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CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

REPORT ON THE POPULATION ESTIMATES OF INDIA

(1820—1830)

EDITED BY

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FOREWORD

This is the first of eight projected volumes on Population Estimates for various parts of India, made from the eighteenth century upto 1870, when the first Census of India was planned for execution in 1872. The enthusiasm expressed by Sri Durgaprasad Bhattacharya of the Socio-Economic Research Institute of Calcutta, made the project possible. Certain suggestions made by me on the uniform presentation of data were readily accepted and the present volume represents the fruit of searches made for population estimates roughly for the decade 1820-1830. As this volume is one of the first ventures of its kind, I advised that there should be a minimum of editing, appraisal being limited to ten points mentioned in para 1.5 in the editor's Preface. The Executive Council of the Socio-Economic Research Institute accepted these suggestions and the editors have presented the material, as far as possible, under the ten prescribed heads.

This first volume is primarily designed to elicit suggestions and criticisms for improvement. The Census Commission, therefore, invites comments and criticisms so that the future volumes may be enriched. A bibliography of Indian Census Publications is also ready for the press.

New Delhi,
January 8, 1963

A. MITRA
Registrar General, India

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Preface	iii—xxi
Summary of contents of Population Estimates, 1820-30	xxii—xxxix
PART I—INDIA AND LARGER TRACTS	1–136
India : 1820	3
The Province of Orissa : 1820	9
Travancore State : 1820	11
Territories under the Rajah of Nagpur : 1820-21	36
Cochin State : 1821	40
The Province of Kumaon : 1821	62
Bengal Presidency, Lower Provinces : 1822	71
The Province of Malwa and Adjoining districts : 1822	74
Madras Territory : Fort St. George Presidency : 1823	114
Lower Bengal : 1825	117
Territories under the Rajah of Nagpur : 1825	124
Bengal Presidency, Upper or Western Provinces : 1826	126
Mahratta Country : 1826	127
Bombay Presidency : 1820-28	130
Assam : 1825-28	133
Bombay Presidency : 1829	136
PART II—DISTRICTS AND SIMILAR AREA	137–229
Broach Collectorate, Bombay Presidency : 1820	139
Pergunnahs of Southern Mahratta Country : 1820-21	145
Kutch : 1821	159
The District of Southern Concan : 1821	161
Bhotea Mehals of Kumaon : 1822	165
Orissa Proper or Cuttack : 1825	169
Collectorate of Khandesh : 1827	177
The City and District of Murshedabad : 1829	203
The Valley of Kashmir : 1831	206
A District in the Central India : 1831	207
The Province of Kattywar : 1831	208
PART III—CITIES AND TOWNS	231–328
Dwaraca : 1820	233
Calcutta : 1822	234
The Town of Allahabad : 1824	238
Islands of Bombay and Colabah : 1826	240
City of Benares : 1827-28	241
City of Agra : 1829	279
The City of Benares : 1829	280
The Town of Goraopur : 1829	282
The Town and neighbouring Country of Anupsheher : 1830	283
The City of Dacca : 1830	285
Glossary	329–386
Select references	387–395

ERRATA

		Description	*For*	*Read*
Page	xii,	para 6.10, line 13	evencing	evincing
Page	xiii,	para 7.5, line 8	become	became
Page	xiii,	para 7.9, line 11	reasons	regions
Page	xiii,	para 7.9, line 13	its	this
Page	xiv,	para 7.14, line 5	commended	commenced
Page	xvii,	para 8.11, col. 2, line 3	vislent	virulent
Page	xix,	para 9.2, line 5	tndustry	industry
Page	xix,	para 9.5, line 5	exportations	extortions
Page	xix,	para 10.1, line 6	ts	its
Page	xx,	serial No. 16	see [21]	see [12]
Page	xxv,	col. (12), line 3	reportion	report on
Page	xxviii,	col, (8), line 3	angua e	language
Page	xxxvii,	col. (13), line 2	previoue	previous
Page	xxxix,	col. (13), line 12	sometime	sometimes
Page	5,	col. 1, line 3	States Hindostan	States of Hindostan
Page	10,	foot note, line 2	perpared	prepared
Page	33,	col. 2, line 20	think	thing
Page	72,	table, col. District, line 1	cit	city
Page	72,	table, col. District, line 3	24-Pergunn	24-Pergunnah
Page	87,	col. 1, footnote, last line	0 45	45 0
Page	89,	col. 2, para 6, line 16	dist net	distinct
Page	114,	(9) *Editorial comment*—, line 8	zemindarsa to fford	zemindars: afford
Page	115,	col. 2, last table, line 5	1,12	1,129
Page	115,	col. 2, last table, line 6	9,6117	1,617
Page	127,	col. 2, last line	populus	populous
Page	131,	table, col. 8, line 4	838,7574	$838,757^4$
Page	133,	col. 1, (b).	Hamil on	Hamilton
Page	134,	col. 2, (9) *Editorial comment*—, line 17	Mils	Mills
Page	285,	table II, col. 3, heading	Stor	Storey
Page	393,	col. 2, para 6, line 3	Hokluyt	Hakluyt
Page	393,	col. 2, para 8, line 1	Tryomas	Thomas
Page	393,	col. 2, para 11, line 2	Moscow, 195-206p.	Moscow, [195—].206p.
Page	394,	col. 1, para 1, line 4	p. 25	p. xx

PREFACE

1. INTRODUCTORY

1.1. This Report on the Population Estimates of India, 1820-30, is the first of a series. It is intended to publish eight volumes in all.

Vol. I— Eighteenth Century
Vol. II— 1801-1810
Vol. III— 1811-1820
Vol. IV— 1820-1830
Vol. V— 1831-1840
Vol. VI— 1841-1850
Vol. VII— 1851-1860
Vol. VIII—1861-1872

1.2. The purpose of the report is primarily to compile all estimates of population for India or any part of it and to present them systematically in a uniform manner. Relevant materials about the composition and characteristics of population such as number of villages, houses, breakdown of population into age, sex, religion, caste, occupation, etc., have also been compiled as far as possible. Factors favouring or retarding the growth of population have also been taken into account.

1.3. The report has been divided into three parts.

Part I— India and larger tracts
Part II— Districts or similar area
Part III—Cities and towns

All together 37 estimates have been presented.

1.4. Geographically, the present report covers tracts from Assam to Gujarat, Kashmir to Cape Comorin. The principal regions of undivided India left uncovered in the present volume are Mysore, Hyderabad, Rajasthan, Sind, Punjab, Delhi. We have already traced out certain population estimates for some of the uncovered area and these are under scrutiny. Walter Hamilton however, formed his all-India estimate taking all the area into account.

1.5. Each estimate has been presented under the following heads.

(1) *Year*—the year to which the estimate refers.

(2) *Place*—the name of the geographical tract to which the estimated population refers.

(3) *Source*—(*a*) the book in which the particular estimate has been discovered—a full catalogue.

(*b*) the particular document or essay or note in the book where the estimate has been found.

Each book is preceded by a number which is the serial entry number in our register. It is followed by another number, *e.g.*, BSL XIIA-1 which is the call number of the library where the book was available. BSL—Bengal Secretariat Library, NL—National Library, ASL—Asiatic Society Library, ISI—Indian Statistical Institute. Page numbers in the third parenthesis refer to particular pages from which materials have been extracted.

(4) *Materials*—(*a*) *Geographical location*—location of the geographical tract, its latitude, longitude, boundary, length, breadth, physical aspects, area, etc., as far as available.

