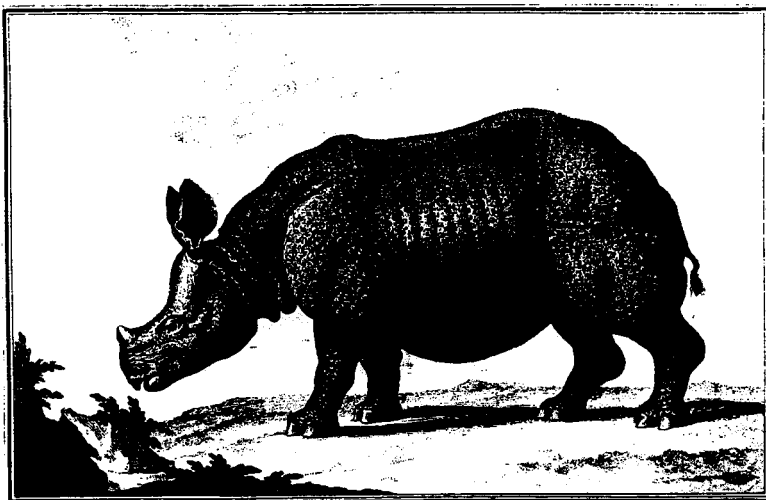


# SÄUGETIERKUNDLICHE MITTEILUNGEN

MAMMALOGICAL  
INFORMATION

Stubbe-Festschrift



*An Exact Figure of the  
RHINOCEROS  
That is new to be Seen in  
LONDON.*

*Inscribed to Kinnifreyes COLE Esq.  
Chief of The Hon.<sup>ble</sup> East India Com-  
pany's Factory at PATNA in the  
Empire of The Great MOGUL for  
the Favour he has done the Curious  
in Sending it over to England.*

*Published October 10. 1739.*

Poster eines Panzernashorns, welches 1739 von Patna nach London gebracht wurde

(zum Beitrag von Kees Rookmaaker)

Begründet 1953 von Theodor Haittenorth und Herman Kahmann

Fortgeführt von Josef Reichholf

Unter Mitwirkung zahlreicher Fachgelehrter herausgegeben von Gustav Kirk

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Michael Stubbe

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## Records of the Rhinoceros in Northern India

Berichte über das Panzermashorn im nördlichen Indien

L. C. (Kees) ROOKMAAKER

North Riding, South Africa

**Key words:** Indian rhinoceros  
*Rhinoceros unicornis*  
Northern India

Eingang des Manuskriptes: 4. Jan. 1998  
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## RECORDS OF THE RHINOCEROS IN NORTHERN INDIA

L.C. (Kees) ROOKMAAKER

### Summary

There are only very few reports of rhinoceroses seen in the northern states of India. The Indian rhinoceros (Rhinoceros unicornis) lived along the River Ganges from Delhi in the West until 1650, to Mirzapur, Patna and Rajmahal in the East up to 1850. The animal also existed in the foothills of the Himalayas just South of the Nepal border, and incidentally stragglers from Nepal are still sighted there. The rhinoceros was noted in the hills of Uttar Pradesh, at Pilibhit up to 1878, at Kotdwara near Hardwar in 1789, and further West in the 14th century.

### 1. Introduction

'The ganda [rhinoceros] exists in large numbers in India, more particularly about the Ganges,' the traveller al-Beruni (1910: 203) wrote around 1030. The same general and unspecified area of distribution is echoed by a few writers in the 16th and 17th centuries, for instance Paulus Jovius, Elogia virorum bellica virtute illustrium, 1571, p. 362; Jan Huygen van Linschoten, Itinerarium, 1644, p. 70; Philippe, Voyage d'Orient, 1669, p. 371; Wouter Schoutens, Oost-Indische Voyagie, 1676, p. 125; and Nehemiah Grew, Musaeum Regalis, 1681, p.30.

