Sarangarh, Raja of—	vi	6
Sarabhauma, Jadu Nath	viii	60
Sarabhauma, Shib Chandra, Mahamahopadhyaya	viii	59
Sarbadhikari, Raj Kumar, R. B.	viii	64
Sarada Kumari Devi, Maharani	iv	220
Sardar Shah, K. S.	iii	143
Sardar Singh, Raja Bahadur	iv	108
Sardar Singh, The Hon'ble, S. B.	iii	114
Sarfaraz Ali Khan	i	178
Sarfaraz Begam, Rani	iv	105
Sarguja, Maharaja of—	vi	2
Sarila, Raja of—	i	122
Sarkar, Ananda Prasad, R. B.	viii	77
Sarkar, Charu Chandra	viii	80
Sarkar, Dwarka Nath, R. B.	v	15
Sarkar, Dwarkanath, R. B.	viii	70
Sarkar, Ganga Gobinda	viii	75
Sarwan, The Chief of—	i	137
Sastrulu D., R. S.	ii	59
Sassoon, The Hon'ble Sir David, J. P.	vii	78
Sathe, Hari Vinayak, R. B.	vii	104
Satbhai, Sridhar Abaji	vii	108
Sathamba, Chief of—	vii	55
Sathe, Bal Gangadhar, R. B.	vii	99
Sathe, Ganesh Krishna	vii	109
Sathe, Trimbak Rao, R. B.	vi	44
Sati Prasad Garga, Raja	viii	45
Satish Chandra Banarji	iv	218
Savantwadi, Sar Desai of—	vii	32
Savanur, Nawab of—	vii	41
Sayala, Chief of—	vii	43
Seenam Batt, J., R. S.	ii	60
Seul, Dr., B. N.	viii	128
Sen, Ananda Chandra, R. B.	v	13
Sen, The Hon'ble Baikuntha Nath, R. B.	viii	88
Sen, Bepin Behari, R. B.	viii	82
Sen, Brojo Nath, R. S.	iv	180
Sen, Januki Ballabh, Raja	v	8
Sen, Kali Mohan, R. S.	v	24
Sen, Lal Gopal, R. B.	viii	77
Sen, Nibaran Chandra, R. S.	viii	94
Sen, Nishi Kanta, R. B.	viii	89
Sen, Pran Krishna, R. S.	viii	95

	PART	PAGE
Sen, Sarat Chandra, R. B.	v	21
Sen, Suroda Prasad, R. B.	viii	76
Sen Gupta, Ambica Charan	viii	112
Sen, Guru Nath, R. S.	v	25
Seohar, Raja of—	viii	36
Seraikela, Raja of—	viii	33
Setalvad, Chunilal Harilal, R. B.	vii	106
Seshagiri Rao, D., D. B.	ii	39
Shah Mohammad Kausal Syed, K. B.	viii	109
Shah Pasand Khan Arsyhan Khan Babar, K. B.	vii	87
Sher Ali, K. B.	vi	30
Sher Singh, Captain, S. B.	iii	113
Seth, Ganesh Ram, R. S.	vi	38
Seth, Lalta Prasad, Raja	iv	110
Sewa Singh, S. S. (Amritsar)	iii	149
Sewa Singh, Sardar	iii	150
Shaban Ali Khan, Raja	iv	118
Shadi Lal, The Hon'ble, R. B.	iii	129
Shah Din, The Hon'ble, K. S.	iii	105
Shah Muhammad Daim Abdullah Hakim, R. B.	vii	89
Shah, Lal Behari, Rev., K.-I.-H.	viii	112
Shaha, Raja Nath, R. S.	viii	93
Shahbaz Khan, Sardar, Nawab	iii	69
Shahpura, Raja of—	i	100
Shaikh Adam	vi	46
Sham Sunder Lal, R. B.	iv	166
Sambhu Dayal, Raja	iv	111
Shambhu Nath, R. S.	iv	183
Shamsher Singh, S.	i	172
Shams-ul-Huda, The Hon'ble	v	33
Shams-uz-Zuha, K. B.	viii	107
Shankar Sahni, R. B.	iv	168
Sharaf Ali, K. B.	iv	199
Sharif Shah, K. S.	v	33
Shastri, Mangesh Kalyan	vii	120
Shahstri, Rajendra Chandra, R. B.	viii	73
Shatakopa, Chariyar Lakshmi Kumara	ii	28
Shaikat Husain, K. B.	iv	200
Sheikh Ibrahim Sheikh Imam, K. B.	vii	82
Sheikh, Mustaffa Sheikh Selar, K. S.	vii	110
Sheikh, Sadik Ali Sher Ali, K. B.	vii	93
Shelke, Dada Nathaji	vii	123
Sheo Sarshar Singh, Rao	iv	138
Sheo Datt, Shastri	iii	109
Sheo Deo Singh, Sardar	iii	84
Sheo Kumar, Shastri	vi	146