(*b*) *Particulars of population*—total population, breakdown of population into houses, households, age, sex, religion, caste, occupation, urban and rural division, any other characteristics of population, vital statistics, other relevant data, *e.g.*, number of villages, mauzas, mahallas, types of houses, etc., as far as available.

(5) *Method*—method followed by the author in arriving at the particular estimate such as complete enumeration, enumeration of houses availability of land for cultivation, number of ploughs, consumption of grain or salt, etc.

(6) *Explanation*—any detailed explanation of the materials presented under item 4, or materials available on items referred there, *e.g.*, description of caste and its function in a rural community, state of cultivation, manufactures and other productive economic activities, migration, material conditions of the people, moral character of the people, origin of the population, their language, habits, manners, social relations, natural check, famine, epidemic, etc.

(7) *Gaps*—any gaps mentioned by the author in any respect in the population estimate formed, *e.g.*, under-coverage in respect of area, non-reporting by enumerators, prejudice of the informant, lack of reliability of any figure, etc.

(8) *Essential information*—the editors of this work have scrutinised whether the following information is available in an estimate presented (N.A. means not available, Av. means available).

(*a*) area
(*b*) houses/households
(*c*) breakdown of population into
  (i) male/female
  (ii) occupation
  (iii) religion
  (iv) caste
  (v) age
  (vi) urban/rural
  (vii) others [to be mentioned]

Items 1 to 7 have been reproduced in author's own words as far as possible. These are extracts from sources mentioned under item 3. The

editors have inserted their own comments, where necessary, or have collated relevant materials from other sources, but such comments have always been placed within third parenthesis [ ]. Extracts from documents other than the source mentioned in item 3 have been presented in a manner clearly distinguishing it from the main source and the document extracted has always been fully catalogued.

(9) *Editorial comment*—the editors have made their own comments on the materials presented or have extracted other relevant documents by way of comparison or criticism.

(10) *Reference to*—(*i*) earlier estimate
(*ii*) latter estimate

This item is naturally incomplete.

2. SOURCES AND METHOD

2.1. *Sources may be broadly stated as follows :—*

(1) Gazetteers.

(2) *Hamilton, Walter.* Geographical, statistical and historical description of Hindostan, and adjacent countries, in two volumes. London, 1820.

(3) *Martin, R. M.* Statistics of the colonies of the British Empire...London, 1839.

(4) Parliamentary papers.

(5) Selections from Records of the Government.

(6) Asiatic Researches; Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

(7) Books of secondary sources. Numerical codes within third parenthesis have been used for references, the details of which will be found at the end of the Preface.

2.2. *The following are the principal methods followed by authors of different estimates presented.*

(1) *Census or enumeration with a view to ascertaining population* :—Madras Territory, 1823 ; Territories under the Rajah of Nagpur, 1820-21, 1825 ; Mahratta Country, 1826(a); Bombay Presidency 1820-28 ; The District of Southern Concan, 1821; Collectorate of Khandesh, 1827 ; City and District of Murshedabad, 1829 ; A District in Central India, 1831 ; Town of Allahabad, 1824 (b); Island of Bombay and Colabah, 1826 ; City of Benares, 1827-28 ; City of Agra, 1829 ; City of Benares, 1829 ; The Town and neighbouring Country of Anupsheher, 1830(c) ; The City of Dacca, 1830.

(2) *Enumeration connected with revenue or statistical survey* :—Travancore State, 1820 ; Cochin State, 1821 ; Broach Collectorate, 1820 ; Pergunnahs of Southern Mahratta Country, 1820-21 ; The Town of Goracpur, 1829.

(3) *Estimate by counting houses, etc.* :—The Province of Kumaon, 1821 ; Bengal Presidency, Lower Provinces, 1822(d); Lower Bengal, 1825; Bengal Presidency, Upper or Western Provinces, 1826 ; Bhotea Mehals of Kumaon, 1822 ; Orissa Proper or Cuttack, 1825 ; The Province of Kattywar, 1831 ; Dwaraca, 1820 ; Calcutta, 1822.

(4) *Method not clearly stated* :—India, 1820 ; The Province of Orissa 1820(e) ; The Province of Malwa and Adjoining Districts, 1822 (partly) (f); Assam, 1825-28 ; Kutch, 1821 ; Bombay Presidency 1829; The Valley of Kashmir, 1831.

2.3. As mentioned here, population figures of some of the tracts are based on a reported complete enumeration. The detailed methodology is, however, not available for all such estimates. Mr. James Prinsep writes on the method of his Census of the City of Benares, 1827-28.

> The watchmen are well acquainted with every house within their beat, and can generally tell the names and circumstances of their various inmates ; with the assistance of these men,...my enquiries were continued from house to house, either addressed to the householders themselves, or to servants and neighbours. The *chumars* of the *mehala* having daily admittance to each house to remove dust and rubbish, were found to be useful auxiliaries in checking the estimates of population from other sources. ...For three days and night previous to the Eclipse of the 21st May 1826, *Chaprasis* and Bearers were stationed, in pairs, at the 5 principal approaches to the City, for the purpose of counting the passengers by means of small pebbles, which they threw into a bag as the people passed. The Ferry people had also directions to supply returns, but it is feared that they may have purposely underrated the number of persons crossing from the south of the river. [1]

2.4. Prinsep also tried a cross-check taking into account the consumption of salt. Henry Walters' Census of the City of Dacca also gives a volume of useful information, but he collected the materials through the instrumentality of Police as the Judge and Magistrate of the City aided by the heads of castes and professions, with " as great a regard to correctness as is usually attainable in such matters "; and as such, he submits them " in the confidence of their general accuracy ". [2]

2.5. The Census of the City and District of Murshedabad (1829) by Mr. H. V. Hathorn is an equally important document on which a note published in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal reads as follows :

> to the five or six accurate estimates which we possess of the population of the cities of India, we are happy to be able now to add one of *Murshedabad* both city and district, which we owe to the private or *ex*-official industry of Mr. H. V. Hathorn, while magistrate of that zillah in 1829. The detailed statements *accompanying* this officer's letter to the Government will be published without doubt in the Transactions of the Asiatic Society, to which body they have been transferred .... How easy would it be for every officer in charge of a town or a zillah to employ a few of the leisure hours of his police in framing reports of a similar nature. [3]

The Report, however, was not published in the Transactions. We have not yet been able to trace out the manuscript.

(a) In this estimate, the results of Bombay census was reproduced.

(b) and (c) Nothing mentioned, probably census.

(d) Nothing specifically mentioned.

(e) The original manuscript subsequently discovered at the West Bengal Archives shows that the estimate refers to the year 1815. The document will be presented in the relevant volume.

(f) A part has probably been enumerated, population is sometime based on a calculation of number of ploughs and land available for cultivation. But it is not clear, how the population of the total Province was estimated.

2.6. The second category of documents are those prepared in connection with the revenue, statistical and other surveys. The survey of the Broach Collectorate, Bombay (1820) by Mr. Monier Williams, probably tops the list. These documents throw a flood of light on the socio-economic conditions of the land and people of the day. "The Directors were so pleased with the survey of the first pargana that they urged Bengal and Madras to take up surveys on similar lines." [4] "To form a correct census...a list of the inhabitants was taken at every village during the survey and in these lists, the name of every householder was inserted with the number of men, women and children composing his family." [5]

> As a result of the survey, the revenue recovered,... in one small district only amounted to an annual income considerably exceeding the estimated charge of surveying the whole district. Survey of the parganas of Anklesvar and Hansoot was completed early in 1816 and...in the course of the survey, the whole population...were vaccinated against small pox.