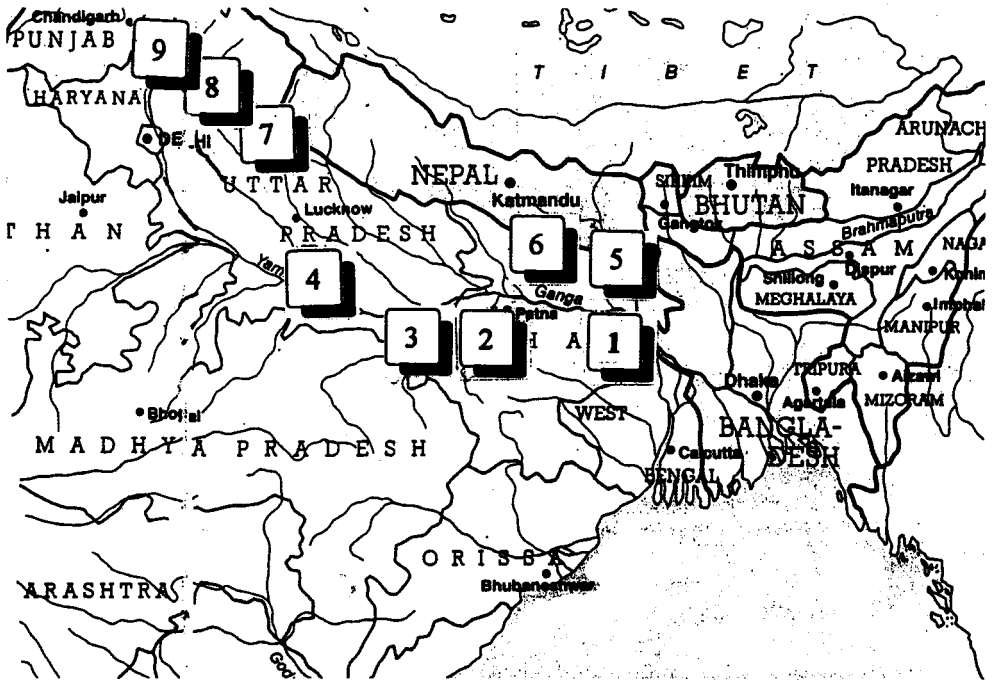
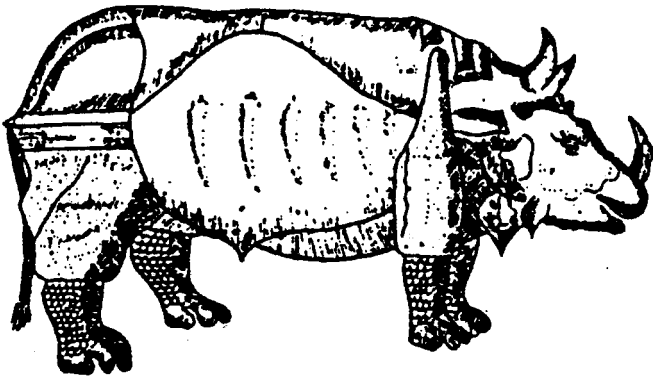


Fig. 1. Map of Northern India showing the more important places mentioned in the text: 1. Rajmahal; 2. Patna; 3. Mirzapur; 4. Jahanabad; 5. Purneah; 6. Champaran; 7. Pilibhit; 8. Kotdwara; 9. Simor.

The Indian rhinoceros (Rhinoceros unicornis Linnaeus, 1758) today occurs in the terai of southern Nepal and in parts of the Indian states of West Bengal and Assam and adjoining regions of North-East India (Choudhury 1985, Menon 1995). Its range is restricted, following the synthesis by Laurie et al. (1983), to alluvial plain habitats: riverine grasslands with grass up to 8 m tall and swampy areas bordered by different kinds of forests. When we study the maps sketching the historical (16th century) distribution of the Indian rhinoceros in most recent publications, its range is shown to have extended in a broad sweep from N.E. India through the entire Ganges Valley of northern India westwards all the way to the upper Indus valley of Pakistan. Roughly, most authors seem to take the River Ganges as the southern limit of its former distribution, while on the western side the limit lies either in North Pakistan (1550) or near the western border of Nepal (1860).

Earlier, I presented details of recent records in North-East India and the eastern parts of Bihar (Rookmaaker 1980), and I collected the available evidence, both paleontological and literary, of rhinoceros occurrences throughout India and Pakistan outside the present range of the species (Rookmaaker 1984). In the latter paper it was mentioned that there appeared to be no reports of the rhinoceros in northern India in the 17th and 18th centuries. This is certainly remarkable given the fact that the area was generally accessible and often visited by European travellers. In this paper, I will review some old and some new data concerning the occurrence of the Indian rhinoceros in the North Indian states of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Kashmir.



"THE RHINOCEROT."

p. 222.

Fig.2. Rhinoceros in the manuscript by Thomas Bowrey of around 1670.

## **2. The evidence**

The various records of the rhinoceros in northern India are set out below in two sets each ranging from East to West. The first set follows the River Ganges from the Rajmahal Hills in eastern Bihar to regions around Delhi (2.1 to 2.5). The second set follows the terai region of the Himalayas from Purneah in the East to Kashmir in the West (2.6 to 2.10). The various sources mention place names in all kinds of variants, often as if everybody would know their geographic position, while they are absent from detailed modern maps. A gazetteer of all names is included below, while the more important names can be found on the map in Figure 1.