	PART	PAGE
Sheo Mangal Singh, Raja	iv	37
Sheo Narayan, R. S.	iii	139
Sheo Prasad, R. B.	iii	127
Sheo Raj Singh, Rana	iv	83
Sheo Ram Singh, Raja	iv	48
Sheo Sahai Pathak, R. S.	iv	179
Sheo Singh, Rao	iv	131
Shehore, Raghunath Balwant	vi	18
Sher Ahmad Khan, Sardar, C. I. E.	iii	63
Sher Ali, K. S.	iv	36
Sher Khan, S. B.	iv	208
Sher Mohammad Khan, K. B.	vi	37
Shete, Anandrav Waman, R. S.	vii	138
Sheth, Pahalajrai Shivram, R. S.	vii	135
Shibli Nomain, Shams-ul-Ulma	iv	147
Sikkim, Maharaja of—	i	104
Shinde, Rev. Kesari Prasad, K.-I.-H.	vii	82
Shirgaonkar, Raghunath Ramchandra	vii	120
Shital Prasad, R. B.	viii	73
Shratriya, Matand V., R. B.	vii	94
Shokitam Pribdas	vii	127
Shome, Barada Prasanna, R. B.	viii	79
Shrihande, Damodar Rao, R. B.	vi	44
Shrimati Maha Devi	iv	149
Shujaat Ali Beg, Mirza, K. B.	viii	107
Shujaota, Chief of—	i	137
Shumsuddin J. S., K. B.	i	162
Shyamdas Adhikari, Radha, R. B.	viii	86
Sibt-i-Husain, K. P. M.	iv	209
Sidri, Chief of—	i	137
Siddik Ali Farid-Ud-din Beg, K. S.	vii	116
Sikandar Khan Resaldar, K. S.	iii	151
Singh, Purnendu Narayan, R. B.	viii	89
Singh, Surjya Narayan, R. B.	viii	69
Sinha, Sachchidanda	iv	215
Sinha, Satyananda Prasanna	viii	117
Siraj-ul-Islam, K. B.	v	29
Siraj-ul-Islam, K. B.	viii	104
Sirsi, (Gwalior) Diwan of—	i	133
Sirsi, Chief of—	i	138
Sirmoor, Raja of—	iii	24
Sirohi, Maharaja of—	i	96
Sitamau, Raja of—	i	57
Sitla Bakhsh Singh	iv	149
Sivagnanam Pillai, T. N., R. B.	ii	43
Sivaswami Aiyar, P. S., The Hon'ble	ii	30