2.7. The survey of Travancore and Cochin also belongs to this category. A glance over the voluminous materials may convince one of the correctness of opinion expressed by Mr. Montgomerie :

> This was an excellent geographical, topographical and statistical survey, and the admirable manner in which it has been executed, and that too under no ordinary difficulties from the wild nature of the country, reflects great credit.* [6]

The Census of the territories of the Rajah of Nagpur was ordered by the Resident in 1819.

> Under the Mahratta Government, there existed a kind of ground work for a census in the most of these districts, in what is called the Khana Shoomaree, or annual enumeration of the houses of each district. A census which was ordered by the resident in 1819, was only an extension of this plan and made through the Purgunnah officers and Putels of villages, each of whom is fully competent to give an actual muster of all the inhabitants of his village...[7]

The writers of the different companies of the police corps...' were instructed to go to each house of the district, or quarter, of which their respective companies had charge, and to ascertain the necessary particulars from the heads of families'. [8]

2.8. The census of Khandesh, 1827, deserves a special mention for its details. In submitting the returns to the Government prepared by the Collector, Major Sykes, Officiating Statistical Reporter to Government, said,

> It did not enter into my plan to exhibit every trade or caste when met within the population of the country from the circumstance of the details necessarily swelling the returns to a most inconvenient bulk. The collector of Khandesh, however, having caused all the various trades and many minute distinctions of caste in the towns and villages to be enumerated on the back of each return, I did not conceive myself at liberty in translating the return to leave out this enumeration. This explanation will account for the voluminous character of the accompanying returns—a character which did not distinguish the returns from the Poona Collectorate and from which also the returns from Dharwar will be free. [9]

2.9. The statement of the population of Bengal Presidency, Lower Provinces, 'is given on the authority of Memorandum appended to the Police Report of Mr. Henry Shakespeare, Superintendent of Police in the Lower Provinces,in the year, 1822'. But Mr. R. M. Martin placed another estimate giving a similar result to say,

> I obtained it in India from Dwarakanaut Tagore, a Hindoo of an enlarged mind, a most generous disposition, and a truly British spirit. Dwarakanaut Tagore was then at the head of the salt and opium department at Calcutta, and had perhaps the best means of judging as to its correctness of any man in India ; he considered it as a fair estimate for 1820 or 1822. The calculations are founded on the number of villages and houses in each district, but we have no census of any part of British India on which reliance can be placed : in some places the population is estimated on the rudest data. [10]

2.10. *Madras, 1823*—The population estimate of Lower Bengal for 1825 is based on the number of villages and houses by taking 5 persons per house. The statement of population of Madras Presidency, 1822, is based on the official reports of a census taken by the collectors of several districts, and by the Superintendent of Police at the Presidency for the town of Madras, in response to a circular, dated 28th of January, 1822. A comment on this census runs as follows :

> In the year 1822, after two decades of settled Government, the first attempt appears to have been made to ascertain the numbers of people. It is not certain how the census results were then obtained, but it seems probable that the village commune, with its staff of head man, accountant, and other officials, formed the groundwork of the census machinery just as it has done nearly half a century later. [11]

2.11. *Bengal Presidency, Upper or Western Provinces and Bombay Presidency, 1820-28*—The statement of population of Bengal Presidency, Upper or Western Provinces, 1826, based on a statement of Mr. Walter Ewer, contained in his police report for the year was totally rejected by the Court of Directors as absolutely unreliable and they furnished good reasons for doing so. The estimates for Bombay Presidency, 1820-28, are based on a series of census or surveys which represent, in all fairness, a very serious effort of a number of officials of the East India Company. Some of the district documents have been presented here and they speak for themselves.

* Hunter said that the method was defective.

2.12. *Kumaon, 1821 and Assam, 1825-28*—The estimate of population of Kumaon in 1821 is also a strenuous effort for collecting information which has undoubtedly proved useful. It was extremely difficult to obtain any reasonable information on Assam in the early part of the decade, 1820-30. Hamilton's figures for area and population are pure conjectures under the circumstances as explained editorially in this volume.

2.13. Hamilton's All-India Estimate, a very bold guess work, includes territories that had not been in India politically, *e.g.*, Nepal Raj, the Cabul Sovereign.

Hamilton mentioned—

> a list called Khana Shumari, containing a statement of number of the houses, families, tradesmen, castes, ploughs, looms, tanks, and other public works, civil and religious, within the jurisdiction of the magistrate, which is usually kept under all native governments, but which is frequently a do ubtful authority. [12]

Hamilton presumably extracted the statement from Dr. Francis Buchanan's manuscript on Dinajpur available at the India Office. The statement is an exact reproduction upto the line "which is usually kept under all native Governments," but the last portion of the sentence, "but which is frequently a doubtful authority," is Hamilton's own addition. Actual line in the manuscript runs thus, "...which is usually kept under all native Governments and seems to be useful..." [13]

3. INDIA AND PROVINCES

3.1. As pointed out, Hamilton's estimate for India, 1820, is a bold guess work partially based on documents available at different points of time. We have already discovered a number of estimates for the years before 1820, some of which have been quoted by Mr. Kingsley Davis. [14] The next all-India estimate was presented by Mr. McCulloch. A statement of population for the three presidencies—Bengal, Bombay, Madras—occurs in the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Affairs of the East India Company, 1832. Mr. Campbell consolidated the data available.

3.2. Mr. Campbell wrote—

> In the British territorial possessions in the continent of India including an extent of 512,873 square miles, the permanent zamindary settlement has never extended to any portion of the provinces under the Bombay Presidency, which contains 59,438 square miles, with an estimated population of 6,251,546, and 5,500 square miles, in the Northern Concan, the population of which is unknown. By far the greater part of the Madras Territory, to the extent of 92,316 square miles, with a population of 9,567,514, has also been exempted from it: and in the territories under the Supreme Government, periodical settlements continue to prevail in the province of Cuttack, containing 9,040 square miles, with a population of 1,984,620; in the Upper or Western Provinces, including 66,510 square miles, with a population of 32,206,806 and in the districts ceded on the Nerbudda, and by the Rajah of Berar in 1826, containing 85,700 square miles, the population of which is unknown. [15]

Mr. Campbell summarises his statement as follows where the year is mentioned as 1829.

TABLE 3·1

Place	Area in Sq. miles	Population
(1)	(2)	(3)
Bengal—		
1st Permanently settled with Zamindars	149,782	35,518,645
2nd Periodically settled with Zamindars, and other contractors	161,250	34,191,426
Total .	311,032	69,710,071
Madras—		
3rd Permanently settled with Zamindars	49,607	3,941,021
4th Periodically settled with local proprietors	92,316	9,567,514
Total .	141,923	13,508,535
Bombay—		
5th Periodically settled with various Classes, Bombay	64,938	6,251,546
Grand Total .	517,893	89,470,152*

Mr. Campbell's paper only consolidates the available data on population for the three Presidencies or roughly speaking, British India. The Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, 1832, also gives the same figures for area and population of the presidencies.

*The total in the text was given as 69,470,152.