### **A. Records along the River Ganges from East to West**

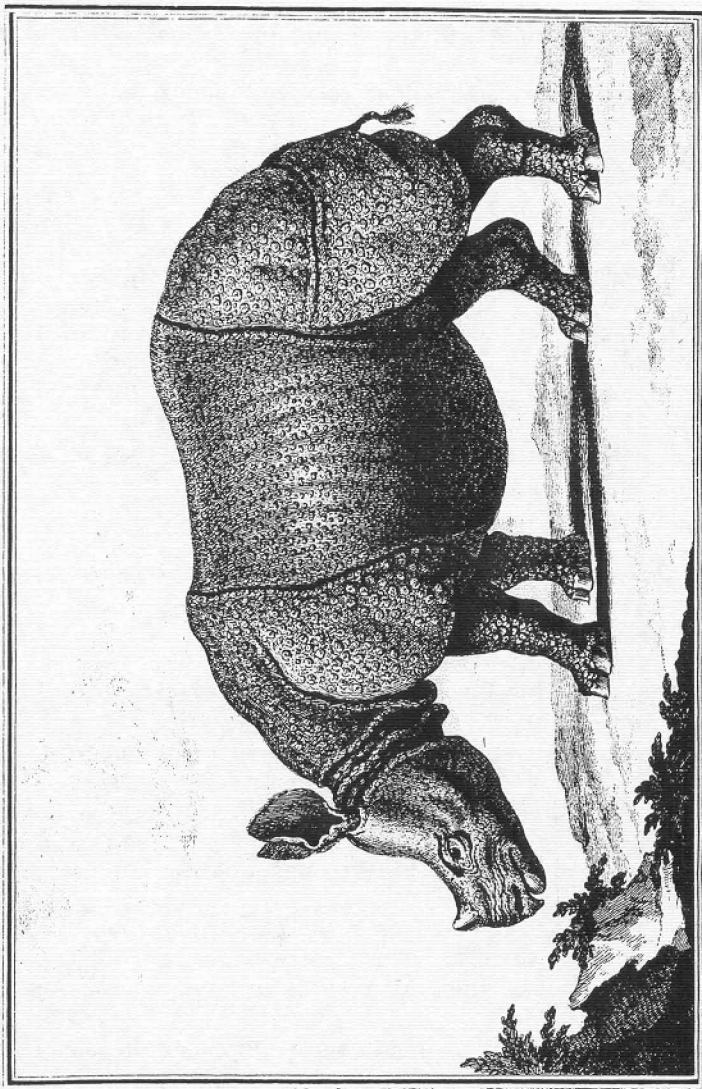
#### **2.1 Rajmahal Hills**

These hills were once covered by forests full of wild animals. On 4 January 1666, the French traveller Jean Baptiste Tavernier (1605-1689) passed the town of Rajmahal: 'it was formerly the residence of the Governors of Bengal, because it is a splendid hunting country' (Tavernier 1676: 78, 1924: 102). One governor, Asaf Khan in fact built a mansion in Rajmahal as early as 1608. In an imaginary journey through India, Pennant (1798: 286) too assured that the governors settled in Rajmahal 'on account of the quantity of game of chace, which the neighbourhood offered.'

The presence of the rhinoceros in the Rajmahal Hills of eastern Bihar is recorded by several commentators of the 19th century. The rhinoceros would have occurred on 'the northern edge of the Rajmahal Hills near the Ganges' (Jerdon 1874: 234); at 'the base of the Rajmehal hills, especially near Sikrigully'



PINOKEPOC.



*An Exact Figure of the*  
**RHINOCEROS**  
*That is now to be Seen in*  
**LONDON.**

*Inscribed to Humphreys COLE Esq.  
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Empire of The Great MOGUL for  
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*Published October. 10. 1739.*

Fig.3. Poster of a rhinoceros sent from Patna to London in 1739 (Private collection).

(Baker 1887: 250). Earlier, Williamson (1807: 138) had stated that 'the rhinoceros is seldom found on the western side of the Ganges, though the jungles there are fully competent to afford abundant shelter.' About its disappearance from the area, there are various relatively similar assertions: it would be 'fast verging on extirpation' (Blyth 1862: 151); 'it has become extinct in my own time in the forests of Rajmahal' (Yule 1863: 18); it had 'deserted those places altogether' although they were numerous fifty years earlier (Baker 1887: 36, 250); it disappeared 'about 1850, or rather later' (Blanford 1891: 471) or 'since 1843' (V. Ball in Tavernier 1924: 102). Blyth (1862), Jerdon (1874) and Sclater (1891) referred the animals to Rhinoceros sondaicus Desmarest, 1822, while Blanford (1891) preferred R. unicornis. One wonders on which evidence these various assertions were based (see Discussion).

Thomas Daniell (1749-1850) and his nephew William Daniell (1769-1837), two British artists, worked in India from September 1788 to May 1793. They made a long journey up the Ganges from Calcutta to Delhi and Agra, and back, between October 1788 and November 1791. William kept a Journal during most of this trip, used by Archer (1980) to describe the events. On 8 October 1788, the Daniells reached the Ganges in their boat, and found on their left the Rajmahal Hills 'covered with thick jungle where tigers, rhinoceros and wild elephant lurked.' This list of animals must have been based on tales heard from people in Calcutta or during the voyage. The Daniells reached Rajmahal the next day. During their stay, they made a one-day excursion to a nearby waterfall, the Moti Jharna or Fall of Pearls, about 21 miles from Rajmahal and 2 miles from Sikragali Hill: 'on the way William was thrilled to see the footprint of a rhinoceros' (Archer 1980: 41). Unfortunately, nobody cared to elaborate.

