OFFLINE RESEARCH EDITION

Belkhariya source evidence

55 citation entries and 33 original page images from the public archive.

The catalogue describes what each source supports and gives the original locator. Original page scans follow the catalogue. Entries without scans are written citations or archival leads. Reports about missing works are filed separately from the works they describe.

Four research questions

Fort and village records

Checked the IGNCA scans of the Oudh gazetteer and archaeological survey, the 1981 and 2011 Census handbooks, and the Pratapgarh district history. The records describe the ruins and identify Yahiyapur. A dated foundation record and measured fort perimeter remain unverified.

Umri and the historical estates

Compared the 1904 district gazetteer, the 1929 government title manual, the 1930 estate register and the 1974 judgment. The sources differ on some early links. The British Library and Center for Research Libraries list further editions and settlement records. A continuous line to today’s families remains unverified.

Dikhit Darpan Vansh and the 2022 launch

Title and author searches in UP e-Granthalaya and India’s ISBN register yielded no match. The district notice archives and the available 9 November 2022 Amar Ujala pages yielded no roster. The Amethi local supplement was unavailable online. Hindustan reports 36 gram sabhas without naming them. The book and roster remain unverified.

The 1916 Chauhan genealogy

The British Library’s June 1916 register, p. 37, entry 215, confirms the first edition of Gopal Kabi’s Batsa Gotra Chauhan Vamsarnava. A 1979 bibliography gives a different title and year under the same publisher. Searches using both titles in UP e-Granthalaya, Open Library and Internet Archive yielded no copy. The shrine page remains unverified.

Institutional search · Source catalogue · Original page scans

RESEARCH TRAIL

Archives and catalogues checked

Fort and village records

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IGNCA · Gazetteer · Census of India · 2011 · District Pratapgarh

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1929 Manual of Titles · British Library · 1932 edition · Center for Research Libraries · settlement reports

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UP e-Granthalaya · Amethi district archive · Pratapgarh district archive · Amar Ujala Pratapgarh · 9 Nov 2022 · ISBN India · Hindustan · 2022 report

The 1916 Chauhan genealogy

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British Library · digitized quarterly registers · S. B. Singh · bibliography · UP e-Granthalaya · Center for Research Libraries · microform holdings

CATALOGUE

Source citations

The dated and paginated entries below can be used to locate the sources in other collections. Scan links jump to pages within this file.

Historical or official record

Ain-i-Akbari · Manikpur revenue table

Abu'l-Fazl · late 16th century · H. S. Jarrett translation, 1891 · Vol. II, p. 164 · ORIGINAL PAGE SCAN

The entry for the mahal of Jalalpur Balkhar records a brick fort. Its area figure describes the revenue unit. It gives no builder, foundation date or surveyed fort dimensions.

https://persian.packhum.org/text/000702052/5#:~:text=Jalálpúr%20Balkhar

Printed p. 164 · 1891 edition title page

Oudh gazetteer · the Jalalpur Bilkhar entry

Vol. II, p. 471 · comparative table in Vol. III · ORIGINAL PAGE SCAN

Reproduces the Manikpur table from a Shah Alam-era copy of the Ain-i-Akbari. The gazetteer connects the old revenue unit with Patti. See the page scan for the table layout.

https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Page:Gazetteer_of_the_province_of_Oudh_...(IA_cu31924073057345).pdf/479

Printed p. 471

Oudh gazetteer · Kot Bilkhar

1878 · Vol. III, pp. 158-159 · PDF pp. 165-166 · ORIGINAL PAGE SCAN

Records the qanungo's construction tradition and describes the Sai, ravines, plateau and traceable ditch. It dates the demolition to 1180 Fasli (1773 CE in this passage).

https://ignca.gov.in/Asi_data/31048.pdf#page=165

Printed p. 158 · Printed p. 159

Oudh gazetteer · Yahiapur

1878 · Vol. III, pp. 585-586 · PDF pp. 592-593 · ORIGINAL PAGE SCAN

Names Gular Sah of Bisauli, Banda, in the settlement story and uses 1772 CE for the conflict dated 1180 Fasli. It mentions Bilkhar Mahadeo and the shrine fair.

https://ignca.gov.in/Asi_data/31048.pdf#page=592

Printed p. 585 · Printed p. 586

Monumental Antiquities and Inscriptions · Bilkhar

A. Führer · 1891 survey, 1965 reprint · p. 318 · PDF p. 329 · ORIGINAL PAGE SCAN

Describes the plateau, ravines, ditch and shrine on the Sai. Its interpretation of the mound as an earlier Buddhist stupa is not accompanied by a dated excavation.

https://ignca.gov.in/Asi_data/48051.pdf#page=329

Printed p. 318

Pratapgarh District Census Handbook · Yahiyapur

Census of India 1981 · Part XIII-A · Places of Tourist Interest · CITATION NOTE

Records the Bilkhar Nath temple amid the ruins of Kot Bilkhar at Yahiyapur.

https://censusindia.gov.in/nada/index.php/catalog/29717/download/32898/28983_1981_PRA.pdf

Pratapgarh District Census Handbook · Yahiapur and Yahiyapur

Census of India 2011 · Part XII-A · pp. 59, 484 (PDF pp. 79, 506) · CITATION NOTE

The places-of-interest entry uses Yahiapur for the temple site at the fort ruins. The village directory lists Yahiyapur as village 159519 in Baba Belkharnath block (0449). These entries locate the modern village and shrine. They supply no fort survey.

https://censusindia.gov.in/nada/index.php/catalog/1274/download/4110/DH_2011_0942_PART_A_DCHB_PRATAPGARH.pdf#page=79

Pratapgarh District Census Handbook · Baba Belkharnath block map

Census of India 2011 · Part XII-A · PDF p. 503 · directory p. 492 (PDF p. 514) · CITATION NOTE

The map places village 519 (Yahiyapur) on the Sai beside village 520 (Bhat Purwa). The village directory records 321.5 hectares for the census village. The map shows village boundaries and supplies no fort footprint.

https://censusindia.gov.in/nada/index.php/catalog/1274/download/4110/DH_2011_0942_PART_A_DCHB_PRATAPGARH.pdf#page=503

Pratapgarh district · Sai River and Kot Bilkhar

District administration · History · CITATION NOTE

Identifies the ancient fort as a landmark where the Sai bends in the Patti area.

https://pratapgarh.nic.in/history/

Partabgarh gazetteer · the Bilkharia lineage

H. R. Nevill · 1904 · p. 109 · ORIGINAL PAGE SCAN

Names Bhairon Singh, his sons Bhurang and Naurang, and the descent from Bhurang through Ban Singh to Kharak Sen and Nazan Deo. Its placement of Bhairon differs from the 1929 pedigree.

https://archive.org/details/in.ernet.dli.2015.281840/page/n116/mode/1up

Printed p. 109

Partabgarh gazetteer · Umri, Antu and Garwara

H. R. Nevill · 1904 · pp. 110-111 · ORIGINAL PAGE SCAN

Records the Umri sanad and father-son succession, the Antu estate holders and a separate Garwara descent tradition.

https://archive.org/details/in.ernet.dli.2015.281840/page/n117/mode/1up

Printed p. 110 · Printed p. 111

Partabgarh gazetteer · Jalalpur-Bilkhar and Yahiapur

H. R. Nevill · 1904 · p. 212 and pp. 220-221 · ORIGINAL PAGE SCAN

On p. 212 Nevill identifies the Bilkhar in Jalalpur-Bilkhar with the old fort in Yahiapur on the Sai. The Yahiapur entry locates the temple and fort ruins at the Sai and Paraya junction and gives 1773 for the demolition.

https://archive.org/details/in.ernet.dli.2015.281840/page/n232/mode/1up

Printed p. 212 · Printed p. 220 · Printed p. 221

Partabgarh gazetteer · early settlement

H. R. Nevill · 1904 · p. 144 · ORIGINAL PAGE SCAN

Places Ghaibar Sah's arrival around the middle of the thirteenth century in its reconstruction of regional history. This is a retrospective estimate.

https://archive.org/details/in.ernet.dli.2015.281840/page/n151/mode/1up

Printed p. 144

Partabgarh gazetteer · Meherban Singh

H. R. Nevill · 1904 · p. 102 · ORIGINAL PAGE SCAN

Places the arrears that preceded the fort's demolition around 1780. The Yahiapur entry of the same volume gives 1773 for the demolition.

https://archive.org/details/in.ernet.dli.2015.281840/page/n109/mode/1up

Printed p. 102

Manual of Titles · Raja Kishanpal Singh of Umri

United Provinces Government · 7th ed., 1929 · p. 264 · ORIGINAL PAGE SCAN

Dates Kishanpal Singh's accession to 11 August 1910, names his son and heir Lal Sant Bahadur Singh and records the 1864 notification recognising the hereditary title.

https://archive.org/details/in.ernet.dli.2015.63142/page/n266/mode/1up

Printed p. 264

Manual of Titles · printed Umri pedigree

United Provinces Government · 7th ed., 1929 · p. 265 · ORIGINAL PAGE SCAN

Original printed page of the historical estate pedigree from Balbhaddar Dikhit through Raja Kishanpal Singh. Compare its claims about Ramdeo and Dalpat with the earlier gazetteers.

https://iiif.archive.org/iiif/in.ernet.dli.2015.63142$267/full/1200,/0/default.jpg

Printed p. 265

List of Taluqdars in Oudh · Partabgarh

Government register · 1930 · p. 54 · entries 225 and 231 · ORIGINAL PAGE SCAN

Lists Babu Bankateshwar Rawan Bahadur Pal Singh for Antu and Amerpur, and Raja Kishan Pal Singh for Umri. Both entries use the Bilkharya designation.

https://archive.org/details/in.ernet.dli.2015.14611/page/n55/mode/1up

Printed p. 54

Thacker's Indian Directory · Partabgarh taluqdars

1939 · Partabgarh district directory · CITATION NOTE

Lists Raja Kishun Pal Singh for Umri and Bankateshwar Rawan Bahadur Pal Singh for Antu, Kanpa and Amerpur. The entries identify estate holders and give no family relationships.

https://archive.org/details/in.ernet.dli.2015.83751/page/n1392/mode/1up

Kanhaiya Lal v. District Deputy Director of Consolidation, Pratapgarh

Allahabad High Court · 29 January 1974 · 1974 ALJ 552 · facts, para. 2 · CITATION NOTE

The judgment's account of the disputed land identifies Raja Krishnapal Singh of Umri, his sons Sant Bahadur Singh and Lal Pratap Bahadur Singh, and Sant's wife Rani Vishwa Kumari Devi. It records Sant's death in 1947.

https://www.casemine.com/judgement/in/5ac5e2d04a932619d902ad28#:~:text=One%20Raja%20Krishnapal%20Singh

Manual of Titles · Parenda lineage

United Provinces Government · 7th ed., 1929 · p. 177 · ORIGINAL PAGE SCAN

The Parenda entry calls Jaswant Singh the grandson of Balbhaddar and names Ghaibar among Jaswant's four sons. It leaves the intervening generation unnamed.

https://archive.org/details/in.ernet.dli.2015.63142/page/n181/mode/1up

Printed p. 177

Illustrated Historical Album of the Rajas and Taaluqdars of Oudh

Haji Abbas Ali · c. 1880 · entry and portrait no. 40 · ORIGINAL PAGE SCAN

Names Raja Jagat Bahadur Singh as the Bilkharia Raja and taluqdar of Amri (Umri), with nine villages in Partabgarh.

https://archive.org/details/gri_33125008663920/page/n68/mode/1up

Printed p. 25 · Printed p. 26

British Library · Raja Jagat Bahadur portrait

Abbas Ali · c. 1880 · 14109.bb.24(40) · ORIGINAL PAGE SCAN

Catalogue record for the portrait labelled Raja Jagat Bahadur, taluqdar of Amri.

https://searcharchives.bl.uk/catalog/040-003237140

Plate 11 · portrait 40, upper left

Glossary of Judicial and Revenue Terms · Bilkharia

H. H. Wilson · 1855 · p. 87 · ORIGINAL PAGE SCAN

An early printed entry connects the Bilkharia name to Bilkhar in Oudh and gives a Bachgoti Chauhan classification.

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/1/13/Cornell_University_Library_digitization_%28IA_cu31924023050762%29.pdf

Printed p. 87

Memoirs · Supplemental Glossary · Bilkhariya

H. M. Elliot, edited by John Beames · 1869 · Vol. I, p. 38 · ORIGINAL PAGE SCAN

Connects the name to Bilkhar and describes Bilkhariya in Dhuriapar, Gorakhpur, as Bachgoti Chauhan. It is a different classification from the Dikhit branch described in the Pratapgarh settlement accounts.

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/6/63/Memoirs_on_the_history%2C_folk-lore%2C_and_distribution_of_the_races_of_the_North_Western_Provinces_of_India%3B_being_an_amplified_edition_of_the_original_supplemental_glossary_of_Indian_terms_%28IA_memoirsonhistory01elli%29.pdf

Printed p. 38

Hindu Tribes and Castes as Represented in Benares · Bilkhariya

M. A. Sherring · 1872 · Vol. I, p. 167 · ORIGINAL PAGE SCAN

Compares Wilson and Elliot with Carnegy's account of a Pratapgarh Dikhit branch named after a captured fort called Belkar-kot.

https://kkv2025.blr1.cdn.digitaloceanspaces.com/SOC_033.pdf

Printed p. 167

Tribes and Castes of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh · Dikhit

William Crooke · 1896 · Vol. II, pp. 306-307 · CITATION NOTE

Names Jaswant as Balbhadra's grandson and Khairaj as Jaswant's fourth son. It credits Khairaj with taking Bilkhar and cites C. A. Elliott.

https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/78543/pg78543-images.html#:~:text=whence%20his%20descendants%20are%20known%20as%20Bilkhariyas

Gazetteer of the Province of Oudh

1878 · Vol. III, p. 152 · ORIGINAL PAGE SCAN

The Patti-Dalippur settlement account names Ghaibar Sah, Jaswant, Balbhaddar Dikhit, Kot Bilkhar and Ayyapur. It leaves the origin of the name Bilkharia open.

https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Page:Gazetteer_of_the_province_of_Oudh_..._(IA_cu31924073057352).pdf/160

Printed p. 152

Oudh gazetteer · Patti succession

Vol. III, p. 153 · ORIGINAL PAGE SCAN

Records two versions of how Bariar Singh Bachgoti succeeded Raja Ramdeo in Patti, with a violent takeover in one account and succession through marriage in the other.

https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Page:Gazetteer_of_the_province_of_Oudh_..._(IA_cu31924073057352).pdf/161

Printed p. 153

Oudh gazetteer · Patti, Umri and Antu

Vol. III, p. 156 · ORIGINAL PAGE SCAN

Names the Bilkharia estates of Umri and Antu and reports eight villages held around the former Aurangabad estate in northern Patti. A footnote records a Dirgbansi descent tradition.

https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Page:Gazetteer_of_the_province_of_Oudh_..._(IA_cu31924073057352).pdf/164

Printed p. 156

The Golden Book of India

Roper Lethbridge · 1893 · p. 199 · ORIGINAL PAGE SCAN

The Jagat Bahadur of Umri entry gives his birth and accession dates and describes a claimed line from Ghaibar Sah. Its account of Fort Bilkhar differs from the gazetteer on who built or occupied it.

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/1/1d/The_golden_book_of_India_-_a_genealogical_and_biographical_dictionary_of_the_ruling_princes%2C_chiefs%2C_nobles%2C_and_other_personages%2C_titled_or_decorated%2C_of_the_Indian_empire_%28IA_cu31924022932630%29.pdf

Printed p. 199

Pratapgarh district · official block list

Government of Uttar Pradesh · CITATION NOTE

Confirms the modern Baba Belkhar Nath Dham block name. The administrative block and the historic fort site are different units of reference.

https://pratapgarh.nic.in/subdivision-blocks/

Amethi district · village and panchayat list

Government of Uttar Pradesh · CITATION NOTE

Lists 37 gram panchayats in the modern Sangrampur block. This is an administrative total for the block.

https://amethi.nic.in/village-panchayats/

Sultanpur District Census Handbook · Sangrampur

Census of India 2011 · Part XII-A · pp. 216-225 · CITATION NOTE

Gives the Sangrampur block map and revenue-village directory. Its coverage follows census administration.

https://censusindia.gov.in/nada/index.php/catalog/1296/download/4198/DH_2011_0948_PART_A_DCHB_SULTANPUR.pdf

United Provinces book register · Batsa Gotra Chauhan Vamsarnava

Quarter ending June 1916 · printed p. 37, no. 215 · British Library SV 412/38, vol. 10 · PDF p. 118 · ORIGINAL PAGE SCAN

Entry 215 records Gopal Kabi's metrical genealogy, first edition, issued 13 March 1916. Raja Pratap Bahadur Singh of Kurwar, Sultanpur, published it. Ram Ratan Bajpai printed 1,000 copies at Lucknow Steam Printing Press, with 761 numbered pages, preliminary matter and a frontispiece. The register says it was not intended for sale. This scan documents the publication. The shrine passage in the book remains unverified.

https://bl.iro.bl.uk/entities/product/71fe8823-97c9-45ab-84c1-4cba677a6d00

Registration entry 215 · printed p. 37

Pratapgarh District Census Handbook

Census of India · 2011 · Part XII-B · CITATION NOTE

Village- and town-level population tables. A village's total population cannot be read as the population of any particular clan.

https://censusindia.gov.in/nada/index.php/catalog/1275

The Report on the Census of Oudh

J. Charles Williams · 1869 · CITATION NOTE

Historical census and clan tables. Its territorial divisions and categories belong to the nineteenth-century administration.

https://www.loc.gov/item/79108216/

Genealogy compilation

Kshatriya Vansh Pradeep

Chhotelal Sharma · 1928 catalogue date · pp. 637-638 (scan pp. 351-352) · ORIGINAL PAGE SCAN

Historical Hindi compilation. Its Dikshit section connects Samoni, Jaswant and Bilkhar. Read alongside the Oudh gazetteer, particularly where names and dates diverge.

https://archive.org/details/in.ernet.dli.2015.271875/page/n350/mode/2up

Printed p. 637 · Printed p. 638

Kshatriya Vamshavali

Thakur Uday Narayan Singh · 2020 edition · p. 25 (scan p. 27) · CITATION NOTE

A scanned Hindi genealogy reference with a clan index, lineages and charts. Use it as a record of the compiler's classifications and traditions.

Belkharnath Mandir

Supplied Wikipedia PDF capture · CITATION NOTE

A tertiary summary of the temple and local stories. Use the historical record and local reporting cited separately for individual claims.

Family record

Belkhariya Rajpoot Itihas

Family collection · 2025-2026 · pp. 2-8, 17 · CITATION NOTE

The supplied PDFs and Word files repeat much of the same compilation. They preserve family customs, variant names, regional stories and links to other sources. Versions overlap and sometimes disagree.

Kaushik Vishwamitra

Family collection · supplied Word document · CITATION NOTE

A traditional account of Vishvamitra, Kushika and Gadhi, relevant to how this family understands the Kaushik gotra. It provides religious and literary context for the family designation.

Local reporting

Hindustan: Belkhariya community book launch

Hindustan · 8 November 2022 · CITATION NOTE

Reports the launch of Jyoti Prakash Singh's Belkhariya Dikhit Darpan Vansh by Rahul Singh Dikhit and gives a count of 36 gram sabhas. The report gives no names of participating villages. A copy of the book and an event roster remain unverified.

https://www.livehindustan.com/uttar-pradesh/gauriganj/story-the-book-of-belkharia-society-was-released-7324402.html

Amar Ujala: Belkharnath Dham and Mahashivaratri

Amar Ujala · 2 March 2024 · CITATION NOTE

Describes the Sai River shrine and Mahashivaratri observance. It attributes the 1916 genealogy reference to chief priest Badrinath Giri.

https://www.amarujala.com/uttar-pradesh/pratapgarh/mahashivratri-2024-shri-ram-had-established-baba-belkharnath-shivling-while-going-into-exile-2024-03-02

Baba Belkharnath Mandir · News Track

Supplied article, two PDF captures · CITATION NOTE

Local reporting on worship and traditions about the shrine, including the rediscovery story. The two supplied captures overlap and are treated as a single account.

ETV Bharat: Devotees at Baba Belkharnath Dham

ETV Bharat · 18 August 2021 · supplied article PDF · CITATION NOTE

A local report on worship and pilgrimage in Sawan. Its devotional accounts reflect the beliefs of visitors and the temple community.

