

INDIAN PRINCELY STATES

A LIST OF EARLY-STAGE TO DECEMBER 1947



ALL INFORMATION BASED ON COLLECTION OF INDIAN PRINCELY STATES BY ANAND HERITAGE GALLERY DHANBAD JHARKHAND AND DIFFERENT SOURCES

HISTORY

The history of princely states in India dates back to the pre-colonial period, when the Indian subcontinent was divided into various territories ruled by local monarchs or chieftains. These princely states enjoyed varying degrees of autonomy and were often in a tributary relationship with larger empires.

During British colonial rule, the British Crown established suzerainty over these princely states through treaties, agreements, and alliances. The rulers of these states were allowed to maintain their local authority under the overall control of the British government.

The process of integration of princely states into independent India after 1947 was complex. After India gained independence, the princely states were given the option to join either India or Pakistan or to remain independent. The majority chose to accede to either India or Pakistan based on factors like geographic location, religious composition, and political considerations.

Some notable examples of princely states include Hyderabad, Junagadh, Jammu and Kashmir, and Mysore. The integration of these states into the newly independent India involved negotiations, political maneuvering, and in some cases, military action.

By the early 1950s, the integration process was largely completed, and the princely states ceased to exist as independent entities. They were merged into the new states and union territories of India. The legacies of these princely states are still visible in various aspects of modern Indian society and culture.

ACKNOWLEDGE

Indian princely states were semi-autonomous territories within the Indian subcontinent that were ruled by local monarchs known as "maharajas," "nawabs," "rajas," or other titles. These states maintained a certain level of sovereignty under the suzerainty of the British Crown during the colonial era. They existed prior to India's independence in 1947 and were integrated into the newly formed Republic of India, or in some cases, into Pakistan. The integration process varied, with some states willingly acceding to India or Pakistan, while others required negotiations or even military action.

The culture of Indian princely states varied widely, as each state had its own distinct traditions, languages, art forms, and customs. These states existed prior to India's independence in 1947 and were ruled by local monarchs. The princely states contributed to India's cultural diversity with their unique heritage, including architectural marvels, music, dance, festivals, and clothing styles. Some well-known princely states include Rajasthan, Gujarat, Mysore, and Hyderabad, each with its own rich cultural tapestry.

Indian princely states were semi-autonomous territories under the suzerainty of the British Crown during the colonial era. Each princely state had its own local ruler, often referred to as a Maharaja or Nawab, who held significant power within their respective territories. These states had varying degrees of administrative and judicial authority, and they maintained their own systems of governance, laws, and customs. However, British Residents or political agents were usually stationed in these states to advise and influence their rulers in matters of administration and foreign policy.

After India gained independence in 1947, the princely states were given the choice to join either India or Pakistan or to remain independent. The majority chose to accede to either India or Pakistan based on factors like geographical location and population demographics. This process of integrating the princely states into the newly formed republics was known as the "Instrument of Accession."

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, India's first Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Home Affairs, played a crucial role in negotiating the integration of these princely states into the Indian Union. Through diplomacy and sometimes force, most of the princely states became part of India by 1949, completing the process of territorial consolidation.

The era of princely states officially ended with the adoption of the Constitution of India in 1950, which established a democratic and federal structure for the country. The rulers of these states were granted privy purses and other privileges for some time, but these were gradually abolished, and their titles and privileges were largely discontinued by the government in the 1970s.

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List of princely states of British India (alphabetical)

enjoyed a British protectorate under a subsidiary alliance and some indirect rule. They were the parts of the Indian subcontinent which had not been conquered or annexed by the British, often former vassals of the Mughal Baadshah (Emperor).

The states are listed alphabetically; this list complements the List of princely states of British India, which is arranged by region and agency.

Geographical and administrative assigning is indicative, as various names and borders have changed significantly, even entities (provinces, principalities) split, merged, renamed *et cetera*.

Furthermore, criteria of statehood (used for inclusion) differ between sources.

In some cases, several name variations or completely different names are included.