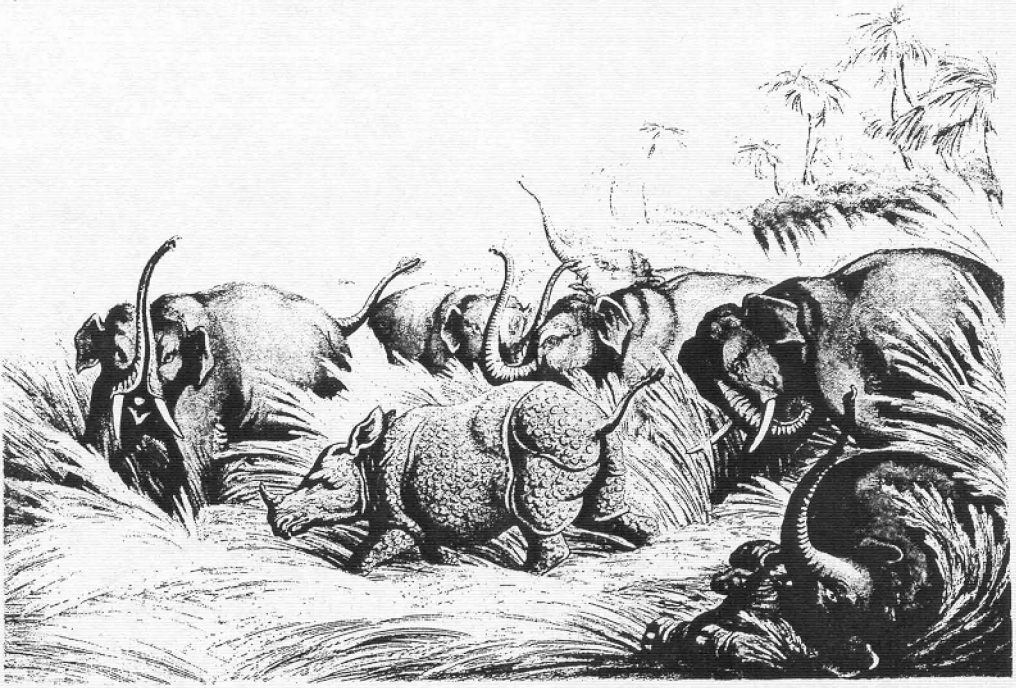


Fig.4. The rhinoceros depicted in the Oriental Field Sports (Williamson 1807), drawn by Samuel Howitt after a specimen in London.

In 1820, a hunt was organized near the Governor-General's camp, about 12 miles above Rajmahal. The party sighted three or four rhinoceroses, one of which was shot dead by Captain Brooke of the Commissariat Department (Cockburn 1884, from the Bengal Hurkara of 14 December 1820). This is the only record of a rhinoceros killed in this area.

When you follow the Ganges upstream from Rajmahal, you soon come to a good landing place called Sicra Gulley (Daniell), Sikrigully (Baker) or Sakrigali (current spelling). The writer Fanny Parks (1850: 398) passed here in November 1844 and noted that there should be a lot of animals in the area, like 'bears, tigers, rhinoceroses, leopards, hogs, deer of all kinds.' She didn't see any of these herself.

## 2.2 Patna

The English traveler Thomas Bowrey (1905: 222) knew the rhinoceros from 'Pattana' around 1670 (Figure 2). When an Indian Rhinoceros arrived in London in 1739, a poster was sold to the public with a representation of the animal (Clarke 1986: 44). It was dedicated to 'Humffreyes Cole Esq. Chief of the Hon.ble East India Company's Factory at Patna, in the Empire of the Great Mogul, for the Favour he has done the Curious in sending it over to England' (Figure 3). Maybe Mr. Cole caught the animal near Patna, maybe it came from elsewhere.

Williamson (1807: 45) mentioned two rhinoceroses kept by local gentlemen early in the 19th century. One was owned by Augustus Cleveland, District Officer at Bhagalpur 'which I believe did not live very long'; the other by Mr. Young of Patna, which 'used occasionally to walk about the streets, and