Hindustan: Jalabhishek at Belkharnath Dham

Hindustan · 22 August 2026 · CITATION NOTE

Reports worship, jalabhishek and a fair at the dham on the last Saturday of Sawan in 2026.

https://www.livehindustan.com/national/story-religious-festival-at-belkhar-nath-dham-draws-thousands-of-devotees-201787398257696.amp.html

Amar Ujala: Belkharnath Dham and the Raja Bel tradition

Amar Ujala · 13 July 2025 · CITATION NOTE

Repeats the priest's attribution to Gopal Kavi and a 1916 Chauhan genealogy. No publisher, folio or facsimile is supplied.

https://www.amarujala.com/uttar-pradesh/pratapgarh/baba-belkharnath-dham-became-famous-by-the-name-of-raja-bel-pratapgarh-news-c-262-1-ptp1005-143576-2025-07-13

Historical research

Origin of the Rajputs

B. D. Chattopadhyaya · Indian Historical Review, 1976 · CITATION NOTE

Studies the political, social and economic processes behind early medieval Rajput formation using evidence from Rajasthan.

https://rajdhanicollege.ac.in/admin/ckeditor/ckfinder/userfiles/files/Origin%20of%20Rajputs%20BDC_compressed.pdf

Emergence of Rajputs

IGNOU eGyanKosh · Unit 12 · CITATION NOTE

Introduces the solar, lunar and fire-origin traditions alongside regional evidence for the emergence of Rajput clans and states.

https://www.egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/102535/1/Unit-12.pdf

Archival leads

British Library · corrected Manual of Titles

Allahabad, 1932 · corrected to 30 September 1931 · IOR/V/27/70/66 · RESEARCH LEAD

Catalogue holding for a later state of the seventh edition. The catalogue gives no information about a later Umri accession.

https://searcharchives.bl.uk/catalog/040-000146182

Notes on the Races, Tribes and Castes Inhabiting the Province of Avadh

Patrick Carnegy · 1868 · p. 39 cited by Sherring · RESEARCH LEAD

Sherring attributes the Belkar-kot account to this page. The accessible short scan ends before it, so this passage was checked through Sherring’s citation.

https://books.google.com/books?id=bqssAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA39

The Chronicles of Oonao

C. A. Elliott · 1862 · pp. 34 ff. cited by Crooke · RESEARCH LEAD

The Rijksmuseum confirms the 1862 edition. The Oudh gazetteer and Crooke cite it in connection with Khairaj. The original passage was not inspected for this entry.

https://id.rijksmuseum.nl/300226409

Pratapgarh revenue settlement reports

1877, 1896 and 1930 · India Office shelfmarks IOR/V/27/314/747-749 · RESEARCH LEAD

The Center for Research Libraries lists the settlement reports on microform. These holdings are leads for checking estate boundaries and later succession.

https://www.crl.edu/sites/default/files/d6/attachments/pages/Land%20Settlement%20Reports%20India%20States%20or%20Union%20Territories.pdf

S. B. Singh · alternate Chauhan genealogy citation

Tohoku University Science Reports · Geography 29(1), 1979 · printed pp. 2, 9 · RESEARCH LEAD

The bibliography cites Gopal, K., Vatsgotra: Chauhan Bans Varnan (1901), with Raja Pratap Bahadur Singh of Kurwar Estate as publisher. The article uses the citation for the account of Bariar Singh. The relationship between this citation and the registered 1916 title remains open.

https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/235752182.pdf#page=10

United Provinces printed-book registration statements

1904-1918 microform holdings · SAMP · OCLC 11894506 · RESEARCH LEAD

The holdings list covers 1916 and can guide a search of registered titles. It does not itself list the claimed genealogy.

https://www.crl.edu/sites/default/files/d6/attachments/pages/sampholds-serials12.pdf#page=58

ORIGINAL PAGE SCAN / 01 OF 33

Ain-i-Akbari · Manikpur revenue table

Printed p. 164

https://archive.org/details/ainiakbarivolum00mubgoog/page/n188/mode/1up

	Bighas and Biswas.	Revenue D.	Suyúrghal D.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Castes.
Sikandarpúr, has a brick fort,...	32,574-10	1,706,417	5,325	10	3,000	Bráhman.
Sagdí, (E. Sagri) ...	19,792	1,274,721	102,224	10	200	Rájpút.
Surharpúr	18,851	1,164,095	7,094	10	20	Do.
Shádiábád	30,848-8	1,700,742	10,020	20	400	Do.
Ẓafarábád, ...	2,822-9	156,926	13,806½	...	50	Do.
Ḳariyát Mittú	8,991-11	551,410	....	10	300	Do.
,, Dostpúr, ...	8,857	481,524	42,227	...	100	Do.
,, Mendhah ...	7,416	394,870	21,260	...	100	Do.
,, Soéthah ...	2,988-10	206,733	14,224	...	100	Do.
Kólah,...	24,231	1,363,332	14,971	10	300	Do.
Ghiswah	30,775	1,241,291	42,366	10	200	Do.
Ghósi, ...	18,913	1,037,934	69,650	10	200	Do.
Gaḍwárah	2,191	513,942	2,682	50	5,000	RájpútBachgoti.
Káudiyah, (E. Kauriá) ...	5,764-12	341,890	.....	...	200	Rájpút.
Gopálpúr	3,266-8	18,043	4,948	...	100	Do.
Karákat	48,382-14	23,002,748	77,339	20	500	Do.
Mandiáhú, has a brick fort (E. Mariahú)	88,893-5	5,259,465	273,788	50	2,000	Rájpút Kausik.
Muḥammadábád ...	56,350-14	3,229,063	220,442	30	1,000	Rájpút, Bráhman.
Múngra	9,626-5	529,730	.....	...	200	Rájpút.
Majháura	6,417-6	420,164	14,427	...	200	Rahmatúlláhi.
Mau	2,645-3	209,067	.....	...	50	Shaikh sádah.
Niẓamábád	6,074-13	602,592	478,026	200	4,000	Rájpút Gautami, Brahman, Rahmatúlláhi.
Négún	10,145	758,796	145,350	...	200	Bráhman.
Nathúpúr	4,948-14	273,472	21,239	10	200	Ṣaddíkí.

Sarkár of Mánikpúr.

Containing 14 *Maḥals*, 666,222 *Bighas*, 5 *Biswas*. Revenue 33,916,527 *Dáms* in money. *Suyúrghál*, 8,446,173. Castes various. Cavalry 2,040. Infantry, 2,900.

Arwal, has a brick fort ...	62,131-10	2,957,077	37 ?20	114	7,000	Rajpút.
Bhalól	32,343-3	1,832,283	175,753	20	500	Rájpút, Káyath, Baoriya.[1]
Tilhandi	11,721-6	383,251	54,821	10	300	Do.
Jalálpúr Balkhar, has a brick fort	76,517-8	3,913,017	140,325	400	5,000	Bachgoti, Bráhman.

[1] *Var.* Gauriya, Puriya: perhaps Baoria a tribe of professional thieves widely spread, and in a loose way, a distinct caste. I. G. under, Rajputana and Sherring II. 82.

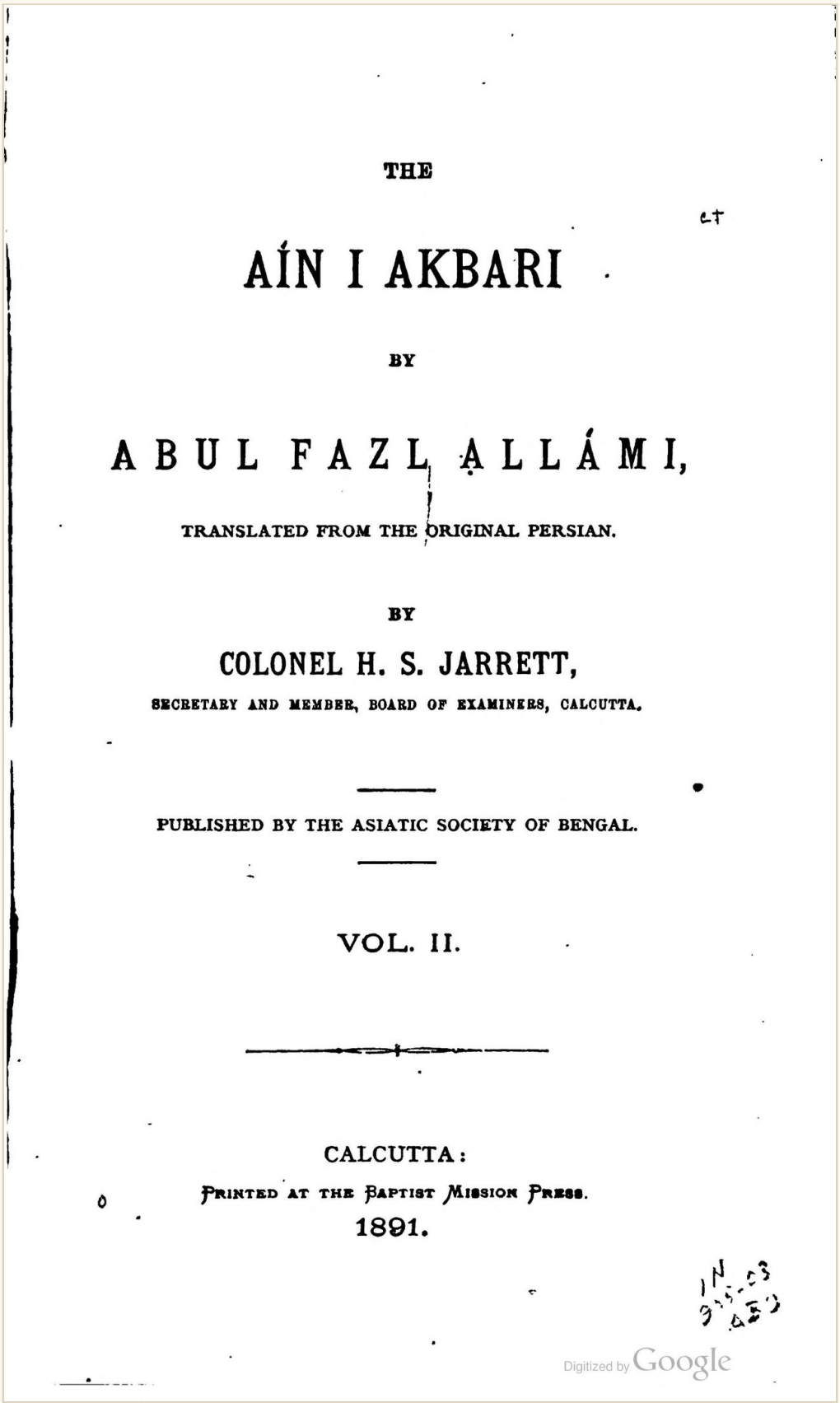
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ORIGINAL PAGE SCAN / 02 OF 33

Ain-i-Akbari · Manikpur revenue table

1891 edition title page

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THE

AÍN I AKBARI

BY

ABUL FAZL ĀLLÁMI,

TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL PERSIAN.

BY

COLONEL H. S. JARRETT,

SECRETARY AND MEMBER, BOARD OF EXAMINERS, CALCUTTA.

PUBLISHED BY THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

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ORIGINAL PAGE SCAN / 03 OF 33

Oudh gazetteer · the Jalalpur Bilkhar entry

Printed p. 471

https://archive.org/details/cu31924073057345/page/n478/mode/1up

"The Subah of Allahabad contained nine sarkárs as under :—

1.	Allahabad	15	muháls.
2.	Gházipur	19	,,
3.	Benares, ...	8	,,
4.	Jaunpur (Shimáli)	41	,,
5.	Mánikpur	14	,,
6.	Chunár (Junúbi)	13	,,
7.	Kálinjar	11	,,
8.	Tarhar Kora	9	,,
9.	Karra	12	,,
	Total ...	142	,,

" The Subah of Oudh (or Ajodhya) included :—

1.	Sarkár Oudh	21	muháls.
2.	Gorakhpur	24	,,
3.	Bahraich	11	,,
4.	Khairabad	22	,,
5.	Lucknow	55	,,
	Total ...	133	,,

Extract from copy of Áín-i-Akbari in possession of the Rája of Mánda (made in time of Shah Álam) regarding the Sarkár Mánikpur, Subah Allahabad.

Revenue Statement of the Partabgarh district, Sarkàr Mànikpur, Subah Allahabad.

Name of pargana.	Amount of land.	Forts whether kachcha or pakka.	Amount by "Dám."‡	Siwáe by "Dám."‡	Caste of proprietor.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Totals of Cols. 4 and 5 in rupees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	B. B. B.							Rs. as. p
Arwal* ...	62,131 10 0	Brick built,	29,57,077	38,222	Rajput, ...	20	7,000	74,792 8 0
Bahlol ...	32,343 3 0	...	18,30,283	1,75,750	Rajput, Káyath and Bareya.†	10	500	50,105 12 0
Thulendi ...	15,721 6 0	...	3,83,251	54,821	Rajput, Kayath and Bareya.†	400	300	10,951 4 0
Jalálpur Bilkhar,	76,517 8 0	Brick built,	39,13,017	1,40,325	Bachgoti and Brahman.	250	5,000	1,01,336 12 0
Jáis ...	25,325 0 0	Ditto ..	14,24,737	2,77,363	Various tribes, ...	50	700	42,452 7 5
Dalmau ...	67,508 9 0	Ditto ...	36,26,067	30,44,130	Turkoman. ..	40	2,000	1,66,755 0 0
Rae Bareli ...	65,751 17 0	Ditto ...	36,50,984	1,80,080	Rajput Kanhpuria,	180	2,000	93,976 10 0
Salon ..	56,102 0 0	Ditto ...	27,17,391	3,94,774	Rajput Bisen Gamindal, &c.	20	8,900	79,804 2 0
Qariát Guzára ...	51,505 12 0	...	24,61,077	1,15,777	Rajput Bisen, ...	20	700	64,421 6 0
Qariát Páigah ...	22,130 0 0	...	11,17,926	11,17,926	Rajput Bisen, ...	20	400	59,896 4 0
Kasut, ...	9,456 8 0	Brick built,	5,14,909	5,14,900	Bachgoti. ..	100	2,000	25,744 8 0
Mánikpur-ba-haweli. ...	1,29,830 0 0	Ditto ...	45,00,312	67,37,729	Bisen Káyath &c.,	500	6,000	2,80,950 0 0
Nasírabad ...	55,599 0 4	... ...	25,82,079 ...	... 1,08,148	Rajput Bareya. ... Káyath, Bais ..	... 40	... 1,000	64,552 0 0 2,703 12 0
								11,12,577 9 5

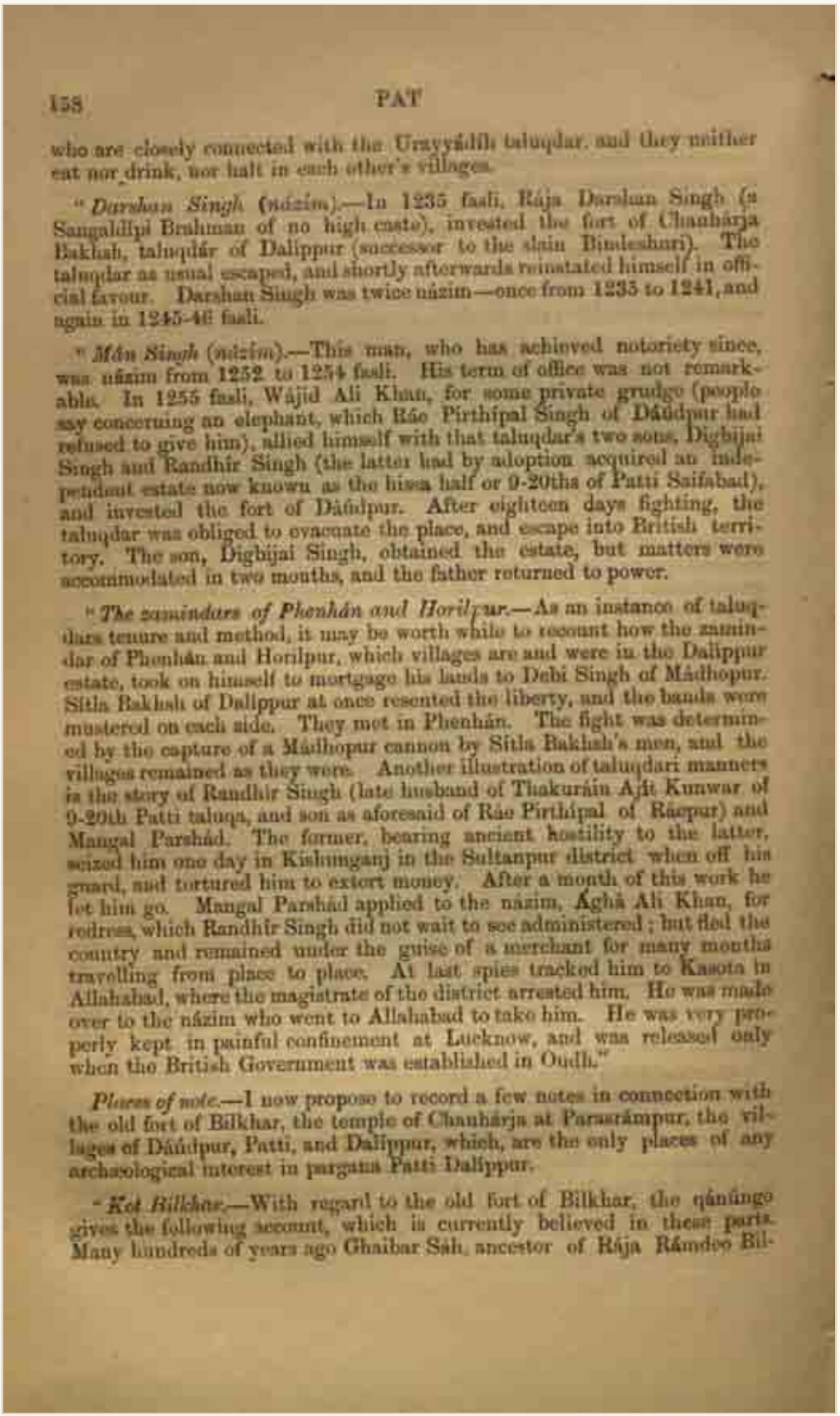
* Now known as Partabgarh.
† "Bareya" or "Pureya," a tribe unknown : at all events they are not known in this district.
‡ 40 "Dams" were equivalent to one rupee.

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Oudh gazetteer · Kot Bilkhar

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who are closely connected with the Urayyádih taluqdar, and they neither eat nor drink, nor halt in each other's villages.

"*Darshan Singh* (*názim*).—In 1235 fasli, Rája Darshan Singh (a Sangaldípi Brahman of no high caste), invested the fort of Chauhárja Bakhsh, taluqdár of Dalippur (successor to the slain Bindeshuri). The taluqdar as usual escaped, and shortly afterwards reinstated himself in official favour. Darshan Singh was twice názim—once from 1235 to 1241, and again in 1245-46 fasli.

"*Mán Singh* (*názim*).—This man, who has achieved notoriety since, was názim from 1252 to 1254 fasli. His term of office was not remarkable. In 1255 fasli, Wájid Ali Khan, for some private grudge (people say concerning an elephant, which Ráo Pirthípal Singh of Dáúdpur had refused to give him), allied himself with that taluqdar's two sons, Digbijai Singh and Randhír Singh (the latter had by adoption acquired an independent estate now known as the hissa half or 9-20ths of Patti Saifabad), and invested the fort of Dáúdpur. After eighteen days fighting, the taluqdar was obliged to evacuate the place, and escape into British territory. The son, Digbijai Singh, obtained the estate, but matters were accommodated in two months, and the father returned to power.

"*The zamindars of Phenhán and Horilpur.*—As an instance of taluqdars tenure and method, it may be worth while to recount how the zamindar of Phenhán and Horilpur, which villages are and were in the Dalippur estate, took on himself to mortgage his lands to Debi Singh of Mádhopur. Sítla Bakhsh of Dalippur at once resented the liberty, and the bands were mustered on each side. They met in Phenhán. The fight was determined by the capture of a Mádhopur cannon by Sítla Bakhsh's men, and the villages remained as they were. Another illustration of taluqdari manners is the story of Randhír Singh (late husband of Thakuráin Ajít Kunwar of 9-20th Patti taluqa, and son as aforesaid of Ráo Pirthípal of Ráepur) and Mangal Parshád. The former, bearing ancient hostility to the latter, seized him one day in Kishunganj in the Sultanpur district when off his guard, and tortured him to extort money. After a month of this work he let him go. Mangal Parshád applied to the názim, Ágha Ali Khan, for redress, which Randhír Singh did not wait to see administered; but fled the country and remained under the guise of a merchant for many months travelling from place to place. At last spies tracked him to Kasota in Allahabad, where the magistrate of the district arrested him. He was made over to the názim who went to Allahabad to take him. He was very properly kept in painful confinement at Lucknow, and was released only when the British Government was established in Oudh."

Places of note.—I now propose to record a few notes in connection with the old fort of Bilkhar, the temple of Chauhárja at Parasrámpur, the villages of Dáúdpur, Patti, and Dalippur, which, are the only places of any archæological interest in pargana Patti Dalippur.

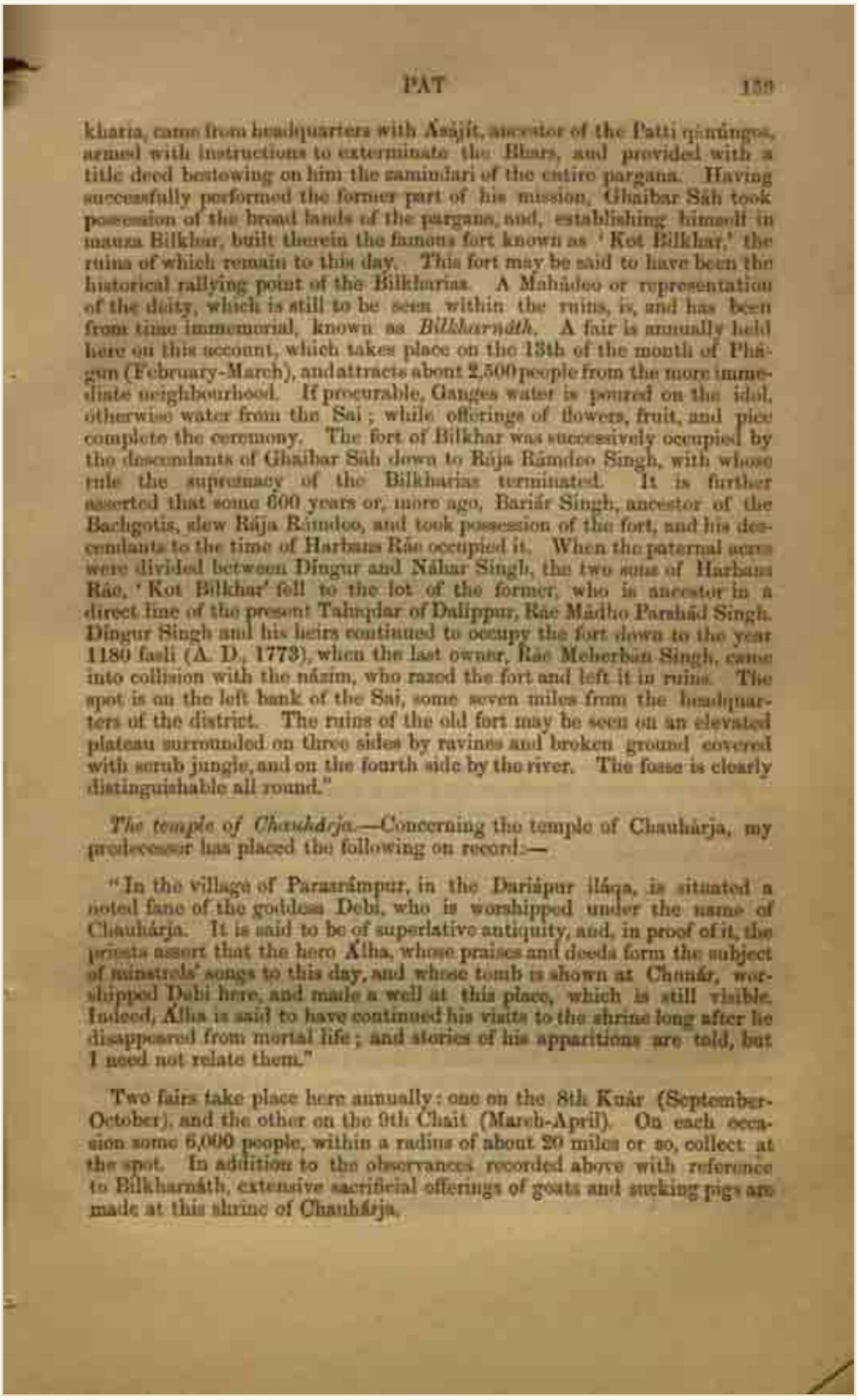
Kot Bilkhar.—With regard to the old fort of Bilkhar, the qánúngo gives the following account, which is currently believed in these parts. Many hundreds of years ago Ghaibar Sáh, ancestor of Rája Rámdeo Bil-

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kharia, came from headquarters with Asájit, ancestor of the Patti qánúngos, armed with instructions to exterminate the Bhars, and provided with a title deed bestowing on him the zamíndari of the entire pargana. Having successfully performed the former part of his mission, Ghaibar Sáh took possession of the broad lands of the pargana, and, establishing himself in mauza Bilkhar, built therein the famous fort known as 'Kot Bilkhar,' the ruins of which remain to this day. This fort may be said to have been the historical rallying point of the Bilkharias. A Mahádeo or representation of the deity, which is still to be seen within the ruins, is, and has been from time immemorial, known as *Bilkharnáth*. A fair is annually held here on this account, which takes place on the 13th of the month of Phágun (February-March), and attracts about 2,500 people from the more immediate neighbourhood. If procurable, Ganges water is poured on the idol, otherwise water from the Sai; while offerings of flowers, fruit, and pice complete the ceremony. The fort of Bilkhar was successively occupied by the descendants of Ghaibar Sáh down to Rája Rámdeo Singh, with whose rule the supremacy of the Bilkharias terminated. It is further asserted that some 600 years or, more ago, Bariár Singh, ancestor of the Bachgotis, slew Rája Rámdeo, and took possession of the fort, and his descendants to the time of Harbans Ráe occupied it. When the paternal acres were divided between Díngur and Nálur Singh, the two sons of Harbans Ráe, 'Kot Bilkhar' fell to the lot of the former, who is ancestor in a direct line of the present Talúqdar of Dalippur, Ráe Mádho Parshád Singh. Díngur Singh and his heirs continued to occupy the fort down to the year 1180 fasli (A. D., 1773), when the last owner, Ráe Meherbán Singh, came into collision with the názim, who razed the fort and left it in ruins. The spot is on the left bank of the Sai, some seven miles from the headquarters of the district. The ruins of the old fort may be seen on an elevated plateau surrounded on three sides by ravines and broken ground covered with scrub jungle, and on the fourth side by the river. The fosse is clearly distinguishable all round."