3.3. The following is a summary of the estimates presented in the first part of this volume :—

TABLE 3·2

	Place	Year	Area in Sq. miles	Houses	Population	Density*	Average size of houses*
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
0	India, British	1820	553,000	N.A.	83,000,000	150·1	N.A.
1	India, total	1820	1,280,000	N.A.	134,000,000	104·7	N.A.
2	Orissa	1820	N.A.	N.A.	737,922	N.A.	N.A.
3	Travancore	1820	6,730	272,289	906,587	134·7	3.32
4	Territories of the Rajah of Nagpore	1820-21	70,000	N.A.	2,214,904	31·6	N.A.
5	Cochin	1821	1,361	59,818	223,003	163·8	3.73
6	Kumaon	1821	10,967	44,569	301,046	27·5	6.75
7	Bengal Presidency, (Lower Provinces)†	1822	153,792	7,781,240	39,957,561	259·8	5.14
8	Malwa	1822	26,767	N.A.	2,642,677	98·7	N.A.
9	Madras	1823	141,923	N.A.	13,508,535	95·2	N.A.
10	Bengal Presidency, (Lower Provinces)	1825	153,792‡	7,447,653	37,238,265	242·1	5.00
11	Territories of the Rajah of Nagpore	1825	70,000	N.A.	2,470,752	35·3	N.A.
12	Bengal, Upper Provinces	1826	66,510	N.A.	32,206,806	484·2	N.A.
13	Mahratta Country	1826	102,000	N.A.	6,000,000	58·8	N.A.
14	Bombay	1820-28	59,438	N.A.	6,251,546	105·2	N.A.
15	Assam	1825-28	45,000	N.A.	301,000	6·7	N.A.
16	Bombay	1829	59,438	N.A.	4,681,735	78·8	N.A.

* Worked out by the editors.
† Martin's figures taken as they give also number of houses.
‡ Area not given, taken from Serial No. 7.
N.A.—Not available.

3.4. Omitting figures for Bengal, Upper Provinces, 1826, and Assam, 1825-28 (apparently unreliable, please see editorial comment on the relevant estimates), the regions may be arranged by density as follows :—

TABLE 3·3

Population per Sq. mile	Place
(1)	(2)
25— 50	Nagpur, 1820-21, 1825 ; Kumaon, 1821.
51— 75	Mahratta Country, 1826.
76—100	Bombay, 1829 ; Madras, 1823 ; Malwa, 1822.
101—125	India, 1820 ; Bombay, 1820-28.
126—150	British India, 1820 ; Travancore, 1820.
151—175	Cochin, 1821.
176—200	Nil.
201—250	Bengal Presidency, Lower Provinces, 1825.
251—300	Bengal Presidency, Lower Provinces, 1822.

3.5. Scanty data available on number of houses show that Kumaon had the largest number of inhabitants per house at 6·75 followed by Bengal 5·14 (1825) and 5·00 (1822), Cochin 3·73, Travancore 3·32. The author of the estimate of Kumaon has given an explanation about the large size of households.

3.6. It may be interesting to note some subsequent all-India estimates.

TABLE 3·4

Population of India

Year	Source	Area in Sq. mile	Population (000)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
1820	Hamilton	1,280,000	134,000	[16]
1834	McCulloch	N.A.	130,000	[17]
1844	McCulloch	1,214,483	131,752	[18]
1855	Parl. Paper	1,466,576	180,884	[19]
1865	Parl. Paper	1,463,212	*190,905	[20]
1871	Davis, Kingsly	N.A.	255,000	[21]
1874-5	Parl. Paper	1,399,569	*237,979	[22]
1881	Census	1,290,320	*250,205	[23]

*Figures for Burma omitted.

3.7. Only one point is to be mentioned about the later estimates. British rule gradually consolidated itself and coverage of the area from which population returns were received extended day by day and with it naturally, the intensity of coverage also increased.

4. DISTRICTS

4.1. A number of district reports referred to in the Presidency estimates and elsewhere is likely to be available in the near future in a manuscript form. We are already in possession of some of the published documents in this connection spread over a number of voluminous selections from records. They are under processing and consolidation. Data relating to density, average size of houses and number of females per 100 males of the district areas are being presented below.

TABLE 4·1

Density, Average size of houses, Sex ratio

Districts (1)	Year (2)	Population per Sq. mile (3)	Average size of houses (4)	No. of female per 100 males (5)
Broach	1820	170	4·12	87·78
Southern Mahratta country	1820-21	N.A.	4·42	89·56
Cutch	1821	N.A.	N.A.	N.A
Southern Concan	1821	91	4·87	91·16
Bhotea Mehals of Kumaon	1822	N.A.	7·55	N.A
Orissa Proper or Cuttack	1825	144	5·07	N.A.
Khandesh	1827	32	3·96	85·15
Murshidabad*	1829	518	4·73	92·37
Valley of Kashmir	1831	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
A district in Central India	1831	283	N.A.	N.A.
Kattywar	1831	80	N.A.	N.A.
Kaira†	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	82·27
Poona†	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	88·10
Ahmednuggur‡	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	86·00
Dharwar‡	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	89·00

* All strangers included among males.
† Kaira and Poona—estimates of population not separately presented in this report. The sex ratio of Kaira was referred to in the estimate of Broach and that of Poona in the estimate of Khandesh.
‡ Estimates appended to Bombay Presidency, 1820-28.
N.A.—Not available.

4.2. The districts may be rearranged by a descending order of density and size of houses.

TABLE 4·2

Districts (1)	Density (2)
Murshedabad	518
A district in Central India	283
Broach	170
Orissa Proper or Cuttack	144
Southern Concan	91
Kattywar	80
Khandesh	32

4.3. The size of a house is largest in the Bhotea Mehals of Kumaon (7·55), followed by Southern Concan (4·87), Murshedabad (4·73), Southern Mahratta Country (4·42), Broach (4·12), Khandesh (3·96).

4.4. The problem of a smaller proportion of females has been widely discussed in population literature of the pre-census period.

> In para 220 of the Revenue letter from Bombay dated 6th November, 1823 it has been said, "By a comparison drawn in the 26th paragraph of the Revenue Survey of Guzerat with that of the Ceded Districts by Colonel Munro, the first point that calls for notice is the greater disproportion between the male portion [male and female—*ed.*] of the population in three of the Collectorates under Bombay, that prevails in the Ceded Districts". [24]

4.5. In discussing the same problem about Khandesh, the author says—

> The great feature in the population of this collectorate, as in that of the Poona Collectorate, and as in England and Wales (although the contrary is usually believed to be the case), is the preponderance of the males over the females—the preponderance prevailing throughout the different castes. There are 200,597 males and 170,807 females, giving an excess of males 29,790, or 8.41 females to 10 males, which closely approaches the proportion in the Poona Collectorate of 8·81 females to 10 males, the excess of males being in favour of Khandesh. In England, the population is 9.28 females to 10 males. [25]

4.6. In Cochin, however, the number of females per 100 males is 103·34 and in Travancore State, it is 98·26. In Travancore,

> Polyandry is supposed to have some influence in obtaining the usual proportion of the sexes with reference to the total amount of population : this is not observable but among the Nairs, particularly in Cochin, the females are most numerous, and the circumstance can only be ascribed to the singular economy of the people ; the difference varies with locality ; the excess in some instances considerable and on the whole almost inverts the usual order. [26]

5. CITIES

5.1. India is famous for her big cities. Population figures for cities are available from early seventeenth century. Old records of the East India Company give us an idea of the population of Bombay and Madras right from the seventeenth century. Fray Sebastien Manrique [27] estimated the population of Dacca (1638), Patna (1640), and Agra (1640). Thomas Bowrey [28] and John Fryer [29] mentioned about population of a number of cities in Southern and Western India. "The city of Muxadavad [Murshedabad-*ed*] is as extensive, populous, and rich as the city of London." [30]

5.2. In part III of this Report, we have presented separate estimates for a few cities and towns of India. Estimates of urban population are also available in part I and Part II of the volume along with all-India, provincial or district estimates.