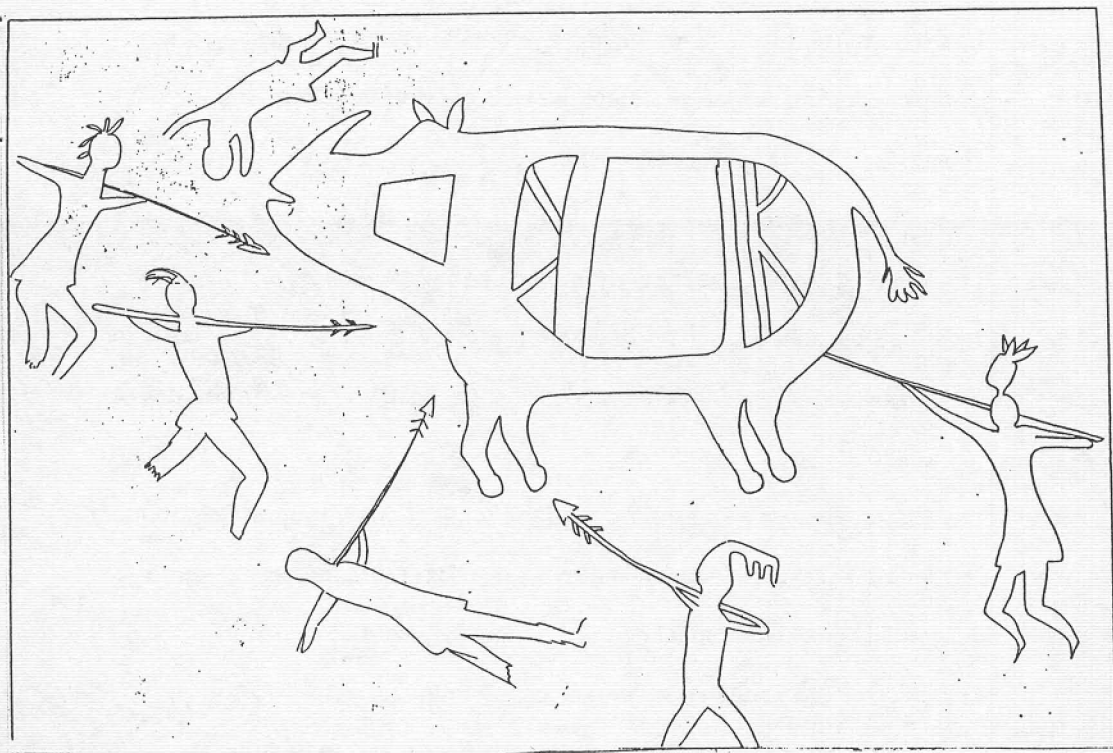


Fig.5. A petroglyph near Bijagarh, Mirzapur District, traced by Cockburn (1883).

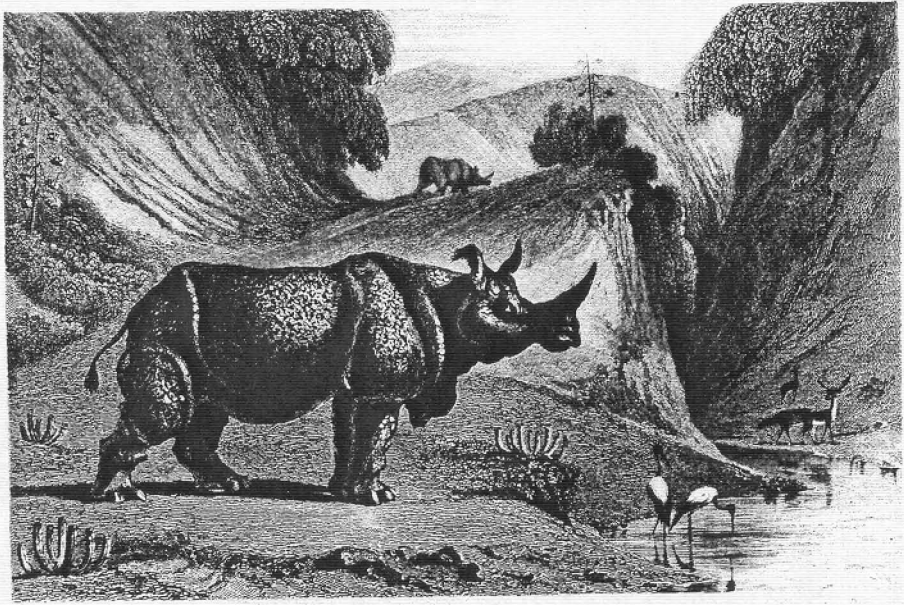
was for a long time considered perfectly innocent; but, if my information be correct, was latterly found to be vicious, and was in consequence destroyed.'

Another incident narrated by Williamson (1807: 143) happened at the end of 1788: 'two officers belonging to the troops cantoned at Dinapore, near Patna [= Danapur, a western suburbs of Patna], went down the river towards Monghyr to shoot and hunt. They had encamped in the vicinity of Derriapore, and had heard some reports of a ghendah, or rhinoceros, having attacked some travellers many miles off. One morning, just as they were rising, about day-break, to quest for game, they heard a violent uproar, and on looking out, found that a rhinoceros was goring their horses, both of which, being fastened by their head and heel-ropes, were consequently either unable to escape or to resist ... The incident just described may be deemed the more curious, as it has been scarcely ever known that a rhinoceros has appeared on the western bank of the Ganges; to which it was probably carried by some inundation, perhaps of an island in the Gogra [Ghaghra River], and landed promiscuously wherever it found means to escape from the violence of the current.' The plate accompanying this description actually showed a specimen in London (Figure 4).

The Calcutta Zoo received a female Indian rhinoceros on 7 April 1877, presented by the Maharajah of Dumraon (Anonymous 1878). Dumraon is a town West of Patna. It could be, of course, that the Maharajah bought the animal outside his own region.

