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The University of the State of New York

The State Department of Education

Visual Instruction Division

SLIDES AND PHOTOGRAPHS

List 34

INDIA AND CEYLON

(Second edition, June 1920)

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Taken as a whole, the pictures of this list may be made the basis of a very interesting and profitable study of a vast territory under the control of Great Britain. A wide range of important features is presented.

A number of the pictures serve to emphasize the character of the local governments and their relation to the British Empire.

The most striking physical feature of India is the great mountain barrier on the northern border, and a number of impressive and characteristic mountain views of the Himalayas are included in the list.

Indian architecture, if less generally known than that of Europe, is nevertheless remarkable for its boldness of conception and richness of ornamentation and delicacy of execution. Such monuments as the Taj Mahal and other Mohammedan structures at Agra and Delhi are unsurpassed for works of their kind and are worthy of carefully study. The more modern public buildings and chief thoroughfares of such commercial cities as Calcutta and Bombay tell of the great resources of the country.

There is a general interest among the people of our country in the peculiar religious and social ideas and practices of India, and many of the pictures listed may be used as a means of studying these subjects. Education, social classes, dress and modes of travel are all directly or indirectly illustrated.

Special note should be made of the complete and excellent collection of views of the far famed Vale of Kashmir. These pictures are sufficient in number and attractiveness for an hour's presentation to the people of any community.

Ceylon, though having no direct governmental relation to India, is commonly associated with it in thought and views of this crown colony of Great Britain have, therefore, been included with those of India. Attention is called to the views of the famous Colombo breakwater, to the temples and monuments of Kandy and Anuradhapura and to numerous commercial products not obtained from our own country.

Most of the pictures of the list might be used with profit in the school course in geography and selections from them are adapted for use with classes in history, literature, art, physiography and commercial geography.

Twenty-two additional pictures, bearing mainly on missionary work in India, are included in this edition.

A. W. ABRAMS

Chief, Visual Instruction Division

Albany, N. Y., June 15, 1920

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————— May 1911, p. 513-30. His Highness the Maharaja, by Price Collier

LIST OF SLIDES AND PHOTOGRAPHS

Map

Call no.

Bi 3 Map of British India and Adjacent Countries. From L. R. Blaich's
Three Industrial Nations

By permission of American Book Company, publishers

Eastern Bengal and Assam

Jorhat

Bi AjS Preachers Training School with Thatched Roof; Students. From
photograph of American Baptist Foreign Mission Society

This school consists of a primary department, many pupils in which are men; a middle English department; a high school; a theological department, or Bible training school; and an industrial department.

Nowgong

Bi AnX Group of Natives and Missionaries; a Thatched Roofed Chapel
and a Bell Tower. From photograph (February 1902) of
American Baptist Foreign Mission Society

The building shown here is used both as a chapel and a schoolhouse.

Tura

Bi AtM Mission Compound; Two Missionary Residences. From photo-
graph of American Baptist Foreign Mission Society. (1918)

Province of Bengal

Calcutta

Bi CG The Old Government House (finished in 1804) and Grounds.
(1912)

The capital of India until 1914, when it was changed to Delhi. The grounds cover six acres.

Bi CX Native Guards on the Line of the Oriental Pageant in Honor of
Visit of King George and Queen Mary. (1912)

This was a celebration held at Calcutta immediately after the Durbar.

Bi CX1 State Elephants with Rich Trappings in the Pageant in Honor of
King George and Queen Mary. (1912)

Bi CC Chowringhee Road (street), the Chief European Thoroughfare;
Facing the Maidan; View North. (1912)

The Maidan is a famous esplanade two miles long, from three-fourths to one and one-fourth miles wide. It is bounded by the Hugli river on the west and this street on the east. It contains Fort William, the Eden gardens, a race course and the cathedral. Along the Chowringhee road are clubs, hotels and a museum.

Call no.

Bi CE Monument Commemorating the Black Hole Victims; the Post Office. (1912)

One night in 1756, 146 British, attempting to defend Fort William against a native force, were thrown into a room 22 by 14 feet and 16 or 18 feet high having only two small windows. Only twenty-three were alive the next morning. The English soon after gained control of the city and fort and have remained in undisputed possession ever since.

Bi CF Burmese Pagoda in the Eden Gardens, Coconut Palm, Clump of Royal Palms. (1912)

This picturesque pagoda was brought from Prome and set up here in 1856.

Bi CF2 White Marble Jain Temple of Badri Das. (1912)

This temple with the gardens about it is said to form one of the prettiest spots in Calcutta. It is also called the richest place of worship in the world, a prayer in stone. Several parts of the temple are shown more in detail in the other views.

Jains are dissenters from the orthodox Hindu faith. Jainism occupies middle ground between Hinduism and Buddhism. It flourished from 600 B. C. to 1200 A. D. and though the number of its followers has been depleted by persecution the sect still exists with about 750,000 adherents made up largely of wealthy bankers and merchants.

Bi CF3 General View of the Court of the Jain Temple of Badri Das; Coconut Palm Trees; Native. (1912)

Note the lower garment of the man. It is called a *dhoti* and consists of a long piece of cloth wound around the waist and legs as here shown.

Bi CF4 Passageway through the Court before the Entrance to the Jain Temple of Badri Das. (1912)

Bi CF5 A Pavilion of Inlaid Porcelain Covering a Marble Elephant, Adjoining the Jain Temple of Badri Das. (1912)

Bi CF6 A Porch of the Jain Temple of Badri Das. (1912)

Bi CF7 Temple Palace of the Founder of the Temple of Badri Das. (1912)

Badri Das at the time the picture was made was living and occupying this palace.

Bi CX2 Bathing in the Hugli River, View from the Howrah Bridge. (1912)

This bathing is for ceremonial purposes rather than for cleanliness.

Bi CX3 Bathing in the Tolly Nullah near the Kali Ghat Temple. (1912)

The word Calcutta is derived from *Kali Ghat*, the landing place of Kali, the cruel, dark Hindu Goddess of Destruction, the wife of Siva. The Tolly Nullah is an old bed of the Ganges south of the city.

Bi CX6 Goats for Sacrifice at the Kali Ghat Temple. (1912)

Can. no.

Bi CX7. . . . Sacrificing Goats in the Court of the Kali Ghat Temple. (1912)

Kali requires these blood sacrifices. The bystanders are attendants and persons who have brought sacrifices. The victim's head is pinned fast in the V-shaped post and the attendant strikes it off. The brutal work goes on day after day in the name of religion.

The carcasses are sold in the market at an extra price.

Bi CX9. . . . Beggars Sitting or Lying on the Street beside the Kali Ghat Temple; Other Native Men and Women. (1912)

The woman's dress, called a *sari*, is made of one piece of cloth several yards long. On the line at the left is a man's *dhoti*.

Bi CY. . . . The Funeral Pyre at a Burning Ghat; the Body of a Hindu on a Stretcher. (1912)

Hindus burn their dead. At death the soul goes to Yama, the king and judge of the dead, and is helped on the way by Agni, the god of fire and friend of Yama.

Bi CY1. . . . A Son Watching at the Pyre of His Father and Awaiting the Kindling of the Fire. (1912)

The eldest son or the chief mourner applies the fire to the funeral pyre. Note that the head is shaved. All males near of kin to the deceased shave the head at his death.

Bi CY2. . . . An Attractive Group of Hindu Children. (1912)

Note the dress of the children and the rings in the nose.

Bi CY4. . . . A Dhoby Pool; Dhobies Washing. (1912)

Dhobies are members of a low caste in India employed as washermen.

Bi CY8. . . . An Avenue of Royal Palms. (1912)

Nn Bc. . . . The Great Banyan Tree (*Ficus indica*). Royal Botanical Garden. (1912)

This tree belongs to the fig family. It began its growth in 1782. In 1900 the main trunk was about 50 feet in circumference. The tree covers ground nearly 1000 feet in circumference and has nearly 250 aerial roots.

Nn Bc2. . . . Aerial Roots of the Great Banyan Tree. (1912)

Along the Ganges

Bi Cg7. . . . Flock of Vultures on the Ground and in the Air

Copyright, 1907, H. C. White Co.

The vultures are sacred and may not be killed.

Bi Cg71. . . . Flock of 150 Vultures Devouring a Dead Body

Copyright, 1907, H. C. White Co.

Bi Cg8. . . . Near View of a Monster Alligator with Open Mouth

Copyright, 1907, H. C. White Co.

Bi Cg9. . . . A Hindu Boat with Tattered Square Sail

Copyright, 1907, H. C. White Co.

Darjeeling and Vicinity

Darjeeling district is in the northernmost part of the province of Bengal. It is an agreeable year-around residence and the most important sanitarium of the province. The mean temperature varies from 42° to 60°; the average rainfall is heavy, 126 inches. The district is a favorite resort for the people of lower Bengal.

Mountain Scenery

The scenery of the Darjeeling district is most magnificent. The spectator in the town of Darjeeling occupies the stage of a vast amphitheater of mountains. The Singalila chain is 20 miles to the west, the loftier Chola range 40 miles to the east, while to the north 45 miles are the great peaks of Kinchinjunga. More than 120 miles away to the northwest towers the highest peak in the world, Mt Everest, 29,002 feet.

Call no.

Bi Cd2 Section of the Snowy Range. North of Darjeeling. (1912)

Bi Cd3 Characteristic Deep Valley in the Himalayas. Near Darjeeling. (1912)

The valleys of this section are very deep, often several thousand feet. The slopes are generally covered with forest like the nearer one in this picture, though tea and rice of superior grade are raised on terraces.

Bi Cd4 Fleecy Clouds among Peaks of the Himalayan Mountains. Near Darjeeling

Bi Cd5 Snow-capped Summit of Mt Everest from the Singalila Range. Near Darjeeling

Bi Cd6 Himalayan Range and Mt Everest, Many Miles Away, Intervening Valley Filled with Clouds below View Point

People — Life and Customs

The hill tribes around Darjeeling are Mongolians. Those shown in these pictures are Bhotias and Tibetans. The Bhotias come from Bhutan, Tibet and Sikkim. The tribes are considerably mixed and not always easily distinguished.