The temple of Chauhárja.—Concerning the temple of Chauhárja, my predecessor has placed the following on record:—

"In the village of Parasrámpur, in the Dariápur iláqa, is situated a noted fane of the goddess Debi, who is worshipped under the name of Chauhárja. It is said to be of superlative antiquity, and, in proof of it, the priests assert that the hero Álha, whose praises and deeds form the subject of minstrels' songs to this day, and whose tomb is shown at Chunár, worshipped Debi here, and made a well at this place, which is still visible. Indeed, Álha is said to have continued his visits to the shrine long after he disappeared from mortal life; and stories of his apparitions are told, but I need not relate them."

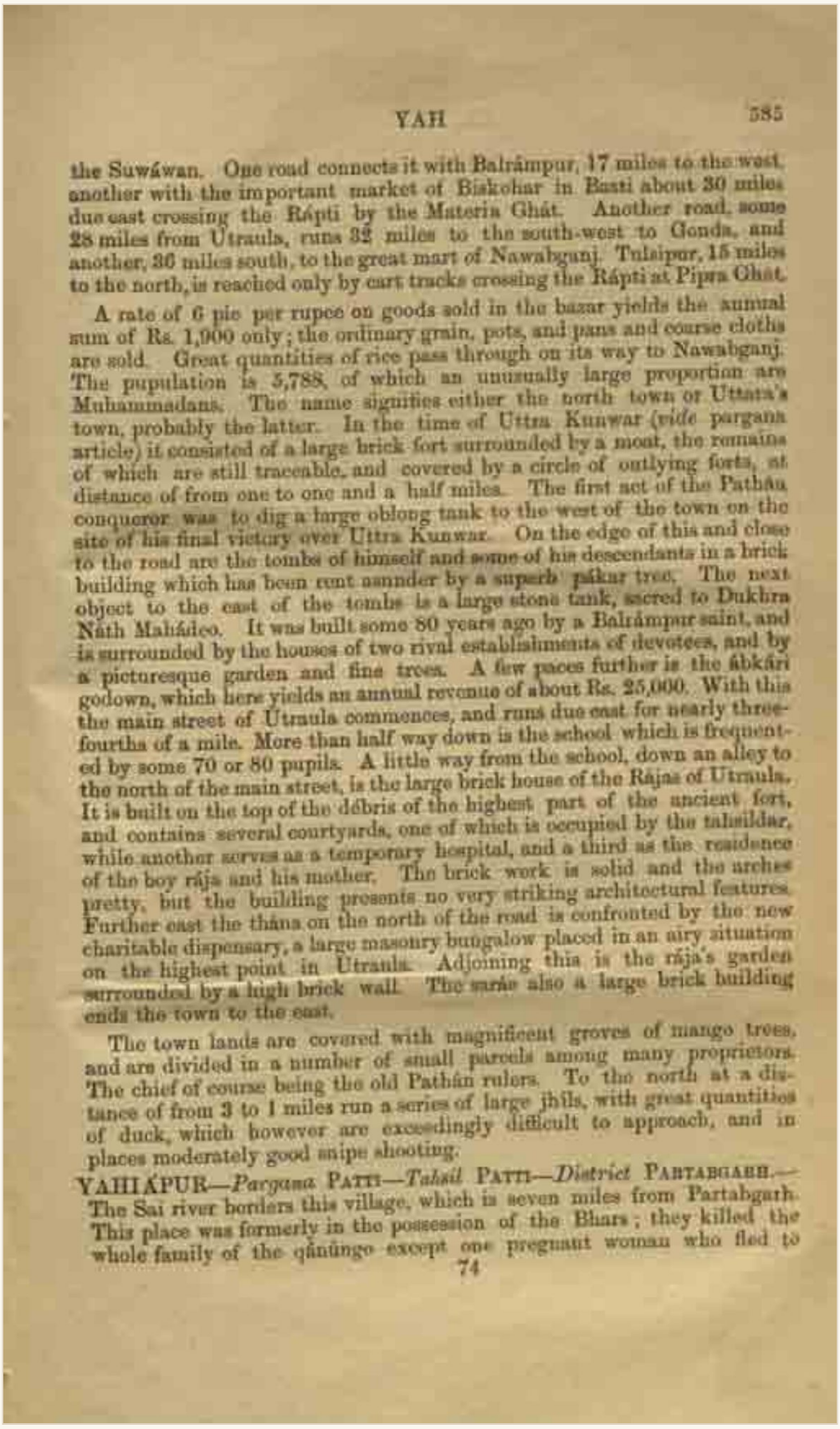
Two fairs take place here annually: one on the 8th Kuár (September-October), and the other on the 9th Chait (March-April). On each occasion some 6,000 people, within a radius of about 20 miles or so, collect at the spot. In addition to the observances recorded above with reference to Bilkharnáth, extensive sacrificial offerings of goats and sucking pigs are made at this shrine of Chauhárja.

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the Suwáwan. One road connects it with Balrámpur, 17 miles to the west, another with the important market of Biskohar in Basti about 30 miles due east crossing the Rápti by the Materia Ghát. Another road, some 28 miles from Utraula, runs 32 miles to the south-west to Gonda, and another, 36 miles south, to the great mart of Nawabganj. Tulsipur, 15 miles to the north, is reached only by cart tracks crossing the Rápti at Pipra Ghát.

A rate of 6 pie per rupee on goods sold in the bazar yields the annual sum of Rs. 1,900 only; the ordinary grain, pots, and pans and coarse cloths are sold. Great quantities of rice pass through on its way to Nawabganj. The population is 5,788, of which an unusually large proportion are Muhammadans. The name signifies either the north town or Uttara's town, probably the latter. In the time of Uttra Kunwar (*vide* pargana article) it consisted of a large brick fort surrounded by a moat, the remains of which are still traceable, and covered by a circle of outlying forts, at distance of from one to one and a half miles. The first act of the Pathán conqueror was to dig a large oblong tank to the west of the town on the site of his final victory over Uttra Kunwar. On the edge of this and close to the road are the tombs of himself and some of his descendants in a brick building which has been rent asunder by a superb pákar tree. The next object to the east of the tombs is a large stone tank, sacred to Dukhra Náth Mahádeo. It was built some 80 years ago by a Balrámpur saint, and is surrounded by the houses of two rival establishments of devotees, and by a picturesque garden and fine trees. A few paces further is the ábkári godown, which here yields an annual revenue of about Rs. 25,000. With this the main street of Utraula commences, and runs due east for nearly three-fourths of a mile. More than half way down is the school which is frequented by some 70 or 80 pupils. A little way from the school, down an alley to the north of the main street, is the large brick house of the Rájas of Utraula. It is built on the top of the débris of the highest part of the ancient fort, and contains several courtyards, one of which is occupied by the tahsildar, while another serves as a temporary hospital, and a third as the residence of the boy rája and his mother. The brick work is solid and the arches pretty, but the building presents no very striking architectural features. Further east the thána on the north of the road is confronted by the new charitable dispensary, a large masonry bungalow placed in an airy situation on the highest point in Utraula. Adjoining this is the rája's garden surrounded by a high brick wall. The same also a large brick building ends the town to the east.

The town lands are covered with magnificent groves of mango trees, and are divided in a number of small parcels among many proprietors. The chief of course being the old Pathán rulers. To the north at a distance of from 3 to 1 miles run a series of large jhíls, with great quantities of duck, which however are exceedingly difficult to approach, and in places moderately good snipe shooting.

YAHIÁPUR—*Pargana* PATTI—*Tahsil* PATTI—*District* PARTABGARH.—The Sai river borders this village, which is seven miles from Partabgarh. This place was formerly in the possession of the Bhars; they killed the whole family of the qánúngo except one pregnant woman who fled to

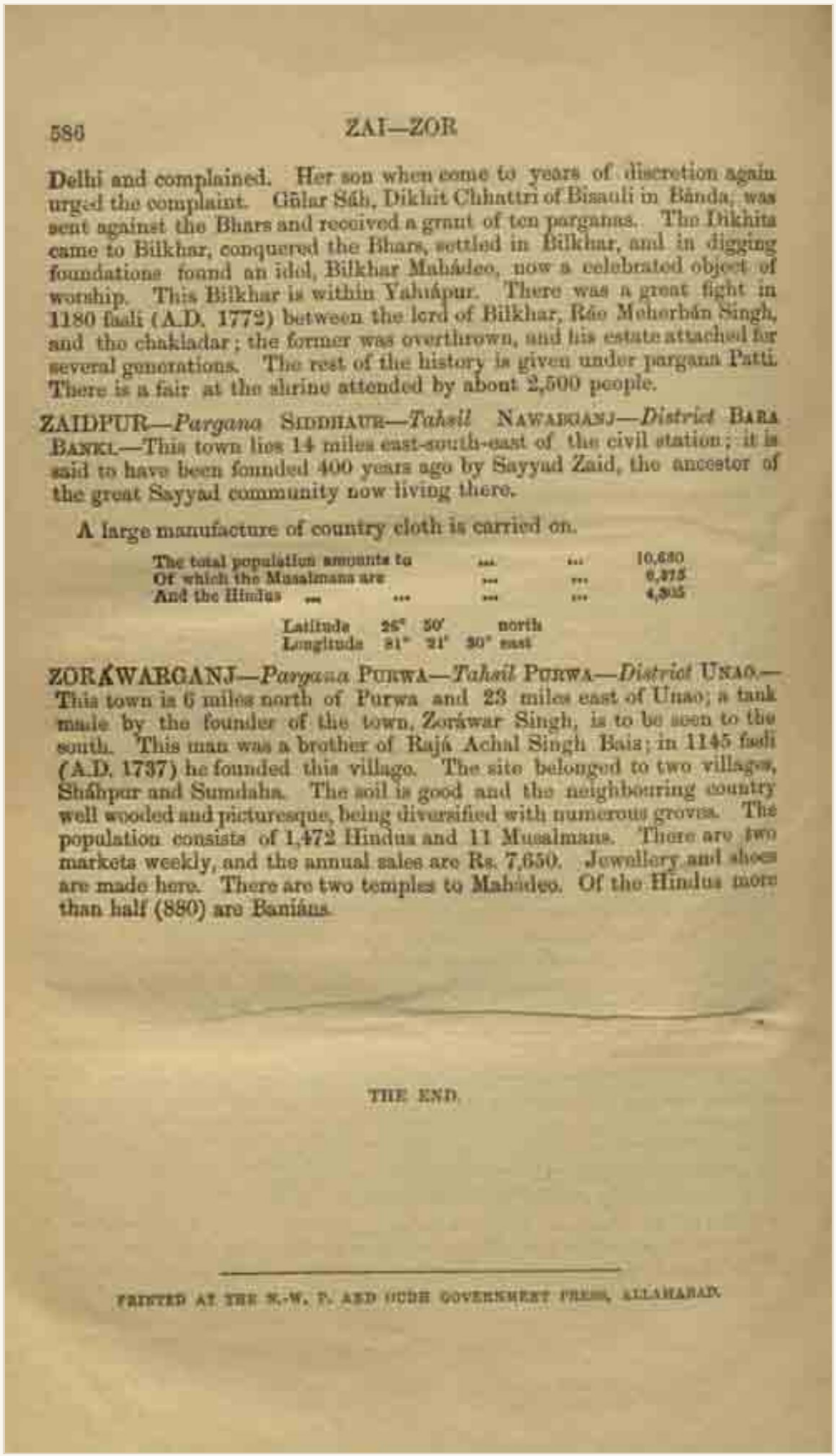
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Delhi and complained. Her son when come to years of discretion again urged the complaint. Gúlar Sáh, Dikhit Chhattri of Bisauli in Bánda, was sent against the Bhars and received a grant of ten parganas. The Dikhita came to Bilkhar, conquered the Bhars, settled in Bilkhar, and in digging foundations found an idol, Bilkhar Mahádeo, now a celebrated object of worship. This Bilkhar is within Yahiápur. There was a great fight in 1180 fasli (A.D. 1772) between the lord of Bilkhar, Ráo Meherbán Singh, and the chakladar; the former was overthrown, and his estate attached for several generations. The rest of the history is given under pargana Patti. There is a fair at the shrine attended by about 2,500 people.

ZAIDPUR—*Pargana* SIDDHAUR—*Tahsil* NAWABGANJ—*District* BARA BANKI.—This town lies 14 miles east-south-east of the civil station; it is said to have been founded 400 years ago by Sayyad Zaid, the ancestor of the great Sayyad community now living there.

A large manufacture of country cloth is carried on.

The total population amounts to	10,680
Of which the Musalmans are	6,375
And the Hindus	4,305

Latitude 26° 50′ north
Longitude 81° 21′ 30″ east

ZORÁWARGANJ—*Pargana* PURWA—*Tahsil* PURWA—*District* UNAO.—This town is 6 miles north of Purwa and 23 miles east of Unao; a tank made by the founder of the town, Zoráwar Singh, is to be seen to the south. This man was a brother of Rajá Achal Singh Bais; in 1145 fasli (A.D. 1737) he founded this village. The site belonged to two villages, Sháhpur and Sumdaha. The soil is good and the neighbouring country well wooded and picturesque, being diversified with numerous groves. The population consists of 1,472 Hindus and 11 Musalmans. There are two markets weekly, and the annual sales are Rs. 7,650. Jewellery and shoes are made here. There are two temples to Mahádeo. Of the Hindus more than half (880) are Baniáns.

THE END.

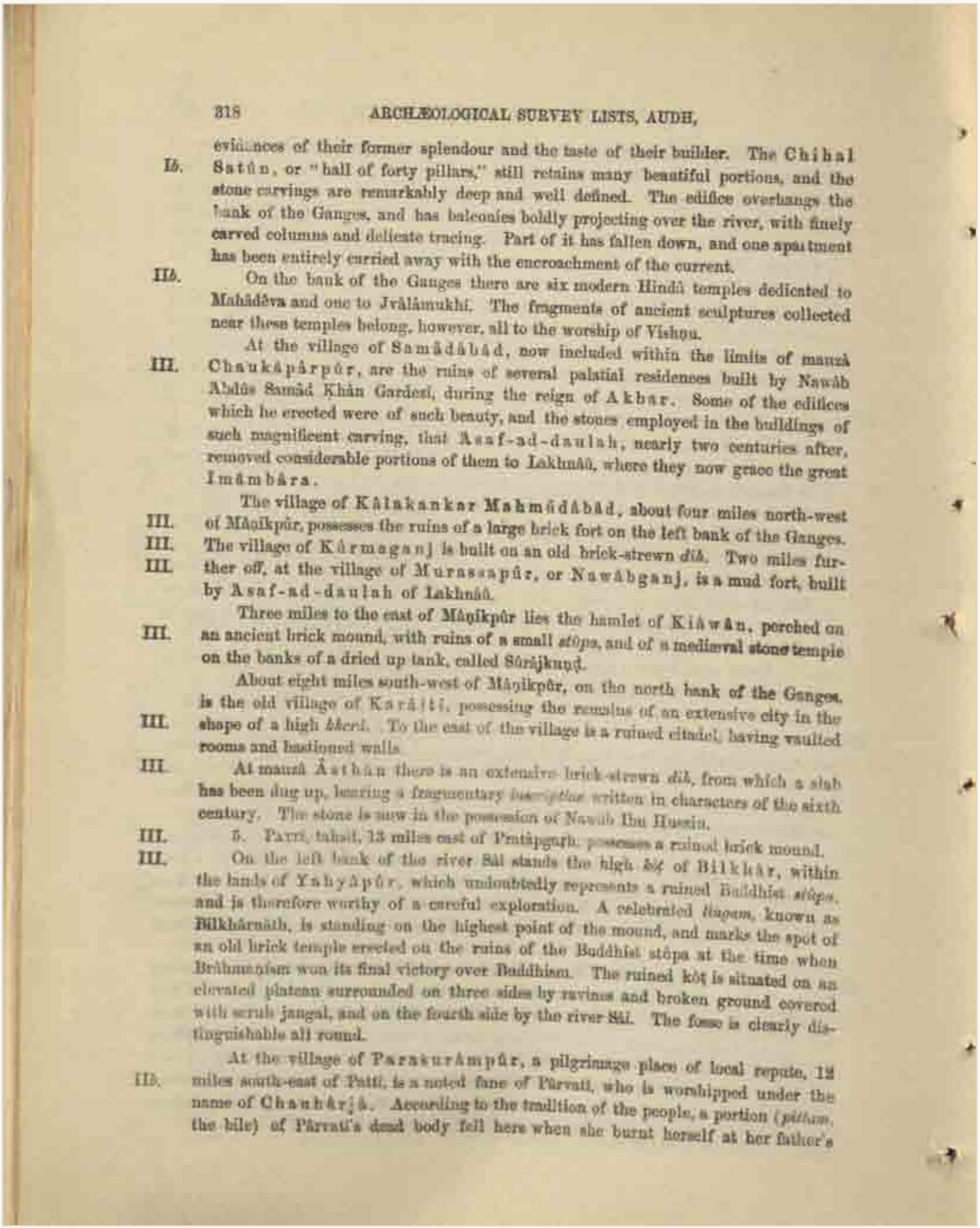
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Monumental Antiquities and Inscriptions · Bilkhar

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evidences of their former splendour and the taste of their builder. The Chihal
Ib. Satûn, or "hall of forty pillars," still retains many beautiful portions, and the stone carvings are remarkably deep and well defined. The edifice overhangs the bank of the Ganges, and has balconies boldly projecting over the river, with finely carved columns and delicate tracing. Part of it has fallen down, and one apartment has been entirely carried away with the encroachment of the current.

IIb. On the bank of the Ganges there are six modern Hindû temples dedicated to Mahâdêva and one to Jvâlâmukhî. The fragments of ancient sculptures collected near these temples belong, however, all to the worship of Vishṇu.

At the village of Samâdâbâd, now included within the limits of manzâ
III. Chaukâpârpûr, are the ruins of several palatial residences built by Nawâb Abdûs Samâd Khân Gardezi, during the reign of Akbar. Some of the edifices which he erected were of such beauty, and the stones employed in the buildings of such magnificent carving, that Asaf-ad-daulah, nearly two centuries after, removed considerable portions of them to Lakhnâû, where they now grace the great Imâmbâra.

The village of Kâlakankar Mahmûdâbâd, about four miles north-west
III. of Mâṇikpûr, possesses the ruins of a large brick fort on the left bank of the Ganges.
III. The village of Kûrmaganj is built on an old brick-strewn *dîh*. Two miles fur-
III. ther off, at the village of Murassapûr, or Nawâbganj, is a mud fort, built by Asaf-ad-daulah of Lakhnâû.

Three miles to the east of Mâṇikpûr lies the hamlet of Kiâwân, perched on
III. an ancient brick mound, with ruins of a small *stûpa*, and of a mediæval stone temple on the banks of a dried up tank, called Sûrâjkund.

About eight miles south-west of Mâṇikpûr, on the north bank of the Ganges,
III. is the old village of Karâtî, possessing the remains of an extensive city in the shape of a high *kherî*. To the east of the village is a ruined citadel, having vaulted rooms and bastioned walls.

III. At manzâ Âsthân there is an extensive brick-strewn *dîh*, from which a slab has been dug up, bearing a fragmentary inscription written in characters of the sixth century. The stone is now in the possession of Nawab Ibu Hussin.

III. 5. Patti, tahsil, 13 miles east of Pratâpgarh, possesses a ruined brick mound.

III. On the left bank of the river Sâî stands the high *kôṭ* of Bilkhâr, within the lands of Yahyâpûr, which undoubtedly represents a ruined Buddhist *stûpa*, and is therefore worthy of a careful exploration. A celebrated *lingam*, known as Bilkhârnâth, is standing on the highest point of the mound, and marks the spot of an old brick temple erected on the ruins of the Buddhist stûpa at the time when Brâhmanism won its final victory over Buddhism. The ruined kôṭ is situated on an elevated plateau surrounded on three sides by ravines and broken ground covered with scrub jangal, and on the fourth side by the river Sâî. The fosse is clearly distinguishable all round.