Sortable list of former princely states

| | Name | Salute type | Reign | | Merged into |
|--|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------|-------|--------------------|
| | | | from | up to | |
|  | <u>Ajai Garh</u> | 11 | 1765 | 1949 | India |
|  | <u>Akkalkot</u> | | 1708 | 1948 | India |
| | <u>Aligarh</u> | | | 1947 | India |
| | <u>Alipura</u> | | 1757 | 1950 | India |
|  | <u>Alirajpur</u> | 11 | 1437 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Alwar</u> | 15 | 1296 | 1949 | India |
|  | <u>Amb (Tanawal)</u> | | 18xx | 1969 | Pakistan |
|  | <u>Ambliara</u> | | 1619 | 1943 | India |
| | <u>Angadh</u> | 9 | 1874 | 1947 | India |
|  | <u>Arakkal</u> | 7 | 1545 | 1819 | India |
| | <u>Athgarh</u> | | 1178 | 1949 | India |
| | <u>Athamallik</u> | | 1874 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Aundh</u> | | 1699 | 1948 | India |
| | <u>Babariawad</u> | | | | India |
| | <u>Baghal</u> | | 1643 | 1948 | India |
| | <u>Baghat</u> | | 1500 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Bahawalpur</u> | 17 | 1802 | 1955 | Pakistan |
|  | <u>Balasinor</u> | 9 | 1758 | 1948 | India |
| | <u>Ballabhgarh</u> | | 1710 | 1867 | British Raj, India |
| | <u>Bamra</u> | | 1545 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Banganapalle</u> | 9 | 1665 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Bansda</u> | 9 | 1781 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Banswara</u> | 15 | 1527 | 1949 | India |

| | Name | Salute type | Reign | | Merged into |
|---|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------|--------------------|
| | | | from | up to | |
|  | <u>Bantva Manavadar</u> | | 1733 | 1947 | India |
|  | <u>Baoni</u> | 11 | 1784 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Baramba</u> | | 1305 | 1949 | India |
| | <u>Baraundha</u> | 9 | 1549 | 1950 | India |
|  | <u>Baria</u> | 9 | 1524 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Baroda</u> | 21 | 1721 | 1949 | India |
|  | <u>Barwani</u> | 11 | 836 | 1948 | India |
| | <u>Bashahr</u> | | 1412 | 1948 | India |
| | <u>Basoda</u> | | 1753 | 1947 | India |
|  | <u>Bastar</u> | | 1324 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Bauch</u> | | 1874 | 1948 | India |
| | <u>Beja</u> | | 18th century | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Benares</u> | 13 | 18th century | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Beri</u> | | c.1750 | 1950 | India |
| | <u>Bhaddalyan</u> | | | 1858 | India |
|  | <u>Bhalsunda</u> | | 1812 | 1948 | India |
| | <u>Bhajji</u> | | late 18th century | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Bharatpur</u> | 17 | 17th century | 1947 | India |
|  | <u>Bhavnagar</u> | 13 | 1723 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Bhopal</u> | 19 | 1707 | 1949 | India |
|  | <u>Bhor</u> | 9 | 1697 | 1948 | India |
| | <u>Bhith Bhagwanpur</u> | ? | 1711 | 1948 | India |
| | <u>Bijawar</u> | 11 | 1765 | 1950 | India |
| | <u>Bijairaghogarh</u> | | 1826 | 1858 | British Raj, India |
|  | <u>Bikaner</u> | 17 | 1465 | 1947 | India |
| | <u>Bonai</u> | | 12th century | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Bundi</u> | 17 | 1342 | 1949 | India |

| | Name | Salute type | Reign | | Merged into |
|---|------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------|--------------------|
| | | | from | up to | |
|  | <u>Cambay</u> | 11 | 1730 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Nawab of the Carnatic</u> | | c.1690 | 1801 | British Raj, India |
|  | <u>Chamba</u> | 11 | c.550 | 1948 | India |
| | <u>Changbhakar</u> | | c.1790 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Charkhari</u> | 11 | 1765 | 1950 | India |
| | <u>Chaube Jagirs</u> | | 1812 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Chhatarpur</u> | 11 | 1785 | 1950 | India |
|  | <u>Chhota Udaipur</u> | 9 | 1743 | 1948 | India |
| | <u>Chhuikhadan</u> | | 1750 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Chitral</u> | 11 | 1560 | 1969 | Pakistan |
| | <u>Chota Nagpur</u> | | 12th century | 1948 | India |
| | <u>Chuda</u> | | | | India |
|  | <u>Cooch Behar</u> | 13 | 1586 | 1949 | India |
|  | <u>Cutch</u> | 17 | 1147 | 1948 | India |
| | <u>Charkha</u> | | | | India |
|  | <u>Danta</u> | 9 | 1061 | 1948 | India |
| | <u>Darkoti</u> | | 11th century | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Daspalla</u> | | 1498 | 1948 | India |
| | <u>Datarpur</u> | | c.1550 | 1849 | British Raj, India |
| | <u>Datia</u> | 15 | 1626 | 1950 | India |
| | <u>Dedhrota</u> | | late 19th century | 1947 | India |
|  | <u>Dewas Junior</u> | 15 | 1728 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Dewas Senior</u> | 15 | 1728 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Dhami</u> | | 1815 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Dhar</u> | 15 | 1730 | 1947 | India |
|  | <u>Dharampur</u> | 9 | 1262 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Dhenkanal</u> | | 1529 | 1948 | India |