The dress of the men is a loose woolen coat reaching to the knees. A legging of broadcloth is attached to the shoe, which is generally of buffalo hide. The feet and legs must be well protected against snow in winter. The cap is made of fur or coarse woolen cloth.

The women dress in a long cloak with loose sleeves and wear large earrings and heavy necklaces.

The Bhotias, both men and women are distinguished, as a rule, by their close cropped hair.

Bi CdX A Mountaineer's House; Roof of Old Sheets of Tin; Natives. Near Darjeeling. (1912)

Note sitting position of the natives, the feet and knees close together.

The roof of the house is made of old corrugated iron and Standard Oil cans beaten out.

Call no.

- Bi CdX2** Group of Bhotian Men and Women. Darjeeling. (1912)
- Bi CdX3** Group of Tibetan Women, Wearing Heavy Earrings and Numerous Strings of Beads. Near Darjeeling. (1912)
- Bi CdX4** Two Tibetan Women Saluting in the Street by Sticking Out the Tongue. Darjeeling. (1912)
- Bi CdX5** Five Tibetan Women Spinning by a Very Primitive Method. Darjeeling. (1912)

This simple method of twisting fibers into thread is used by many primitive peoples.

Fur Trade

- Bi CdY** Fur Sellers, Tiger and Leopard Furs. Darjeeling. (1912)

There is still much wild game in various parts of India. The lower slopes of the mountains about Darjeeling teem with animal life — tigers, leopards, elephants, deer and wild hog and numerous kinds of birds. Shops like this are common in the hill stations.

Bombay Province

Bombay

- Bi DC** Fountain Square Surrounded by Imposing Buildings, Looking South
Copyright, 1901, H. C. White Co.
- Bi DC2** Street of the Pearl Dealers Filled with People Mostly in White Clothes and Wearing Turbans. (1912)

Note absence of sidewalks.

- Bi DV** Victoria Railway Station; General View of East and North Sides, Seen from an Elevation. (1912)

Architect, F. W. Stevens; style, Italian Gothic; completed, 1888; cost \$1,500,000; claimed to be the finest railway station in the world; elaborately ornamented. Railway facilities of India are good and cheap.

- Bi DC5** Meadow Street, Irregular; Buildings with Tile Roofs
Copyright, 1901, H. C. White Co.

- Bi DH** House of a Rich Native
Copyright, 1901, H. C. White Co.

- Bi DX** Native Hotel; a Cart and Zebu Bullocks
Copyright, 1901, H. C. White Co.

- Bi DX2** Lepers in the Street; One Drawn in Heavy, Rude Cart; a Charpoy at Right
Copyright, 1901, H. C. White Co.

- Bi DX3** Bales of Cotton on the Dock Ready for Shipment. (1912)

The principal exports of Bombay are cotton, grain, oil seeds and yarn. India is one of England's important sources of supply of cotton.

Call no.

Bi DX5.....City Playground for Native Children, Ferris Wheel, Merry-go-round, etc.

Copyright, 1901, H. C. White Co.

Bi DX6.....Dhobies at Work at an Extensive Public Laundry. (1912)

Bi DX7.....Section of the City Where the Plague Has Claimed the Most Victims; Unsanitary Conditions

Copyright, 1901, H. C. White Co.

From 1896 to 1910 the total number of deaths in India from the plague was about 7,000,000.

Elephanta Caves

Bi DZ.....Wonderful Rock Carved Caves of Elephanta, Lion Entrance. Elephanta island, Bombay harbor

Copyright, 1907, H. C. White Co.

There are a thousand or more shrine caves in India. This one is cut out of solid trap rock. These caves are Brahmanic.

Bi DZ3.....Elephanta Caves; the Lingam Shrine, Columns. Elephanta island, Bombay harbor

The shrine is 19½ feet square with a door in each side. Guarding each entrance are two large figures, called doorkeepers.

The columns have a high square base, fluted shaft and a ribbed cushion capital. This capital is typical of early Indian architecture.

Kolhapur

Bi DkX.....Little Orphan Girls Made Happy by Gifts of American Dolls. From photograph of Presbyterian Foreign Mission Library

Sangli

Bi DsM.....New and Attractive Mission Bungalow. From photograph of the Presbyterian Foreign Mission Library. (1918)

Burma

Rangoon

Bi EC.....View North on Pagoda Street; Fytche Square on Right; Sule Pagoda in Distance; Sikh Police Officer, a Street Sprinkler, Natives, Palms. (1912)

The Sikhs have always been loyal to the British government, and constitute the police force all over British India.

Bi EC1.....View of Dalhousie Street from the Gateway to the Sule Pagoda; Two Bells at Gateway; Natives in Characteristic Dress. (1912)

The dress of the men consists of a skirt with more or less fullness twisted into a knot at the waist, a jacket, usually white, and a silk headkerchief, or turban.

Bi EX.....Three Burmese Women in Characteristic Dress. (1912)

The women wear no head dress; otherwise their costume is much like that of the men. Both men and women smoke huge cigars.

Call no.

Bi EY Traveler's Palm beside a Well-paved Street. (1910)

Why the name?

Bi EF New Entrance (built 1903) to Shwe Dagon Pagoda, a Leogryph,
Numerous Natives in Characteristic Dress. (1912)

Bi EF2 Base of Shwe Dagon Pagoda; Traders and Worshippers in Fore-
ground. (1912)

A beautiful, bell-shaped structure; gilded from base to summit, partly with gold leaf; described by Edwin Arnold as a "pyramid of fire"; most sacred shrine in Burma, attracting pious Buddhists from Ceylon, Siam, China and other distant places; said to contain relics of four Buddhas, among which are eight hairs of Gautama.

Bi EF3 The Fringe of the Shwe Dagon Pagoda. (1912)

At the base of the pagoda proper are a large number of small pagodas.

Bi EF6 Signal Pagoda and Supporting Mound; Steps; Leogryphs. (1912)

Bi EF8 A Brass and a Marble Statue of Buddha in the Sule Pagoda. (1912)

Bi EV Vinton Memorial Building. From photograph of American Baptist
Foreign Mission Society. (1918)

Erected by native Christians in memory of Dr J. H. and Dr J. B. Vinton, pioneers in Karen missionary work. Contains a large auditorium and smaller rooms for school work.

Bi EX2 A Group of High School Girls and the Missionary. From photo-
graph of American Baptist Foreign Mission Society. (1918)

Rice Culture

Bi EY6 Treading Out Rice with Water Buffaloes. Near Rangoon
Copyright, 1907, H. C. White Co.

Madras

Near Madras

Bi MpX Christian Telugu Wedding Party. Perambur. From photograph
(December 20, 1899) of American Baptist Foreign Mission Society

Guntur District

Bi MvX Missionary with Two Bible Women Touring; Bullock Cart.
Government County Treasury Building. Vinukonda. From
photograph (October 1907) of American Baptist Foreign Mission
Society

Bi MoX A Very Large Sunday School—Men, Women and Children
Assembled Out of Doors. Ongole. From photograph (Novem-
ber 1904) of American Baptist Foreign Mission Society

Bi MbX Rows of Children Making Telugu Letters at a Mission School;
Bapatla. From photograph (January 1902) of American Baptist
Foreign Mission Society

Nellore District

Call no.

- Bi MkX**.... Missionaries and Bullock Cart, Ready for Tour. Kanigiri. From photograph of American Baptist Foreign Mission Society. (1918)
- Bi MkX2**.... Group of Missionary and Telugu Bible Women. Kanigiri. From photograph (March 1903) of American Baptist Foreign Mission Society
- Bi MnX**.... Native Christian Pastor and His Family. Nellore. From photograph of American Baptist Foreign Mission Society. (1918)
- Bi MrT**.... Graduating Class of the Rampatnam Theological Seminary. From photograph (April 1900) of American Baptist Foreign Mission Society

Punjab*Amritsar*

Amritsar is one of the largest and wealthiest cities of northern India. It is the holy city of the Sikhs. It is built around the famous "tank of immortality," in the midst of which stands the Darbar Sahib, or Golden Temple. The Sikhs (Sēks) are members of a reformed Hindu sect founded about 1500 A. D. in the Punjab. They believe in one god and prohibit idolatry, pilgrimages and charms. They do not recognize castes. The sect developed into a powerful military organization.

- Bi PaF1**.... The Golden Temple, Its Gateway and Causeway, the Tower of Baba Atl, the Sacred Tank in the Foreground. (1912)

This sacred tank was constructed in 1581. It is over 400 feet square. The temple is joined to the land by a fine marble causeway 200 feet long. At the west end of the causeway is seen the large gateway. The lower part of the temple walls are marble; the upper part is incased in gilded copper. The platform on which the temple stands is 65 feet square.

The high tower at the right is known as Baba Atl, erected to the memory of the son of one of the priests. The dome of the Akal Bungah is at the left.

- Bi PaF2**.... Near View of the Gateway of the Golden Temple Looking In. (1912)

- Bi PaF3**.... Entrance Gate to the Golden Temple from Water Side; Causeway Connecting It with the Temple; People
Copyright, 1907, H. C. White Co.

- Bi PaF4**.... A Hindu Teacher with a Class of Boys by the Tank of the Golden Temple; the Temple Opposite. (1912)

The boys of this school are seated on a tessellated pavement of marble, which is 24 feet wide, surrounding the whole tank. Note that the teacher stands behind the boys.

According to the census of 1911, only 10.6 per cent of the men and one per cent of the women of India could read and write.

Of the larger provinces, Burma had the highest proportion of literate persons, 37.6 per cent of the male and 6.1 per cent of the female population being able to read and write; Madras, 13.8 male, 1.3 female; Bombay, 12 male, 1.4 female; Bengal, 14 male, 1.1 female; United Provinces, 6.1 male, .05 female; Native States, 8.1 male, .09 female. It will also be found that the largest proportion of literate persons is along the sea coast.