			PART	PAGE
Sobha Ram, R. S.	...	..	iii	132
Sobhapur, Raja of—	...	...	vi	11
Sohan Lal, R. B.	...	...	iii	126
Sohawal, Raja of—	...	...	i	110
Somasundara Sastri, C., D. B.	...	...	ii	37
Sonamal, R. S.	...	...	iii	136
Sonpur, Maharaja of—	...	...	viii	18
Sri Kishen Das, R. B.	...	...	iii	125
Sri Drishen Datt, Raja	...	...	iv	63
Sorabji, Miss Cornelia, K.-I.-H.	...	...	viii	110
Srinawasa, Rao, K. S., R. B.	...	...	ii	50
Srinawasa, Rao, R. B.	...	...	ii	52
Srinavasa, Iyenger, M. P., Raja	...	...	i	51
Srinivasa, Aiyangar, R. S.	...	...	ii	60
Srinivasa, Chari, P. S.	...	...	ii	39
Srinivasa, Pande, R. S.,	...	...	iv	181
Srinivasa, Pillai, K. S., R. B.	...	...	ii	53
Sri Ram, The Hon'ble, R. B.	..	...	iv	121
Sri Ram, R. B., (P.-W.-D.)	...	...	iv	151
Sripat Sahai, R. B.	...	...	iv	164
Srinvasa, Malar Rao	...	...	ii	154
Saiyid, Raza Husain	...	..	iv	194
Sriranga Chariya Swami, N., Mahamahopadhyaya	...	...	ii	34
Subha Rao, The Hon'ble	...	...	ii	74
Subba Rao, D., R. B.	...	...	ii	47
Subba Rao, M., R. B.	...	...	ii	43
Subbanna Chettiar M., R. B.	...	...	ii	47
Subbaraya Sastri, T., Mahamahopadhyaya	...	...	ii	30
Subbarayadu, K., R. B.	...	...	ii	46
Subbarayulu Reddiar, A., R. B.	...	...	ii	49
Subramani Aiyar, G.	...	...	ii	31
Subramania Aiyar, K. D., R. B.	...	...	ii	59
Subramania Aiyar C. S., R. B.	...	...	ii	53
Subramania Pillai, S. T., R. B.	...	...	ii	42
Subramania Aiyar, Sir S.	...	...	ii	65
Subramania Aiyar, S. A., R. S.	...	...	ii	60
Subramania Aiyar, T., R. B.	...	...	ii	48
Subramaniyam D., R. B.	...	...	ii	58
Subramaniya Shastri, Mahamahopadhyaya	...	...	iv	145
Sudana, Raja of—	...	...	vii	54
Sureshan Singh, R. B.	...	...	vi	21
Sugavekar, Ganesh Hari	...	...	vii	126
Sujan Singh, Bedi	...	...	iii	103
Suket, Raja of—	...	...	iii	26
Sukul, Matadin, R. S.	...	...	v	22
Sukh Dayal, R. S.	...	...	iii	132

			PART	PAGE
• Sukha Singh, S.	...	...	iii	150
Sukmangal Singh, Raja	...	...	iv	112
Suleman, Gulam Husan, K. S.	...	...	vii	118
Sulemani, Shams-ud-din	...	...	i	162
Sultan Ahmad Khan, K.-I.-H.	...	...	iii	106
Sultan Ahmad Khan, K. B.	...	...	iii	146
Sultan Mubariz Khan, K. S.	...	...	iii	146
Sundar Das Suri, R. S.	...	...	iii	140
Sundar Lal, R. B.	...	...	iii	129
Sundar Lal, The Hon'ble, C. I. E.	...	...	iv	123
Sundar Lal, R. S., (Multan)	...	...	vi	39
Sundar Lal, R. S. (Khairagarh)	...	...	vi	39
Sundar Singh, S. B.	...	...	iii	113
Sundar Singh, S.	...	...	iii	150
Sundara Aiyar, The Hon'ble, Justice	...	...	ii	28
Sundara Rao T., R. B.	...	...	ii	74
Sunth, Raja of—	...	...	vii	31
Suraj Lal Singh, Raja	...	...	iv	41
Surat Kunwar, Rani	...	...	iv	88
Suresh, Chandra Singh, R. B.	...	...	v	18
Suriya Narayana Murti Nayudu, R. B.	...	...	ii	54
Suriyanarayana Prasada Rao, R. B.	...	...	ii	42
Suriyavansy, Rao Narayan, R. S.	...	...	v	24
Suraj Bakhsh Singh, The'kur	...	...	iv	222
Suthalia, Raja of—	...	...	i	118
Swamidas Nador, J. G., R. S.	...	...	ii	55
Swamikannu Pillai, L. D., D. B.	...	...	ii	40
Swaminatha Aiyar, Swami, D. B.	...	...	ii	38
Swaminatha Aiyar, V.	...	...	ii	29
Syed Mohammad Bahadur, The Hon'ble, Nawab	...	...	ii	63
Syed Mohammad Hadi, K. B.	...	...	iv	185
Syed Mohammad, Mohi-ud-Din	...	...	i	146
Syed Shams-ud-Din Syed Mian Kadri, K. B.	...	...	vii	93
Syed Hossain Haidar, The Hon'ble, K. B.	...	...	v	32
Tuharat Husain, K. S.	...	...	viii	109
Tagore, Sir Sourindra Mohan	...	...	viii	12
Tagore, The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir, P. K.	...	...	viii	11
Tajammul Husain, K. B.	...	...	ii	66
Tajpur, Raja of—	...	...	iv	29
Taj-ud-Din Husain, K. B.	...	...	iv	186
Taj-ud-Din Husain, K. B.	...	...	ii	69
Talati, Edalji Dorabji, K.-I.-H.	...	...	vii	85