### 2.3 Mirzapur

Cockburn (1883) found at least two rock paintings or petroglyphs of rhinoceros in caves in the southern Mirzapur district. A poor representation was



*The Rhinoceros.*

*As drawn by the late DANIELL, Esq. at KOTDWARA, in the year 1789.*

Fig.6. William Daniell drew this rhinoceros at Kotdwara, U.P. in 1789, engraved for the Oriental Annual, 1835, pl.1.

in a shelter 'at village Roun in Pergunnah Burhur', a much better one in 'Ghormangur cave' (Figure 5). Both the shelter and the cave were in the vicinity of the fortress of Bidjeygurh or Bijagarh, on the Son River (South of the Ganges). The age of the paintings is unknown, but they were relatively recent, maybe 17th or 18th century.

When the Emperor Babur was in nearby Chunar in 1529, he heard a man say 'that in an island close to the edge of the camp, he had seen a lion and a rhinoceros. Next morning we drew a ring round the ground; we also brought elephants in readiness, but no lion or rhinoceros was roused' (Babur 1922: 658).

#### **2.4 Kora Jahanabad, South of Kanpur, U.P.**

Tavernier (1676: 71, 1924: 93), traveling from Agra to Patna, on 2 December 1665 was in a place called Gianabad, which is the present Kora Jahanabad, some 50 km South of Kanpur, U.P.: 'je vis un Rinocéros qui mangeoit des cannes de ce millet qu'un petit garçon de neuf ou dix ans lui présentoit. M'estant approché il me donna aussi des épics de millet, & à l'instant le Rinocéros vint à moy ouvrant la bouche par quatre ou cinq fois.' ['I saw a rhinoceros eating stalks of this millet, which a small boy nine or ten years old presented to him. On my approaching he gave me some stalks of millet, and immediately the rhinoceros came to me, opening his mouth four or five times']. The tameness of the animal may indicate that it was a captive animal, but why one would be kept in such a strange place is not explained.



## 2.5 Sambhal and Aligarh

In 1590, the Moghul Emperor Akbar (1556-1605) said that the rhinoceros was found in the 'Sarkar of Sambal', which should be at Sambhal, a town East of Delhi. It is remarkable that he recorded the animal just from this one locality (Akbar 1949, II: 285). His son Emperor Jahangir (1605-1627) hunted a rhinoceros in the Nuh Forest near Aligarh (Jahangir 1914: 270). One would expect this to have been a wild animal. When, however, the English traveller Thomas Coryat (1616) visited Jahangir's court in 1615-1616, then at Ajmer, he saw two 'unicornes ... brought hither out of the countrie of Bengala.' It is strange to bring animals from the other side of the country when they would be just available in a nearby forest.

## B. Records along the base of the Himalayas from East to West

### 2.6 Purneah District

The rhinoceros was known in Purneah (Simson 1886: 188); on the Kosi River of the Nepal-Himalayas (Schlagintweit 1880); on the banks of the Koasee River 'some forty or 50 years ago' (Baker 1887: 250); on the Kosi and at Patharghatta (Manners-Smith 1909). The collection of the Indian Museum in Calcutta included a specimen of R. unicornis: 'a. Stuffed and bones of feet, ♂, Purneah District, G.W. Shillingford, 1871' (Sclater 1891: 202). A skull of R. unicornis was in the collection of the Bombay Natural History Society: 'a. Skull of male, presented by Mr. J. Shillingford, Purneah' (Anonymous 1887: 12). Maybe all this material belonged to a single specimen. I cannot find more about G.W. or J. Shillingford, but they must have lived in Purneah.

## 2.7 Champaran District

The rhinoceros is occasionally found in Champaran District and adjoining areas like Saharsa, Bihar (Mukherjee 1963: 36), Gorakhpur, U.P. (Baldwin 1877: 145), and on the banks of Bagmati, North of Muzaffarpur (Manners-Smith 1909). Even the Emperor Babur may have meant this general region when he recorded (before 1530) the existence of the rhinoceros 'on the banks of the Saru [Sirwu] River in Hindustan' (Babur 1922: 490), where the Saru seems to mean the Ghaghra River in North-Eastern U.P. Alternatively, Babur may have echoed the passage in the travel account of Ibn Battuta written before 1356, in which the latter accompanies Sultan Muhammad ibn Tughluq to the city of Bahrayij on the banks of the River Saru (Gibb 1971: 726, who in a note places this ancient town on the banks of the River Ganges). During that trip, Ibn Battuta relates that they 'entered a thicket of canes and a rhinoceros came out of them against us. It was killed and the man brought its head, and though it is smaller in size than an elephant yet its head is many times bigger than an elephant's head' (Gibb 1971: 727).

A rhinoceros was shot in Champaran in 1939 (Ara 1954), again in 1960 (Dutta 1991: 53). On 28 March 1982 a male R. unicornis (called Raju) arrived in the Patna Zoo, said to have been caught in the Champaran Forest (Basel Zoo 1995, studbook-number 157). It is quite likely that these records refer to specimens wandering from the Chitwan National Park around the Rapti River in southern Nepal.