Percentage of literate persons of religious communities: Parsis, 78.2 male, 63.7 female; Jains, 49.5 male, 4 female; Buddhists, 40.4 male, 5.8 female; Christians, 29.3 male, 13.5 female; Sikhs, 10.6 male, 1.4 female; Hindus, 10.1 male, .8 female; Mohammedans, 6.9 male, .4 female; Animists, 1.1 male, .1 female.

Call no.

Bi PaF5 Natives in Courtyard of Golden Temple

Copyright, 1907, H. C. White Co.

Bi PaF6 Hindu Priest, or Guru, in the Golden Temple Reading from His Sacred Book, the *Granth Sahib*. (1912)

In buildings surrounding the sacred tank from 500 to 600 priests are accommodated.

Bi PaC Quaint, Crooked Street and Interesting Natives

Copyright, 1907, H. C. White Co.

Bi PaX Sikh Forage Dealers Enjoying Their Hookahs in the Grass Market

Copyright, 1907, H. C. White Co.

Delhi and Vicinity

In the Durbar of 1911 announcement was made that the seat of government of India was to be transferred from Calcutta to the ancient capital, Delhi. Alleged advantages of the change: Delhi is more centrally located, is in closer contact with a great variety of native types of people, is near the summer capital at Simla, has a healthier climate, is not such a large commercial city.

Bi P2 Map of Delhi and Vicinity. Prepared by the Visual Instruction Division. (1915)

Bi PA Kashmir Gate in the North Wall of the Fort. (1911)

The holes in gate and wall were made during the siege of 1857 by the English.

Bi PH The Diwan-i-Khas, or Hall of Private Audience. Within the Fort. (1911)

Dimensions, 90 by 67 feet; built of white marble inlaid with precious stones.

Bi PF2 The Great Mosque, Jama Masjid. (1912)

The mosque was built by Shah Jahan and is one of the finest buildings of its kind in India. Note the gate approached by a grand flight of steps. The gate leads into a courtyard 450 feet

square surrounded by a cloister. Beyond is the mosque proper, 200 by 90 feet, relieved by thin vertical lines of black marble from which rise three domes of white marble, while two graceful minarets, 130 feet high, rise from its farther corners.

Call no.

Bi PF₃ A Multitude of Mohammedans Assembling for Prayer in the Court of the Great Mosque, Sacred Tank
Copyright, 1907, H. C. White Co.

Bi PF₄ A Crowd of Faithful Mohammedans Leaving the Great Mosque by the East Side Gate
Copyright, 1907, H. C. White Co.

Bi PF₅ Mohammedans Performing the Ceremony of Washing the Hands and Lips in the Tank within the Court of the Great Mosque; Gate and One Dome of the Mosque
Copyright, 1907, H. C. White Co.

Bi PX A Fakir (fa-kēr'), Almost Naked, Matted Hair, Doing the "Five Fire" Penance. (1911)

A fakir is a religious mendicant, a member of the Mohammedan sect taking a vow of poverty; a dervish; often a worker of marvels. This is a common form of penance among fakirs. Four fires are built around the person and the sun constitutes the fifth. The body and face are covered with ashes. This fakir had taken an oath of silence and had not spoken to any one for ten years. How is the word applied in America?

Bi PX₃ Man Carving an Elephant's Tusk
Copyright, 1907, H. C. White Co.

North of the City

Bi PY₂ Asoka Pillar and Hindu Rao's House. (1911)

Hindu Rao's house was the key to the position on the ridge held by the English May 11, 1857, at the time of the Indian mutiny. It is on the northern outskirts of the city.

The pillar, of pale pink sandstone, is one of the many erected by Asoka, a noted Indian ruler of the third century B. C. It is 42 feet high and bears a Pali inscription.

Bi PY₃ Base of Asoka Pillar; Natives. (1911)

Bi PY₄ The Memorial Tower of the Mutiny of 1857. (1911)

On the ridge northwest of the city a little south of the Asoka Pillar.

South of the City

Bi PY₆ Plan of the Mosque of Kuwat-ul-Islam and the Kutab Minar.
From Murray's *Handbook to India, Burma and Ceylon*

This mosque is 11 miles south of Delhi. It is also known as the Kutab mosque. It was built by Kutab-ud-din, the great Mohammedan slave ruler.

Call no.

Bi PY7 Kutab Minar, Seen from Without the Court of the Kuwat-ul-Islam Mosque; the Southern Gateway, the Alai Darwazah. (1911)

This minaret is 238 feet high, tapering gracefully from a diameter of 47 feet at the base to nearly 9 feet at the summit. Its purpose was for use as a muezzin's tower from which to call to prayers.

Bi PY8 Base of Kutab Minar from Within the Court, the Alai Darwazah Gate at the Right. (1911)

Bi PY9 Base of Kutab Minar and the Iron Pillar, with the Walls of the Mosque (in ruins) between Them. (1911)

The iron pillar was removed by the founder of Delhi probably from Muttra in 1052. It is a solid shaft 16 inches in diameter and 23 feet high.

"The Hindu legend connected with the pillar is that it rested on the head of the great World Serpent, and that a Tuar prince having unadvisedly moved it to see if this was really the case, the curse fell upon him that his kingdom too should be removed."

Bi PZ Carved Pillars of the Colonnade of the Mosque of Kuwat-ul-Islam
Copyright, 1907, H. C. White Co.

These richly decorated shafts were taken from Hindu temples. A thick coat of plaster once concealed from the eyes of the Mohammedans the idolatrous ornamentations of these columns, but it has now fallen away.

Bi PZ1 Part of the Ruins of the Mosque of Kuwat-ul-Islam, Showing Columns of Hindu Origin. (1911)

Note the pointed arch.

Bi PZ2 Tomb of Safdar Jang. (1911)

Safdar Jang was the nawab, or ruler, at Delhi at the middle of the eighteenth century.

The tomb is 90 feet square and is arranged in three stories. Some of the stone work is fawn colored. The corner towers are of red stone inlaid with white marble. The tomb is south of Delhi about six miles.

Bi PZ3 Mausoleum of Mubarik Shah. (1911)

This tomb is six miles south of the present city. There is another octagonal tomb at Khairpur, Old Delhi, of nearly the same size and same style as this one.

Bi PZ4 Diving Wall at the Tank of the Shrine of Nizam-ud-din Aulia.
Near Delhi

Connected with the shrine of Nizam-ud-din Aulia there is this tank growing out of the construction of which a serious dispute arose between the emperor and a saint. According to the story, the saint proposed to keep workmen on the tank at night, but the emperor refused to allow him to have oil for lights, whereupon the saint turned the water into oil. From the present inclosing wall men and boys dive into the water of the tank.

Call no.

Bi PZ5 Tomb of Nizam-ud-din Aulia (14th century)

Copyright, 1907, H. C. White Co.

Built of white marble, 18 feet square, surrounded by a wide veranda; much restored.

Below and in front is the grave of Johanara Begam, daughter of Shah Jahan. Note the headstone. On this is the following verse supposed to have been written by the princess: "Let green grass only conceal my grave; grass is the best covering of the grave of the meek."

The Durbar

Durbar is a Hindustani word, meaning originally an audience room, then the audience itself. It is customary in India and other oriental countries to receive princes and other high officials, ratify agreements, make important announcements, etc., in durbar.

It was judged that the people of India would be pleased by the observance by the English of this native custom. Accordingly Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India in a durbar held at Delhi in 1877; the accession of Edward VII was celebrated in like manner in 1903 and King George and Queen Mary held a durbar in December 1911. On the two earlier occasions the sovereigns were represented in the celebrations, but in the Durbar of 1911 the King and Queen were present in person. This last durbar was the most elaborate and sumptuous function ever held in India.

Bi PZ6 The Durbar: Arch over Prince's Road. (1911)

Bi PZ62 The Durbar: Rude Cart Drawn by a Bullock. Before the post office of the encampment. (1911)

The attendance at the durbar was so large as to require the construction of such a building to handle the mail of the visitors.

Bi PZ64 The Durbar: a Vast Multitude at the Amphitheater during the Coronation. (1911)

Bi PZ66 The Durbar: a Multitude at the Jama Masjid Awaiting the State Entry. (1911)

Bi PZ68 The Durbar: the State Entry Passing Jama Masjid. (1911)

Bi PZ7 The Durbar: Presentation of the Colors at the Polo Grounds. (1911)

Bi PZ74 The Durbar: Encampment of the Maharaja of Pitala. (1911)

There were many such encampments on the Durbar grounds.

Bi PZ76 The Durbar: Pavilion of the Maharaja of Charkhari State. (1911)

Bi PZ77 The Durbar: His Highness Maharajahdiraja Sipahdar-ul-Mulk Jijhar Singh Judes Bahadur of Charkhari State Seated in His Pavilion. (1911)

Bi PZ78 The Durbar: Golden and Silver Carriage of the Maharaja of Charkhari State. (1911)

Call no.

Bi PZ79 Procession in the Durbar of 1903: Elephants and Crowds of People. (1903)

There were no elephants in the procession at the last Delhi durbar. It was feared that on account of the large number of motor cars the elephants would stampede.

Bi PZ8 Camp of James A. Ricalton at the Durbar. (1911)

Mr Ricalton, a traveler of long and varied experience, made most of the negatives of this collection on India and also many others for the Education Department.

Travelers in India carry their bedding with them. A cot like those of the picture is called a *charpoy*.

Lahore

Lahore is an old city of 228,000 inhabitants. It is the headquarters of the Punjab government. The city flourished under the Mogul rule and was at times a royal place of residence.

Bi PlA Panorama of the City from the Wazir Khan Mosque; Native in Characteristic Dress in Foreground
Copyright, 1907, H. C. White Co.

Simla and Vicinity

Bi Ps3 Mountain Scenery; View East-northeast toward the Himalayas; Summer Camps of the Wealthy. Near Simla. (1912)

Lady Curzon had a summer camp here.

Bi Ps4 Crests of Parallel Ranges of Outer Himalayas, View North 40 Miles. Near Simla. (1912)

The scenery around Simla is magnificent. The climate is admirably adapted to Europeans.