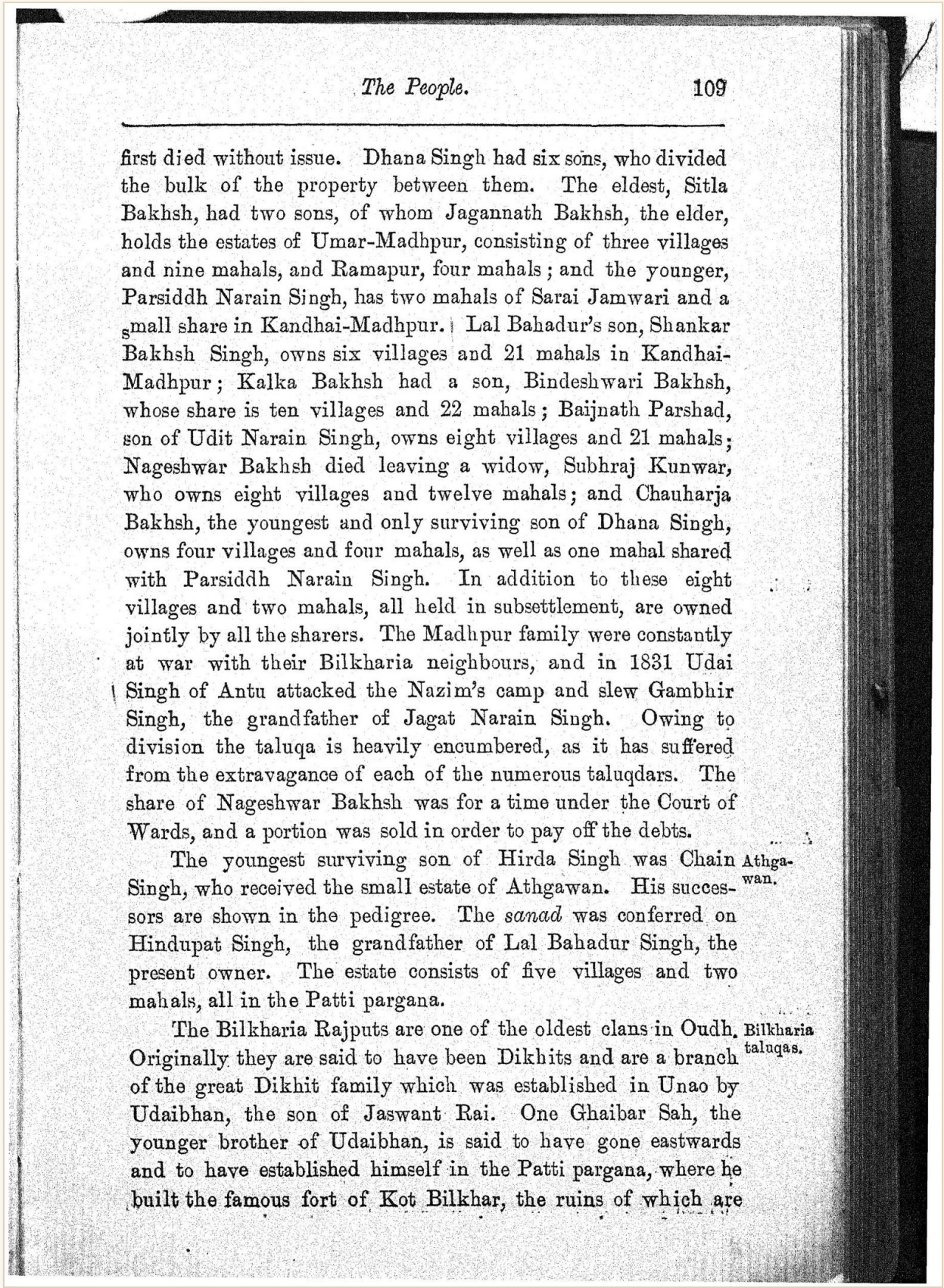
At the village of Parasurâmpûr, a pilgrimage place of local repute, 12
IIb. miles south-east of Patti, is a noted fane of Pârvati, who is worshipped under the name of Chauhârjâ. According to the tradition of the people, a portion (*pîthan*, the bile) of Pârvati's dead body fell here when she burnt herself at her father's

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Partabgarh gazetteer · the Bilkharia lineage

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first died without issue. Dhana Singh had six sons, who divided the bulk of the property between them. The eldest, Sitla Bakhsh, had two sons, of whom Jagannath Bakhsh, the elder, holds the estates of Umar-Madhpur, consisting of three villages and nine mahals, and Ramapur, four mahals; and the younger, Parsiddh Narain Singh, has two mahals of Sarai Jamwari and a small share in Kandhai-Madhpur. Lal Bahadur's son, Shankar Bakhsh Singh, owns six villages and 21 mahals in Kandhai-Madhpur; Kalka Bakhsh had a son, Bindeshwari Bakhsh, whose share is ten villages and 22 mahals; Baijnath Parshad, son of Udit Narain Singh, owns eight villages and 21 mahals; Nageshwar Bakhsh died leaving a widow, Subhraj Kunwar, who owns eight villages and twelve mahals; and Chauharja Bakhsh, the youngest and only surviving son of Dhana Singh, owns four villages and four mahals, as well as one mahal shared with Parsiddh Narain Singh. In addition to these eight villages and two mahals, all held in subsettlement, are owned jointly by all the sharers. The Madhpur family were constantly at war with their Bilkharia neighbours, and in 1831 Udai Singh of Antu attacked the Nazim's camp and slew Gambhir Singh, the grandfather of Jagat Narain Singh. Owing to division the taluqa is heavily encumbered, as it has suffered from the extravagance of each of the numerous taluqdars. The share of Nageshwar Bakhsh was for a time under the Court of Wards, and a portion was sold in order to pay off the debts.

Athgawan.

The youngest surviving son of Hirda Singh was Chain Singh, who received the small estate of Athgawan. His successors are shown in the pedigree. The *sanad* was conferred on Hindupat Singh, the grandfather of Lal Bahadur Singh, the present owner. The estate consists of five villages and two mahals, all in the Patti pargana.

Bilkharia taluqas.

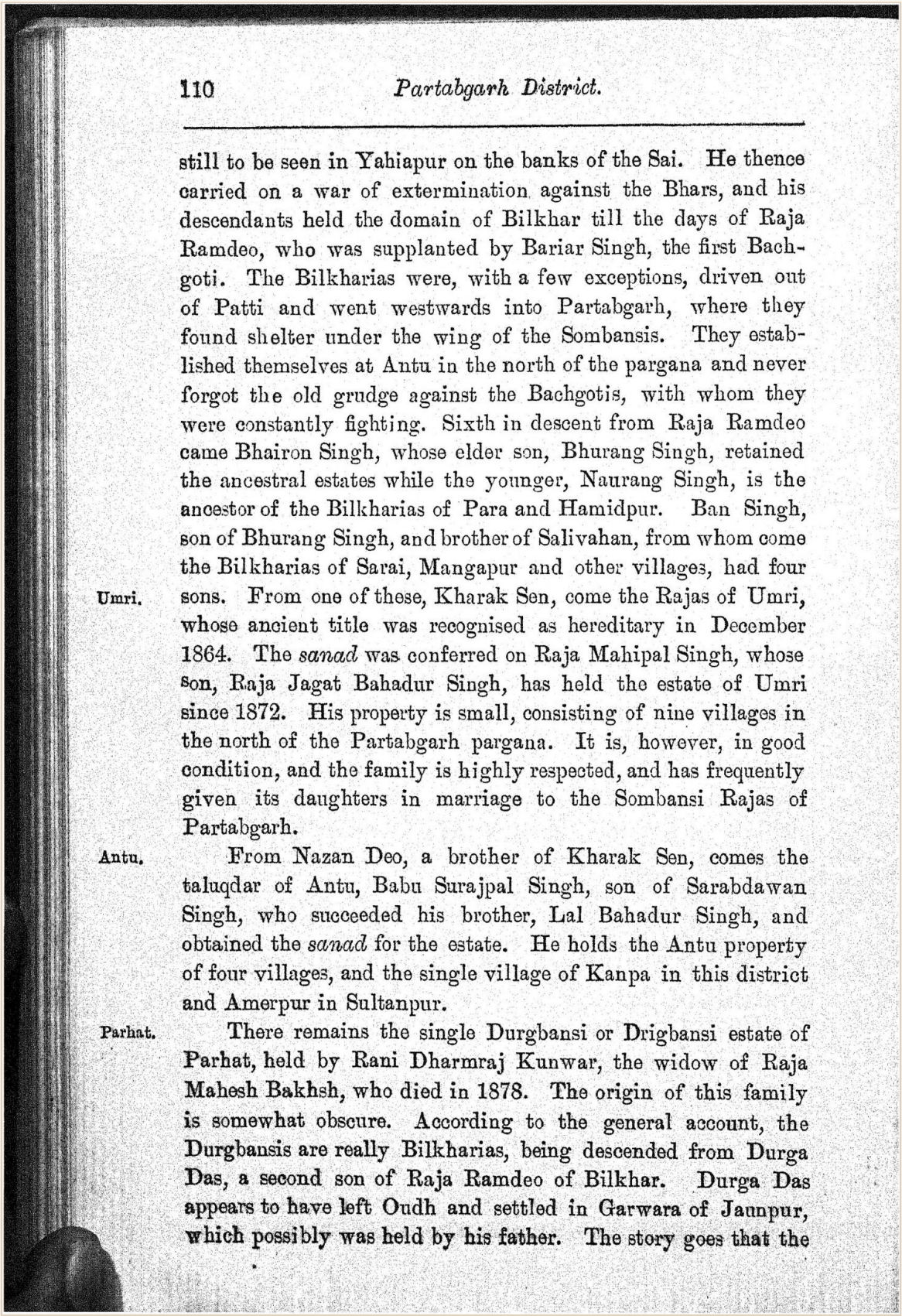
The Bilkharia Rajputs are one of the oldest clans in Oudh. Originally they are said to have been Dikhits and are a branch of the great Dikhit family which was established in Unao by Udaibhan, the son of Jaswant Rai. One Ghaibar Sah, the younger brother of Udaibhan, is said to have gone eastwards and to have established himself in the Patti pargana, where he built the famous fort of Kot Bilkhar, the ruins of which are

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Partabgarh gazetteer · Umri, Antu and Garwara

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still to be seen in Yahiapur on the banks of the Sai. He thence carried on a war of extermination against the Bhars, and his descendants held the domain of Bilkhar till the days of Raja Ramdeo, who was supplanted by Bariar Singh, the first Bachgoti. The Bilkharias were, with a few exceptions, driven out of Patti and went westwards into Partabgarh, where they found shelter under the wing of the Sombansis. They established themselves at Antu in the north of the pargana and never forgot the old grudge against the Bachgotis, with whom they were constantly fighting. Sixth in descent from Raja Ramdeo came Bhairon Singh, whose elder son, Bhurang Singh, retained the ancestral estates while the younger, Naurang Singh, is the ancestor of the Bilkharias of Para and Hamidpur. Ban Singh, son of Bhurang Singh, and brother of Salivahan, from whom come the Bilkharias of Sarai, Mangapur and other villages, had four

Umri. sons. From one of these, Kharak Sen, come the Rajas of Umri, whose ancient title was recognised as hereditary in December 1864. The *sanad* was conferred on Raja Mahipal Singh, whose son, Raja Jagat Bahadur Singh, has held the estate of Umri since 1872. His property is small, consisting of nine villages in the north of the Partabgarh pargana. It is, however, in good condition, and the family is highly respected, and has frequently given its daughters in marriage to the Sombansi Rajas of Partabgarh.

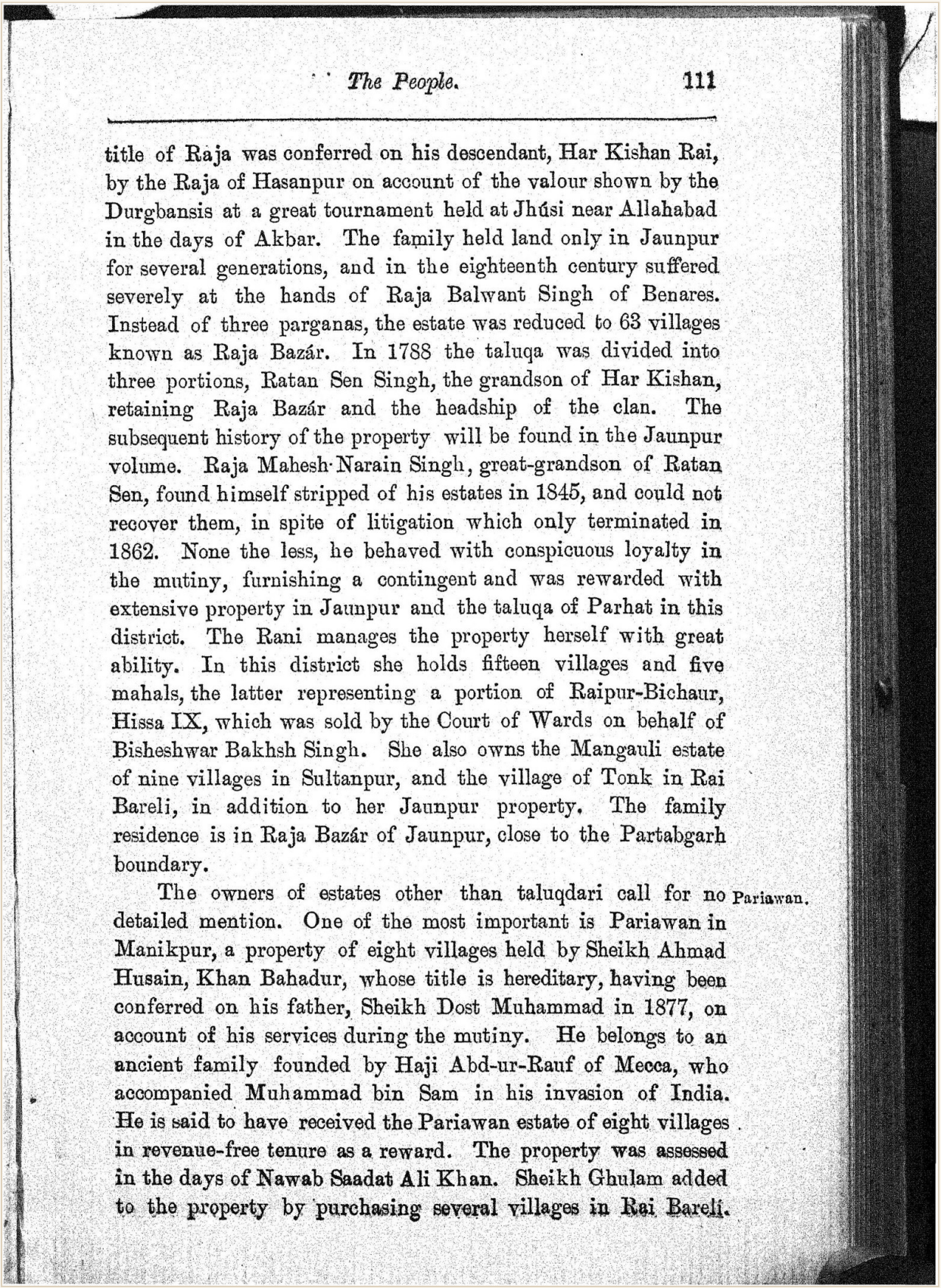
Antu. From Nazan Deo, a brother of Kharak Sen, comes the taluqdar of Antu, Babu Surajpal Singh, son of Sarabdawan Singh, who succeeded his brother, Lal Bahadur Singh, and obtained the *sanad* for the estate. He holds the Antu property of four villages, and the single village of Kanpa in this district and Amerpur in Sultanpur.

Parhat. There remains the single Durgbansi or Drigbansi estate of Parhat, held by Rani Dharmraj Kunwar, the widow of Raja Mahesh Bakhsh, who died in 1878. The origin of this family is somewhat obscure. According to the general account, the Durgbansis are really Bilkharias, being descended from Durga Das, a second son of Raja Ramdeo of Bilkhar. Durga Das appears to have left Oudh and settled in Garwara of Jaunpur, which possibly was held by his father. The story goes that the

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title of Raja was conferred on his descendant, Har Kishan Rai, by the Raja of Hasanpur on account of the valour shown by the Durgbansis at a great tournament held at Jhúsi near Allahabad in the days of Akbar. The family held land only in Jaunpur for several generations, and in the eighteenth century suffered severely at the hands of Raja Balwant Singh of Benares. Instead of three parganas, the estate was reduced to 63 villages known as Raja Bazár. In 1788 the taluqa was divided into three portions, Ratan Sen Singh, the grandson of Har Kishan, retaining Raja Bazár and the headship of the clan. The subsequent history of the property will be found in the Jaunpur volume. Raja Mahesh Narain Singh, great-grandson of Ratan Sen, found himself stripped of his estates in 1845, and could not recover them, in spite of litigation which only terminated in 1862. None the less, he behaved with conspicuous loyalty in the mutiny, furnishing a contingent and was rewarded with extensive property in Jaunpur and the taluqa of Parhat in this district. The Rani manages the property herself with great ability. In this district she holds fifteen villages and five mahals, the latter representing a portion of Raipur-Bichaur, Hissa IX, which was sold by the Court of Wards on behalf of Bisheshwar Bakhsh Singh. She also owns the Mangauli estate of nine villages in Sultanpur, and the village of Tonk in Rai Bareli, in addition to her Jaunpur property. The family residence is in Raja Bazár of Jaunpur, close to the Partabgarh boundary.

Pariawan.

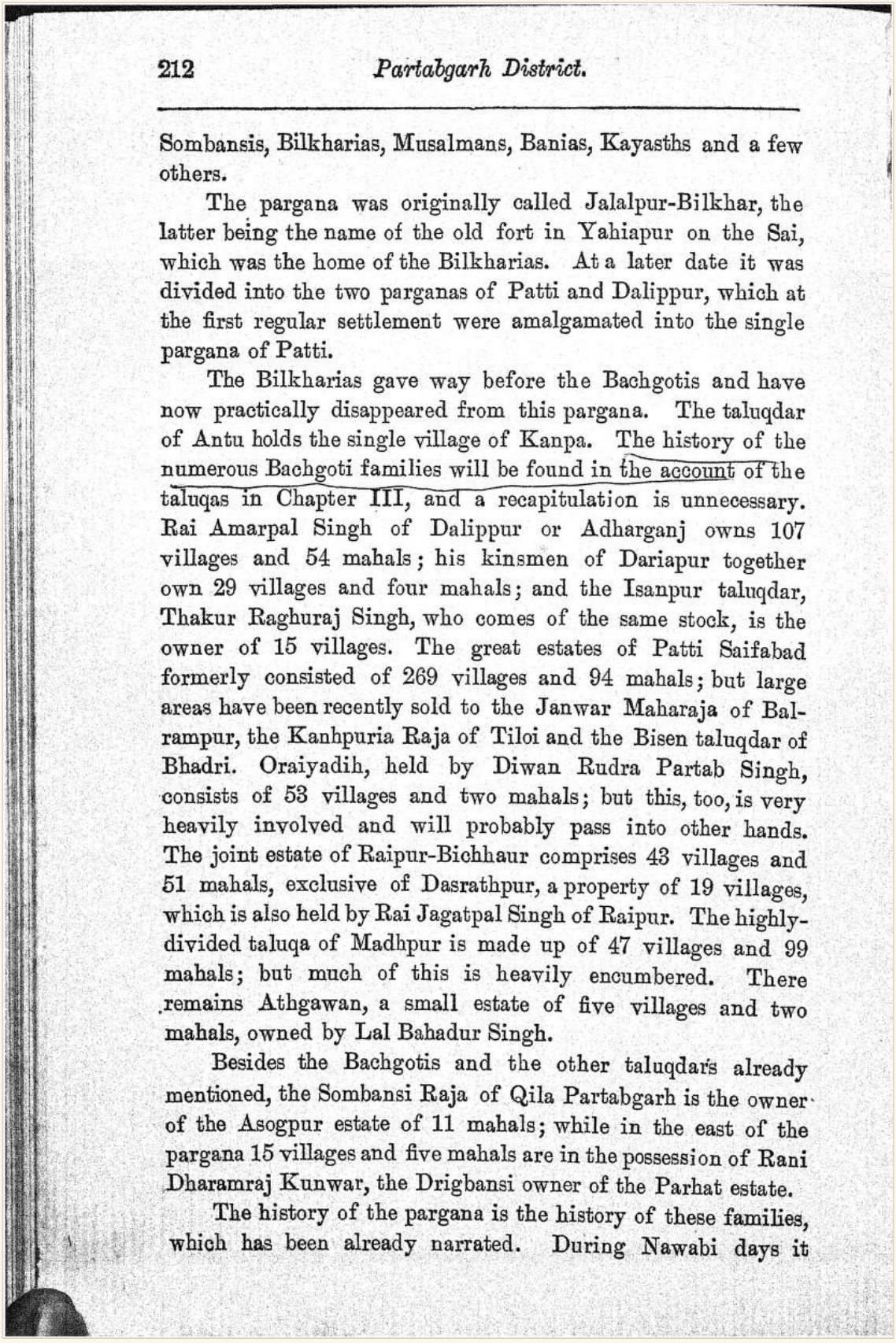
The owners of estates other than taluqdari call for no detailed mention. One of the most important is Pariawan in Manikpur, a property of eight villages held by Sheikh Ahmad Husain, Khan Bahadur, whose title is hereditary, having been conferred on his father, Sheikh Dost Muhammad in 1877, on account of his services during the mutiny. He belongs to an ancient family founded by Haji Abd-ur-Rauf of Mecca, who accompanied Muhammad bin Sam in his invasion of India. He is said to have received the Pariawan estate of eight villages in revenue-free tenure as a reward. The property was assessed in the days of Nawab Saadat Ali Khan. Sheikh Ghulam added to the property by purchasing several villages in Rai Bareli.

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Sombansis, Bilkharias, Musalmans, Banias, Kayasths and a few others.

The pargana was originally called Jalalpur-Bilkhar, the latter being the name of the old fort in Yahiapur on the Sai, which was the home of the Bilkharias. At a later date it was divided into the two parganas of Patti and Dalippur, which at the first regular settlement were amalgamated into the single pargana of Patti.

The Bilkharias gave way before the Bachgotis and have now practically disappeared from this pargana. The taluqdar of Antu holds the single village of Kanpa. The history of the numerous Bachgoti families will be found in the account of the taluqas in Chapter III, and a recapitulation is unnecessary. Rai Amarpal Singh of Dalippur or Adharganj owns 107 villages and 54 mahals; his kinsmen of Dariapur together own 29 villages and four mahals; and the Isanpur taluqdar, Thakur Raghuraj Singh, who comes of the same stock, is the owner of 15 villages. The great estates of Patti Saifabad formerly consisted of 269 villages and 94 mahals; but large areas have been recently sold to the Janwar Maharaja of Balrampur, the Kanhpuria Raja of Tiloi and the Bisen taluqdar of Bhadri. Oraiyadih, held by Diwan Rudra Partab Singh, consists of 53 villages and two mahals; but this, too, is very heavily involved and will probably pass into other hands. The joint estate of Raipur-Bichhaur comprises 43 villages and 51 mahals, exclusive of Dasrathpur, a property of 19 villages, which is also held by Rai Jagatpal Singh of Raipur. The highly-divided taluqa of Madhpur is made up of 47 villages and 99 mahals; but much of this is heavily encumbered. There remains Athgawan, a small estate of five villages and two mahals, owned by Lal Bahadur Singh.

Besides the Bachgotis and the other taluqdars already mentioned, the Sombansi Raja of Qila Partabgarh is the owner of the Asogpur estate of 11 mahals; while in the east of the pargana 15 villages and five mahals are in the possession of Rani Dharamraj Kunwar, the Drigbansi owner of the Parhat estate.

The history of the pargana is the history of these families, which has been already narrated. During Nawabi days it

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occurs annually at the Ram Lila. The village was founded some 180 years ago by Sangram Singh, ancestor of the present Raja.

SHAHPUR, *Pargana* BIHAR, *Tahsil* KUNDA.

A large village lying in latitude 25° 38′ north and longitude 81° 28′ east, on the banks of the Ganges, adjoining Benti to the south, at a distance of 37 miles from Partabgarh and eight miles from Manikpur. To the west of Shahpur is the village of Dilerganj or Newada. Both of these places are of considerable antiquity and interest, possessing several buildings and remains of the early Moghul period. In Shahpur there is a *dargah*, a mosque and a Qadam Rasul built in the time of Akbar. The mosque bears four inscriptions which are of some little interest, stating that it was built in the year 972 Hijri in honour of Saiyid Mohi-ud-din Abdul Qadir Jilani by Humayun Khan, Khan-Khanan. The Qadam Rasul bears a fragmentary inscription from which the date and the name of the builder is absent. The *dargah* was built in the same year as the mosque and by the same noble. The ruins in Dilerganj comprise a small square fort, a mosque, Rang Mahal and the Diwan-khana. The old name of the place was Mubarakpur, probably so called from Mubarak Lodi, governor of Karra-Manikpur in the days of Sultan Sikandar Lodi. The mosque bears an inscription stating that it was built by one Taj Khan during the reign of Jahangir in 1021 Hijri. The Diwan-khana was built by the same person three years later, while the Rang Mahal belongs to the same year as the mosque and bears a long inscription in Arabic and Persian.