TABLE 5·1

Houses and Population of Cities and Towns of India

City	Year	Houses	Population	Average size of houses
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Dwaraca	1820	2,560	10,240	4·0
Calcutta*	1822	67,519	179,917	2·7
Calcutta	1822	65,519	230,552	3·5
Allahabad	1824	6,165	38,231	6·2
Bombay	1826	20,195	132,570 [162,570]†	6·6
Benares‡	1827-28	33,073	200,450	6·1
Gorucpur	1829	7,237	40,023	5·5
Benares	1829	..	..	..
Murshedabad	1829	40,118	146,963	3·7
Anupsheher	1830	1,723	8,072	4·7
Dacca	1830	16,257	66,989	4·1

* Calcutta—the first estimate is that of assessors, the second is that of Magistrate.
† Including floating population.
‡ Benares, 1829, is a check on the previous census. Figures for new area covered in Benares have been included with that of 1827-28.

5.3. To arrange the cities according to a descending order of population magnitude from the previous table.

TABLE 5·2

City (1)	Population (2)
Calcutta	230,000
Benares	200,000
Bombay	162,570
Murshedabad	146,000
Dacca	66,989

5.4. A number of sources indicates that population of cities was over-estimated in some cases by the authors of earlier days. Population of Dacca was estimated by Hamilton in his Gazetteer at 150,000. Bishop Heber puts the number of houses at 90,000 and population at 300,000. In Benares,

> In the year 1800, a census of the Population of this city was taken by Zulficar Ali, Kotwal, under the orders of the resident, Mr. Deane, which was published as an appendix in Lord Valentia's Travels in India... The number of houses nearly corresponds with Zulficar Ali's statement, being nearly 30,000 ; but there must have been a considerable increase of buildings towards the south and west of the town since 1800 ; as has been observable within the last few years on the side of Secrole : we can hardly, therefore, allow that the dimensions of the town have remained stationary during the last 30 years, although seemingly borne out by the above coincidence. [31]

5.5. The following table gives the estimates *formed by Hamilton published in 1820 for some* cities together with subsequent estimates.

TABLE 5·3

Population of Cities and towns

(*Figures in* 000)

Place (1)	Population: Hamilton's estimate (2)	Population: Other estimates (3)	Year of Col. (3) (4)	Sources of Col. (3)* (5)
Benares	600	200	1827-28	Census, Prinsep
Calcutta	500	230	1822	Magistrate
Surat	450	124	1814	Magistrate [32]
Patna	312	312	1811-12	Buchanan [33]
Dacca	180	67	1830	Henry, Walters
Bombay	170	163	1826	Census, 1826
Murshedabad	150	147	1829	Census, Hathorn
Poona	120	105	1820-30	Census [34]
Nagpur	100	111	1821	Census, Richard
Agra	60	97	1832	*Agra Akbar*, 31 Oct. 1832
Burdwan	54	54	1814	In fact, Hamilton reported Mr. Bayley's estimate [35]
Broach	33	98	1820	Census, Monier Williams [36]

*Where sources are not given the estimate has been presented in this volume.

5.6. Data presented seem to indicate that population of most of the cities was over-estimated. There are other evidences mentioned by some of the authors. Subsequent enumerations generally tended to confirm the trend. Mr. W. R. Cornish writing on the census of Madras town based on the enumeration of 1871 said,—

> "I have thought it necessary to enter into these details. *in order to show that the Census of 1822 and 1863 affords no reason to believe that the enumeration of 1871 has understated the population. When analysed, their returns show that a larger population should not properly have been expected."

He continues,—

> Nor has Madras been alone in finding its population so much less than was expected. The same thing has occurred in all large Indian towns. Thus Benares fell from 200,000 to 170,000, Furruckabad from 132,500 to 73,100, Calcutta fell from one million to 377,924. Bombay suffered the like fate. [37]

6. DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

6.1. Some indications of the distribution of population out of available data may be obtained in the Table 3.1. McCulloch's observation on the distribution appears to be interesting and to correspond to the general pattern obtained from the data already presented. He describes—

> Of the whole territory of Hindostan, supposed to contain, as already mentioned, 1,300,000 square miles, the population may be estimated at about 130,000,000 or about one half the population of Europe. The ratio of population to the square miles is therefore near 100 to 1 ; whereas that of Europe is very little more than 63 to 1. This population is very unequally distributed. The well-watered alluvial plains and valleys are every where thickly, and the mountainous or hilly regions always thinly, inhabited. From the extreme South point at Cape Comorin, upto the 10th degree of latitude, the population is in some parts as low as 74 inhabitants to the square miles ; at Madura, watered by the river Vay, it rises to 160 ; at Tanjore, watered by the Cavery, it rises to 225, being the densest population of the whole of the South portion of India. In the Carnatic, or plain lying between the East Ghauts and the sea, it is about 96. On the table-land between the Ghauts, and up to about the 16th degree of latitude, where the land is high and dry, with little other than artificial irrigation, the rate drops to 72. In the narrow plain between the West Ghauts and the sea, and from the 10th degree of latitude upto the 20th, it is estimated at about 100. Of the whole table-land, extending from the 16th degree of latitude up to the Vindhyan range, and South border of the Gangetic plain, probably the population does not exceed 50 to the square mile. The population of the great peninsula of Guzrat rises to about 170. More than half the whole population of Hindostan is contained in the great plain of the Ganges : computing the area of this tract at 290,000 square miles, and the population at 60,000,000, the average rate per square mile exceeds 200, which is a higher ratio, than that of our own island. Within this wide range, however, there is a great difference in the rates of population. From the bottom of the Bay of Bengal up to the West confines of Bahar, which comprises, of course, the tract of inundation, a territory of upwards of 80,000 square miles contains a population of more than 300 to the square mile. The tract of inundation itself far exceeds this. Thus the district of Burdwan has a density of 593 ; that of Hooghly 548 ; the districts of which Calcutta is the Centre, 540 ; and that of Murshedabad, above 400. As the country becomes mountainous to the East, the population diminishes. Thus Backergunge has but 450 : Chittagong, 235 ; and Tipperah, 200 to the square mile. In the low lands to the South of Bengal, including Midnapore and Cuttack, the ratio is but 225. From the W. confines of Bengal to the confluence of the Jumna with the Ganges, the country is far beyond the reach of inundation, and although very fertile, the population is only at the rate of 220 to the square mile ; but in this is included the large, hilly, and wild district of Rhamgur, which has no higher ratio than 100. The whole of the plain to the West, from the confluence of the Jumna till it terminates in the Great Desert, may be computed to have a density of population not exceeding 180 to the square mile, and the proportion generally diminishes as we proceed westwards. The Punjab, or plain watered by the five affluents of the Indus, probably does not contain a population of more than 100 to the square mile, and 50 would be a large estimate for the delta of the Indus. The extensive desert lying between the western limit of the Gangetic plain most probably does not contain 10 inhabitants to the square mile. [38]

6.2. *Travancore*—Land utilisation patterns bears some relations with a concentration of population—

> Travancore contains nine hundred and six thousand five hundred and eighty-seven souls, giving one hundred and thirty-four and seven-tenths to a square mile, apparently a rather meagre population ; but if we deduct the area of the lake and mountainous extent, for the inhabited parts only occupy about two-thirds of the whole area ; this density will be increased to two hundred and sixteen souls to the square mile.* It might perhaps support greater numbers, but regarded as to the space over which it is spread, the population is as equally dense as almost in any other part of the Peninsula, probably much more so in the maritime districts, which on the average contain three hundred and seventy-five souls to the square mile, but though here crowded, the population is not accumulated in towns ; this concentration is in a great measure confined to a strip of about from nine to twelve miles in breadth running parallel to the coast ; retreating from it the inhabitants are more diffusedly scattered, except where attracted by rivers ; they crowd along their banks. [39]

6.3. *Cochin*— In Cochin :

> Kunneeanur district has a highly dense population... having on the average four hundred and fifty-one souls to the square mile, an intensity that does not admit of being much increased, all the cultivated lands and it may almost be said all the cultivable space, being occupied. Cochee in Cochin district has the highest density giving a population of 701·5 per square mile. [40]

* Population of Madras in 1822 is given at 462,051 signed by W. Ormsby, Superintendent of Police.