Bi Ps6 Men and Women Breaking Stones for Road-building; Slope of Mt Jakko (at left); Extent of Mountain Scenery. (1912)

Bi PsA Cart Road along a Cliff; Simla in the Distance. Teradera. (1912)

The town of Simla is situated on a spur of the central Himalayan mountains extending crescent shape a distance of six miles.

Bi PsA3 Bungalows Crowding the Mountain Ridge; Mt Jakko (at right). (1912)

Simla is the summer capital of India. The bungalows seen in the picture are characteristic of the whole town.

Bi PsB Small Section of the Town; Christ Church and Y. M. C. A. Building. (1912)

Bi PsC Scene on the Mall; Rickshaws and Rickshawmen. (1912)

Bi PsX Rickshawmen Waiting for Close of Church Service. (1912)

Bi PsX3 A Group of Himalaya Girls with Rings in the Nose, Wearing Trousers. (1912)

The practice of women wearing trousers is peculiar to this and some other mountainous regions of India.

Ca'l no.

Bi PsX5 Stalwart Mountaineers Carrying Heavy Weight of Lumber. (1912)

Wagons are scarce in this district.

Bi PsX8 A Tin Shop; Scouring Tins by Rotary Foot Motion; Hot Water Heater (at left). (1912)

Bi PsX9 A Silversmith's Bazaar. (1912)

Bi PsY Grinding Grain in a Hand Mill before a Grain Store in the Native Bazaar. (1912)

This mill is similar to that in common use in Palestine. It is not used by the English residents.

Valley of the Sutlej

Bi Pu2 Landscape in the Valley of the Sutlej; Terraced Fields, Probably Rice; Herd of Cows. (1912)

The Sutlej valley is comparatively dry. Canals for irrigation purposes draw off water from the Sutlej river.

Few parts of India can be called dairy country. Cows are small and inferior.

Bi Pu5 Bullock Skin Boats on the Upper Sutlej River. (1912)

This device is peculiar to this locality.

The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh

Agra

The city of Agra was the imperial capital of the Mogul empire under Akbar, who reigned from 1542 to 1605. It is now the administrative headquarters for the government of the district of Agra. Population, 188,022 in 1901. Only four per cent of the population can read and write. The important buildings listed below were constructed during the period of the Mogul empire.

Jahangir was the son of Akbar; Shah Jahan was his grandson.

Bi UB The Delhi Gate in West Wall of the Fort. (1912)

This crenelated wall is 70 feet high and a mile and a half in circuit. It has little strength for defense, as it is faced only with stone. The Delhi gate is the principal entrance.

Bi UF Gate of the Pearl Mosque (Moti Masjid) and Part of the Marble Cloister (view within the court). (1912)

Bi UF1 Plan of the Pearl Mosque. From James Fergusson's *History of Indian and Eastern Architecture*. (1915)

The mosque is 142 feet long and 56 feet high. It was built by Shah Jahan in 1654. This mosque is larger than the Pearl Mosque at Delhi. It is situated within the fort.

Bi UF3 Within the Corridor of the Pearl Mosque (Moti Masjid). (1912)

This corridor opens toward the court. It is divided by rows of Saracenic columns into three aisles. Above the corridor are three domes of white marble.

Call no.

Bi UF7The Great Mosque (Jama Masjid); Numerous Cabs and Natives in Public Square

Copyright, 1907, H. C. White Co.

Situated outside the fort, a little to the northwest. The main building is 130 by 100 feet. The building is divided into three compartments each surmounted by a dome of white marble and red stone in oblique courses. Constructed by Shah Jahan; completed in 1644.

Bi UIGate of the Tomb of Itimad-ud-daula. (1912)

Itimad-ud-daula was the prime minister of Emperor Jahangir and the father of Nur Jahan. The tomb is one of the treasures of Indian architecture. The gate is made of red sandstone inlaid with marble.

Bi UI1Tomb of Itimad-ud-daula. (1911)

The tomb itself, built of marble inlaid with colored stone, has the appearance of filigree work. Note the marble pillars on the corners. Perforated marble screens stretch from pillar to pillar. As a whole the structure is very beautiful. It stands in a garden near the Jumna opposite Agra.

Bi UTGate of the Taj Mahal from Outside. (1911)

Fergusson calls this approach "a worthy pendant to the Taj itself." It is built of red sandstone inlaid with ornaments and passages from the Koran in white marble. It is surmounted by twenty-six white marble cupolas.

Bi UT2The Taj Mahal and Gardens, from Top of the Gate. (1912)

The garden is extensive. The building has been called "a dream in marble." It was built as the tomb of Mumtaz Mahal, the wife of Emperor Shah Jahan, and was completed in 1648. The material is white marble and red sandstone. The building is remarkable for its complexity of design and the delicate intricacy of workmanship. At each corner is a tall, slender minaret of graceful proportion and exquisite beauty.

The mausoleum occupies a square of 186 feet, its angles deeply truncated. Its main feature is the great dome, swelling upward to nearly two-thirds of a sphere.

The interior has much inlaid work in precious stones, such as agate and jasper. Brown and violet marbles are also freely used.

Its beauty is described as peerless. "In regard to color and design the interior of the Taj may rank first in the world for purely decorated workmanship; while the perfect symmetry of its exterior once seen can never be forgotten, nor the aerial grace of its domes, rising like marble bubbles into the clear sky."

Bi UT3Near View of the Taj Mahal, Front and Side. (1912)

Bi UT4Section and Plan of the Taj Mahal, Agra. From Murray's *Hand-book for Travellers in India, Burma and Ceylon*. (1915)

Call no.

Bi UT6 Panel of Decorated Sculpture, Low Relief in Marble. (1912)

Bi UT7 Beautiful Marble Screen Inlaid with Precious Stones around the Tombs of Empress and Emperor in the Taj Mahal. (1912)

Bi UT8 View from the Palace of Jahangir in the Fort, Taj Mahal in Distance, Jumna River on the Left, Black Throne in Foreground, Jasmine Tower on Right. (1912)

The Taj is a mile and a half down the river. Between it and the fort is the extensive MacDonnell park. The top of the gate of the Taj is seen just over the throne in the foreground.

Bi UX High, Double-decked Public Conveyances Drawn by Camels. (1911)

Bi UX2 Street Sprinkler — a "Beestie", with Zebu Bullock Bearing Skin Water Bottles. (1912)

Such means of sprinkling streets is very common in India.

Bi UX3 Vegetable Market Filled with Natives Selling Their Wares. (1912)

Bi UX5 Dhobydom, Dhobies Washing at the Jumna; Bridges over the River. (1912)

Near Agra

Bi UZ3 Cloisters of the Tomb of Emperor Akbar. Sikandarah
Copyright, 1907, H. C. White Co.

Bi UZ6 Southern Gate, or Gate of Victory, of the Palace. Fatehpur-Sikri
Copyright, 1907, H. C. White Co.

Fatehpur-Sikri, a royal but long-deserted city, was built by the great Akbar, who abandoned it for Agra. The city is in a very perfect state of preservation.

Bi UZ8 Children, Adults and Native Hovels. Fatehpur-Sikri. (1911)
Copyright, 1907, H. C. White Co.

Allahabad

Bi UaW Three Christian School Girls. Uumna Girls School (now the Mary Wanamaker School). From photograph of the Presbyterian Foreign Mission Library. (1918)

Bi UaX Dr Samuel Henry Kellogg and Pundit (interpreter) Translating the Bible. From photograph of the Presbyterian Foreign Mission Library. (1918)

Benares

Benares is one of the most ancient cities of India. It is still the sacred city of the Hindus. A million pilgrims visit it annually. Each pilgrim visits the various holy places and makes the circuit of the ghats. This requires a week or more. Many Hindu princes of distant states maintain a residence here. Rajas and other promi-

ment persons come here to visit the shrines and temples. Commercially, Benares, like European watering places, is dependent upon this influx of pilgrims. Benares has been under the English since 1775. The climate is very hot.

Call no.

Bi UbB Bathing Ghats on the Ganges, Numerous Bathers, Boats. (1912)

All along the holy Ganges at Benares are ghats, or steps, leading down to the water. These ghats are thronged with bathers, particularly in the early morning. The Hindu performs his morning ablution so that he may be clean for any religious rite or service. Under the large umbrellas are stationed priests ready to perform services for the bathers and to receive their offerings.

Bi UbB4 Bathing Ghats on the Ganges, Characteristic Hindu Temples. (1912)

Bi UbX Devout Hindus Bathing and Praying in the Ganges

Copyright, 1907, H. C. White Co.

The bathing is done in the orthodox fashion. Note that the nose is held with finger and thumb. The bathers dip completely under the surface, even when nothing more defiling than the touch of a European's hand has to be washed off.

Bi UbX3 Bathing Hindu Dead in the Ganges

Copyright, 1907, H. C. White Co.

The corpse wrapped in cloth is fastened to bamboo poles and carried by four men to the river where it is half submerged, the feet being in the water and the head on land. The dead are thus bathed in holy water that the soul may be cleansed from sin.

Bi UbX5 Veiled Hindu Widow Lighting Funeral Pyre of Her Husband; Attendants and Spectators

Copyright, 1907, H. C. White Co.

The horrible practice of burning widows on their husbands' funeral pyres has been discouraged by the British government and has now nearly died out.

Bi UbY Feeding Sacred Monkeys

Copyright, 1907, H. C. White Co.

Native States

The Native states, over 600 in number, are political units in India governed by native princes. They acknowledge the sovereignty of Great Britain but are not under its administrative system.

Baroda

Bi BdP Palace of the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda; Official Guard Drilling

Copyright, 1907, H. C. White Co.

Bi BdX Native Houses, Women and Children

Copyright, 1901, H. C. White Co.

*Kashmir**Maps*

Call no.

Bi K.....Map of the State of Kashmir, India. Prepared by the Visual Instruction Division. (1914)

Kashmir is known as one of the native feudatory states of India. In area it is about 60 per cent larger than New York. It is an extremely mountainous country. The Indus and the Jhelum are its chief rivers. Note boundaries, mountains, peaks, passes, valleys and principal cities.

The mountains are represented on the map very much simplified. Mountains are the predominating feature of the country. The Himalayas, which enter from the east in well-separated ranges, terminate in Nanga Parbat, a peak 26,620 feet high. There are several other very high peaks.

