(or Izedkhâst) on the high road between Shîrâz and Isfahân. It has 14 villages.

Ḥûmeh of Shîrâz has 72 villages. Ḥûmeh means the district in the immediate neighbourhood of the chief town of the province.

Kâmfîrûz, a district with 19 villages, 16 farsakhs from Shîrâz.

Kurbâl, a district divided into Bâlâîn and Zîrîn, upper and lower, with 93 villages. On St. John's map this district is wrongly called Kulvâr. Some other names wrongly written on this map are Tasht for Tashk, Khojeh Mali for Khojeh Jemâlî, Kavar for Khafr, Mahalu for Mahârlû, &c.

Mervdasht and Khafrek, the district in which Persepolîs is situated, with 51 villages. Well-known villages of this disirict are Sîvend with a telegraph station, Seidân, Qavvâmâbâd, Ḥâjjîâbâd where the cave with Pehlevî inscriptions, Kinâreh opposite Persepolis.

Mamasenî, also called Shûlistan, has 14 villages. The Shûl or Mamasenî tribe from which the district has its name is divided into four branches: Rustam, Bekush, Dushmanzîârî and Jâvî, and numbers 5000 families.

Mâyin, 14 farsakhs from Shîrâz. The principal place is Mâyin with 300 houses. It has four other villages.*

Manipur.

THE native state of Manipur in North-eastern India, which has formed the scene of the recent rebellion and massacre, consists principally of a valley embosomed in the mountainous region between Assam, Eastern Bengal, and Upper Burma. The area of the state is about 8000 square miles, while its population according to the census of 1881 was 221,070. The hill ranges encircling the valley are in the form of irregular serrated ridges, running generally north and south, and decreasing in height as they approach Chittagong and the Lushai country. The geological features of the country, so far as scattered observations admit of generalisation, do not call for special notice, though coal and iron are known to exist. It is believed that in former ages the Manipur valley consisted of a large basin which has gradually shrunk into the dimensions of the Logtak Lake. The rivers are unimportant, and eventually flow into the Chindwin river of Upper Burma. Forest trees in great variety clothe the hill

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which could be seen a long way off. Ḥamzeh Isfahânî says that the Persian name was Diz i Safîd, the white castle. Ḥamdullah Mustôfi derives the name from a tomb built of white stones. The Zînet el Majâlis derives it from a white hill. (There still exists a village called Tal i Beizâ, the white hill.)

* Ḥamdullah Mustofî places Mâyin in Râmjird.

ranges, fir trees, teak, and bamboo jungle being found in various parts. The tea plant, which the testimony of most travellers unites in describing as indigenous to the mountainous region between China and India, grows wild in some of the hill ranges of Manipur. Among the wild animals found in the hill country are the elephant, tiger, leopard, wild cat, and bear. Several kinds of deer, the rhinoceros and wild buffalo, besides serpents of various species, also occur, though poisonous snakes are said to be rare.

The hillmen, though divided into numerous clans and sections, may be grouped generally into the two great divisions of Naga and Kuki, the former being found principally to the north and the Kukis to the south. The Naga are, however, the taller of the two. The breed of ponies is similar to that of Burma; they are generally small, under 12 hands high, but strong and hardy. The game of polo was formerly peculiar to Manipur and Ladakh—two somewhat dissimilar regions—but it has since been taken up and become a recognised pastime in India and England.

The three principal roads into Manipur are—that from Cachar eastward, which was constructed after the first Anglo-Burmese war; one from Kohima in Assam, passing through Mao; and a third, from Tammu on the frontier of Upper Burma. The telegraph line runs from Kohima, through the capital, to Tammu. Owing to the want of good roads there is not much trade, and the money revenue of the state is reckoned at from 5000*l.* to 6000*l.* annually from all sources. No tribute is paid to the British Government. The military force consists of a sort of militia, which is liable to be called out for service when required. In 1883–84 the strength amounted to about 7000 all told.

The general altitude of the valley being about 2500 feet above the sea, the climate is temperate, and at the hottest season the nights and mornings are always cool.

Dr. G. Watt, in some interesting remarks made by him on the occasion of the reading of Major MacGregor's paper on his expedition from Upper Assam into the basin of the Irawadi (see 'Proceedings' for 1887, p. 39), states that nine ranges have to be crossed by any one coming from the Cachar side, and that the same river has to be passed over more than once on account of its curiously circuitous course. In the valley of Manipur the rainfall is only about 39 inches, or the average of Great Britain, but at a distance of only 17 miles on the mountains forming the north-east ranges, the rainfall is 120 inches, and the amount is still higher to the north.

The Burma-Manipur boundary was surveyed in the winter of 1881, by Major W. F. Badgley, who passed Christmas there in company with Colonel Johnstone, the Resident, Dr. Watt, Mr. Oldham, and other British officers. Major Badgley's trip to Samjok, on the Chindwin, is well described in the appendix to the Indian Survey Report for 1881–82.

The passes between Manipur and the Kabu valley were surveyed by Lieutenant Dun of the Intelligence Department.

The demarcation had become necessary in consequence of the frequent raids and quarrels between Burma and Manipur, and the line traced by Colonel Johnstone and Major Badgley was laid down with the special object of keeping the two nationalities apart. For nearly its whole length it follows the bases of the hills or streams in deep gorges, which are parts of the country avoided by both people, the Naga tributaries of Manipur keeping high on the ridges and spurs, for their *júm* cultivation; and the Burmese keeping away from the hills in the flat plain, for their flooded fields of rice.

The following are the chief sources of information regarding Manipur:—

Captain R. Boileau Pemberton's 'Report on the Eastern Frontier of British India,' pp. 19 to 58 (Calcutta, 1835), contains a fair amount of information; while a good account of Manipur, by Major M'Culloch, who was for many years political agent there, was printed in 1859, as a volume of the Selections from the Records of the Government of India (Foreign Department, No. XXVII.).

The most complete monograph, however, on the country will be found in Dr. R. Brown's 'Statistical Account of Manipur and the Hill Territory under its Rule' (Calcutta, 1874). Dr. Brown was political agent in Manipur in 1873.

Sir A. Mackenzie's 'History of the Relations of the Government with the Hill Tribes of the North-east Frontier of Bengal' (Calcutta, 1884), contains in chapter xvi. some geographical information about Manipur; but the greater part of the chapter is taken up with a long résumé of the political events of the State since 1823, when the action taken by the British Government to restore Gumbheer Sing, one of the members of the deposed Manipur family, may be said to mark the beginning of the period of British supremacy.

The article in Sir W. Hunter's 'Imperial Gazetteer of India' is an excellent summary of existing information, though of course some notable events, such as the presentation of arms of precision to the Maharajah, and the assistance afforded by him to the British in the Burmese campaign, have happened since the publication of the Gazetteer. A continuous retrospect of the events of recent years may be obtained from the series of Assam Administration Reports.