* Bengal two hundred and ten, England one hundred and twenty.

6.4. *Kumaon*—In the Province of Kumaon, out of an area of 10,967 square miles, only 2,193 square miles are under cultivation. Town population is insignificant and the average number of inhabitants per square mile is about 27.25.

> As, however, one-third of the province, consisting of 4/15 snow in the north, and 1/15 turrace in the south, is almost wholly uninhabited, the proportion in the remaining part will be about 40·50 persons to the square mile. [41]

6.5. *Malwa*—In Malwa, according to the area and the population given, the density comes to about 100, but the table appended editorially to the estimate presented will show that the number of inhabited villages in Holkar's and Dher's Territories and in Bhopal is significantly small. The author of the estimate is of opinion that conditions obtained prior to 1820 were not favourable to a growth of population.

6.6. *Bhotea Mehals*—Assam was very thinly populated and Bengal, it is well known, very densely populated. Bhotea Mehals of Kumaon consists of only 59 villages and 1,325 houses giving roughly 34 houses per village. Again—

> The productive and habitable portion of *Bhot*, is confined to the passes and their immediate neighbourhood, and does not exceed a sixteenth of its total extent ; the remainder consists of snow or barren rocks [42]

6.7. *Orissa Province*—Hamilton writes—

> At present nearly one-half of this extensive region is under the immediate jurisdiction of the British government,...the British half is in general plain, fertile, but not well cultivated or peopled ; the native section is either a barren tract or wild expanse of rock, forest, and jungle, thinly inhabited, yet producing a surplus of grain beyond the consumption of its inhabitants. The inhabitants of the first may be estimated at 100 to the square mile ; of the second not more than 30 to the same area. [43]

6.8. *Orissa Proper or Cuttack*—Sterling in his account of Orissa Proper or Cuttack divides it into three parts—marshy woodland tract extending along the sea shore, the plain and open country between this and the hills.

> The result of the above calculation (calculation of population as presented in the estimate—*ed.*)...gives to the open and cultivated part of Orissa a population of 135 per square mile.

Sterling mentions 'the general poverty of the people, and paucity of large towns and villages'.

6.9. *Khandesh*—In Khandesh, the pattern of land use was as follows :—

Total land (bigha) . . .	5,768,852
Waste (bigha) . . .	4,882,753
Cultivated (bigha) . . .	883,548

Giving a density of the district at 32.33, the author of the estimate says—

> This certainly exhibits a very low rate, but such as might be anticipated with reference to nearly the half of the whole of the towns and villages belonging to the Honorable Company being deserted.

6.10. *Bengal*—Dr. Buchanan covered an area of 36,784 square miles with a population of 15,443,220 souls, giving 420 persons to the square mile. [44]

> The small villages from 100 to 500 are almost incredibly numerous [in Bengal] and in same parts of the country form a chain of many miles along the banks of the rivers, similar to what we find described in the most populous parts of the Chinese empire. While passing them by the inland navigation it is pleasing to view the cheerful bustle and crowded population by land and water ; men, old women, children, birds and beasts, all mixed and intimate, evencing a sense of security, and appearance of happiness, seen in no part of India beyond the Company's territories. [45]

CASTE AND OCCUPATION

6.11. The traditional relation between a caste and an occupation in India is wellknown. The pattern of occupation in our period had, to a large extent, been determined by that of caste. Hierarchy of offices in land revenue administration had also sometimes created social classes. In Travancore and Cochin, several castes are mentioned with a clear hereditary occupation, *e.g.*, oil monger, potter, washerman, barber, goldsmith, blacksmith, etc. In Maharastra, old institutions of *Baro* (twelve) *Balowtay* or *Baro Alowtay* consisted of twelve occupational castes, each occupation-holder being granted land in lieu of their common services to the village. Enumeration of caste in details was conducted by Mr. Pelly in the district of Southern Concan mentioning the occupation followed by a particular caste. *Brahmins*, for example, were found to follow a "great variety of occupations," while *Purbhoes* were " cultivators of their own property on accounts". More than a hundred caste was thus enumerated. [46]

6.12. In Khandesh, an occupation was distinguished from a caste in course of enumeration. A broad breakdown of caste is available, while a very detailed classification of trade enables us to have a view of the occupation pattern also. Mr. James Prinsep in his census of the City of Benares gave detailed breakdown of each caste into sub-castes and also mentioned occupation followed by a caste. *Maharashtr*, a Brahmin caste is divided into 11 sections and they are " Pandits-Recluses or *Kashibasi* and a few merchants". *Nagar*, another caste, is divided into seven sections who are capitalists "lending money and jewels on interest". Similar details are also available for the town and neighbouring country of Anupsheher. The census of the city of Dacca conducted by Mr. Henry Walters gives an excellent account of caste and profession. Brahmins, for example, followed a varied profession such as *talukdar*, shopkeeper, thread-maker, merchant, broker, physician. This is an example of the institution of caste yielding to economic change.

7. CONDITIONS AFFECTING GROWTH

7.1. During the decade, 1820-30, drought famine and epidemic appeared repeatedly over a large area. According to the Famine Commission of 1880, drought occurred 9 times between 1801 and 1825 resulting in famines in a large area. [47] A brief account of the incidence of famines in India between 1811 and 1830 together with their causes and effect is being extracted below. [48] (para. 7.2 to 7.11)

7.2. 1812-13. Famine in parts of Sind and other neighbouring districts, attributed to failure of rain.

> In Kach and Pahlunpore the loss was aggravated by locusts, and in Kattywar it was followed by a plague of rats. Guzerat suffered most from scarcity caused by export of grain to the famine districts: and Ahmedabad was overrun with starving immigrants. In Mahee Kanta the distress was caused by internal disturbances ; whilst in Broach there was no failure of rain, but the crops, before they were reaped, were entirely devoured by locusts, which came in very large numbers, and spread all over the country. —Danvers, 1877.

7.3. 1812-14. Scarcity in Madras Presidency, following unfavourable season of 1811,

> but no serious distress appears to have been generally experienced throughout the presidency on this occasion, although the districts on Madras suffered considerably. —Danvers, 1877.

7.4. 1813-14. Partial famine in many parts of Agra district, the autumn crop of 1812 failed, and the harvest of the following spring was indifferent. In 1813 the rains set in late and were then only partial.