Wular lake, $12\frac{1}{2}$ by 5 miles, is the largest lake in all India.

Bi K3.....Map of the Southwest Part of the State of Kashmir, India. Prepared by the Visual Instruction Division. (1914)

The map shows the vale of Kashmir and the main approaches to it from the west and south. Kashmir is the chief district in the state of Kashmir.

The Kashmir valley is an oval plain about 85 miles long and from 20 to 25 miles wide; hence, about the size of Connecticut. It is surrounded by the outer and western ranges of the Himalaya mountains. It is watered by the Jhelum river, which breaks through the mountain wall by a deep gorge beginning at Baramula. The plain has an elevation of over 5000 feet. Its latitude is that of South Carolina. The climate is delightful in the early summer and in the fall.

Three routes of approach to Srinagar, the capital, may be pointed out on the map. One of these leaves the railroad at Rawal Pindi and passes through Murree, Domel, Garhi, Chagoti, Uri and Baramula over a road recently constructed. This route is illustrated by the following pictures. From Rawal Pindi to Srinagar is 196 miles. Three or four days are required for the trip. A second route runs from Jammu, the winter capital of the Maharaja, over the Banihal pass. This is little more than a private road. A third route extends from Gujrat over the Pir Panjal pass, a fine route but practicable only for walking or riding. There is a similar road from Jhelum through Punch.

There is an important military road built about 1900 running north from the Kashmir valley to Gilgit, 228 miles, spoken of as the "Key of Hindu Kush." It begins at Bandipur on Wular lake.

Approach to Srinagar by the Jhelum River Road

Bi KJ.....A Himalayan Ekka, or Mountain Cart. On Jhelum river [road. (1912)

There is no railroad in Kashmir. Land travel is by tonga, ekka, or coolies. An ekka is a two-wheeled, two-story cart. It has no springs. The baggage goes into the lower story and passengers

are crowded on top. The large basket, or pouch, below the axle holds fodder for the horse. Travel is slow, but inexpensive. There is no travel by ekka or tonga over this route at night. At this time the road is often blocked by trains of bullock carts. See Bi KJ4, below.

Note the likelihood of rocks breaking loose from the bank above the road. See Bi KJ1.

Call no.

Bi KJ1 Breaking Up a Twenty-ton Boulder Which Has Fallen to the Roadway from the Overhanging Cliff. On Jhelum river road. (1912)

Such boulders not only make travel dangerous, but frequently delay the journey.

Bi KJ2 The Gorge of the Jhelum; Road along the River

The valley of Kashmir was formed by the depression of the central area and the gradual rising of the rim. The gorge of the Jhelum is an excellent example of the cutting power of the river. But for this gorge the valley would still be an immense lake, as it doubtless was at an earlier time. The gorge is so narrow in its lower course that the road leaves it after a time. The road here shown was constructed in 1890. An electric road is projected to run between Srinagar and Rawal Pindi. Kashmir will not always remain a secluded place.

The water of the Jhelum at Rampur is now being used to develop electric power, which is transmitted to Srinagar and elsewhere.

The Jhelum river is the Hydaspes of the ancients. On its banks Alexander the Great fought a battle with Porus.

Bi KJ3 Several Men Crossing the Jhelum on a Three-rope Bridge. Garhi. (1912)

This bridge represents one type that is common in northern India. It consists of three ropes, a lower one on which a person walks and two above onto which he holds with the hands. These ropes have usually consisted of braided twigs or twisted hide, but the ones shown in the picture are iron cables.

Bi KJ33 Two Men Crossing the Wild Jhelum by a Single-rope Bridge. (1912)

This picture shows a second type of bridge. There is only one rope. Two persons are seated in a rope basket, which is hauled across the stream by means of a second rope. An ox or horse is taken across the stream in a similar manner. The rope used here is made of hide. The flow of water here is 20 miles an hour.

Bi KJ4 A Bullock Train Resting on the Jhelum River Road. (1912)

The valley of Kashmir has a rich soil and a climate favorable for many important crops. But this slow and troublesome means of transportation does not encourage trade. Such trains as this one have the right of way at night on this road.

Call no.

Bi Ka7. Waterfall in Gorge of the Jhelum. (1912)

Bi KJ5. A Dak Bungalow, or Rest House. Uri. (1912)

At each station on a road in Kashmir there is a rest house maintained by the government. These houses are first of all for the use of officials, but travelers are also accommodated. The price for lodging is only a few cents. Servants are not allowed in them.

Bi KJ6. The Maharaja's Private Rest House on the Way to Srinagar. Rampur. (1912)

Bi KJ7. Road through a Native Village; Mountains in Distance. Rampur. (1912)

Bi KJ8. Clouds and Snow-capped Mountains beyond a Stretch of Level Rice Fields. On road to Srinagar. (1912)

The vale of Kashmir is surrounded by such a mountain rim. Much of the low land is flooded with water from the mountains in the spring.

City of Srinagar and Its Environs

Bi KS. Map of Srinagar and Environs. Based on one in Murray's *Hand-book for Travellers in India*. Prepared by the Visual Instruction Division. (1914)

Native population of Srinagar, 120,000. The canals of this city recall Venice. The site of Srinagar is not healthful. Note especially the location of the Jhelum river, the numerous canals, Dal lake, Takht-i-Suleiman, Hari Parbat, the principal gardens, or baghs, Dal gate, the British residency, the chief temple and mosques and the Sher Garhi, or government buildings.

Bi KS2. The First Bridge over the Jhelum; Several Dungas, or Mat House Boats; View down Stream. (1912)

There are seven such quaint bridges across the Jhelum at Srinagar. They are numbered from up stream. House boats are one of the most familiar sights. Besides the Jhelum, which is the main thoroughfare of the city, there are numerous canals on which such boats are used.

Foreigners are not permitted to own real estate in Srinagar, which encourages the use of house boats; besides, life on such a boat is cheap and pleasant. But such boats are also in general use by natives as well. Some boats are built for traffic and others for pleasure; they are of many grades as to size, completeness and finish. The boats are propelled by paddles, skull oars or poles; sometimes they are drawn, or towed, from the shore.

Bi SrA4. The Third Bridge over the Jhelum; Grass-roofed Houses. (1912)

The quaint wooden bridges harmonize well with the rickety, grass-roofed houses of wood and sun-dried brick. Many of the houses of Srinagar remind one of those seen in Swiss villages.

Bi KS24. A Large House Boat Loaded with Natives and Propelled by Oars; Houses of the City in Background. (1912)

Call no.

Bi SrA3 Grass-roofed Houses on the Bank of the Jhelum; Mountains in Distance. (1912)

Bi KS3 Panorama Northwest from Base of Takht-i-Suleiman; Dal Gate at Bend of Tsont-i-Kul Canal; Poplar Avenue (at left); Hari Parbat Hill Surmounted by Old Fort. (1912)

Hari Parbat is a hill 250 feet high. The fort on the top of it was built by Akbar at the end of the sixteenth century. Dal gate is the entrance into Dal lake. For Poplar avenue, see Bi KS6, below.

Bi KS34 Mosque of Shah Hamadan, with Grass-covered Roof. On the right bank of the Jhelum. (1912)

This is an interesting old structure, a subject for artists to sketch. It is almost Norwegian in style.

Bi Ka2 Panorama from the Side of Takht-i-Suleiman; Plain with Winding Streams and Lakes; Snow-covered Mountains in the Distance. (1912)

Bi KS4 On the Dal, or City, Lake at Sunset; Takht-i-Suleiman, or Throne of Solomon, Rising in Distance, Its Ancient Temple Seen in Outline. (1912)

Dal lake, a shallow body of water, extends for several miles to the northeast of the city. It is one of the chief attractions of Srinagar. Takht-i-Suleiman, or Throne of Solomon, rises nearly 1000 feet above the plain. On its summit is an interesting Hindu temple of stone, parts of which were built about 250 B. C.

Bi SrZ4 The Dal, or City, Lake at Dusk, Floating Gardens Held in Place by Poles; Rugged Barren Mountains in Distance. (1912)

This lake is about 4 miles long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad. It is not a single sheet of water. It seems almost filled up with islands and floating gardens. Little canals, or open channels, join its several parts. Its banks are dotted with villages, cottages and orchards.

The floating gardens are unique. Into a huge basket woven of weeds rich earth is placed and such vegetables as cucumbers, melons, tomatoes and egg plants, sending their roots down to the water, flourish abundantly. Each morning in season boats are to be seen carrying vegetables from these gardens to the city. The smaller boats seen in the picture are called *shikaias*.

Bi SrZ3 The Dal, or City, Lake from Nishat Bagh; Boats. (1912)

Bi KS5 Tsont-i-Kul Canal; House Boats; a Hindu Temple. (1912)

Bi KS52 A Canal, Easily Cut through Level Alluvial Soil; Boats, Poplars and Mountains. (1912)

Bi KS54 State Barges of the Maharaja, opposite the Palace on the Jhelum. (1912)

Bi KS6 Poplar Avenue; Takht-i-Suleiman in Distance. (1912)

The avenue here shown is a mile long. Long rows of poplar trees are one of the features of the city and the roads leading to it. Note temple on summit of hill.

Call no.

Bi KS62 Long, Straight Avenue of Poplar Trees in the Cantonment; Excellent Road. (1912)

Bi SrZ7 Trunks and Lower Branches of Great Chenar Trees (plane trees) of the Nishat Bagh (garden). Dal Lake. (1912)

The chenar tree is the special glory of the valley. They were introduced into Kashmir by Jahangir.

Nn Pl A Large Chenar, or Plane, Tree (*Platanus orientalis*). (1912)

This tree has a massive foliage and affords dense shade.

Pleasure Gardens near Srinagar

Bi KS7 Beautiful and Elaborate Approach to the Nishat Bagh; Terraces, Walks, Trees, Shrubs and Flowers. On Dal lake. (1912)

A bagh is a garden. There are many of these about Srinagar. Jahangir, the son and successor of Akbar, is said to have laid out 777 pleasure gardens around Srinagar. This appears to have been done to please his beautiful and beloved wife, Nur Jahan.