The population of the two villages at the last census numbered 2,794 persons, of whom 458 were Musalmans. Muraos and Ahirs form the majority of the Hindu inhabitants. The name of Mohi-ud-din is commemorated in the neighbouring village of Mohiuddinnagar, which lies to the east of Shahpur along the river bank. It contains a market known as Bazár Purani, and at Shahpur is a rest-house belonging to the Bhadri estate.

YAHIAPUR, *Pargana and Tahsil* PATTI.

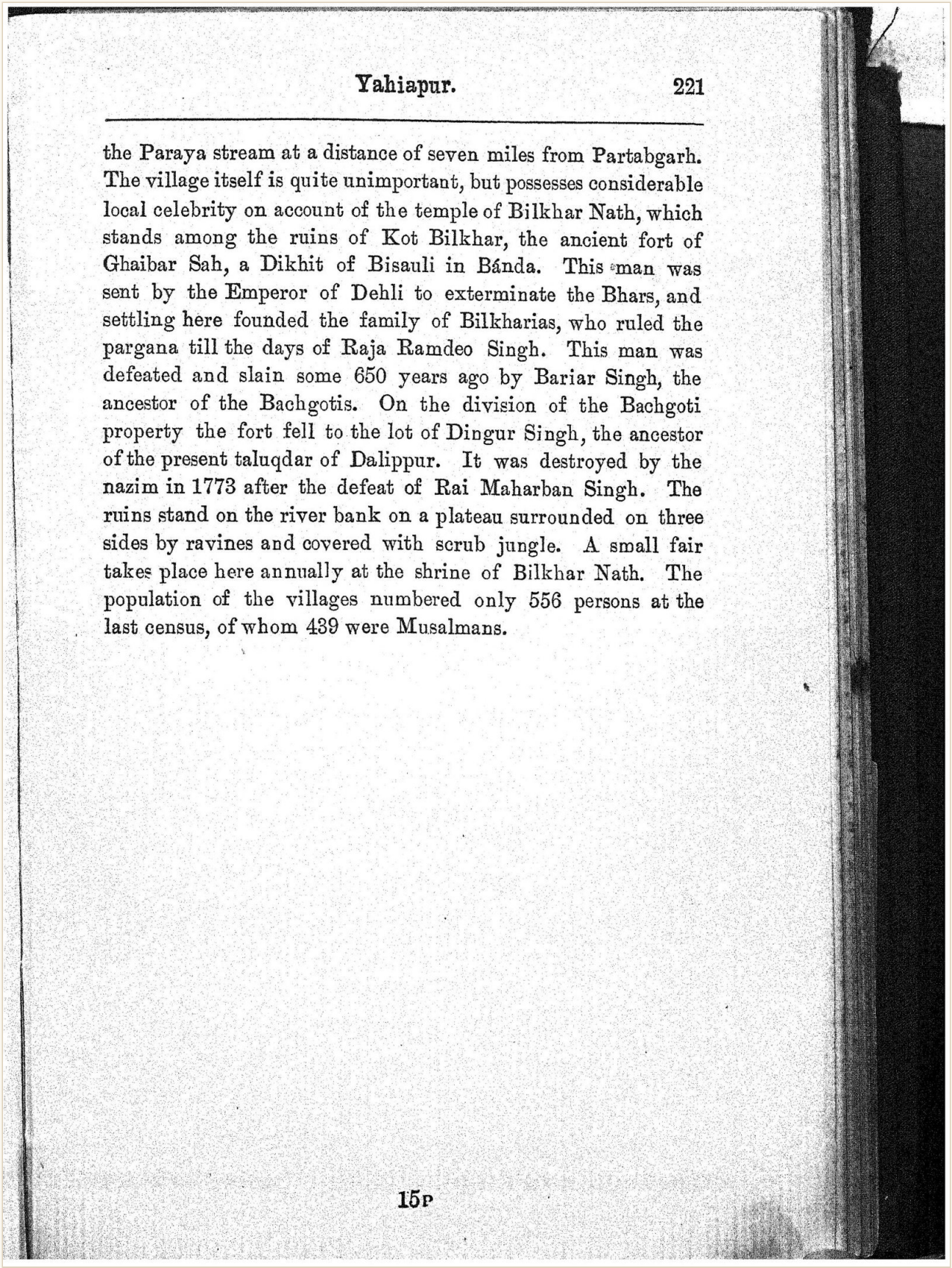
A village situated in latitude 25° 53′ north and longitude 82° 5′ east, on the north bank of the Sai, near its junction with

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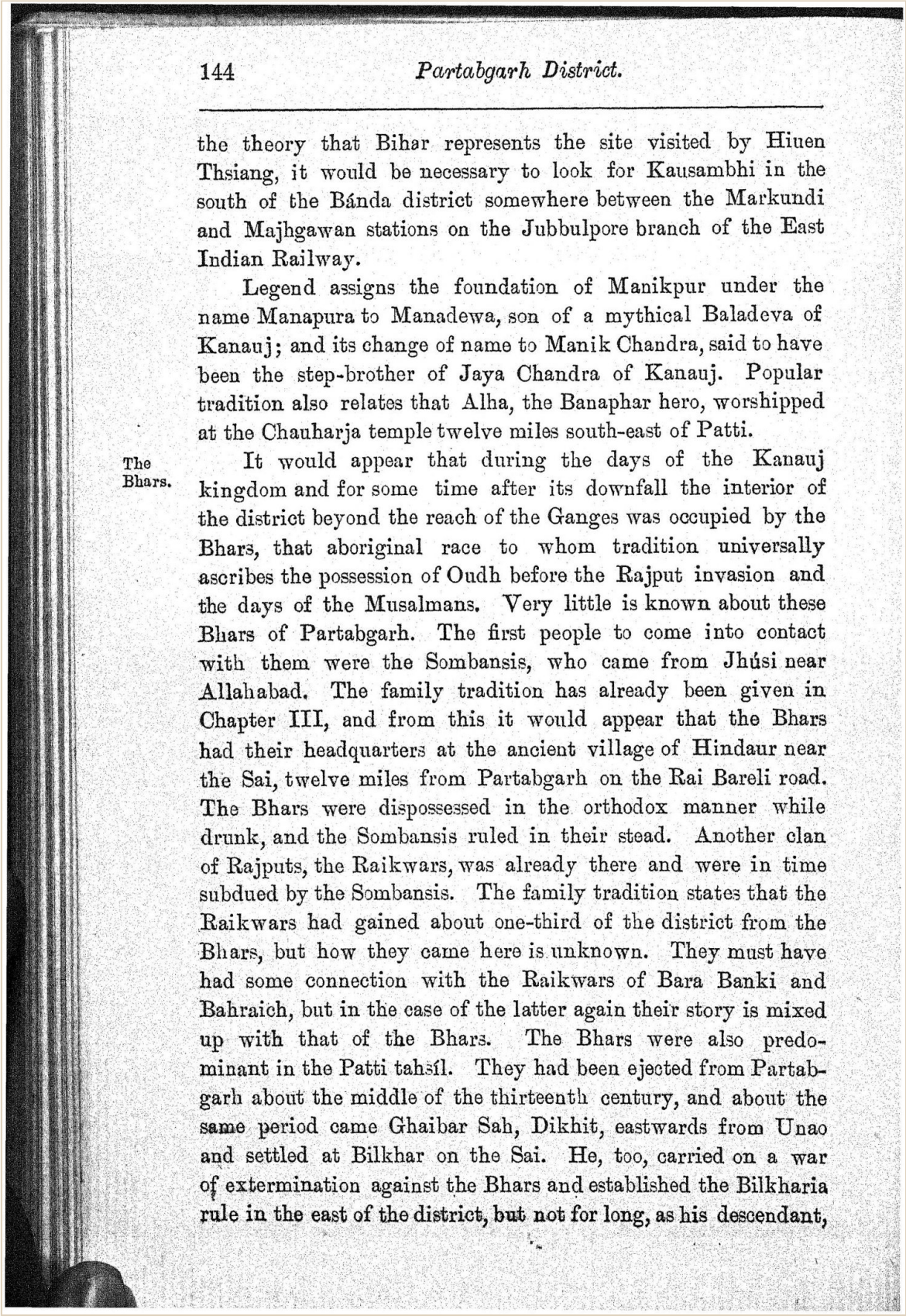
the Paraya stream at a distance of seven miles from Partabgarh. The village itself is quite unimportant, but possesses considerable local celebrity on account of the temple of Bilkhar Nath, which stands among the ruins of Kot Bilkhar, the ancient fort of Ghaibar Sah, a Dikhit of Bisauli in Bánda. This man was sent by the Emperor of Dehli to exterminate the Bhars, and settling here founded the family of Bilkharias, who ruled the pargana till the days of Raja Ramdeo Singh. This man was defeated and slain some 650 years ago by Bariar Singh, the ancestor of the Bachgotis. On the division of the Bachgoti property the fort fell to the lot of Dingur Singh, the ancestor of the present taluqdar of Dalippur. It was destroyed by the nazim in 1773 after the defeat of Rai Maharban Singh. The ruins stand on the river bank on a plateau surrounded on three sides by ravines and covered with scrub jungle. A small fair takes place here annually at the shrine of Bilkhar Nath. The population of the villages numbered only 556 persons at the last census, of whom 439 were Musalmans.

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Partabgarh gazetteer · early settlement

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the theory that Bihar represents the site visited by Hiuen Thsiang, it would be necessary to look for Kausambhi in the south of the Bánda district somewhere between the Markundi and Majhgawan stations on the Jubbulpore branch of the East Indian Railway.

Legend assigns the foundation of Manikpur under the name Manapura to Manadewa, son of a mythical Baladeva of Kanauj; and its change of name to Manik Chandra, said to have been the step-brother of Jaya Chandra of Kanauj. Popular tradition also relates that Alha, the Banaphar hero, worshipped at the Chauharja temple twelve miles south-east of Patti.

The Bhars.

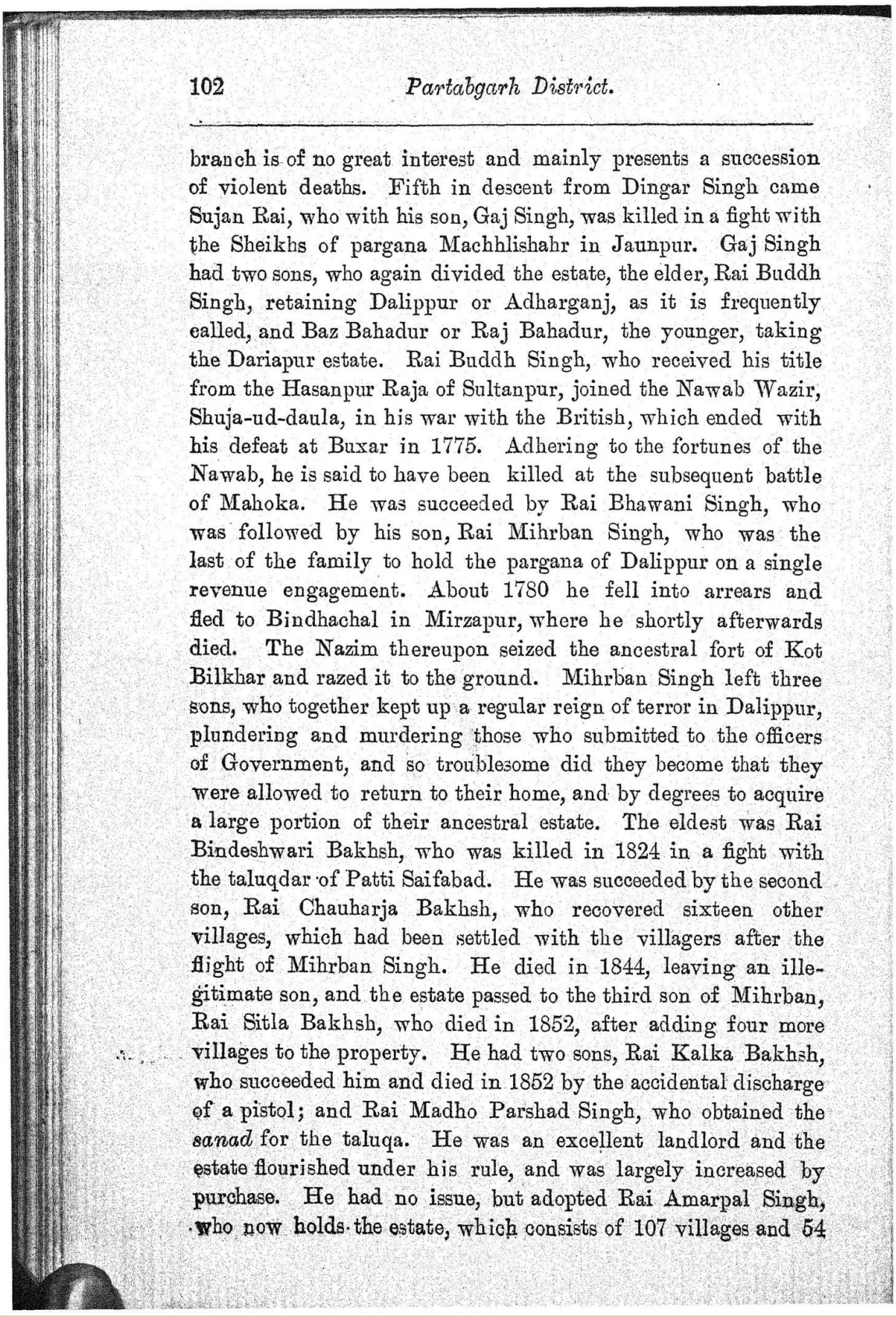
It would appear that during the days of the Kanauj kingdom and for some time after its downfall the interior of the district beyond the reach of the Ganges was occupied by the Bhars, that aboriginal race to whom tradition universally ascribes the possession of Oudh before the Rajput invasion and the days of the Musalmans. Very little is known about these Bhars of Partabgarh. The first people to come into contact with them were the Sombansis, who came from Jhúsi near Allahabad. The family tradition has already been given in Chapter III, and from this it would appear that the Bhars had their headquarters at the ancient village of Hindaur near the Sai, twelve miles from Partabgarh on the Rai Bareli road. The Bhars were dispossessed in the orthodox manner while drunk, and the Sombansis ruled in their stead. Another clan of Rajputs, the Raikwars, was already there and were in time subdued by the Sombansis. The family tradition states that the Raikwars had gained about one-third of the district from the Bhars, but how they came here is unknown. They must have had some connection with the Raikwars of Bara Banki and Bahraich, but in the case of the latter again their story is mixed up with that of the Bhars. The Bhars were also predominant in the Patti tahsíl. They had been ejected from Partabgarh about the middle of the thirteenth century, and about the same period came Ghaibar Sah, Dikhit, eastwards from Unao and settled at Bilkhar on the Sai. He, too, carried on a war of extermination against the Bhars and established the Bilkharia rule in the east of the district, but not for long, as his descendant,

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Partabgarh gazetteer · Meherban Singh

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branch is of no great interest and mainly presents a succession of violent deaths. Fifth in descent from Dingar Singh came Sujan Rai, who with his son, Gaj Singh, was killed in a fight with the Sheikhs of pargana Machhlishahr in Jaunpur. Gaj Singh had two sons, who again divided the estate, the elder, Rai Buddh Singh, retaining Dalippur or Adharganj, as it is frequently called, and Baz Bahadur or Raj Bahadur, the younger, taking the Dariapur estate. Rai Buddh Singh, who received his title from the Hasanpur Raja of Sultanpur, joined the Nawab Wazir, Shuja-ud-daula, in his war with the British, which ended with his defeat at Buxar in 1775. Adhering to the fortunes of the Nawab, he is said to have been killed at the subsequent battle of Mahoka. He was succeeded by Rai Bhawani Singh, who was followed by his son, Rai Mihrban Singh, who was the last of the family to hold the pargana of Dalippur on a single revenue engagement. About 1780 he fell into arrears and fled to Bindhachal in Mirzapur, where he shortly afterwards died. The Nazim thereupon seized the ancestral fort of Kot Bilkhar and razed it to the ground. Mihrban Singh left three sons, who together kept up a regular reign of terror in Dalippur, plundering and murdering those who submitted to the officers of Government, and so troublesome did they become that they were allowed to return to their home, and by degrees to acquire a large portion of their ancestral estate. The eldest was Rai Bindeshwari Bakhsh, who was killed in 1824 in a fight with the taluqdar of Patti Saifabad. He was succeeded by the second son, Rai Chauharja Bakhsh, who recovered sixteen other villages, which had been settled with the villagers after the flight of Mihrban Singh. He died in 1844, leaving an illegitimate son, and the estate passed to the third son of Mihrban, Rai Sitla Bakhsh, who died in 1852, after adding four more villages to the property. He had two sons, Rai Kalka Bakhsh, who succeeded him and died in 1852 by the accidental discharge of a pistol; and Rai Madho Parshad Singh, who obtained the *sanad* for the taluqa. He was an excellent landlord and the estate flourished under his rule, and was largely increased by purchase. He had no issue, but adopted Rai Amarpal Singh, who now holds the estate, which consists of 107 villages and 54

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Manual of Titles · Raja Kishanpal Singh of Umri

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RAJA KISHANPAL SINGH OF UMRI

Born April 11 1875 *Succeeded* August 11 1910

Heir Son Lal Sant Bahadur Singh born October 12, 1895

Residence Umri Partabgarh

Estate Five villages paying revenue Rs 3 969 in Partabgarh

Title The title of Raja is of great antiquity and was recognized as hereditary in notification no 631 of December 9, 1864

THE Raja is the head of the Bilkharia clan of Rajputs He is descended from Ghaibar Sah a younger son of Jas vant Singh from whom also comes the Raja of Parenda in Unao the elder branch being kno vn by the name of Dikhit

When the Dikhits migrated into Oudh Ghaibar Sah went eastwards and established himself in Kot Bilkhar in the I atti pargana of Partab garh His son Ram Deo, was supplanted by the Bachgoti leader Bariar Singh and the Bilkharias vere reduced to insignificance They fled from Patti one of Ram Deo 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 Singh of Umri and Naurang Singh from whom sprin the Bilkharias of Para and Hamidpur Bhurang Singh was succeeded by Ban Singh whose brother Salivahan is the forefather of the Bilkharias of Sarai Mangapur and elsewhere

Ban S ngh again had two sons the elder being Kharag S ngh 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 *sanad* for the Umri estate was conferred on *Raja Mahpal Singh the son of Raja Durga Prasad Singh*, and the grandfather of the present incumbent, who succeeded to the estate and title in 1910

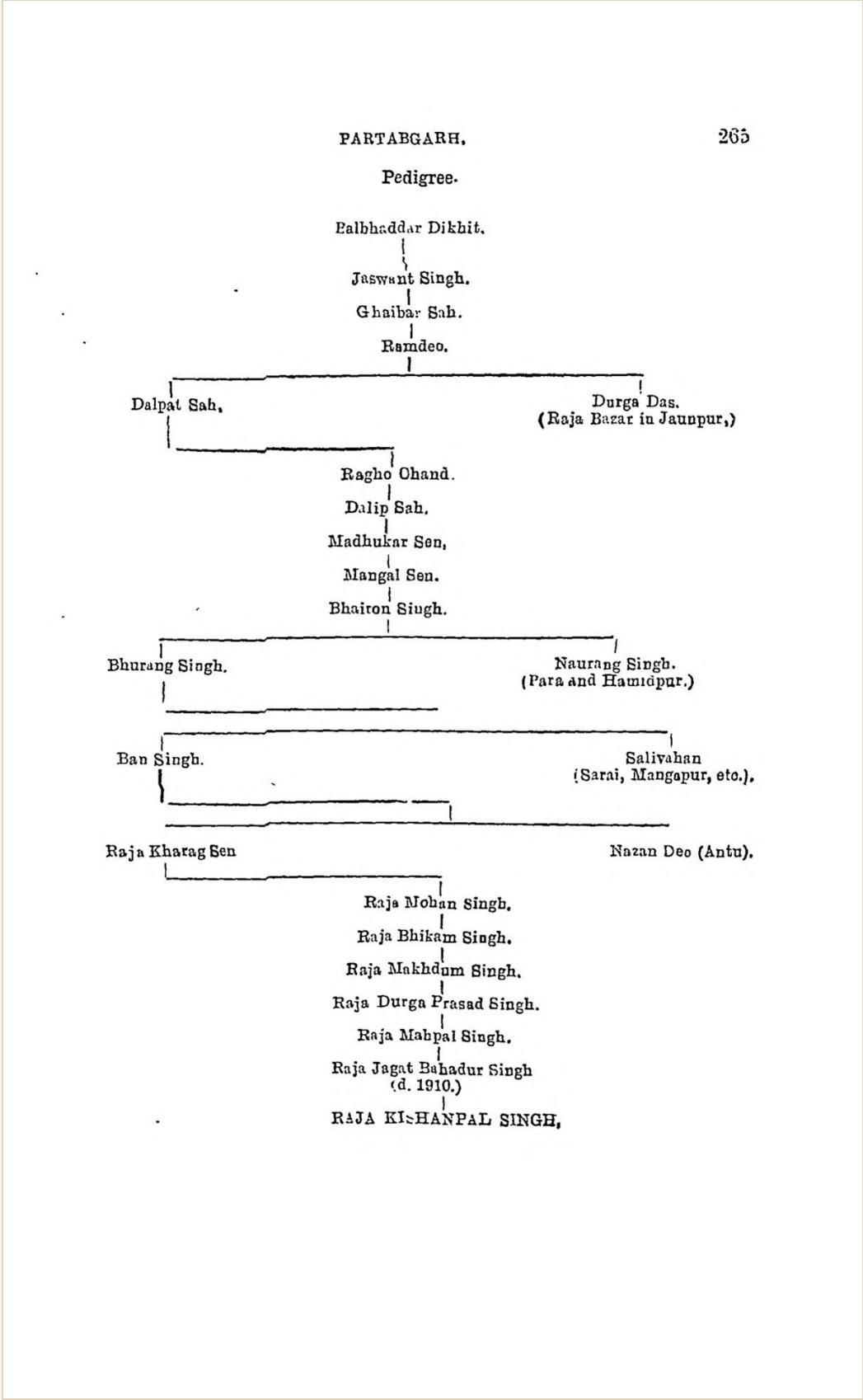
The estate is much indebted an l has recently been obliged to part with four villages

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Manual of Titles · printed Umri pedigree

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PARTABGARH. 265

Pedigree.

Balbhaddar Dikhit.
Jaswant Singh.
Ghaibar Sah.
Ramdeo.

Dalpat Sah. — Durga Das. (Raja Bazar in Jaunpur,)

Ragho Chand.
Dalip Sah.
Madhukar Sen.
Mangal Sen.
Bhairon Singh.

Bhurang Singh. — Naurang Singh. (Para and Hamidpur.)