7.5. 1819. Great scarcity in the Allahabad and neighbouring districts, under the following circumstances :—

> The rains set in late, but when they did come they appear to have fallen in abundance. The land had hitherto been so dried up by the heat that sowing had to be undertaken twice without any effect, become so drenched that a third sowing was not possible till the middle of September. In Bundelkhand the Khariff of 1819 failed extensively, and frost nipped the spring crops in the beginning of 1820. —Danvers, 1877.

7.6. 1820-22. Famine in Upper Sind and neighbouring provinces, caused only partially by drought.

> In 1819 there was a failure of crops in Ahmedabad, caused by unseasonable weather after the monsoon ; whilst in Sawunt Warru it was occasioned by a sudden and unusual fall of rain, accompanied by a terrific storm—the former destroying the ground crops, and the latter the bagayut produce. —Danvers, 1877.

7.7. 1824-25. Famine in several districts. In Delhi and neighbouring provinces it was due to severe drought ; in the Madras Presidency, and more particularly in the Carnatic and Western Districts, the cause was failure of rains at the unusual season. In Hindustan the same.

7.8. 1825-26. Famine in North-West Provinces, occasioned by failure of rains ; and scarcity in Saugor and Nerbada territories caused by blight, and a succession of heavy thunder storms.

7.9. 1827-28. Famine in parts of Hindustan.

> The autumn of 1827 and the following spring were marked by drought across the Jumna. In Pergunnahs, Raneea, and Sisra, the rain commenced, auspiciously, but stopped abruptly early in July, and did not begin again till the 22nd September. It was then too late to retrieve the mischief which the drought had already caused ; and to add to the general distress ; there was every chance of a failure in the wheat. This was the staple rubbee crop in these reasons, and its success was mainly dependant on the river Ganges overflowing its banks, but on its occasion the usual inundations did not occur. —Danvers 1877.

7.10. Madras—According to Mr. William Digby, the number of deaths due to famines in India between 1800 and 1825 was one million. [49] In commenting on the growth of population between 1822 and 1836-37 it was stated in the Census Report of Madras, 1871,

> the population in the space of fifteen years had increased only by about 500,000... In the year 1818 epidemic cholera appeared, if not for the first time within this Presidency, certainly for the first time within the memory of the then oldest inhabitants. From the time of this invasion until 1826 or 1827 a large number of people fell victims to the disease. [50]

7.11. *Bombay*—The conditions prevailing in a large part of the Bombay Presidency appear to have been serious in all consequences. The Hon. M. Elphinstone in his report of 25 October, 1819, writes,

> ...the greater part of Candeish is covered with thick jungle, full of tigers and other wild beasts but scattered with the ruins of former villages. The districts north of the Taptee in particular, which were formerly very populous and yielded a large revenue, are now almost an uninhabited forest. [51]

7.12. *Ahmednuggur*—Again,

> the thinness of population of the Ahmednuggur district, which had fallen into decay after the war and famine of 1803—4, and the recent affects of the epidemic, have been insurmountable obstacles to any rapid improvement of their resources. The great demand for labour had induced the Mahratta authorities to hold out unusual temptations to the cultivators, and the old rates of rent were reduced even to Meerassadars and Thackurees...'* [52]

7.13 *Dharwar*—

> The improvement of the resources of the Southern Mahratta country which might have been expected to result from the change of Government, has been retarded in a greater degree, perhaps, in that quarter than in any other part of the Deccan, by two causes ; the prevalance of the epidemic,

*cf. "the very misery of the peasantry,...creating the danger of depopulation of manors, might incline the lords to be more amenable to concessions which lessened feudal burdens..." Dobb, Maurice. Studies in the Development of Capitalism. London, 1946. p. 56.

and the failure of crops. In fuslies 1228 and 1229 cholera is estimated to have swept away 25,000 souls out of a computed population of less than 500,000 ; and of these casualities the population of Ryots is reckoned at something short of 10,000. [53]

7.14. Thomas Marshall said about the pergunnah of Belgaum,

> the augmentation of the population which has been recently considerable since the English rule commended, cannot be regarded as a natural increase, for which there has been no time, it is partly a restoration of many artisans as well as the more independent Inamdars who had abandoned their residences in Belgam and taken refuge in the neighbouring town of Shahpur, in order to avoid the endless oppressions and vexations they were subject to...

7.15. The Thugs, Pindarries* and Bheels ravaged Mahratta and Malwa. The Zemindars and Patels protected and maintained the band of dacoits and had a regular share in the booty. Plundering by wild Bheels in both Malwa and Khandesh had a serious effect on the population. As stated by Mr. J. Briggs,

> property had long been insecure from the inroads of armies, military bandit, and lastly Bheels...the village Bheels, or watchmen, had taken to the hills, and for the last 20 years having abandoned their villages, had made the country rapine and spoil. Individuals rose from single robbers to become leaders of organised bodies, and heading bands of from fifty to a thousand men each, with which they laid waste extensive tracts.

Thomas Marshall mentioned bands plundering every house in villages, driving off the whole of cattle, firing the village, etc.

7.16 *Kutch*—In Kuch, the year 1815 was known as *underiu* or rat year. In 1813, came the fiercest and most destructive famine on record.

> Destitute and unruly bands passing to Sind... plundered the villages, Prices (of grain) once rose to ten pounds a rupee...Many sold their children for food. A cat or dog was a delicacy and even human flesh was eaten.

In 1820, heavy rain rotted the grain... The famine of 1811 and 1812 was...followed in Kutch by an outbreak of pestilence so deadly, that it is said to have destroyed half the people of the country... [55]

7.17 *Delhi*—Similar conditions were obtained in Northern India. The Civil Commissioner at Delhi wrote to Mr. Holt Mackenzie, Secretary to Government in the Territorial Department, Fort William on 28 April, 1820 about villages,

> the inhabitants without protection from any power and liable to pillage and murder from all, were of necessity compelled to take care of themselves. It is consequently discovered that the inhabitants of small and exposed villages, unequal to their own security from marauding wanderers, the avarice of the public officers, or the greediness of temporary rulers, were obliged to desert their own inhabitations and either to congregate so as to form a powerful body, or to abandon the country altogether in order to preserve their lives and property. [56]

7.18 *Dacca*—The population of Dacca fell due to a decline in the volume of trade.

> That the population has fallen off very rapidly since the opening of the free trade, is apparent from the fact that, in 1814, when the Chokidari tax was first introduced,...the number of houses actually assessed amounted to 21,631 and the amount collected, at an average of two annas per houses, maintained 800 Police Chokidars whereas, in the present year (1830) the number of houses actually assessed, amounted to only 10,708 and the number of Chokidars maintained to 236. Hence in 16 years, a diminution in the population of about one half may be assumed. [57]

8. VITAL STATISTICS

8.1. Scanty data on vital statistics presented in this volume relate to Nagpur. 'Tables of births and deaths have been kept in the Wyne Gunga district for the last four and in the Deogurh below the Ghats for last two years.'