Bi SrZ6 Summer Retreat of the Emperor of Jahangir and His Wife Nur Jahan (Nurmahal) in the Shalimar Bagh. On Dal lake. (1912)

The People and Their Industrial Life

Ninety per cent of the people of Kashmir are Mohammedans. The peasants are all of this class. Nearly all the others are Hindus or Sikhs. The Kashmiris are for the most part of a nearly pure Aryan stock.

Bi KX A Kashmiri Group, Mostly Men; Turbans. (1912)

Mohammedan women wear a long, loose woolen frock, cut like a long skirt, with wide sleeves rolled back.

Bi KX2 A Group of Kashmiris: Men, Women and Children, Children Wearing Skull Caps, Girls with Hair in Many Small Braids. (1912)

Bi KX4 Two Men with Performing Goats and Monkeys; Poplar Trees. (1912)

Scenes similar to this are common throughout India.

Bi KX5 Women Husking Rice in Mortars, on the Bank of the Jhelum; Grass-roofed Houses with Balconies; Hindu Temple; Boats. (1912)

Rice is the principal crop in Kashmir and also the chief food of the people. Barley, corn and other grains also do well. In general, conditions are favorable for about the same farm products as are raised in New York State. Apples and similar fruits do well. Hops are raised. Cattle are inferior in grade, but sheep raising flourishes.

Bi KX6 A Kashmiri Plowman; Bullock Team and Primitive Plow. (1912)

Agricultural methods are backward. Where else are such plows used? Note coarse moccasins. Compare Bi KJ3, p. 25.

Call no.

Bi KX7 Pit Sawing by Three Pairs of Kashmiris. (1912)

Now that electric power is available in Srinagar, such a primitive method of making lumber is not likely to continue long in use, though this method was still in use in at least one place in New York State as late as 1860. See note on Th L8, List 23, Forestry and Lumbering.

Bi KY Men Weaving Kashmir Shawls; Woman Spinning; Group of Onlookers. (1912)

Kashmir is famous for making rich and costly shawls from the fine soft coat of wool under the hair of the Kashmir goat, which is found generally in the Himalaya mountains. The patterns of these shawls are very intricate and a long time is required to weave one. At present there is very little shawl making in Kashmir. Carpet weaving, in a measure, has taken its place.

Bi KY1 Group of Women Spinning Out of Doors; Rude Spinning Wheels. (1912)

Bi KY3 Group of Native Wood Carvers Working in an Open Court; Group of Children in Background. (1912)

Wood carving is a business of considerable importance in Srinagar.

For appearance, dress and customs, see also Bi KJ, p. 24, Bi KJ1, p. 25, Bi KJ3, p. 25, Bi KS6, p. 27.

Museum

Bi KS8 The Museum. (1912)

It is noteworthy that this comparatively isolated city of northern India has so much of a museum as is here shown. It contains a collection of ancient firearms and numerous exhibits of lovely shawls and of modern manufactures, especially engraved and beaten copper and silver, carved wooden ware and embroidery.

Hospitals have recently been established.

Government

The Maharaja administers the state government assisted by three ministers. The Maharaja is subject to the Government of India, which is represented by a resident at Srinagar.

Kashmir was an independent state until 1586 when it was annexed to India by the great Akbar, who invaded the country from his capital at Delhi. It remained under Mogul emperors until 1752, when it was taken by the Afgans. In 1819 the Sikh ruler of the Punjab began to acquire control of this country. In 1846 Gulab Singh, the Dogra ruler of Jammu, who had by degrees been subduing the districts lying north of him, by treaty put himself under British protection and was in return confirmed in the possession of the country.

Call no.

Bi KS82 The Maharaja's Palace on the Bank of the Jhelum. (1912)

For location, see Map, Bi KS, p. 26. The Sher Garhi includes the palace and the city fort. It is near the first bridge. The palace is a disappointing building, commonplace in design, of cheap material and gaudy in coloring.

Bi KS9 Preparing for the Arrival of the Maharaja at the Steps of His Palace on the Jhelum; Boats in the River; Grass-roofed Houses on Opposite Bank. (1912)

The Maharaja has his winter residence at Jammu. In the spring he makes his formal return to Srinagar. The summer he spends in the Gulmarg and elsewhere.

Bi KS92 Crowds Assembled in Boats and along the Shore on the Arrival of the Maharaja. (1912)

Rajputana

Rajputana, "the country of the Rajputs," is a large territory including the province of Ajmere Merwara, two chiefships and a number of native states, the principal ones being Bikanir, Jodhpur, Jaipur, Alwar, Bhartpur, Jaisalmir, Udaipur and Kotah.

Bi Ra3 Porch of the Jaina Temple of Dilwarra, Pillars and Fine Carvings. On Mount Abu

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Temple built of pure white marble. There are really two temples united, the older one built about 1100, the later one about 1300. Marble brought 300 miles. Fourteen years required to build the more modern one; cost \$9,000,000.

Note the cell containing a cross-legged seated figure of a saint. There are fifty-four such cells in the temple.

The temple is noted for its delicacy of carving and beauty of detail.

Alwar

Bi RcP Maharaja's Palace from the Courtyard; Fort

Copyright, 1907, H. C. White Co.

Jaipur

Bi RjB Johri Bazaar, a Broad, Well-paved Street Thronged with People

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One hundred and eleven feet wide, one of the broadest streets in India.

Bi RjC Champori Gate; Camels and People Passing In and Out

Copyright, 1907, H. C. White Co.

Bi RjH Hall of the Winds; Street Scene, Elephants and People

Copyright, 1907, H. C. White Co.

Bi RjX Street Crowded with Mohammedans in Sword Dance

Copyright, 1907, H. C. White Co.

Call no.

Bi RjX3 Feeding a Great Number of Sacred Pigeons in the Street
Copyright, 1907, H. C. White Co.

Bi RjX4 Pelicans and Other Birds in the Royal Aviary
Copyright, 1907, H. C. White Co.

Udaipur

Bi RuP Palace of the Maharaja and the Street before It with People
Copyright, 1901, H. C. White Co.

South India

Bi X15 Telugu Mother Giving Baby a Bath. From photograph of American Baptist Foreign Mission Society. (1918)

Bi X2 Missionaries in Camp While on Tour. From photograph (March 1900) of American Baptist Foreign Mission Society

Bi X24 Seminary Teacher Preaching to a Crowd of Hindus. From photograph (July 1908) of American Baptist Foreign Mission Society

Bi X3 Brahman Bridal Party; Bride Twelve Years of Age, Groom Forty Years. From photograph of American Baptist Foreign Mission Society

Native Architecture

Buddhist:	Call no.	Page	Call no.	Page
Lat of Asoka, Delhi (3d century B. C.)	Bi PY2	16	Bi PY3	16
A lat was a memorial pillar usually with a carved inscription and the top crowned with an emblem.				
Pagoda from Prome	Bi CF	8	.....	..
Shwe Dagon Pagoda, Rangoon	Bi EF	13	Bi EF2	13
	Bi EF3	13		
Signal Pagoda, Rangoon	Bi EF6	13	.....	..
See also Dagobas, Anuradhapura, Ceylon				
Brahmanical rock-cut temples:				
Elephanta caves (after middle of eighth century A. D.)	Bi DZ	12	Bi DZ3	12
Hindu:				
Columns, Mosque of Kuwat-ul-Islam.	Bi PZ	17	Bi PZ1	17
Temple, Srinagar	Bi KS5	27	.....	..
Golden Temple, Amritsar, a modern Sikh temple showing influence of Mohammedan architecture	Bi PaF1	14	Bi PaF2	14
	Bi PaF3	14	Bi PaF4	14
Bathing Ghats, Benares	Bi UbB4	23	.....	..
Jaina:				
Temple of Dilwarra, Mount Abu, one of the earliest examples of Jaina architecture	Bi Ra3	30	.....	..
Jain temple and palace of Badri Das, modern	Bi CF2	8	Bi CF3	8
	Bi CF4	8	Bi CF5	8
	Bi CF6	8	Bi CF7	8
Indo-Moslem, Pathan:				
Mosque of Kuwat-ul-Islam and the Kutab Minar	Bi PY6	16	Bi PY7	17
	Bi PY8	17	Bi PY9	17
	Bi PZ	17	Bi PZ1	17

Note that the columns of the mosque shown here are Hindu.

Indo-Moslem, Pathan (<i>continued</i>)	Call no.	Page	Cail no.
Tomb of Mubarik Shah.....	Bi PZ3	17	..... ..
Tomb of Nizam-ud-din Aulia (much restored, little original work left)..	Bi PZ5	18	..... ..
Indo-Moslem, Mughal:			
Diwan-i-khas, Delhi.....	Bi PH	15	..... ..
Jama Masjid, Delhi.....	Bi PF2	15	Bi PF3 16
	Bi PF4	16	Bi PF5 16
Tomb of Safdar Jang (late decadent)..	Bi PZ2	17	..... ..
Delhi Gate, Agra.....	Bi UB	20	..... ..
Pearl Mosque, Agra.....	Bi UF	20	Bi UF1 20
	Bi UF3	20	..... ..
Jama Masjid, Agra.....	Bi UF7	21	..... ..
Tomb of Itimad-ud-daula, Agra.....	Bi UI	21	Bi UI1 21
Taj Mahal, Agra.....	Bi UT	21	Bi UT2 21
	Bi UT3	21	Bi UT4 21
	Bi UT6	22	Bi UT7 22
Cloisters of Tomb of Akbar, Sikan-darah.....	Bi UZ3	22	..... ..
Southern Gate, Fatehpur-Sikri.....	Bi UZ6	22	..... ..
Indo-Moslem, Kashmiri:			
Mosque of Shah Hamadan, Srinagar, a wooden structure.....	Bi KS34	27	..... ..