Ban Singh. — Salivahan (Sarai, Mangapur, etc.).

Raja Kharag Sen — Nazan Deo (Antu).

Raja Mohan Singh.
Raja Bhikam Singh.
Raja Makhdum Singh.
Raja Durga Prasad Singh.
Raja Mahpal Singh.
Raja Jagat Bahadur Singh (d. 1910.)
RAJA KISHANPAL SINGH.

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List of Taluqdars in Oudh · Partabgarh

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LIST OF TALUQ

Serial No.	Number of subordinate list under Act I of 1869, in which the Taluqdar's name appears.	Name of Taluqdar.	Title or appellation with number and date of notification granting or recognizing the title.	Caste or tribe	Address.	Number in Durbar list.	Name of estate	Number of Hadbast Villages. Whole.	Patti.	District in which the estate lies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										PARTABGARH
220	II	Babu Digbijay Bahadur Singh.	...	Baghel ...	Bikrampur, P. O. and Railway Station Partabgarh, 7 miles.	160	Domipur ..	40	12	Partabgarh ...
221	II	Babu Nagendra Bahadur Singh.	..	Sombansi	Pirthiganj, P. O. Raniganj, Railway Station Pirthiganj, 1½ miles.	161	Pirthiganj ...	29	8	Partabgarh ...
222	II	Babu Har Bakhsh Singh	.	Sombansi	Srinagar, P. O Mandhata, 6 miles from Bishunathganj	176	Baispur ...	27	2	Partabgarh ..
223	II	Babu Sheo Darshan Singh.	...	Sombansi	Sujakhar P. O. Sangipur, Railway Station Amethi, 12 miles.	183	Sujakhar .	10	5	Partabgarh ...
224	III	Th. Rudra Prasad Singh.	...	Bachgoti .	Tala P O., 6 miles from Partabgarh Railway Station.	184	Isanpur ...	17	1	Partabgarh .
225	II	Babu Bankateshwar Dawan Bahadur Pal Singh.	...	Bilkharya	P. O. and Railway Station Antu.	2-3	Antu ..	2	0	Partabgarh ...
							Amirpur ...	0	1	Sultanpur ...
								2	1	
226	II	Thakur Shiam Sundar Singh.	...	Bachgoti	Gajaria, P. O. Uraiyadih, 16 miles from Partabgarh.	207	Athgawan Mufrid	5	4	Partabgarh ...
227	III	Thakur Balwant Singh, Thakur Shivaraj Singh and Thakur Lachamipal Singh.	...	Kanpuria	Umrar, P. O. Rajapur Railway station Amethi –17 miles.	211	Umrar ..	3	5	Partabgarh ..
228	III	Raja Bhagwati Parsad Singh ½ share, and	Raja ... (Hereditary, F. D. No 463, dated 9th May, 1866.)	Sombansi	Hainsi, P. O. Mandhata, Railway Station Mao Aima, 3 miles.	31	Nurpur (Chitpalgarh.)	11	8	Partabgarh ...
		Kunar Man Singh, ½	...	..	P. O. Chitpalgarh	...				
229	VI	Thakur Jagdesh Bahadur Singh ⅓ share.	...	...	Dhangarh, P. O. Sagramgarh, Ry. Station Haramgunj, 16 miles.	103	Dhargarh ...	33	0	Partabgarh ...
230	III	Lal Ambika Bakhsh Singh.	...	Kanpuria	Rajapur, P. O. Abeha, Railway Station Amethi, 18 miles	214	Rajapur ...	9	1	Partabgarh ...
231	III	Raja Ekbal Pal Singh.	Raja ... (Hereditary, F. D. No. 831, dated 9th December, 1864.)	Bilkharya	Umri, P. O. and Railway Station Antu, 2 miles.	38	Umri ...	5	0	Partabgarh ...
232	...	...	...	...	...	...	Daseatpur ...	...	...	Partabgarh ...

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Manual of Titles · Parenda lineage

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UNAO.

RAJA BISHNATH BAKHSH SINGH OF PARENDA.

Born: July 20, 1883. *Succeeded:* September 27, 1902.

Heir: Son, Kunwar Rudra Partab Singh, born July 31, 1904.

Residence: Parenda, tahsil Mohan, Unao.

Estate: Nine villages and two *pattis* in the Mohan and Purwa tahsils, paying revenue Rs. 8,172.

Title: The title of Raja is of great antiquity and was recognized as hereditary in notification no. 2672 P. of December 4, 1877.

THE Raja is the head of the Dikhit clan of Rajputs. Tradition states that the Dikhits are descended from the Surajbansi Rajas of Ajodhya, and that the title of Dikhit was bestowed about 50 B.C. on Kalyan Sah by Vikramaditya of Ujjain. At a later period one Balbhaddar Dikhit migrated from Gujrat and entered the service of the Raja of Kanauj. He obtained the gift of Samauni in Banda, where the family lived till the Musalman conquest. Jaswant Singh, the grandson of Balbhaddar, had four sons, of whom one, named Udaibhan, settled in the Unao district and colonized the tract afterwards known as Dikhitana, while another, Ghaibar Sah, founded the ancient house of the Bilkharias of Partabgarh.

For six generations the Dikhits occupied a wide stretch of country, and held a very high position among the Rajputs of Oudh and the Doab. Raja Runa Singh was the last to retain the ancestral domains undivided as he partitioned Dikhitana among his six sons. The second of these was Panna Mal, who settled in Patheora. He came into conflict with the ruling power, and was overthrown and slain on the banks of the Ganges. His youngest son, Nirbahan Singh, collected the Dikhits and made a successful resistance against the encroachments of the Chandels of Sheorajpur; he was made Raja of the clan, and had his headquarters at Unao.

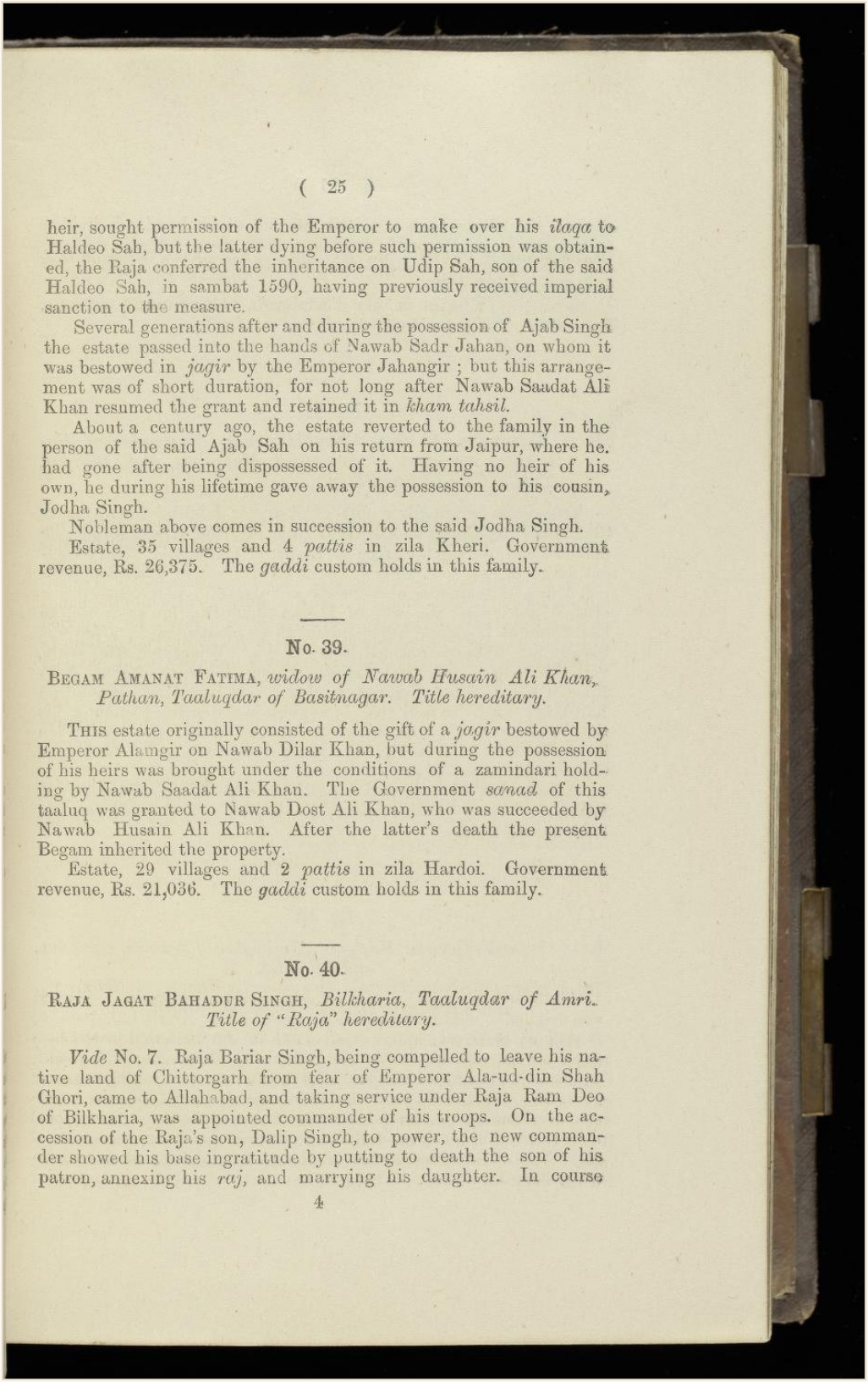
After his death the power of the Dikhits gradually declined, chiefly owing to the numerous partitions of the estate. Raja Birsingh Deo, the grandson of Nirbahan, founded the village of Birsinghpur, and his son, Kirat Singh, removed thence and built the fort of Parenda. Hari Singh, the great-grandson of Kirat, rebelled against the Government about 1700, and his fort was taken and his lands seized by Sherandaz Khan, then Faujdar of Baiswara. The Dikhits were thus reduced to complete insignificance, and Sobans Rai, the son of Hari Singh, was too poor to be able to afford the ceremony of having the *tilak* affixed to his forehead on his father's death.

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Illustrated Historical Album of the Rajas and Taaluqdars of Oudh

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heir, sought permission of the Emperor to make over his *ilaqa* to Haldeo Sah, but the latter dying before such permission was obtained, the Raja conferred the inheritance on Udip Sah, son of the said Haldeo Sah, in sambat 1590, having previously received imperial sanction to the measure.

Several generations after and during the possession of Ajab Singh the estate passed into the hands of Nawab Sadr Jahan, on whom it was bestowed in *jagir* by the Emperor Jahangir ; but this arrangement was of short duration, for not long after Nawab Saadat Ali Khan resumed the grant and retained it in *kham tahsil*.

About a century ago, the estate reverted to the family in the person of the said Ajab Sah on his return from Jaipur, where he had gone after being dispossessed of it. Having no heir of his own, he during his lifetime gave away the possession to his cousin, Jodha Singh.

Nobleman above comes in succession to the said Jodha Singh.

Estate, 35 villages and 4 *pattis* in zila Kheri. Government revenue, Rs. 26,375. The *gaddi* custom holds in this family.

No. 39.

BEGAM AMANAT FATIMA, *widow of Nawab Husain Ali Khan, Pathan, Taaluqdar of Basitnagar. Title hereditary.*

THIS estate originally consisted of the gift of a *jagir* bestowed by Emperor Alamgir on Nawab Dilar Khan, but during the possession of his heirs was brought under the conditions of a zamindari holding by Nawab Saadat Ali Khan. The Government *sanad* of this taaluq was granted to Nawab Dost Ali Khan, who was succeeded by Nawab Husain Ali Khan. After the latter's death the present Begam inherited the property.

Estate, 29 villages and 2 *pattis* in zila Hardoi. Government revenue, Rs. 21,036. The *gaddi* custom holds in this family.

No. 40.

RAJA JAGAT BAHADUR SINGH, *Bilkharia, Taaluqdar of Amri. Title of "Raja" hereditary.*

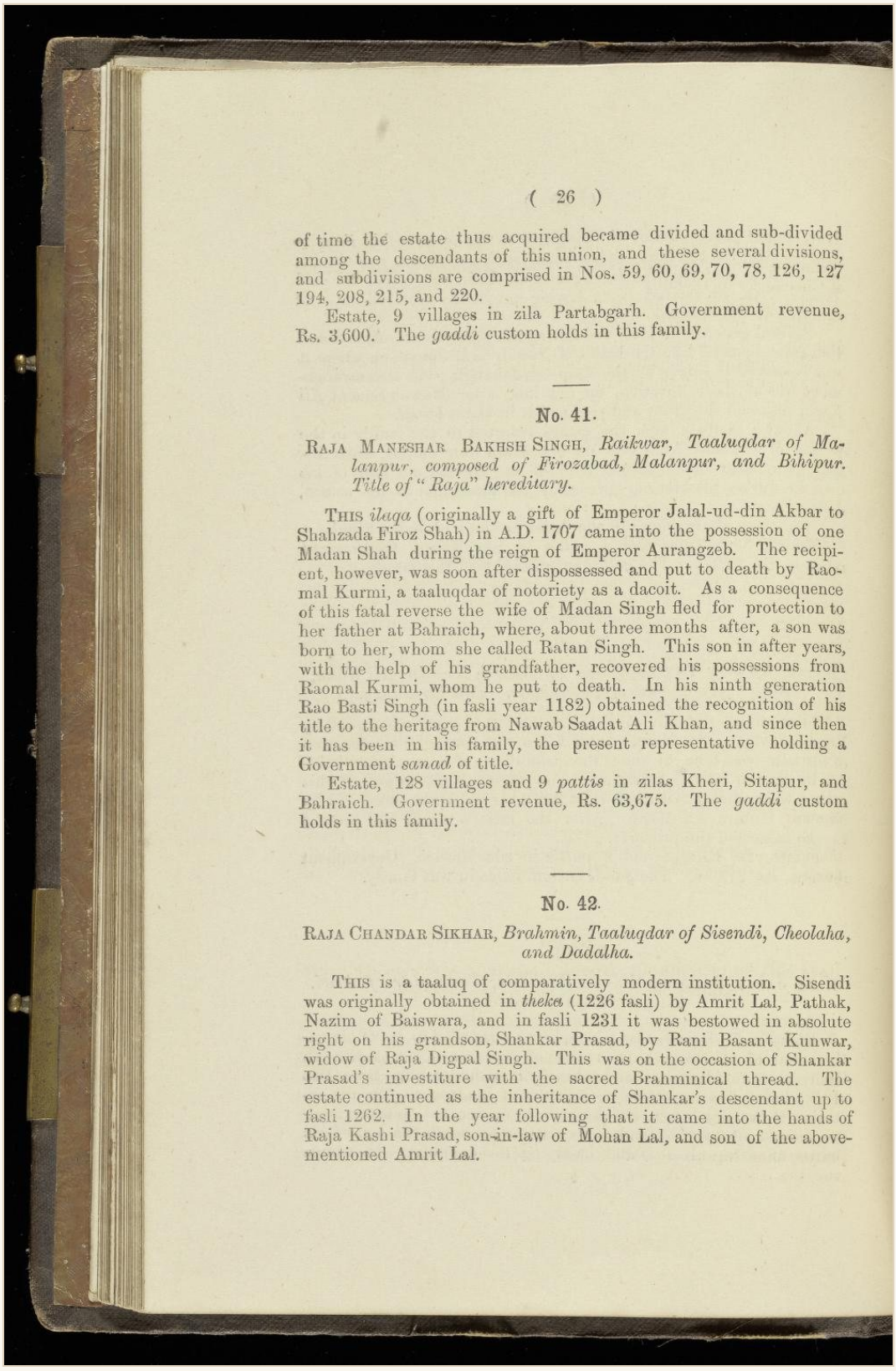
Vide No. 7. Raja Bariar Singh, being compelled to leave his native land of Chittorgarh from fear of Emperor Ala-ud-din Shah Ghori, came to Allahabad, and taking service under Raja Ram Deo of Bilkharia, was appointed commander of his troops. On the accession of the Raja's son, Dalip Singh, to power, the new commander showed his base ingratitude by putting to death the son of his patron, annexing his *raj*, and marrying his daughter. In course

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Illustrated Historical Album of the Rajas and Taaluqdars of Oudh

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of time the estate thus acquired became divided and sub-divided among the descendants of this union, and these several divisions, and subdivisions are comprised in Nos. 59, 60, 69, 70, 78, 126, 127 194, 208, 215, and 220.

Estate, 9 villages in zila Partabgarh. Government revenue, Rs. 3,600. The *gaddi* custom holds in this family.

No. 41.

RAJA MANESHAR BAKHSH SINGH, *Raikwar, Taaluqdar of Malanpur, composed of Firozabad, Malanpur, and Bihipur. Title of "Raja" hereditary.*

THIS *ilaqa* (originally a gift of Emperor Jalal-ud-din Akbar to Shahzada Firoz Shah) in A.D. 1707 came into the possession of one Madan Shah during the reign of Emperor Aurangzeb. The recipient, however, was soon after dispossessed and put to death by Raomal Kurmi, a taaluqdar of notoriety as a dacoit. As a consequence of this fatal reverse the wife of Madan Singh fled for protection to her father at Bahraich, where, about three months after, a son was born to her, whom she called Ratan Singh. This son in after years, with the help of his grandfather, recovered his possessions from Raomal Kurmi, whom he put to death. In his ninth generation Rao Basti Singh (in fasli year 1182) obtained the recognition of his title to the heritage from Nawab Saadat Ali Khan, and since then it has been in his family, the present representative holding a Government *sanad* of title.

Estate, 128 villages and 9 *pattis* in zilas Kheri, Sitapur, and Bahraich. Government revenue, Rs. 63,675. The *gaddi* custom holds in this family.

No. 42.

RAJA CHANDAR SIKHAR, *Brahmin, Taaluqdar of Sisendi, Cheolaha, and Dadalha.*

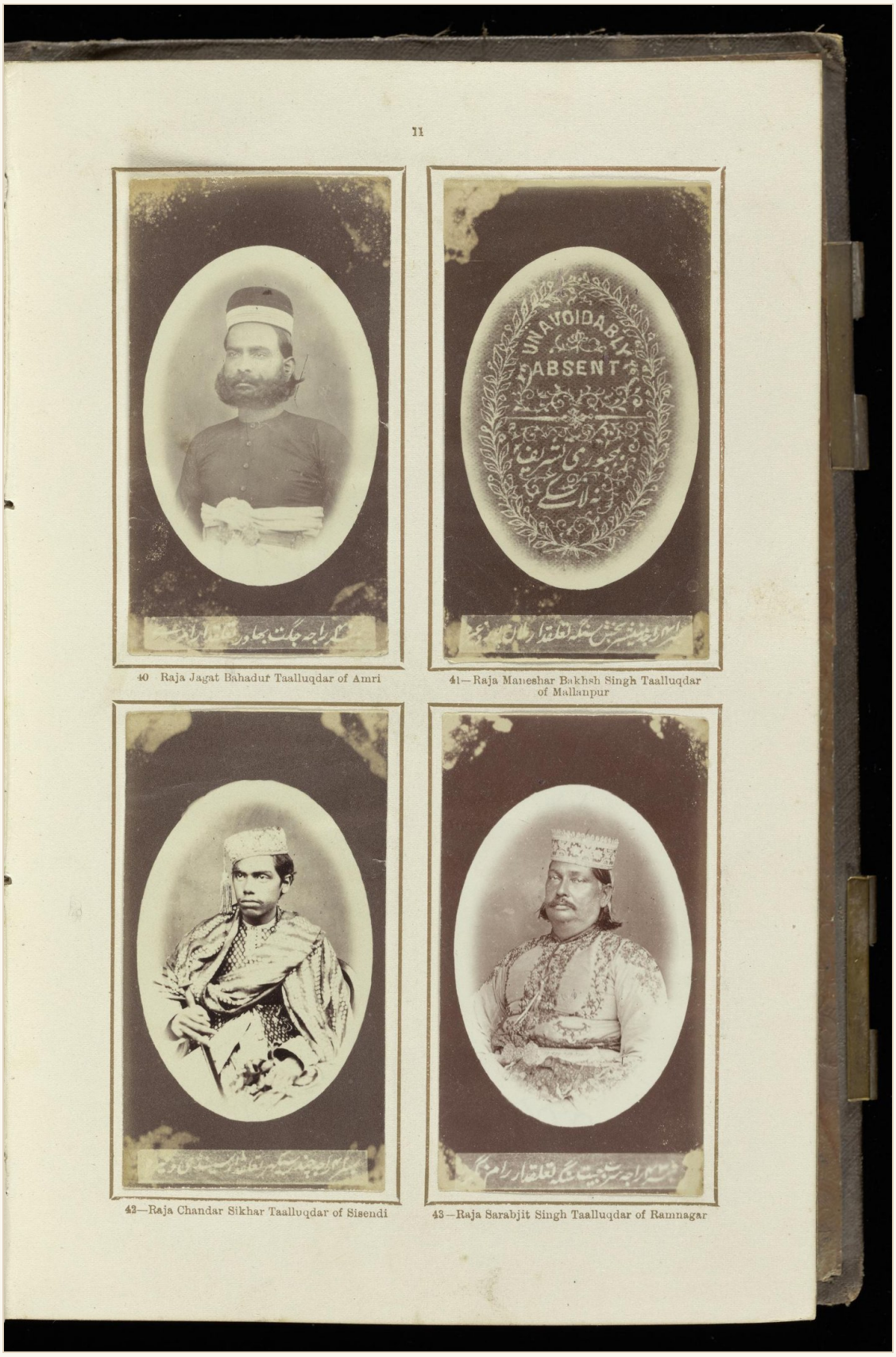
THIS is a taaluq of comparatively modern institution. Sisendi was originally obtained in *theka* (1226 fasli) by Amrit Lal, Pathak, Nazim of Baiswara, and in fasli 1231 it was bestowed in absolute right on his grandson, Shankar Prasad, by Rani Basant Kunwar, widow of Raja Digpal Singh. This was on the occasion of Shankar Prasad's investiture with the sacred Brahminical thread. The estate continued as the inheritance of Shankar's descendant up to fasli 1262. In the year following that it came into the hands of Raja Kashi Prasad, son-in-law of Mohan Lal, and son of the above-mentioned Amrit Lal.

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British Library · Raja Jagat Bahadur portrait

Plate 11 · portrait 40, upper left

https://archive.org/details/gri_33125008663920/page/n158/mode/1up



Glossary of Judicial and Revenue Terms · Bilkharia

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https://archive.org/details/cu31924023050762/page/n120/mode/1up

revenue. In Behar it is said to imply the annual distribution of the portions of the lands among the Ryots for their respective cultivation.

Bila-dár, H. (بلہ دار) A collector of the revenue (Central India).

BIL, H. A. (a contraction of the Arabic preposition ب, *bi*, and article *al*, ال, prefixed to many words, forming compounds in daily use, several of which are employed technically as well as generally) In, with, by, &c.

Bil-ijmál, H. (A. بالجمال) In the whole (as an estate without co-parceners.

Bi-l-áks, H. A. (بالعكس) On the contrary.

Bi-l-faíl, H. A. (بالفعل) In fact, indeed, actually.

Bi-l-kul, H. A. (بالكل) Universally, entirely.

