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to live in villages. British India was, however, divided into districts (comparable to the *sarkars* of Mughal India), in which administrative headquarters developed into the most important towns of their respective districts. A number of these towns had two additional features: Civil Lines and cantonments. Both were suburbs, the former for civil servants and business people and the latter for the army. Both were laid out as grid-planned communities. Their central roads were wide malls, streets were tree-lined, building plots were divided regularly, and the houses were bungalows. Churches, cemeteries, clubs and race and golf courses followed. Major road-widening schemes were run through congested areas, and sanitation improvements were made. New towns were also built: settlements in the arid parts of the Punjab and hill stations to house British administrators during the summer months. The former had either grid plans or roads radiating from a central chowk (e.g. Lyallpur, Faisalabad in modern Pakistan). The hill stations followed British plans and architectural styles. Simla, for example, consisted of the clutter of a small English country town with a parish church and an Elizabethan great house.

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Urfa [Orfa; Gr. Edessa; Arab. al-Ruhā³]. Town in southeast Turkey. Lying at the intersection of important

trade routes, the town must have existed before the Macedonian conquest, as it was refounded by Seleukos I (c. 312–281 BCE). Lying on the frontier, the town suffered in the wars between Rome and the Parthians. After Christianity was introduced by the 3rd century, Edessa became an important center of Nestorianism. The town changed hands during the Persian–Byzantine wars and was taken by the Arabs in 638. The Mandyliion or Holy Image of Edessa was a famous image of Christ that remained in the city until 942–3, when Romanos I removed the image with great ceremony to Constantinople. Arab geographers reckoned the cathedral, which had ceilings decorated with mosaics, one of the four wonders of the world. After the Crusaders took the city, they established the County of Edessa, the first Latin state in the east (1098–1144). The capture of Edessa by the Zangids in 1144 led to the proclamation of the Second Crusade (1145–9). Known for its fine stone buildings and masons, the town is said to have supplied the builders of the 12th-century walls of Cairo. The congregational mosque, built on the site of an earlier structure, has a shallow rectangular prayer-hall covered by two rows of cross-vaults with a dome to the east of the central axis. A transverse-vaulted portico opens on to a court; the mosque resembles the congregational mosque at Aleppo in Syria as restored by Nur al-Din. Other notable buildings include the citadel, built on Hellenistic foundations, the Hizmali Bridge (14th century), the Halilürrahman Mosque and the Abdulrahman Madrasa (18th century). It was a lively entrepôt in Ottoman times, with a bustling market in carpets, leathers and other goods.

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Urgench. See KUNYA-URGENCH.

Üsküdari. See OKYAY, NECMEDDIN.

Ustad Mansur. See MANSUR.

Ustad Muhammad Siyah Qalam. See SIYAH QALAM.

Uzbekistan, Republic of. Central Asian country bounded by Kazakhstan to the north and west, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan to the east and Turkmenistan to the south (see fig.). Its northwest corner includes the autonomous republic of Karakalpak, largely made up of the Amu delta, facing the salt-water Aral Sea. Central and northern Uzbekistan is dominated by the Kyzylkum Desert, into which runs the Zarafshan River; much of the FERGHANA Valley occupies the eastern extremity of the country, and the south borders the Amu River. Covering some 450,000 sq. km (173,000 sq. miles), it is one of the world's two

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