## 2.8 Pilibhit

Baldwin (1877: 145) mentioned the rhinoceros in 'Philibeet district.' The

last rhinoceros was shot in Pilibhit district in 1878 (Hewitt 1938, Martin & Martin 1980: 29). Hewitt could hardly have spoken from personal experience, so one wonders what happened to the specimen. Several sources refer to the presence of rhinoceros in Rohilkhand following Jerdon (1874: 233), who had heard reports from (unidentified) sportsmen (Blanford 1891: 471, Mukherjee 1963: 36). Although Pilibhit is part of Rohilkhand, the latter applies to a much wider region in northern Uttar Pradesh.

Somewhat further to the East along the Nepal terai, on the Indian side of the border, two reserves are inhabited by the Indian rhinoceros. The animals in Dudhwa National Park were translocated from Pobitara Sanctuary, Assam, in 1984 (2 ♂ 2 ♀) and from Chitwan National Park, Nepal in 1985 (4 ♀). Up to 1994, 8 calves were born and 5 animals died (Menon 1995: 35-38). Still further East is the Katarniaghat Sanctuary, 40 km from Nanpara, U.P., where four animals migrated from Nepal were known in 1994 (Menon 1995: 37).

## **2.9 Kotdwara, northern U.P.**

The artist William Daniell, mentioned above (2.1), and his companions arrived in Kotdwara (he called it 'Coaduwar Gaut') on 18 April 1789, about 45 km East of the town of Hardwar (Archer 1980: 84). In the words of his narrator Rev. Caunter, the party here saw a fine male rhinoceros, standing on the opposite side of a small stream (Daniell & Caunter 1835: 4). The animal stayed still until Daniell had sketched it, after which it was chased back into the forest. Two drawings and an engraving (Figure 6) of this animal are still known to exist (Rookmaaker 1998b).

## 2.10 North-West India

There are only two vague records from this large area. It was mentioned in the Tarikh-i-Mubarak-Shahi for 1387 that prince Muhamed Khan 'went to the mountains of Sirmor and spent two months in hunting the rhinoceros and the elk' (Yule & Burnell 1903: 762). Sirmor, a capital in those days, should be the current small town of Sirmur, West of the River Yamuna, in S.E. Himachal Pradesh. Further to the West, on the frontier of Kashmir in 1398, Timur recorded in his Zafar-Namah, 'they kill several rhinoceros with sabres and lances' (Yule & Burnell 1903: 762).

## 3. Discussion

Following the course of the River Ganges, there are several records of the rhinoceros. Most of these are old and vague, and maybe each one considered separately could be questioned and dismissed. However, viewed as a total, the occurrence of the animal is hard to deny. The rhinoceros lived on both sides of the river, but there is no evidence that its range extended far southwards in historic times, or in the last four centuries. The animal gradually disappeared starting from the western regions around Delhi and Agra, which can be illustrated by the latest dates when the animals were recorded: Sambhal (1590), Allgarh (1625), Kora (1665), Mirzapur (1700), Patna (1800) and Rajmahal Hills (1850).

The species of rhinoceros which lived along the southern edge of the Himalayas certainly was Rhinoceros unicornis, as there is evidence in the form of a few specimens as well as Daniell's drawing of 1789. For regions along the River Ganges, especially in the Rajmahal Hills of eastern Bihar, the presence of

the Javan Rhinoceros (R. sondaicus) cannot be totally discounted. That species lived in the Sundarbans region and has been documented near the southern suburbs of the town of Calcutta (Rookmaaker 1998a). However, as far as the Rajmahal Hills are concerned, there is no evidence of any kind which could help us to decide about the identity of the rhinoceroses resident in that region. Let me assume that they belonged to R. unicornis until a case for R. sondaicus can be argued.

The presence of the Indian Rhinoceros in the Himalayan foothills was to be expected considering its current distribution in parts of southern Nepal. It is generally considered that the more recent records (say for the last hundred years) in areas bordering on Nepal refer to stragglers rather than to a resident population. This is likely to be correct. On the western side, the two records for Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh at the end of the 14th century (2.10) are quite vague and circumstantial. As the rhinoceros was recorded even further west in the Indus Valley in the 16th century, it is impossible to argue that these old reports cannot be based on fact. The actual sighting of a rhinoceros (with a drawing as evidence) as late as 1789 in Kotdwara, roughly in a place now covered by the eastern side of Rajaji National Park, is surprising. However, it would seem to substantiate the possibility of the animal's continued existence in the Himalayan foothills West of the Nepal border until around 1850.

The various reports can now be summarized. The Indian rhinoceros lived in the plains on the River Ganges from Delhi in the West to Rajmahal in the East. It became extinct in this region in the first half of the 19th century. It also occurred along the southern side of the Himalayas until roughly the same period, while more recent sightings refer to animals wandering South from Nepal.

#### 4. Chronology

The various records listed above can be listed in a chronological sequence for easy reference.