Bi-l-maḳtâ, *Bil muqtâ*, corruptly, *Bilmookta*, *Bilmokta*, *Bilmugta*, H., but adopted in various dialects, (A. بالمقطع) According to agreement, stipulated, fixed, consolidated; applied especially to a tenure by which a Ryot holds his land at a fixed rate per plough or per Bígha, or to the engagement by which his rent is fixed for a given term, without liability to enhancement. In Benares it was applied to the fixed or consolidated revenue, including in one aggregate the Mál, or land-tax, and Abwáb, or miscellaneous cesses. In the Northern Circars, *Bil-mahhtá*, Tel. (బల్మ ఖ్తా) was applied to a fixed quit-rent or revenue assessed at a rate below the usual standard. In the South it implies land or a village held at a fixed rate. See *Agraháram*.

Bil-maktâ Inám, H. A. (A. انام) A grant of land at a low fixed rent.

Bil-maktâ jamâ, H. A. (جمع) Consolidated revenue, stipulated assessment.

Bil-maktâ-mukhása, H. (A. مخاصة) A village held either rent-free, or at a low stipulated quit-rent.

Bil-maktâ paṭṭá, H. A. (H. पट्टा) A lease for a gross aggregate rent, one in which the land-tax and all other cesses or Abwábs were consolidated.

Bil-maktâ Ráï, H. M. (رعي) Consolidated rent or assessment, aggregate rate per Bígha.

BILÁ, H. A. (بلا) Without; a preposition and prefix to many terms in common use.

Bilá bandi, H. (P. بندي, a binding) Doing any thing, as cultivating land, pending the final adjustment of the conditions.

Bilá sharaṭ, or *Bilá mashrúṭ*, H. (from A. شرط, an agreement, or مشروط, agreed) Unconditional, absolute: a grant of land or the like without any condition, as of service, &c., being attached to it.

BÍLÁ, BEELÁ, see *Bela*, H. &c. (P. بيلا) Money distributed to the poor from the private funds or privy purse of a man of rank. According to Gladwin (Vocabulary), Funds appropriated to the support of the ladies or other members of the family of a Nawáb.

BILGÁRÍ, Thug. An extensive jangal or waste, a convenient spot for murder.

BÍLHA, Thug. A great enemy of the Thugs. A leper. A man deprived of his nose and ears. One much emaciated by sickness.

BILÍA, Thug. A brass cup; technically, a place for murdering or burying the victims. *Bilía marjana* (? for *márjana*), to clean the cup, *i. e.* to choose a spot where to commit murder.

BILKHARIA, H. (بلكهريه) A tribe of Rájputs of the *Bachgotí Chauhan* stock, so named from Bilkhar in Oudh.

BILLADUGU, Tel. (?) An allowance of grain made to the person appointed to measure it.

BÍḶU, Karn. (బీళు) Waste, uncultivated land.

Bíḷádahola, Karn. (బీళ్దొదకొలల) A field lying waste.

BÍḶU BITTI, Karn. (బీళు బిత్తి) The quantity of seed required to sow a given extent of land.

BÍMÁ, BEEMA, also BÍMÁN, BEEMAN, H. (بيما بيمان) Insurance.

BÍṆ, Mar. (बीं, from S. बीज) Seed, especially as kept for sowing.

Bíṇbiṇvaḷá, Mar. (बींबिंवळा) Seeds, slips, roots, or any thing of the kind for sowing or setting.

BÍNÁ, BEENA, H. (بينا) A sort of long grass.

BINAHA, BINNAHA, BINNAPA, Karn. (బినహు, బిన్నహు, బిన్నప, from S. *vijnapti*, विज्ञप्ति) Petition, respectful statement or request.

BINAHAR, BINUHUR, H. (بنهر) A gatherer of cotton (from بِنّا, *binná*, to pick). Benares. Elsewhere termed *Paihár*, *Paihara*, or *Puï*.

BINÁI, BINÁWAT, H. (بناوت ,بناي) Weaving.

BINAULA, H. (بنولہ) Cotton seed: it is used as fodder for cattle.

BINAURIA, H. (بنوريه) A weed which grows in fields sown for the kharif crops: it is used as fodder.

BÍND, BEEND, H. (بيند) A reed, a rush, a landmark.

BIṆḌÁ, Mar. (बिंडा) A mass of cotton or cordage rolled together, a small load or bundle (of sticks, grass, &c.).

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Memoirs · Supplemental Glossary · Bilkhariya

Printed p. 38

https://archive.org/details/memoirsonhistory01elli/page/n63/mode/1up

Bulandshahr under a Raja Kánsal in the time of Pirthí Rajá. A few of the descendants of the original stock are now in Tilbegampúr, Dádrí, etc., but the greater part of them have by intermarriages become Gújars. The Bhaṭṭís are held to have had 360 villages, and the tract from Loni to Kasna was called after them, Bhatner. There are a few also in Tigrí and Ujhárí of Rohilkhand.

Bijhoniyá, بجھونیا विझोनिया

A tribe of Rajpúts in the Parganah of Ghisua, Zilla Jaunpúr.

Bilkhariya, بلکھریہ विलखरिया

A tribe of Rajpúts of the Bachgotí Chauhán stock. There are many of them in Dhuriapár, a Parganah of Gorakhpúr. They derive their name from Bilkhar, in Oudh.

Baḍgújar, بڈگوجر वडगूजर

One of the thirty-six royal races of Rajpúts, descended, like their opponents the Kachhwáhas, from Ráma, but through Lava, the second* son. We find them in great numbers from Sambhal, Seondara, and Salempúr in Rohilkhand to Atraulí and Koel, and even Jalesar in Mathurá. They are also in Shamsabad of Farrakhabad, Ayta of Mainpúrí, and in Gorakhpúr. Another clan, now entirely Musulman, is found to the Westward of Muzaffarnagar.

Colonel Tod says that it was in Anúpshahr that the Baḍgújars, on their expulsion by the Kachhwáhas from Rajor, found refuge; and that is still the chief town of the Baḍgújar family. But, as this expulsion occurred only in the time of the illustrious Siwaí Jay Singh, in the beginning of the last century, the chief of Rajor must have chosen for his residence a part of

* The *elder* son (*vide* Tod, Rajasthán, i. 46, 117; ii. 364).—B.

Hindu Tribes and Castes as Represented in Benares · Bilkhariya

Printed p. 167

https://archive.org/details/hindutribescaste01sher/page/n197/mode/1up

The Râjkumârs of Benares are of the Kâsyap *gotra*. They are a very influential community in the Province of Oudh, where as many as eight *taluqdars* have a seat in the Governor-General's Durbar as representatives of the tribe.

Hârâ.

The Hârâ Rajpoots, although a branch of the great Chauhân family, have, nevertheless, a distinct tribal existence. The province of Hârâwatî is called after this clan; and two of its most important chiefs, the Rajas of Kota and Bundi, have principalities of the same name within its compass. This tribe has few representatives in the North-Western Provinces. A small community, however, is in Benares, some of whom are attached to the Bundi Raja, who has property in the city. There are also some families in Ratanpûr Bansi, in the district of Gorakhpûr.

Rai Surjan, of this clan, entered the service of the Emperor Akbar. He was first attached to the Rana, and was governor of Ratanbhûr, at which time he steadily opposed the emperor's troops. Eventually, he saw the uselessness of resistance, and made his submission to Akbar, by whom he was made governor of Gadha-Katangah, and afterwards of the fort of Chunar (*a*). A son of Rai Surjan, Rai Bhoj, served under Raja Mân Singh, in Akbar's army, against the Afghans of Orissa, and under Shaikh Abulfazl in the Dakhin (*b*).

A few families of the Hârâ Rajpoots possess small estates in the Gorakhpûr district, and are accounted as of the highest rank.

Khîchî.

A branch of the Chauhân Rajpoots. A few families only are scattered among the North-Western Provinces; some of which are found in Benares, and others in Allahabad and Cawnpûr. The Khîchîs of Raghugarh are important members of this tribe (*c*).

Bargyân.

The members of this tribe state that they are Chauhâns, and originally came from the Mainpûrî district. They affirm that they received the title of Bargyân on account of some great enterprise which their ancestors performed. Some are found in the Ghazipûr district. Upwards of fifty years ago, they

(*a*) Aîn-i-Akbarî, Mr. Blochmann's translation, Vol. I., p. 409.
(*b*) *Ibid*, p. 458.
(*c*) Wilson's Glossary, p. 434.

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Gazetteer of the Province of Oudh

Printed p. 152

https://ignca.gov.in/Asi_data/31048.pdf#page=159

The following extracts are taken from the settlement report :—

Mangil Chhattris are the original zamindars of Patti Dalippur, a family still exists in Adhárganj.

Landed castes.—Pargana Patti Dallppur, as it now exists, includes 816 villages. I give the detail of ownership according to castes :—

		Talaqdar.	Mufrad.	Total.
Bachgoti ...	...	683	38	721
Dirghansi ...	...	15	0	15
Sombansi	...	8	6	8
Brahmans	...	0	54	54
Káyath ...	...	0	4	4
Gosháin ...	...	0	1	1
Kalwár ...	...	0	2	2
Rajkumár	...	0	2	2
Bach ...	...	0	1	1
Bhát ...	...	0	1	1
Bilkharia ...	...	0	3	3
Shekh ...	...	0	1	1
Pathán ...	...	0	2	2
Total	...	698	117	815
Government village	...			1
Grand Total	...	9	0	816

The 683 Bachgoti talaqdari villages constitute the following estates :—

Patti Saifabad ... ... share $\frac{11}{20}$

Patti Saifabad ... ... share $\frac{9}{20}$

Adhárganj.	Dariápur.
Bárpur Bichhaur.	Dasraihpur.
Mádhopur.	Ishánpur.
Urayyádih.	Atgawán.

The remaining fifteen talaqdari villages compose the Dirghansi estate of Parhat on the Jaunpur border. There are less Muhammadans in this tahsil than in any one of the other three tahsils of the district.

The Bilkharias.—At the time of the Rajput colonization, after the fall of Kanauj, and the dispersion of the Dikhit colony of Samoni, Ghaibar Sáh,* fourth son of Jaswant, and great grandson of Balbhaddar Dikhit, migrated into Oudh, took possession of the fort known as "Kot Bilkhar" in mauza Bilkhar (now included within the limits of mauza Ayyápur on the left bank of the Sai), and settled there. His descendants came to be known as *Bilkharias*. Whether this name was assumed from the place itself or from a famous Mahádeo (still to be seen at the spot), called "Bilkharnáth," which was enshrined therein, must for ever remain doubtful. At this point I shall allow Mr. King to take up the history of the pargana.

"*The Bachgotis.*—Imperial hostility, which caused the destruction of the Bhars, indirectly led to the next scene of the drama. Alá-ud-din

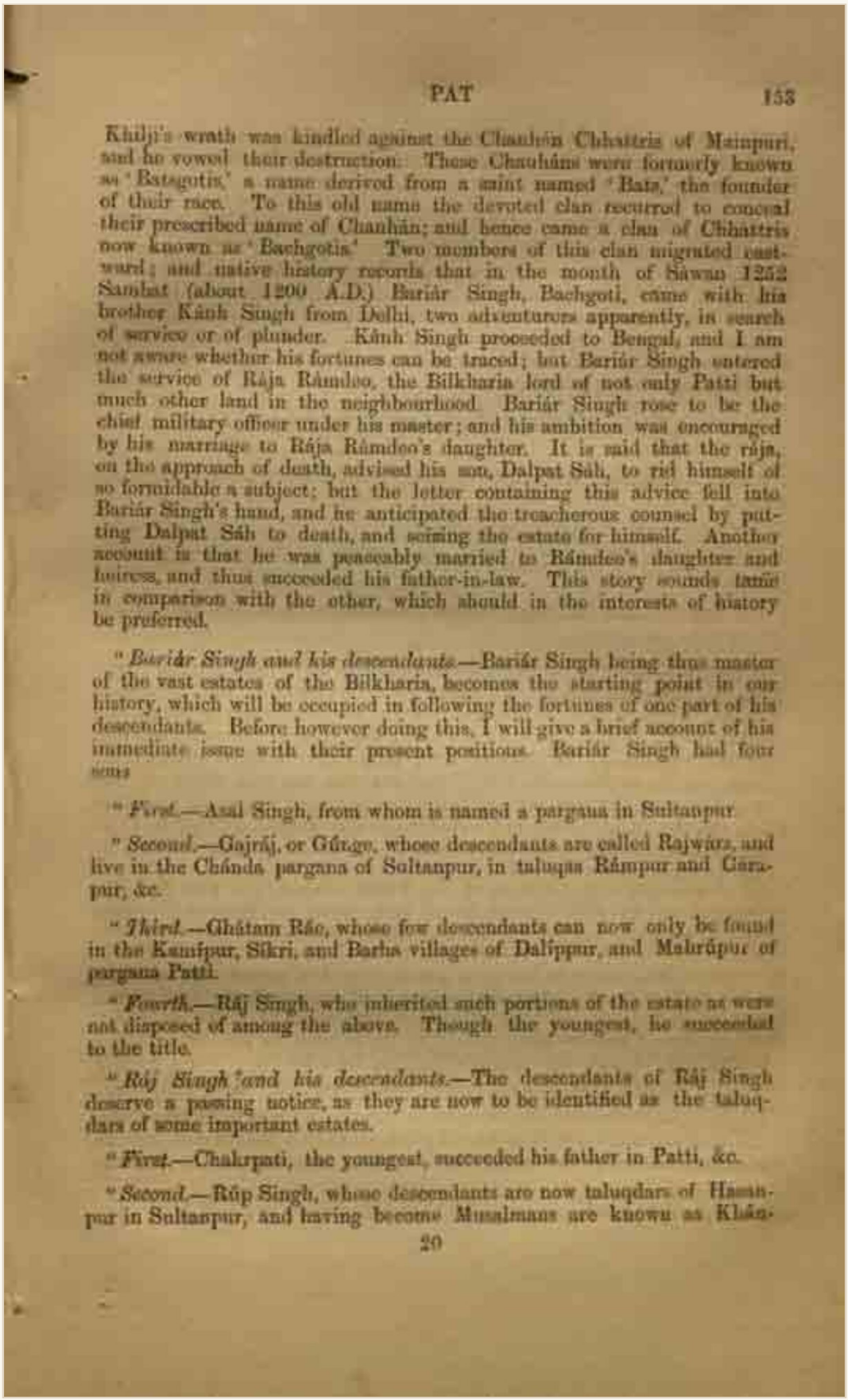
* Mr. C. A. Elliott, in his chronicles of Oonao, gives the name as *Ajyáj*, but this I believe to be incorrect.

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Oudh gazetteer · Patti succession

Printed p. 153

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Khilji's wrath was kindled against the Chauhán Chhattris of Mainpuri, and he vowed their destruction. These Chauháns were formerly known as 'Bategotis,' a name derived from a saint named 'Bats,' the founder of their race. To this old name the devoted clan resolved to conceal their prescribed name of Chauhán; and hence came a clan of Chhattris now known as 'Bachgotis.' Two members of this clan migrated eastward; and native history records that in the month of Sáwan 1252 Sambat (about 1200 A.D.) Bariár Singh, Bachgoti, came with his brother Kánh Singh from Delhi, two adventurers apparently, in search of service or of plunder. Kánh Singh proceeded to Bengal, and I am not aware whether his fortunes can be traced; but Bariár Singh entered the service of Rája Rámdeo, the Bilkharia lord of not only Patti but much other land in the neighbourhood. Bariár Singh rose to be the chief military officer under his master; and his ambition was encouraged by his marriage to Rája Rámdeo's daughter. It is said that the rája, on the approach of death, advised his son, Dalpat Sáh, to rid himself of so formidable a subject; but the letter containing this advice fell into Bariár Singh's hand, and he anticipated the treacherous counsel by putting Dalpat Sáh to death, and seizing the estate for himself. Another account is that he was peaceably married to Rámdeo's daughter and heiress, and thus succeeded his father-in-law. This story sounds tame in comparison with the other, which should in the interests of history be preferred.

"*Bariár Singh and his descendants.*—Bariár Singh being thus master of the vast estates of the Bilkharia, becomes the starting point in our history, which will be occupied in following the fortunes of one part of his descendants. Before however doing this, I will give a brief account of his immediate issue with their present positions. Bariár Singh had four sons:

"*First.*—Asal Singh, from whom is named a pargana in Sultanpur.

"*Second.*—Gajráj, or Gúrge, whose descendants are called Rajwárs, and live in the Chánda pargana of Sultanpur, in taluqas Rámpur and Garapur, &c.

"*Third.*—Ghátam Ráo, whose few descendants can now only be found in the Kamípur, Sikri, and Barha villages of Dalíppur, and Malrápur of pargana Patti.

"*Fourth.*—Ráj Singh, who inherited such portions of the estate as were not disposed of among the above. Though the youngest, he succeeded to the title.

"*Ráj Singh and his descendants.*—The descendants of Ráj Singh deserve a passing notice, as they are now to be identified as the taluqdars of some important estates.

"*First.*—Chakrpati, the youngest, succeeded his father in Patti, &c.

"*Second.*—Rúp Singh, whose descendants are now taluqdars of Hasanpur in Sultanpur, and having become Musalmans are known as Khán-

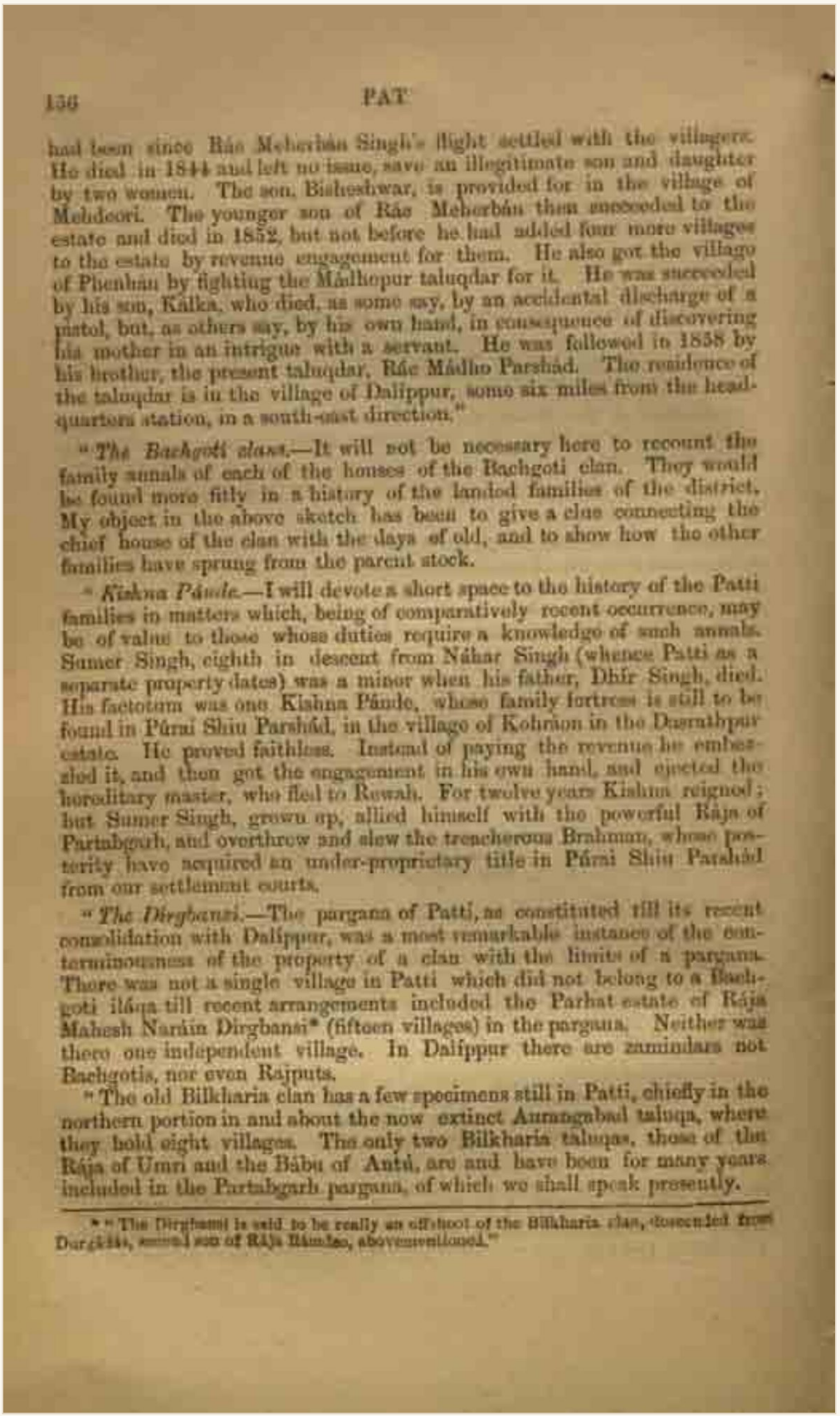
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Oudh gazetteer · Patti, Umri and Antu

Printed p. 156

https://ignca.gov.in/Asi_data/31048.pdf#page=163



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had been since Rão Meherbán Singh's flight settled with the villagers. He died in 1844 and left no issue, save an illegitimate son and daughter by two women. The son, Bisheshwar, is provided for in the village of Mehdeori. The younger son of Rão Meherbán then succeeded to the estate and died in 1852, but not before he had added four more villages to the estate by revenue engagement for them. He also got the village of Phenhán by fighting the Málhopur taluqdar for it. He was succeeded by his son, Kálka, who died, as some say, by an accidental discharge of a pistol, but, as others say, by his own hand, in consequence of discovering his mother in an intrigue with a servant. He was followed in 1858 by his brother, the present taluqdar, Rão Mádho Parshád. The residence of the taluqdar is in the village of Dalippur, some six miles from the head-quarters station, in a south-east direction."

"*The Bachgoti clans.*—It will not be necessary here to recount the family annals of each of the houses of the Bachgoti clan. They would be found more fitly in a history of the landed families of the district. My object in the above sketch has been to give a clue connecting the chief house of the clan with the days of old, and to show how the other families have sprung from the parent stock.

"*Kishna Pánde.*—I will devote a short space to the history of the Patti families in matters which, being of comparatively recent occurrence, may be of value to those whose duties require a knowledge of such annals. Sumer Singh, eighth in descent from Náhar Singh (whence Patti as a separate property dates) was a minor when his father, Dhír Singh, died. His factotum was one Kishna Pánde, whose family fortress is still to be found in Púrai Shiu Parshád, in the village of Kohrión in the Dasrathpur estate. He proved faithless. Instead of paying the revenue he embezzled it, and then got the engagement in his own hand, and ejected the hereditary master, who fled to Rewah. For twelve years Kishna reigned; but Sumer Singh, grown up, allied himself with the powerful Rája of Partabgarh, and overthrew and slew the treacherous Brahman, whose posterity have acquired an under-proprietary title in Púrai Shiu Parshád from our settlement courts.