| | Name | Salute type | Reign | | Merged into |
|--|--------------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------|--------------------|
| | | | from | up to | |
| | <u>Dholpur</u> | 15 | c.700 | 1949 | India |
| | <u>Dhrangadhra</u> | | 1742 | 1948 | India |
| | <u>Dhrol</u> | 9 | 1595 | 1948 | India |
| | <u>Dhurwai</u> | | 1690 | 1950 | India |
| | <u>Dir</u> | | 19th century | 1969 | Pakistan |
| | <u>Dungarpur</u> | 15 | 1197 | 1947 | India |
| | <u>Faridkot</u> | 11 | 1803 | 1947 | India |
| | <u>Gangpur</u> | | 1821 | 1948 | India |
| | <u>Garhwal</u> | 11 | 888 | 1949 | India |
| | <u>Gaurihar</u> | | 1807y | 1950 | India |
| | <u>Gondal</u> | 11 | 1634 | 1949 | India |
| | <u>Guler</u> | | 1415 | 1813 | British Raj, India |
| | <u>Gwallior</u> | 21 | 1761 | 1948 | India |
| | <u>Hasht-Bhalya</u> | | 1690 | 1948 | India |
| | <u>Hindol</u> | | 1554 | 1948 | India |
| | <u>Hunza</u> | | 15th century | 1974 | Pakistan |
| | <u>Hyderabad</u> | 21 | 1803 | 1948 | India |
| | <u>Idar</u> | 15 | c.1257 | 1948 | India |
| | <u>Indore</u> | 19 | 1818 | 1948 | India |
| | <u>Jafarabad</u> | | c.1650 | 1948 | India |
| | <u>Jaipur</u> | 17 | 1128 | 1949 | India |
| | <u>Jaisalmer</u> | 15 | 1156 | 1947 | India |
| | <u>Jaitpur</u> | | 1731 | 1840 | British Raj, India |
| | <u>Jalaun</u> | | 1806 | 1840 | British Raj, India |
| | <u>Jambughoda</u> | | late 14th century | 1948 | India |
| | <u>Jamkhandi</u> | | 1811 | 1948 | India |
| | <u>Jammu and Kashmir</u> | 21 | 1846 | 1952 | India |

| | Name | Salute type | Reign | | Merged into |
|---|-------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------|-----------------------|
| | | | from | up to | |
| | <u>Jandol</u> | | c. 1830 | 1948 | Pakistan |
|  | <u>Janjira</u> | 11 | 1489 | 1948 | India |
| | <u>Jaoli</u> | | 17th century | | Maratha Empire, India |
|  | <u>Jasdan</u> | | 1665 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Jaora</u> | 13 | 1808 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Jashpur</u> | | 18th century | 1948 | India |
| | <u>Jaso</u> | | 1732 | 1948 | India |
| | <u>Jasrota</u> | | | | India |
| | <u>Jaswan</u> | | 1170 | 1849 | British Raj, India |
|  | <u>Jath</u> | | 1686 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Jawhar</u> | 9 | 1343 | 1947 | India |
| | <u>Jesar</u> | | | | India |
|  | <u>Jhabua</u> | 11 | 1584 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Jhalawar</u> | 13 | 1838 | 1949 | India |
|  | <u>Jhansi</u> | | 1804 | 1858 | British Raj, India |
| | <u>Jigni</u> | | 1730 | 1950 | India |
| | <u>Jind</u> | 13 | 1763 | 1948 | India |
| | <u>Jobat</u> | | 15th century | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Jodhpur (Marwar)</u> | 17 | 1250 | 1949 | India |
|  | <u>Junagadh</u> | 13 | 1730 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Kahlur</u> | 11 | 697 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Kalahandi</u> | 9 | 1760 | 1947 | India |
|  | <u>Kalat</u> | 19 | 1666 | 1955 | Pakistan |
| | <u>Kalsia</u> | | 1006 | 1949 | India |
| | <u>Kamta-Rajaula</u> | | 1812 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Kangra</u> | | 11th century | 1846 | British Raj, India |
|  | <u>Kanker</u> | | | 1947 | India |