	PART	PAGE
Tal, Chief of—	i	138
Talchekar, Anand Rao, R., R. B. ...	vii	98
Taleyarkhan, Pestanji Jahangir ...	vii	86
Talcher, Raja of—	viii	27
Talib Mahdi Khan	iii	106
Talpade, Moreshtar Raghoba, R. B. ...	vii	101
Talpur, Mir Gul Husain Khan Mohammad Khan	vii	107
Tambe, Anant Sabashiv, R. B. ...	vii	107
Tappa, Chief of—	i	118
Tarachand, Jayramdas, R. S. ...	vii	126
Tarapurvala Fardunji, C. I. E. ...	vii	73
Tara Singh, Sardar	iii	149
Taraon, Jagirdar of—	i	112
Tarkachuramani, M. C., Mahamahopadhyaya ...	v	11
Tarkadurshantirtha, G. C., Mahamahopadhyaya	v	11
Tarkaratna, Jadabeswar, Mahamahopadhyaya...	v	10
Taroch, Thakur of—	iii	42
Taslim-ud-Din Ahmad, The Hon'ble	v	30
Tata, Ardeshtir Edalji, K. B. ...	vii	91
Tala, Sir Dorabji, J. ...	vii	75
Tehri, Maharaja of—	iv	8
Tej Ram, R. S. ...	iii	135
Teja Singh, Sardar	iii	149
Tek Chand, Udhavdas, R. B. ...	vii	107
Tewari, Janki Parshad, R. B. ...	viii	84
Thackersay, The Hon'ble Sir V.	vii	75
Thakor, Mayaram Joitram, R. S. ...	vii	125
Thakor, Sundar Das Narain Das ...	vii	108
Takht Singh, R. B. ...	vi	20
Thakurain, Sri Ram Kunwar	iv	150
Thakur Das, R. S. ...	iii	136
Thakur Das, R. S. ...	iii	110
Thakur Das, R. B. ...	iii	123
Thakur Prasad Narayan, Deo, Raja	iv	65
Thakur Prasad Singh, Sardar	iii	149
Thamman Singh Hazari, R. B. ...	ii	55
Tharad, Chief of—	vii	56
Theog, Thakur of—	iii	43
Thyagaraya Chetti, The Hon'ble P.	ii	53
Tigria, Raja of—	viii	32
Tika Ram, R. B. ...	vi	46
Tilak, Balgangadhar	vii	141
Tiloi, Raja Bahadur of—	iv	31
Tilok Chand, R. S. ...	iii	136
Tilok Singh, Sardar	iii	77
Tilve, Lakshman Jivaji	vii	77