Religious Customs

Bi X34 Hindus " Calling the God "— Bringing the Spirit into the Idol. From photograph of the Presbyterian Foreign Mission Library			
Ceremonial bathing.....	Bi CX2	8	Bi CX3 8
	Bi UbB	23	Bi UbB4 23
	Bi UbX	23	..... ..
Bathing Hindu dead.....	Bi UbX3	23	..... ..
Cremation.....	Bi CY	9	Bi CY1 9
	Bi UbX5	23	..... ..
Sacrifice of goats.....	Bi CX6	8	Bi CX7 9
Hindu priest.....	Bi PaF6	15	..... ..
Statues of Buddha.....	Bi EF8	13	..... ..
A fakir.....	Bi PX	16	..... ..
Mohammedans at the Great Mosque, Delhi.....	Bi PF3	16	Bi PF4 16
	Bi PF5	16	..... ..
Mohammedans in sword dance.....	Bi RjX	30	..... ..
Feeding sacred monkeys.....	Bi UbY	23	..... ..
Feeding sacred pigeons.....	Bi RjX3	31	..... ..
See also temples, pagodas, mosques etc., under Native Architecture			

Missionary Activities

Children making Telugu letters at mission school.....	Bi MbX	13	..... ..
Three Christian school girls.....	Bi UaW	22	..... ..
Group of high school girls and the missionary.....	Bi EX2	13	..... ..
Preachers training school.....	Bi AjS	7	..... ..
Graduating class of theological seminary..	Bi MrT	14	..... ..
Doctor Kellogg translating the Bible.....	Bi UaX	22	..... ..
Missionaries ready for tour.....	Bi MkX	14	..... ..
Missionary and two Bible women touring..	Bi MvX	13	..... ..
Missionary and Telugu Bible women.....	Bi MkX2	14	..... ..
Missionaries in camp.....	Bi X2	31	..... ..

	Call no.	Page	Call no.	Page
Preaching to a crowd of Hindus.....	Bi X24	31	.....	..
Large Sunday school.....	Bi MoX	13	.....	..
Mission chapel and natives.....	Bi AnX	7	.....	..
Vinton Memorial Building.....	Bi EV	13	.....	..
Mission compound.....	Bi AtM	7	.....	..
New mission bungalow.....	Bi DsM	12	.....	..
Orphan girls with American dolls.....	Bi DkX	12	.....	..
Native Christian pastor.....	Bi MnX	14	.....	..

Industries and Products

Kashmiri plowman.....	Bi KX6	28	.....	..
Rice fields.....	Bi KJ8	26	.....	..
Treading out rice with water buffaloes....	Bi EY6	13	.....	..
Women husking rice.....	Bi KX5	28	.....	..
Herd of cows.....	Bi Pu2	20	.....	..
Bales of cotton.....	Bi DX3	11	.....	..
Women spinning.....	Bi CdX5	11	Bi KY1	29
Weaving Kashmir shawls and spinning...	Bi KY	29	.....	..
Pit sawing.....	Bi KX7	29	.....	..
Native wood carvers.....	Bi KY3	29	.....	..
Man carving an elephant's tusk.....	Bi PX3	16	.....	..
Fur seller.....	Bi CdY	11	.....	..

Mountain Scenery

Himalayas near Darjeeling.....	Bi Cd2	10	Bi Cd3	10
	Bi Cd4	10	Bi Cd5	10
	Bi Cd6	10	.....	..
Himalayas near Simla.....	Bi Ps3	19	Bi Ps4	19
	Bi Ps6	19	.....	..
Mountains of Kashmir.....	Bi KJ7	26	Bi KJ8	26
	Bi Ka2	27	.....	..

Peculiar Features of Native Life

Natives.....	Bi DC2	11	Bi EC1	12
	Bi PaC	15	Bi PaF5	15
	Bi PA	15	Bi PY3	16
	Bi UF7	21	Bi PZ64	18
	Bi RuP	31	.....	..

See also titles under Missionary Activities

Burmese women.....	Bi EX	12	.....	..
Bhotian men and women.....	Bi CdX2	11	.....	..
Himalaya girls.....	Bi PsX3	19	.....	..
Hindu children.....	Bi CY2	9	.....	..
Hindu teacher and boys.....	Bi PaF4	14	.....	..
Telugu mother giving baby a bath.....	Bi XI5	31	.....	..
Brahman bridal party.....	Bi X3	31	.....	..
Christian Telugu wedding party.....	Bi MpX	13	.....	..
Tibetan women.....	Bi CdX3	11	Bi CdX4	11
	Bi CdX5	11	.....	11
Sikh forage dealers.....	Bi PaX	15	.....	..
Kashmiris.....	Bi KX	28	Bi KX2	28
People and native hovels.....	Bi UZ8	22	.....	..
Native houses.....	Bi BdX	23	.....	..
Mountaineer's house.....	Bi CdX	10	.....	..
Native hotel.....	Bi DX	11	.....	..
House of rich native.....	Bi DH	11	.....	..
Unsanitary conditions.....	Bi DX7	12	.....	..
Lepers.....	Bi DX2	11	.....	..

	Call no.	Page	Call no.	Page
Beggars.....	Bi CX9	9	.....	..
Diving well.....	Bi PZ4	17	.....	..
Men performing with goats and monkey..	Bi KX4	28	.....	..
Dhobies.....	Bi CY4	9	Bi DX6	12
	Bi UX5	22	.....	..
Mountaineers carrying lumber.....	Bi PsX5	20	.....	..
Breaking stone for road building.....	Bi KJ1	25	Bi Ps6	19
Ekka, or mountain cart.....	Bi KJ	24	.....	..
Rickshawmen.....	Bi PsC	19	Bi PsX	19
Camel cart.....	Bi UX	22	.....	..
Bullock train resting.....	Bi KJ4	25	.....	..
Rest houses.....	Bi KJ5	26	Bi KJ6	26
Cot used by travelers.....	Bi PZ8	19	.....	..
House boats.....	Bi KS2	26	Bi KS24	26
	Bi KS5	27	.....	..
Hindu boat.....	Bi Cg9	9	.....	..
Skin boats.....	Bi Pu5	20	.....	..
Rope bridge.....	Bi KJ3	25	Bi KJ33	25
Street sprinkler.....	Bi EC	12	Bi UX2	22
Official guard.....	Bi BdP	23	.....	..
City playground.....	Bi DX5	12	.....	..
Grinding grain.....	Bi PsY	20	.....	..
Johri bazaar.....	Bi RjB	30	.....	..
Tin shop.....	Bi PsX8	20	.....	..
Silversmith's bazaar.....	Bi PsX9	20	.....	..
Vegetable market.....	Bi UX3	22	.....	..
Pageant, native guards.....	Bi CX	7	.....	..
Pageant, state elephant.....	Bi CX1	7	.....	..
State barges.....	Bi KS54	27	.....	..
Crowds assembled for arrival of Mahara- ja.....	Bi KS9	30	Bi KS92	30
Delhi durbar, 11 titles, pp. 18-19				

Plants and Animals

Banyan tree.....	Nn Bc	9	Nn Bc2	9
Chenar, or plane tree.....	Nn P1	28	Bi SrZ7	28
Coconut palms.....	Bi CF	8	Bi CF3	8
Royal palms.....	Bi CF	8	Bi CY8	9
Traveler's palm.....	Bi EC	12	Bi EY	13
Poplars.....	Bi KS3	27	Bi KS6	27
	Bi KS62	28	.....	..
Pelicans.....	Bi RjX4	31	.....	..
Pigeons.....	Bi RjX3	31	.....	..
Vultures.....	Bi Cg7	9	Bi Cg71	9
Alligator.....	Bi Cg8	9	.....	..
Camels.....	Bi PF2	15	Bi RjB	30
	Bi RjC	30	Bi UX	22
Cows.....	Bi Pu2	20	.....	..
Elephants.....	Bi CX1	7	Bi PZ79	19
	Bi RjH	30	.....	..
Goats.....	Bi CX6	8	Bi KX4	28
Monkeys.....	Bi UbY	23	Bi KX4	28
Tiger and leopard skins.....	Bi CdY	11	.....	..
Water buffaloes.....	Bi EY6	13
Zebus.....	Bi DX	11	Bi PZ62	18
	Bi UX2	22	Bi KJ4	25
	Bi MkX	14

PART 2 CEYLON

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Map

Call no.

- Bbe 2. Map of Ceylon. From T. C. Penfield's *East of Suez*
By permission of the Century Co., publishers

Ceylon is a crown colony of Great Britain; area, 25,481 square miles, that of Ireland, 32,524 square miles; population in 1911, about 4,000,000; note latitude.

Anuradhapura

- Bbe A. Map of Anuradhapura. From Murray's *Handbook for Travellers in India, Burma and Ceylon*. (1915)
- Bbe AF. Thuparama Dagoba and Surrounding Columns, General View. (1912)

A dagoba is a bell-shaped construction erected over some relic of Buddha or a disciple of him. It is always solid and is surrounded by a cubical structure above which is a spire. It is made of brick and mortar covered with a kind of cement. In the center is a small cell in which the relic or other sacred objects are preserved. There are many dagobas in and around Anuradhapura.

The Thuparama is one of the most elegant and remarkable of the minor Ceylon dagobas. It is said to cover the right collar bone of Buddha.

- Bbe AG. Partial View of the Thuparama Dagoba with Rows of Carved Granite Columns. (1912)

Such columns are a special feature of Ceylon dagobas and are peculiar to Singhalese architecture.

This dagoba is encircled by four rows of shafts, the inner row, shown in this picture, is 22 feet, 10 inches high and about 14 inches thick. Note the octagonal carved capitals.

Call no.

Bbe AH . . . The Ruanwelli Dagoba. (1912)

This dagoba was completed about 90 B.C. Its diameter is 252 feet. It is 180 feet high, but was originally higher. The present base is a restoration.

Bbe AP . . . Granite Pillars of the Brazen Palace. (1912)

This palace was one of a number of monastic buildings. Only these stone pillars, 1600 in number, remain. They are about 12 feet high. The walls originally between the pillars were of brick, but have all disappeared. The pillars are arranged in forty parallel rows. They represent what remains of the lowest of this nine-story monastery. The upper stories were doubtless of wood. The structures date from about 100 B.C.