| | Name | Salute type | Reign | | Merged into |
|---|----------------------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| | | | from | up to | |
|  | <u>Kapurthala</u> | 13 | 1772 | 1947 | India |
|  | <u>Karauli</u> | 17 | 1348 | 1949 | India |
|  | <u>Kapshl Jagir</u> | | Mid-17th century | 1956 | India |
| | <u>Katosan</u> | | 1674 | 1947 | India |
|  | <u>Kawardha</u> | | 1751 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Keonjhar</u> | | 12th century | 1948 | India |
| | <u>Keonthal</u> | | late 18th century | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Khairagarh</u> | | 1833 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Khandpara</u> | | c.1599 | 1948 | India |
| | <u>Khaniadhana</u> | | 1724 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Kharan</u> | | 1697 | 1955 | Pakistan |
|  | <u>Kharsawan</u> | | 1650 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Khayrpur</u> | 15 | 1775 | 1955 | Pakistan |
|  | <u>Khilchipur</u> | 9 | 1544 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Kishangarh</u> | | 1611 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Cochin</u> | 17 | 12th century | 1949 | India |
|  | <u>Kolhapur</u> | 19 | 1707 | 1949 | India |
|  | <u>Koriya</u> | | 17th century | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Kota</u> | 17 | 17th century | 1949 | India |
| | <u>Kotharia, Rajasthan</u> | | c.1527 | 20th century | India |
| | <u>Kotharia, Rajkot</u> | | c.1733 | 20th century | India |
| | <u>Kothi</u> | | 18th century | 1950 | India |
| | <u>Kulpahar</u> | | 1700 | 1858 | British Raj, India |
|  | <u>Kumharsain</u> | | 15th century | 1947 | India |
|  | <u>Kurundvad Junior</u> | | 1854 | 1948 | India |

| | Name | Salute type | Reign | | Merged into |
|---|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| | | | from | up to | |
|  | <u>Kurundvad Senior</u> | | 1733 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Kurwal</u> | | 1713 | 1948 | India |
| | <u>Kuthar</u> | | 17th century | 19th century | India |
|  | <u>Kutlehar</u> | | 750 | 1810 | British Raj, India |
|  | <u>Lakhahi Raj</u> | | c.1461 | 1952 | India |
| | <u>Lakhtar</u> | | 1604 | 1947 | India |
|  | <u>Las Bela</u> | | 1742 | 1955 | Pakistan |
| | <u>Lathi</u> | | 1340 | 1948 | India |
| | <u>Lawa Thikana</u> | | 1772 | 1947 | India |
| | <u>Limbda</u> | | 1780 | 1948 | India |
| | <u>Limbdi</u> | 9 | c.1500 | 1947 | India |
|  | <u>Loharu</u> | 9 | 1806 | 1947 | India |
|  | <u>Lunavada</u> | 9 | 1434 | 1948 | India |
| | <u>Vallavpur</u> | 13 | 1434 | 1949 | India |
| | <u>Maihar</u> | 9 | 1778 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Makrai</u> | | 1663 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Makran</u> | | 18th century | 1955 | Pakistan |
| | <u>Malerkotla</u> | 11 | 1657 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Malpur</u> | | 1466 | 1943 | India |
| | <u>Manda</u> | | 1542 | 1947 | India |
|  | <u>Mandi</u> | 11 | 1290 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Manipur</u> | 11 | 1110 | 1949 | India |
|  | <u>Maurha State</u> | | 1894 | 1949 | India |
|  | <u>Mayurbhanj</u> | 9 | late 17th century | 1949 | India |
|  | <u>Miraj Junior</u> | | 1820 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Miraj Senior</u> | | c.1750 | 1948 | India |