Date	Place	Section	Source
1335	Saru R.	2.7	Ibn Battuta
1387	Sirmur	2.10	Muhamed Khan
1398	Kashmir	2.10	Timur Lane
1529	Chunar	2.3	Babur 1922
1590	Sambhal	2.5	Babur 1922
1590	Ghagra R.	2.7	Babur 1922
1610	Aligarh	2.5	Jahangir 1914
1655	Kora	2.4	Tavernier 1676
1739	Patna	2.2	H. Cole
1750	Mirzapur	2.3	Cockburn 1883
1788	Rajmahal	2.1	W. Daniell
1789	Kotdwara	2.9	W. Daniell
1790	Bhagalpur	2.2	Williamson 1807
1790	Patna	2.2	Williamson 1807
1830	Kosi	2.6	Baker 1887
1843	Rajmahal	2.1	Ball 1924
1844	Sakrigali	2.1	Parks 1850
1850	Rajmahal	2.1	Blanford 1891
1862	Rajmahal	2.1	Blyth 1862

1870 Rajmahal	2.1	Jerdon 1874
1871 Purneah	2.6	Indian Museum
1874 Rohilkhand	2.8	Jerdon 1874
1877 Dumraon	2.2	Calcutta Zoo
1877 Gorakhpur	2.7	Baldwin 1877
1877 Philibit	2.8	Baldwin 1887
1878 Philibit	2.8	Hewitt 1938
1880 Rajmahal	2.1	Baker 1887
1880 Kosi	2.6	Schlagintweit 1880
1886 Purneah	2.6	Simson 1886
1887 Purneah	2.6	Bombay Nat.Hist.Society
1909 Kosi	2.6	Manners-Smith 1909
1909 Pathargatta	2.6	Manners-Smith 1909
1909 Bagmati	2.7	Manners-Smith 1909
1939 Champaran	2.7	Ara 1954
1960 Champaran	2.7	Dutta 1991
1963 Saharsa	2.7	Mukherjee 1963
1982 Champaran	2.7	Patna Zoo
1994 Dudhwa N.P.	2.8	Imported
1994 Katerniaghat	2.8	Menon 1995

## 5. Gazetteer

U.P. = Uttar Pradesh.

Agra, U.P. 27°09'N 78°00'E

Ajmer, Rajasthan 26°29'N 74°40'E

Aligarh, U.P. 27°54'N 78°04'E

Bagmati River, Nepal/Bihar

Bareilly, U.P. 28°20'N 79°24'E

Bhagalpur, Bihar 25°14'N 86°59'E

Bidjeygurh = Bijagarh

Bijagarh, U.P. 83°00'N 24°30'E

Calcutta, W.Bengal 22°30'N 88°20'E

Champaran District, Bihar

Chitwan National Park, Nepal

Chunar, U.P. 25°08'N 82°54'E

Cooch Behar, West Bengal

Danapur, Bihar 25°38'N 85°03'E

Delhi 28°40'N 77°14'E

Derriapore, Bihar: not identified, between Patna and Monghyr

Dinapore = Danapur

Dudhwa N.P., U.P. 28°30'N 80°40'E

Dumraon, Bihar 25°33'N 84°10'E

Ghaghra River, U.P.

Gogra River = Ghaghra River

Gorakhpur, U.P. 26°45'N 83°23'E

Hardwar, U.P. 29°58'N 78°09'E



Gianabad = Kora Jahanabad

Jalpaiguri, West Bengal 26°30'N 88°50'E

Kanpur, U.P. 26°27'N 80°14'E

Katherniagat, U.P. 40 km North of Nanpara

Koasee River = Kosi River

Kora Jahanabad, U.P. 29°06'N 80°22'E

Kosi River, Bihar

Kotdwara, U.P. 29°44'N 78°33'E

Mirzapur, U.P. 25°09'N 82°34'E

Monghyr, Bihar 25°24'N 86°29'E

Moti Jharna: not identified, near Rajmahal

Muzaffarpur, Bihar 26°07'N 85°23'E

Nanpara, U.P. 27°51'N 81°30'E

Patharghatta = Pathenghetta

Pathenghetta, near Bairagnia, Bihar 26°45'N 85°16'E

Patna, Bihar 25°37'N 85°12'E

Phillbeet = Pilibhit

Pilibhit, U.P. 28°37'N 79°48'E

Purneah, Bihar 25°47'N 87°28'E

Rajmahal, Bihar 25°03'N 87°49'E

Rajmahal Hills, Bihar

Rajmehat = Rajmahal

Rohilkhand, U.P. (region)

Saharsa, Bihar 25°54'N 86°36'E

Sakrigali, near Rajmahal

Sambal = Sambhal

Sambhal, U.P. 28°35'N 78°34'E

Saru River = Ghaghra River

Sicra Gulley = Sakrigali

Sikrigully = Sakrigali

Sirmor = Sirmur

Sirmur, Himachal Pradesh 30°30'N 77°40'E

Sirwu River = Ghaghra River

Son River, Bihar/U.P.

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**Author's address:**

**Dr. Kees Rookmaaker, P. O. Box 124, North Riding 2162, South Africa**