	PART	PAGE
Tilve, Lakshmah Jivaji, R. S.	vii	120
Tippera <i>see</i> Hill Tippera ... ..	...	...
Tirla, <i>see</i> Nimkhera ... ..	...	...
Tirumalai Bundaswani Mudaliyar Tranquebar	ii	46
Tiruvankataswani Mudaliyar	ii	46
Tirwa, Raja of—	iv	35
Todal Narayan Singh, Tikait	viii	61
Tondiman, (<i>see</i> Pudukkottai) ... ..	...	...
Tonk, Nawab of —	i	80
Toradmal, Marati Pundurang, R. B.	vii	84
Tori Fatehpur, Diwan of—	i	123
Travancore, Maharaja of—	ii	1
Travancore, (Senior) Rani of—	ii	40
Travancore, (Junior) Rani of—	ii	40
Trikam Lal Dina Nath, R. B.	vii	103
Tarini Prasad, R. B.	viii	69
Tuka Nath Singh, R. B.	viii	71

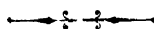
Uchgaonkar, Govind Gojard	vii	122
Udaipur, Maharana of—	i	62
Udaipur, Raja of—	vi	7
Udai Raj Singh, Raja	iv	60
Udham Singh, Sardar	iii	93
Udit Narayan Singh, Raja	iv	82
Udit Narayan Singh, Rao	iv	130
Ugyen Gyatsho, R. B.	viii	65
Ujal Singh, Sardar	iii	76
Ujjal Singh, Sardar	viii	104
Ulfat Husain, R. S.	iii	147
Umar Bukhsh, K. S.	iii	143
Umar Hayat Khan, C. I. E.	iii	133
Umar Khan Zorawarkhan, K.-I.-II.	vii	80
Umar Singh, Bhai	iii	133
Umar-ud-Din, R. B.	iii	122
Umed Ali, K.-I.-H.	iii	105
Umri, Raja of—	i	132
Uui, Chief of—	i	138
Uparwara, Chief of—	i	138
Usman Khan	vi	46

	PART	PAGE
Vadilal, Balubhai, R. B.	vii	105
Vaidya Narain, T., R. B.	vii	102
Vaidya, Sitaram Bhandarav, R. S.	vii	119
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, S., R. S.	ii	75
Vaithialingam Pillai, K., R. B.	ii	55
Vakil, Barojorji N., K. B.	vii	90
Vakil, Naoroji Pestonji, C. I. E.	vii	73
Vakil, Parmanandas Jivandas, R. S.	vii	127
Vakil, Rustamji Jahangirji, K. B.	vii	91
Vala, Chief of—	vii	43
Valasna, Chief of—	vii	53
Valia Godavarma, Raja Mahamahopadhyaya	ii	35
Vandekar Vithal, K., R. B.	vii	98
Vapuchimaicayar Usman, K. B.	ii	69
Varadarajas Mudaliar, C., R. S.	ii	59
Vasanji, Trikamji, R. S.	vii	125
Vasava Menon, O., R. B.	ii	47
Vasora, Chief of—	vii	51
Vasna, Chief of—	vii	54
Vasudeo Ramkrishna, R. B.	vi	25
Vasudev Pundurang, R. B.	vii	94
Van, Chief of—	vii	56
Vazir, Hidayat, R. S.	vii	117
Ved, Dhullabhji D.	vii	98
Venkatrao, S. K., R. S.	vii	109
Venkatachalapaty P., R. S.	ii	76
Venkatachelum C., R. B.	ii	54
Venkata giri, Maharaja of—	ii	14
Venkatanarayana Nayudu, S., R. B.	ii	57
Venkatanarasayya, T., R. B.	ii	54
Venkata Ramanarasu B., R. B.	ii	48
Venkatareddi Naidu, W., D. B.	ii	37
Venkatapati Nayudu, R. B.	ii	55
Venkatapayya, P., R. B.	ii	52
Venkatarama Aiyar L. D., R. B.	ii	56
Venkataramayya, G., R. B.	ii	57
Venkataramayya, W. L., R. B.	ii	53
Venkataratnam, Mahamahopadhyaya	ii	29
Venkataramayya, G., D. B.	ii	37
Venkataswami Rao, Diwan Bahadur	ii	35
Venkataswami Nayudu, M., D. B.	ii	40
Venkataswami Mudaliar, T., R. B.	ii	46
Venkataramadas Nayudu, Dewa Bahadur	ii	36
Venkataramana Poi, A., D. B.	ii	38
Venkatarao, Subrao Koppikarn, B.	vii	109
Venkayya Valaivather R. B.	ii	43