| | Name | Salute type | Reign | | Merged into |
|---|---------------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|
| | | | from | up to | |
| | <u>Mohammadgarh</u> | | 1842 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Mohanpur</u> | | c.1227 | 1948 | India |
| | <u>Mohrampur Jagir</u> | | c. 1580 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Morvi</u> | 11 | 1698 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Mudhol</u> | 9 | 1465 | 1948 | India |
| | <u>Muli</u> | | | | India |
| | <u>Mundru</u> | | 1621 | 1818 | Jaipur, India |
|  | <u>Mysore (Mahisur)</u> | 21 | 1399 | 1950 | India |
|  | <u>Nabha</u> | 13 | 1763 | 1947 | India |
| | <u>Nagar</u> | | 14th century | 1974 | Pakistan |
|  | <u>Nagpur State</u> | | 1818 | 1853 | British Raj, India |
|  | <u>Nagod(h)</u> | 9 | 1344 | 1950 | India |
| | <u>Naigaon Rebai</u> | | 1807 | 1949 | India |
|  | <u>Nandgaon</u> | | 1833 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Narsinghgarh</u> | 11 | 1681 | 1948 | India |
| | <u>Narsinghpur</u> | | 1292 | 1948 | India |
| | <u>Nasvadi</u> | | | | India |
|  | <u>Nawanagar</u> | 13 | 1540 | 1948 | India |
| | <u>Nayagarh</u> | | c.1500 | 1948 | India |
| | <u>Nilgiri</u> | | 1125 | 1949 | India |
| | <u>Nazargunj</u> | | 1899 | 20th century | India |
|  | <u>Orchha</u> | 15 | c.1501 | 1950 | India |
| | <u>Orissa Tributary States</u> | | 12th century | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Oudh (Pratapgarh Estate)</u> | | 1732 | 1858 | British Raj, India |
| | <u>Pahra</u> | | 1812 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Pal Lahara</u> | | 11th century | 1948 | India |

| | Name | Salute type | Reign | | Merged into |
|---|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | | | from | up to | |
|  | <u>Palanpur</u> | | 1370 | 1948 | India |
| | <u>Paldeo</u> | | 1812 | 1948 | India |
| | <u>Palitana</u> | 9 | 1194 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Panna</u> | 11 | 1731 | 1950 | India |
| | <u>Patdi</u> | | 1741 | 1947 | India |
| | <u>Patan, Rajasthan</u> | | 12th century | 20th century | India |
| | <u>Pataudi</u> | | 1804 | 1947 | India |
| | <u>Pathari</u> | | 1794 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Patiala</u> | 17 | 1627 | 1948 | India |
| | <u>Patna</u> | 9 | 1191 | 1948 | India |
| | <u>Pethapur</u> | | 13th century | 1940 | India |
|  | <u>Phaltan</u> | | 1284 | 1948 | India |
| | <u>Phulra(h)</u> | | 1860 | 1950 | Pakistan |
| | <u>Piploda</u> | | 1547 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Porbandar</u> | 13 | 1193 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Pratapgarh</u> | 15 | 1425 | 1949 | India |
|  | <u>Pudukkottai</u> | 17 | 1680 | 1948 | India |
| | <u>Punial</u> | | | 1974 | Pakistan |
| | <u>Radhanpur</u> | 11 | 1753 | 1948 | India |
| | <u>Raghogarh</u> | | 1673 | 1947 | India |
|  | <u>Raigarh</u> | | 1625 | 1947 | India |
| | <u>Rairakhol</u> | | 12th century | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Rajgarh</u> | 11 | late 15th century | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Rajkot</u> | 9 | 1620 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Rajpipla</u> | 13 | 1340 | 1948 | India |
| | <u>Rajpur, Baroda</u> | | | | India |