Bbe AT . . . Pilgrims Ascending the Steps Leading to the Sacred Bo Tree. (1912)

The bo tree, a very long-lived tree, is sacred to Buddha. This one is said to have been planted in 240 B.C. It is watched constantly by special guardians.

Bbe AX . . . A Statue of Buddha Seated before a Stone Bench. (1912)

Colombo

Bbe CB . . . Sea Dashing against Breakwater, during Southeast Monsoon. (July 1912)

Breakwater constructed in 1875-85; it is 4210 feet long and protects an area of 500 acres. To this breakwater chiefly Colombo owes its commercial importance. Most of the imports and exports of Ceylon pass through Colombo. Population 163,000.

Bbe CB1 . . . Sea Dashing High into the Air above Breakwater, Seen from Basin. (1912)

This view illustrates well the protection given by the breakwater.

Bbe CC . . . Queen Street from near Landing Jetty. (1912)

The streets of Colombo are broad and well laid out.

Bbe CX . . . "All Ceylon" Exhibition, or Fair; Typical Architecture, People. (1912)

Bbe CY . . . Sacks of Copra (dried kernels of coconut) Loaded on Boats in Harbor. (1912)

Copra is used chiefly in making coconut oil.

Bbe CY3 . . . Zebu Bullocks and Carts Being Loaded with Tea at Warehouse; People. (1912)

The extent of the tea industry in Ceylon is suggested by this view.

Kandy

The town of Kandy is in the central part of Ceylon; population, 26,000. It was the capital of the former kingdom of Kandy.

It is picturesquely situated on the banks of a small artificial lake. With the building of the Temple of the Tooth it became an important seat of the Buddhist hierarchy and later the residence of the royal family. The palace, built about 1600, is now occupied by the agent of the British government.

Call no.

Bbe KC . . . Main Street. (1912)

Bbe KD . . . Kandy Lake, Papaw Trees, Coconut Palm Tree. (1912)

Bbe KF . . . Buddhist Vihara, or Monastery, Broad Spreading Trees, Winding Walk, Corner of Lake. (1912)

Bbe KG . . . The Governor's Palace. (1912)

Bbe KK . . . Old Palace of the Kings, Surrounded by Trees and Shrubs. (1912)

The wall in the foreground is a part of the one surrounding the grounds of the Temple of the Tooth.

Bbe KP . . . Public Library on Margin of Lake. (1912)

Bbe KT . . . The Temple of the Tooth, Entrance and Right End. (1912)

The Temple of the Tooth is the most sacred Buddhist temple of Ceylon. It contains an imitation of the "sacred tooth" of Buddha.

The original tooth was brought to Ceylon before 411 A.D. but was taken away by the Portuguese and burned in 1560. The octagonal tower at the right is used as a library.

Bbe KT₃ . . . The Temple Elephant, Bearing the Shrine Containing the Sacred Tooth, Leaving the Temple of the Tooth, in the Perahera. (1912)

The Perahera is a procession held annually in honor of Buddha.

Bbe KX . . . Coconut Climber Going Up a Tree; Library of the Temple of the Tooth in Background. (1912)

Negombo

Negombo is a Dutch town on the coast, 23 miles north of Colombo, 20,000 inhabitants. It is celebrated for its brass works.

Bbe NR . . . Railway Station; Double Track Road; Grove of Coconut Palms. (1912)

Ratnapura

For the gemming industry at this place, see five titles on gemming, p. 39.

People, Manners and Customs

Call no.

Bbe X Four Singhalese Men and a Boy Playing on Ceremonial Tom Tom; Crowd of Spectators. (1911)

Note that the men wear the hair long, done up in knot behind.

The Singhalese constitute about three-fifths of the population of Ceylon and the Tamils somewhat over a quarter.

Bbe X2 Singhalese Girls Making Pillow Lace
Copyright, 1907, H. C. White Co.

Bbe X3 A Tamil Man Carrying Two 40-pound Jackfruit; a Zebu Bullock. (1912)

This fruit sometimes exceeds 60 pounds in weight. It is an important food in this part of the world.

Bbe X4 Typical Native Country Home of the Lower Class: Women and Children. (1912)

Note size of the stone and mortar part, the open sheds, the thatched roof and the limited provision for light.

Bbe X5 A Hackery, the Chief Ceylonese Conveyance, Drawn by Zebu Bullock. Negombo. (1912)

Note the hump of the animal.

Flora

Nm Ce2 The Agava, or Century Plant. Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya. (1912)

For papaw trees, see Bbe KD, p. 37.

Nn PaT4 Trunks of Talipot Palm (*Corypha umbraculifera*). (1912)

Nn Ru6 Fantastic Trunk and Roots of a Giant Rubber Tree (*Ficus elastica*). Garden of the King's Pavilion, Kandy. (1912)

Bbe X7 Yucca Plant; House in Background. Kandy. (1912)

See also plants and trees under commercial products.

Fauna

Bbe X8 Snakes (Cobra) and Snake Charmers. (1912)

The cobra is very deadly. There are more than 20,000 deaths a year in India from the bite of the cobra. The fangs of the snake shown here are probably removed.

Nv EI1 Elephant (*Elephas indicus*) with Tusks, Head and Trunk Raised; Driver at Side. (1912)

Tusk worn sharp splitting logs. Official elephant of the Temple of the Tooth.

Nv EI2 Three Elephants Sporting in a River; Coconut Palms along the Bank. (1912)

There are probably eight or ten thousand wild elephants on the island. They are fairly well protected by a tax on killing and are

not diminishing in number. The number of domestic elephants is probably not more than 200.

Call no.

- Nv EI3** Two Elephants; Several Children on Back of Each. (1912)
Nv EI4 An Elephant Splitting the Stem of a Large Kitul Palm to Obtain the Succulent Heart for Food. (1912)

Eats also bananas, rice etc. Owner, a Kandyan chief, named Dunnuwille. This chief owns a stud of four or five elephants, which are often used for work. The keep of an elephant is too expensive for common people.

- Nv EI5** Farm Elephant Carrying Home the Farmer and the Plow. Near Kandy. (1912)
Nv EI6 Huge Tusked Elephant with One Foot on a Man Lying on the Ground. Ceylon. (1912)

This picture illustrates how criminals were once put to death in the East.

For pictures of zebu bullocks, see Bbe CY₃, p. 36, Bbe X₃, p. 38 and Bbe X₅, p. 38.

Commercial Products

- Bbe Y2** General View of Gemming Pits. Ratnapura. (1912)

Ratnapura is the headquarters of the gemming industry of Ceylon. The whole country around this town is dotted with pits from which are taken sapphires, topazes, rubies and cat's-eyes. The gems are found in a substratum of clay called illan. This clay when brought to the surface is washed for the gems. Note the well sweeps.

- Bbe Y21** Taking Gem Clay from Pit. Ratnapura. (1912)
Bbe Y23 Washing Clay for Gems. Ratnapura. (1912)
Bbe Y25 Coolie Laborers from the Gem Pits. Ratnapura. (1912)

Owing to the general reluctance of the native Singhalese to labor, many coolies are brought into Ceylon.

- Bbe Y3** Native Lapidaries. Ratnapura. (1912)

Note the bow held in the right hand. This is drawn back and forth over the cylinder thus turning the wheel. With his left hand, the lapidary holds the gem against the wheel.

- Bbe Y4** Gem Crystals of Spinel Ruby from Ceylon. State Museum, University of the State of New York. (1915)
Bbe Y41 Cut Gems of Spinel from Ceylon. State Museum, University of the State of New York. (1915)

- Nn Ca6** Young Cacao Tree in Fruit. (1912)

- Bbe Y5** Camphor Plantation. Royal Botanic Gardens. Peradeniya, Ceylon. (1912)

The camphor plant is not a native of Ceylon. Camphor is obtained by distillation of the twigs and young leaves.

Call no.

Bbe Y6 Natives Peeling Cinnamon. Near Negombo, Ceylon. (1912)

Cinnamon is indigenous to Ceylon; about 40,000 acres of it are cultivated. The bark is split longitudinally and is peeled off with a straight copper knife.

Bbe Y62 Singhalese Girls Scraping Cinnamon Bark. Near Negombo. (1912)

The outer bark is scraped off with a bent knife.

Bbe Y64 Quilling and Drying Cinnamon. Near Negombo. (1912)

The dried rolls of bark are called quills.

Bbe Y66 Piles of Peeled Cinnamon Sticks, Sold in Bundles for Firewood. Near Negombo. (1912)

Bbe Y7 General View of a Coconut Plantation. West coast. (1912)

Note the dried palm leaves attached to three of the trees to serve as an alarm against thieves.

Bbe Y72 Heavy Growth of Coconut Palms, Native Hut, Dugout Boats with Outriggers. West Shore of Ceylon, near Negombo. (1911)

Such palms run along the shore for about 50 miles.

See also Bbe KD, p. 37, for another picture of coconut palm trees.

For picture of Coconut climber, see Bbe KX, p. 37.

Bbe Y74 Sprouting Coconuts. Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya. (Summer 1912)

Note that the coconuts were planted in June 1911 and that the picture was made about a year later.

Bbe Y77 Two Men Husking Coconuts. (1912)

The husks are split by means of a steel knife in end of long handle.

For sacks of copra (dried kernels of coconut), see Bbe CY, p. 36.

Bbe Y78 Piles of Jackfruit

Nm Pf2 Common Black Pepper Vines Supported by a Large Tree. Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya. (1912)

Bbe Y8 Paddy Field, Terraced. (1912)

Bbe Y83 A Commercial Rubber Plantation; Two Men Gathering the Milky Juice from the Trees

Bbe Y9 Tea Plantations Covering Extensive Hillsides; a Tea House; Natives Plucking Tea. Nanuoya. (1912)

The tea industry of Ceylon has had a remarkable growth since 1875. Two thousand pounds were exported in 1877 while now the export is over 150,000,000 pounds. It is the chief product of the mountain regions and the only cultivation over 4000 feet.

For carts being loaded with tea, see Bbe CY₃, p. 36.

Nm Vc2 Small Vanilla Vine with Pods Growing on Trunk of Tree. Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya. (1912)