	PART	PAGE
Venkoba Chariyar, C., Diwan Bahadur	...	ii 37
Venugopala, Raja Bahadur	...	ii 27
Veragam, Chief of—	...	vii 54
Vidyanath, R. S.	...	iii 135
Vidyaratna, Prosonna Chandra Mahamahopadhyaya	v	11
Vijaraghavalu Singh, Chetti M., R. S.	...	ii 55
Vijaraghava Chariar, K., R. S.	...	ii 59
Vilayat Hussain, Shams-ul-Ulma	...	viii 103
Vinayak Deo Rao, R. S.	...	vi 38
Vinayak Ganesh, R. S.	...	vi 38
Viresalingam, K., R. S.	...	ii 48
Virpur, Chief of—	...	vii 45
Vishanchand Nihalchand	...	vii 97
Vishvanath Pranjivan, R. B.	...	vii 95
Vishwanath, Singh Thakur, R. B.	...	vi 19
Visram, Fazalbai, C. I. E.	...	vii 73
Vissanji Khimji, R. B.	...	vii 99
Visvesvaraya, M.	...	i 158
Vishveshvarayya Mokshagundam, K.-I.-H.	...	vii 81
Vizianagram, Raja of—	...	ii 13 & 78
Viziarama Gajapati Raj, the Hon'ble	...	ii 73
Vurgese, G. T., R. B.	...	ii 47
Wacha, Dinshaw Edulji, K.-I.-H.	...	vii 137
Wadero, Allabakhsh	...	vii 117
Wadero, Dhanibakhsh	...	vii 116
Wadero, Kambu	...	vii 116
Wadero, Rahimabad	...	vii 116
Wadhvan, Thakur Saheb of—	...	vii 28
Wadia, Bahmanji Sorabji	...	vii 116
Wadia, Dosabhai Nasarvanji,	...	vii 138
Wadia, Rustum Dasabhai, N.	...	vii 146
Waghaji Kr., Shirke	...	i 160
Wahid Ali Khan, K. S.	...	iv 202
Wahid-ud-Din, K. B.	...	iv 187
Walavanad, Valiya, Raja of—	...	ii 22
Wali Mohammad Khan, K. S.	...	iii 148
Wali Mohammad Khan, K. B. (Nabha)	...	iii 117
Wali Mohammad Khan, K. B. (Rohtak)	...	iii 118
Wankaner, Raja Saheb	...	vii 24
Warda, Malappa Basappa, R. B.	...	vii 109
Warlikar, Shri Krishna Vasudevji, R. B.	...	vii 94
Wasudeo Ram Krishna, R. B.	...	vi 17

			PART	PAGE
Wazir Chand, R. S.	...	...	iii	137
William Pillai, L. O., R. B.	...	...	ii	56
.				
Yar Mohammad Khan, S. B.	...	...	iii	113
Yasin Khan, C. I. E.	...	...	iii	158
Yennemadi, Dattatriya Venkat Rao, R. B.	...	...	vii	103
Yusuf, Ali, K. S.	...	...	ii	71
Yusuf Husain, K. S.	...	...	ii	71
Yusuf Husain, The Hon'ble Nawab	...	...	v	27
Yusuf Shah, The Hon'ble, K. B.	...	...	iii	118
Zafar-ud-Din, K. S.	...	...	iii	144
Zalim Singh, R. B.	...	...	i	167
Ziab-un-Nissa, Rani	...	...	iv	105
Zulfikar Ali, Shams-ul-Ulma	...	...	viii	101
Zulfikar Khan, K. S.	...	...	iii	147
Zulkadar Jang Bahadur	...	...	i	144