| | Name | Salute type | Reign | | Merged into |
|---|--------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------|--------------------|
| | | | from | up to | |
|  | <u>Rajpara</u> | | 1811 | 1949 | India |
|  | <u>Ramdurg</u> | | 1742 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Ramanka</u> | | 1870 | | India |
|  | <u>Rampur</u> | 15 | 1774 | 1949 | India |
|  | <u>Ranasan</u> | | 17th century | 1943 | India |
| | <u>Ranpur</u> | | 17th century | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Ratlam</u> | 13 | 1652 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Rewa</u> | 15 | c.1790 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Sachin</u> | 9 | 1791 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>S(h)allana</u> | 11 | 1736 | 1948 | India |
| | <u>Saklana</u> | 11 | 1780 | 1947 | India |
| | <u>Sakti</u> | | | 1948 | India |
| | <u>Sambalpur</u> | | 1493 | 1848 | British Raj, India |
| | <u>Samthar</u> | 11 | 1760 | 1950 | India |
|  | <u>Sandur</u> | | 1713 | 1949 | India |
|  | <u>Sangli</u> | 9 | 1782 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Sant</u> | 9 | 1255 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Saraikela</u> | | 1620 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Sarangarh</u> | | | 1948 | India |
| | <u>Sardargarh Bantwa</u> | | 1733 | 1947 | India |
| | <u>Savanur</u> | | 1672 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Satara</u> | | 1818 | 1849 | British Raj, India |
|  | <u>Sawantwadi</u> | 9 | 1627 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Shahpura</u> | 9 | 1629 | 1949 | India |
| | <u>Siba</u> | | 1450 | 1849 | British Raj, India |
| | <u>Sirmur</u> | 11 | 1095 | 1948 | India |
| | <u>Stok jair</u> | | 1842 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Sirohi</u> | 15 | 1405 | 1949 | India |

| | Name | Salute type | Reign | | Merged into |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| | | | from | up to | |
|  | <u>Sitamau</u> | 11 | 1701 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Sohawal</u> | | 1550 | 1950 | India |
| | <u>Somna</u> | | 19th century | 1949 | India |
| | <u>Sonepur</u> | 9 | 1556 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Suket</u> | 11 | 765 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Surat</u> | | 1733 | 1842 | British Raj, India |
|  | <u>Surgana</u> | | late 18th century | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Surguja</u> | | 1543 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Swat</u> | | 1858 | 1969 | Pakistan |
|  | <u>Talcher</u> | | 12th century | 1948 | India |
| | <u>Taraon</u> | | 1812 | 1948 | India |
| | <u>Tekari</u> | | | | India |
| | <u>Thanjavur Maratha</u> | | 1674 | 1855 | British Raj, India |
| | <u>Tigiria</u> | | 16th century | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Tonk</u> | 17 | 1806 | 1949 | India |
| | <u>Torawati</u> | | 12th century | 20th century | India |
|  | <u>Tori Fatehpur</u> | | 1690 | 1950 | India |
|  | <u>Travancore</u> | 19 | 1729 | 1949 | India |
|  | <u>Tripura</u> | 13 | Before Christ | 1949 | India |
| | <u>Tulsipur</u> | | 16th century | 1859 | British Raj, India |
|  | <u>Udaipur (Mewar)</u> | | 734 | 1949 | India |
|  | <u>Udaipur (Chhattisgarh)</u> | | 1818 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Vala</u> | | 1740 | 1948 | India |
| | <u>Varsoda</u> | | c.745 | 1947 | India |
|  | <u>Vijaynagar</u> | | 1577 | 1948 | India |
| | <u>Vijaipur</u> | | 1542 | 1947 | India |





| | Name | Salute type | Reign | | Merged into |
|---|-------------------|-------------|--------------|-------|-------------|
| | | | from | up to | |
| | <u>Vallbhapur</u> | | 16th century | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Wadagam</u> | | 18th century | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Wadhwan</u> | 9 | 1630 | 1948 | India |
|  | <u>Wankaner</u> | 11 | 1605 | 1948 | India |
| | <u>Yasin</u> | | c1640 | 1972 | Pakistan |

ABOUT MUSEUM



Mr' Amrendra Anand is Retaired Development officer from L.I.C. of India. He in the field of Collection when he was only ten years old in 1964. with Postage Stamps and Coins. Journey is gone such as Calectable more. of Postel, Banking on in different historical on entire 2 Insurence services. Now he has his own Museum, named Anand Heritage Gallery based and in at Dhanbad, Jharkhand. Gallery Indian History His website (anandheritagegallery.in) Digital Forme also.

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Thanks for Reading this historic pdf any inquiry please contact us