"*The Dirgbansi.*—The pargana of Patti, as constituted till its recent consolidation with Dalippur, was a most remarkable instance of the conterminousness of the property of a clan with the limits of a pargana. There was not a single village in Patti which did not belong to a Bachgoti iláqa till recent arrangements included the Parhat estate of Rája Mahesh Narain Dirgbansi* (fifteen villages) in the pargana. Neither was there one independent village. In Dalippur there are zamindars not Bachgotis, nor even Rajputs.

"The old Bilkharia clan has a few specimens still in Patti, chiefly in the northern portion in and about the now extinct Aurangabad taluqa, where they hold eight villages. The only two Bilkharia taluqas, those of the Rája of Umri and the Bábu of Antú, are and have been for many years included in the Partabgarh pargana, of which we shall speak presently.

* "The Dirgbansi is said to be really an offshoot of the Bilkharia clan, descended from Dargáhi, second son of Rája Hámdeo, abovementioned."

The Golden Book of India

Printed p. 199

https://archive.org/details/cu31924022932630/page/n226/mode/1up

JAGANNADHA RAO, VALLURI, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887.

Residence.—Vizianagram, Madras.

JAGAT BAHADUR (of Umri), *Rájá.*

Born 17th November 1850; succeeded to the *gadi* 23rd October 1872. The title is hereditary. Is the senior representative of the ancient Bilkhari (Rájput) Chiefs of Fort Bilkhar, the vast ruins of which remain to this day in the *mauza* of Agyapur; descended from Ghaibar Sáh, fourth son of Jaswant, and great-grandson of Balbhaddar Dikhit, who built Fort Bilkhar after the fall of Kanauj. About 600 years ago one of his descendants, Rájá Rám Deo, was the Bilkharia Chief of Patti and Fort Bilkhar, but was deposed by his son-in-law, Bariar Singh Bachgoti (*see* Madho Prasad Singh, Rai), who slew his son Dalpat Sah, and seized the fort, leaving only a few villages to the descendants of Rájá Rám Deo. The present Rájá has a son and heir, named Lal Krishna Pal Singh.

Residence.—Umri, Partábgarh, Oudh.

JAGAT SINGH, *Sardár Bahádur.*

The title is personal.

Residence.—Siálkot, Punjab.

JAGATPAL BAHADUR SINGH (of Raipur Bichaur), *Rai.*

The title is hereditary. Is the son of the late Rai Jagmohan Singh (who died on 9th April 1886) and of the Thákurain Sultán Kunwar, who now holds the estate of Raipur Bichaur as the heir of her late husband (*see* Sultán Kunwar, Thákurain). Belongs to the Bachgoti clan of Rájputs (*see* Ranbijai Bahádur Singh, Diwán), and is descended from Hirda Singh of Patti Saifabad. In 1818 Rai Pirthipál Singh held the estate, and was dispossessed by the Nawáb Názim, but restored after three years.

Residence.—Raipur Bichaur, Partábgarh, Oudh.

JAGJIWANDAS KHUSHALDAS, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1877.

Residence.—Surat, Bombay.

JAGJODH SINGH, *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary. Is the son of the late Kunwar Pesháwara Singh of the Lahore family.

Residences.—Siálkot, Punjab; and Bahraich, Oudh.

JAGNISHAN SINGH, C.I.E. (of Atra Chandapur), *Rájá.*

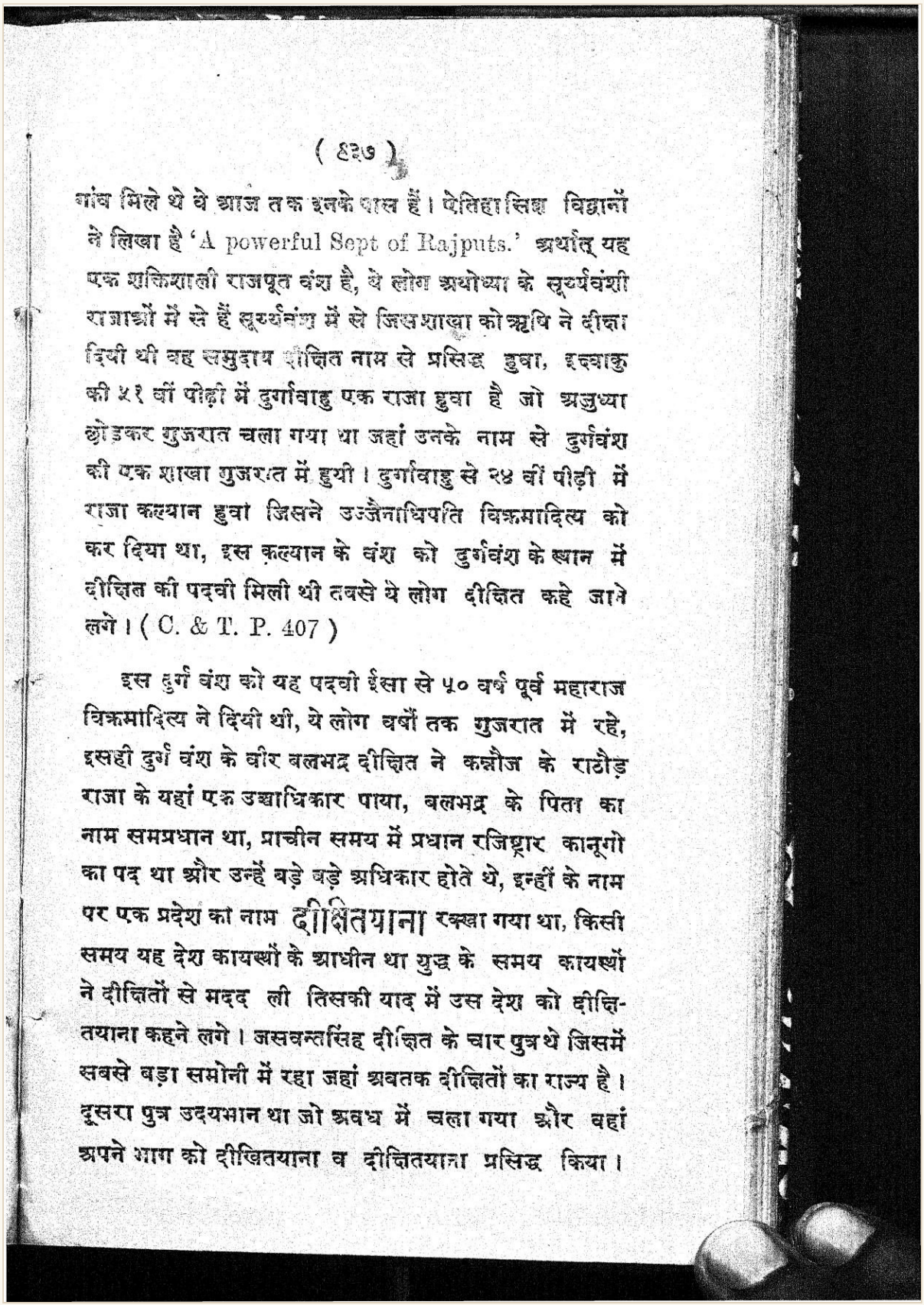
Born 21st August 1841; succeeded 1864. The title is hereditary. Belongs to the great Kanhpuria (Rájput) family (*see* Surpál Singh Bahádur, Rájá

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गांव मिले थे वे आज तक इनके पास हैं। ऐतिहासिक विद्वानों ने लिखा है 'A powerful Sept of Rajputs.' अर्थात् यह एक शक्तिशाली राजपूत वंश है, ये लोग अयोध्या के सूर्य्यवंशी राजाओं में से हैं सूर्य्यवंश में से जिस शाखा को ऋषि ने दीक्षा दिया थी वह समुदाय दीक्षित नाम से प्रसिद्ध हुवा, इक्ष्वाकु की ५१ वीं पीढ़ी में दुर्गावाहु एक राजा हुवा है जो अजुध्या छोड़कर गुजरात चला गया था जहां उनके नाम से दुर्गवंश की एक शाखा गुजरात में हुयी। दुर्गावाहु से २४ वीं पीढ़ी में राजा कल्यान हुवा जिसने उज्जैनाधिपति विक्रमादित्य को कर दिया था, इस कल्यान के वंश को दुर्गवंश के स्थान में दीक्षित की पदवी मिली थी तबसे ये लोग दीक्षित कहे जाने लगे। (C. & T. P. 407)

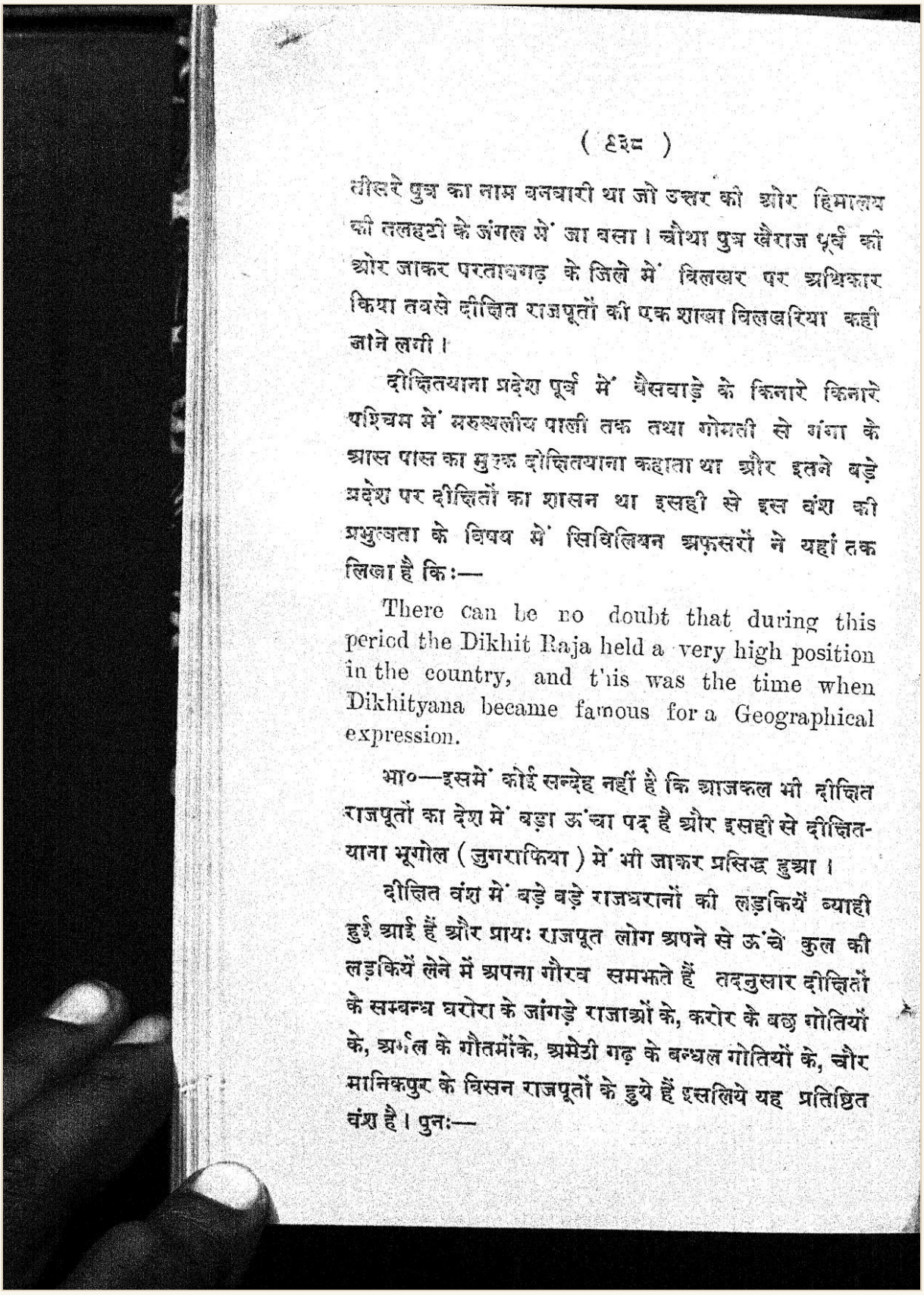
इस दुर्ग वंश को यह पदवी ईसा से ५० वर्ष पूर्व महाराज विक्रमादित्य ने दियी थी, ये लोग वर्षों तक गुजरात में रहे, इसही दुर्ग वंश के वीर बलभद्र दीक्षित ने कन्नौज के राठौड़ राजा के यहां एक उच्चाधिकार पाया, बलभद्र के पिता का नाम समप्रधान था, प्राचीन समय में प्रधान रजिष्ट्रार कानूगो का पद था और उन्हें बड़े बड़े अधिकार होते थे, इन्हीं के नाम पर एक प्रदेश का नाम दीक्षितयाना रक्खा गया था, किसी समय यह देश कायस्थों के आधीन था युद्ध के समय कायस्थों ने दीक्षितों से मदद ली तिसकी याद में उस देश को दीक्षितयाना कहने लगे। जसवन्तसिंह दीक्षित के चार पुत्र थे जिसमें सबसे बड़ा समोनी में रहा जहां अबतक दीक्षितों का राज्य है। दूसरा पुत्र उदयभान था जो अवध में चला गया और वहां अपने भाग को दीक्षितयाना व दीक्षितयाना प्रसिद्ध किया।

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तीसरे पुत्र का नाम बनवारी था जो उत्तर की ओर हिमालय की तलहटी के जंगल में जा बसा। चौथा पुत्र खैराज पूर्व की ओर जाकर परतावगढ़ के जिले में बिलखर पर अधिकार किया तबसे दीक्षित राजपूतों की एक शाखा बिलखरिया कही जाने लगी।

दीक्षितयाना प्रदेश पूर्व में बैसवाड़े के किनारे किनारे पश्चिम में सरस्वतीय पाली तक तथा गोमती से गंगा के आस पास का मुल्क दीक्षितयाना कहाता था और इतने बड़े प्रदेश पर दीक्षितों का शासन था इसही से इस वंश की प्रभुत्वता के विषय में सिविलियन अफ़सरों ने यहां तक लिखा है कि:—

There can be no doubt that during this period the Dikhit Raja held a very high position in the country, and this was the time when Dikhityana became famous for a Geographical expression.

भा०—इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि आजकल भी दीक्षित राजपूतों का देश में बड़ा ऊंचा पद है और इसही से दीक्षितयाना भूगोल (जुगराफिया) में भी जाकर प्रसिद्ध हुआ।

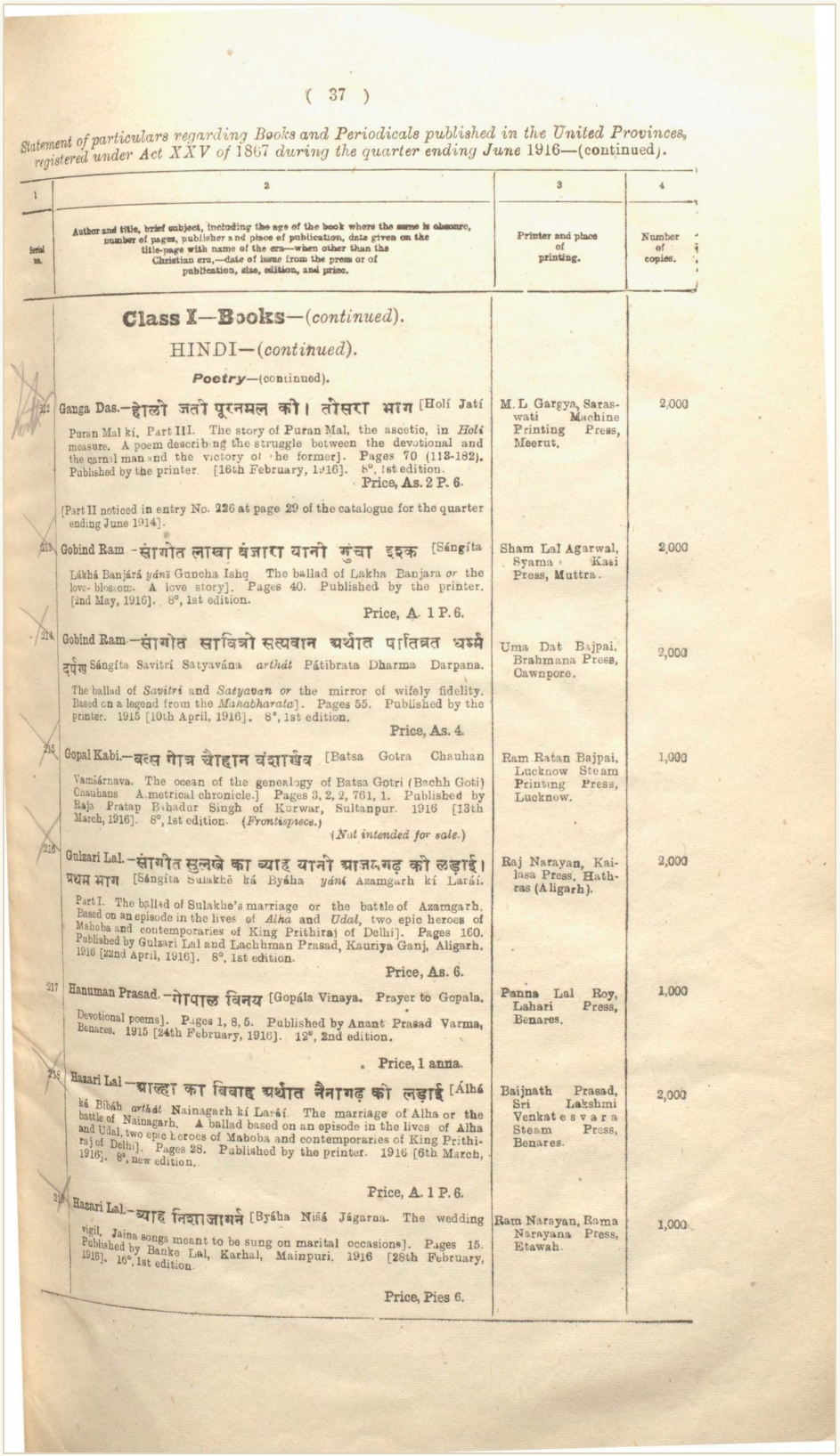
दीक्षित वंश में बड़े बड़े राजघरानों की लड़कियें ब्याही हुई आई हैं और प्रायः राजपूत लोग अपने से ऊंचे कुल की लड़कियें लेने में अपना गौरव समझते हैं तदनुसार दीक्षितों के सम्बन्ध घरोरा के जांगड़े राजाओं के, करोर के बछ गोतियों के, अर्गल के गौतमोंके, अमेठी गढ़ के बन्धल गोतियों के, चौर मानिकपुर के बिसन राजपूतों के हुये हैं इसलिये यह प्रतिष्ठित वंश है। पुनः—

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United Provinces book register · Batsa Gotra Chauhan Vamsarnava

Registration entry 215 · printed p. 37

https://bl.iro.bl.uk/entities/product/71fe8823-97c9-45ab-84c1-4cba677a6d00



(37)

Statement of particulars regarding Books and Periodicals published in the United Provinces, registered under Act XXV of 1867 during the quarter ending June 1916—(continued).

1 Serial no.	2 Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with name of the era—when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	3 Printer and place of printing.	4 Number of copies.
	Class I—Books—(*continued*). HINDI—(*continued*). ***Poetry***—(continued).		
212	Ganga Das.—होली जती पूरनमल की। तीसरा भाग [Holí Jatí Puran Mal kí, Part III. The story of Puran Mal, the ascetic, in *Holí* measure. A poem describing the struggle between the devotional and the carnal man and the victory of the former]. Pages 70 (113-182). Published by the printer. [16th February, 1916]. 8°, 1st edition. Price, As. 2 P. 6.	M. L. Gargya, Saraswati Machine Printing Press, Meerut.	2,000
	[Part II noticed in entry No. 226 at page 29 of the catalogue for the quarter ending June 1914].		
213	Gobind Ram.—संगीत लाखा बंजारा यानी गुंचा इश्क [Sángíta Lákhá Banjárá *yánī* Guncha Ishq. The ballad of Lakha Banjara *or* the love-blossom. A love story]. Pages 40. Published by the printer. [2nd May, 1916]. 8°, 1st edition. Price, A. 1 P. 6.	Sham Lal Agarwal, Syama Kasi Press, Muttra.	2,000
214	Gobind Ram.—संगीत सावित्री सत्यवान अर्थात पातिव्रत धर्म्म दर्पण Sángíta Savitrí Satyaván *arthát* Pátibrata Dharma Darpana. The ballad of *Savitri* and *Satyavan or* the mirror of wifely fidelity. Based on a legend from the *Mahabharata*]. Pages 55. Published by the printer. 1915 [10th April, 1916]. 8°, 1st edition. Price, As. 4.	Uma Dat Bajpai, Brahmana Press, Cawnpore.	2,000
215	Gopal Kabi.—वत्स गोत्र चौहान वंशार्णव [Batsa Gotra Chauhan Vamśárnava. The ocean of the genealogy of Batsa Gotri (Bachh Goti) Chauhans. A metrical chronicle.] Pages 3, 2, 2, 761, 1. Published by Raja Pratap Bahadur Singh of Kurwar, Sultanpur. 1916 [13th March, 1916]. 8°, 1st edition. (*Frontispiece.*) (*Not intended for sale.*)	Ram Ratan Bajpai, Lucknow Steam Printing Press, Lucknow.	1,000
216	Gulzari Lal.—संगीत सुलखे का ब्याह यानी आजमगढ़ की लड़ाई। प्रथम भाग [Sángíta Sulakhé ká Byáha *yánī* Azamgarh kí Larái. Part I. The ballad of Sulakhe's marriage or the battle of Azamgarh. Based on an episode in the lives of *Alha* and *Udal*, two epic heroes of Mahoba and contemporaries of King Prithiraj of Delhi]. Pages 160. Published by Gulzari Lal and Lachhman Prasad, Kauriya Ganj, Aligarh. 1916 [22nd April, 1916]. 8°, 1st edition. Price, As. 6.	Raj Narayan, Kailasa Press, Hathras (Aligarh).	2,000
217	Hanuman Prasad.—गोपाल विनय [Gopála Vinaya. Prayer to Gopala. Devotional poems]. Pages 1, 8, 5. Published by Anant Prasad Varma, Benares. 1915 [24th February, 1916]. 12°, 2nd edition. Price, 1 anna.	Panna Lal Roy, Lahari Press, Benares.	1,000
218	Hazari Lal.—आल्हा का विवाह अर्थात नैनागढ़ की लड़ाई [Álhá ká Bibáh *arthát* Nainagarh kí Larái. The marriage of Alha or the battle of Nainagarh. A ballad based on an episode in the lives of Alha and Udal, two epic heroes of Mahoba and contemporaries of King Prithiraj of Delhi]. Pages 28. Published by the printer. 1916 [6th March, 1916]. 8°, new edition. Price, A. 1 P. 6.	Baijnath Prasad, Sri Lakshmi Venkateswara Steam Press, Benares.	2,000
219	Hazari Lal.—ब्याह निशाजागर्न [Byáha Nisá Jágarna. The wedding vigil. Jaina songs meant to be sung on marital occasions]. Pages 15. Published by Banke Lal, Karhal, Mainpuri. 1916 [28th February, 1916]. 16°, 1st edition. Price, Pies 6.	Ram Narayan, Rama Narayana Press, Etawah.	1,000