THE NEWUL KISHORE PRESS



The Newul Kishore Press, of Lucknow, with branches at Cawnpore and Lahore, is the largest Printing Establishment in the United Provinces, and one of the most extensive in the Indian Empire. Its Publishing Department is the largest in Asia, over four thousand works, on a great diversity of subjects, and in many languages, having been published there. The Press was founded in 1858 by the late Munshi Newul Kishore, C. I. E., who was the pioneer in vernacular publishing in Northern India, and was well known for his great public spirit and his generous benefactions towards objects of public importance. His policy, which has been continued by his son, Rai Bahadur Prag Narain Bhargava, the present Proprietor of the Press, was to assist the Government in its educational policy by preparing translations of the very best standard works in Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and English, and publishing them at very low prices, so that the best literature might be available for the youth of the country. In this way the Press has done not a little towards awakening and fostering loyal ideas and aims in the minds of the student population of the land, and may claim credit for putting a wholesome check on sedition by its dissemination of sound and loyal literature. In furtherance of these objects many thousands of rupees are spent every year by the Proprietor of the Newul Kishore Press. Founded, as it was, when Oudh was only just recovering from the direful effects of the Mutiny, and peace had not even been restored, the Newul Kishore Press was of the greatest assistance to the British Government in publishing and circulating correct views of public affairs of great importance. And it was not without difficulty that the enterprise of Munshi Newul Kishore was made a success from the very outset. There were no railways; the

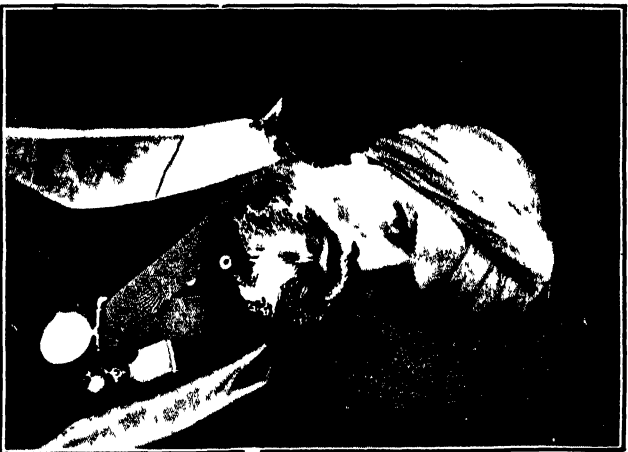
whole of the Peninsula was in a disturbed state; yet the energetic founder contrived to bring all the type and machinery necessary from Calcutta, and with the aid and patronage of Sir Robert Montgomery, Chief Commissioner of Oudh, and Colonel Abbott, Commissioner of Lucknow, his efforts were crowned with success. In 1859 an English Newspaper was inaugurated by the Press, with the sole view of assisting Government in its difficult task of pacifying and settling the country: this was discontinued when there was no longer any necessity for its publication. Its place was taken, however, by a Vernacular Daily, the "Oudh Akhbar", which still holds a prominent place amongst the best vernacular journals of India. This newspaper has for its policy the dissemination of the correct versions of all current news, keeping the people informed on the questions of the day; the acts of Government and the reasons for such action; and administrative, public and social changes and improvements, with their objects. The "Oudh Akhbar" has been, and is, a power in the Provinces, and its voice has always been raised in behalf of measures, political or social, which are designed to benefit the people of the country: no journal has done more to promote loyalty and friendly relations between the rulers and the ruled.

M. Bishan Narain Bhargava, the son and heir of Rai Bahadur M. Prag Narain Bhargava, is not yet of age; he is being carefully educated by English and Indian tutors, and promises to be a worthy successor of his illustrious grandfather and accomplished father.

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