TABLE 8.1

Births and Deaths

Year (1)	Total Population (2)	Births (3)	Deaths (4)	Remarks (5)	
1231	660,040	25,436	14,015	Population would be double in 40 years	
1232	671,117	27,692	15,642	Ditto	38 years
1233†	1,263,562	47,896	23,103	Ditto	45 years
1234†	1,263,562	47,896	29,946	Ditto	48 years

*Marx noted the following :

> *Rise of the Pindaris* : mounted robbers, thieves by profession. [*Pindaris-mountaineers, peuplade (Tribe in foot note)* in Malwa, in the *etas* (Possessions) of Holkar, Sindhia, and Bhopal—Vindhya Hills—ramas (gangs) of robbers, escaped criminals, desertours adventuriers ; they first appeared in *1761, during battle at Panipat*, on the Mahratta side.] *Under Peshwa Baji Rao, they always emerged on the side which paid best.*
>
> *The Pindaris* : *in* 1815, 50,000—60,000 of these free booters ravaged Central India...
>
> February, 1816. Nearly half the Pindary forces invaded the *Guntur Circars* (Company's dominion), made desert of the country, and disappeared before regular attack could be made by Madras army.
>
> November, 1816. *New Pindari inroad* into the *Company's territory*, when *Nagpur force took field*, they disappeared...
>
> Marx, Karl. Notes on Indian History (664-1858). Moscow, (195—). p. 137-8, 142-5.

†The years 1231 and 1232 refer only to Wyne Gunga district ; data from 1233 refer to this and Deogurh districts.

8.2. Meagre data placed on epidemic-death in this volume may give a rough idea of its incidence. The defective character of the data on vital statistics in India is too wellknown. Sir John Malcolm mentioned that a few chiefs in Malwa maintained a register of birth, marriage and death. Dr. Cuthbert Finch said that deaths were well-recorded in Calcutta from 1802 in a Bengali register but the records were untraceable...[58]

8.3. A table presented with the estimate of Calcutta (1822) relating to Armenian population only shows that 25 per cent deaths occurred within the age of five.

TABLE 8.2

Armenian Population of Calcutta
Number of Deaths
(1827-1835)

Age group	Total death	Percentage to total
(1)	(2)	(3)
0—2	32	23·53
3—5	2	1·47
6—10	6	4·41
11—20	12	8·83
21—30	18	13·23
31—40	17	12·50
41—50	18	13·24
51—60	14	10·29
61—70	8	5·88
71—80	5	3·68
81—90	4	2·94
91—100	..	..
Total	136	100·00

8.4. Records of burials of protestant christians in Calcutta for the years 1820-30 place the mortality of children below the age of five at 19 per cent. [59]

TABLE 8.3

Burials of Protestant Christians in Calcutta

Year	Adults	Children under 5 years	Total	Percentage of children to total death
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1820	239	43	282	15·25
1821	196	50	246	20·33
1822	275	47	322	14·60
1823	215	55	270	20·37
1824	209	63	272	23·16
1825	240	54	294	18·37
1826	234	36	270	13·33
1827	190	45	235	19·15
1828	157	77	234	32·91
1829	128	32	160	20·00
1830	180	28	208	13·46
TOTAL	2,263	530	2,793	18·98
Average	205·72	48·18	253·91	..

The compiler of the above table remarked that " without an accurate census of the Protestant population, tables such as these afford but slender information whether for the purposes of the topographer or the actuary ". The total Christian population was estimated around 13,000 in 1821 or 1822 in Calcutta. Dr. Cuthbert Finch presented a table to show the total number of deaths among the Christian population in Calcutta in the years 1820—30 at 7,974 or 727 per year on an average. On the basis of a population of 13,000 in a given year, the death rate is 5·6 per cent.

8.5. A consolidated table for the army of the East India Company stationed in Bengal, Madras and Bombay for the years 1825 to 1830 shows that percentage of ordinary deaths to European army population from ordinary causes declined from 10·03 in 1825 to 3·56 in 1830, but this percentage remained constant among the Indian. The incidence of death was, however, higher among the European. The table below has been compiled from detailed figures given for each Presidency. [60]

TABLE 8.4

Bengal, Bombay, Madras Army Vital Statistics

Year	Percentage of ordinary death to strength		Percentage of death by cholera to strength		Percentage of total death to strength	
	European	Indian	European	Indian	European	Indian
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1825	10·03	1·97	0·80	0·49	10·83	2·46
1826	7·20	1·58	0·51	0·26	7·71	1·84
1827	6·39	1·34	0·42	0·19	6·81	1·53
1828	5·18	1·27	0·45	0·29	5·63	1·56
1829	3·92	1·29	0·28	0·20	4·20	1·49
1830	3·56	1·43	0·61	0·26	4·17	1·69

In writing a note on 'A Digest of Vital Statistics of the European and Native Armies in India', by Joseph Ewart, a reviewer said about army vital Statistics,

"Beyond the bare fact that in India, a given numerical strength of European and Native troops has undergone, year by year, a varying decrement by mortality and invaliding, it seems to us that we have no figured returns which may be regarded as absolutely correct. Take, for example, the rate of mortality which the earlier tabulations show to have resulted from cholera. From 1829 to 1838, of every one hundred admissions of European troops in the Madras Presidency, 27·1 died, or a little more than one in four. The present rate of mortality (1862—*ed.*), the returns show, to be rather more than 50 per cent or one in two, and this high average seems to be steadily increasing year by year. To what is this difference attributable. Is cholera a really more fatal in 1862 than it was in 1818, or the difference is simply of nomenclature and classification ?

[Madras Quarterly Journal of Medical Science Vol. V. 1862. p. 344.]

8.6. A summary table compiled from detailed figures of "the sickness and mortality among the fighting men of.... the Hon'ble Company's European and Native troops of the Bombay Presidency " for 10 years from 1820-21 to 1829-30 shows the incidence of sickness and mortality by their causes among the European and the Indian separately.

TABLE 8.5

Summary table (1820-21 to 1829-30 of sickness and mortality in the army of the Bombay Presidency [61]

Diseases	European			Indian		
	Admitted	Died	(3) as p. c. of (2)	Admitted	Died	(6) as p. c. of (5)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Dysentery	11,860	1,026	8·65	7,649	329	4·30
Diarrhoea	4,684	168	3·61	6,460	152	2·35
Fevers	30,540	1,179	3·86	115,594	2,132	1·84
Cholera	1,673	416	24·87	3,785	1,277	33·74
Phthisis	3,401	160	4·70	1,832	171	9·33
Hepatitis	6,042	295	4·88	533	65	12·19
Other diseases	54,047	623	1·15	123,422	1,509	1·22
TOTAL	112,247	3,867	3·45	259,275	5,635	2·17

Facts presented above tend to show that

(*a*) the incidence of mortality is higher among the European,

(*b*) mortality from cholera is highest at about 25 per cent of the admitted among the European and at about 34 per cent among the Indian,

(*c*) phthisis is more fatal among the Indian at about 10 per cent of the admitted, hepatitis also has a higher mortality at 12 per cent among the Indian against about 5 per cent among the European.

8.7. Dr. F. P. Strong, Surgeon, 24-Pergunnas, compiled a table " exhibiting the fluctuation of Mortality amongst the Life and Term prisoners in the Jails of the 24-Pergunnas...."[62]

TABLE 8.6
(1820-1830)

" *During these Eighteen Years, 1820—1837, the Life Prisoners working within the Alipore Jails Walls, received 4 pice per day, and the Term Prisoners working on the Roads, 3 pice per day, both classes purchasing their own food, and cooking for themselves.*"

Year	Grand Total of Prisoners	Grand Total of deaths	Daily average No. of Prisoners	Total Ratio of deaths per cent per annum	Daily Ratio of Sick per cent in Hospital	Ratio of Cholera deaths to strength per cent per annum
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1820	21,887	179	1,823	9·81 [9·82]*	10·00	2·74
1821	22,080	167	1,840	9·07 [9·08]	8·33	1·46
1822	20,871	130	1,739	7·47 [7·48]	4·54	1·66
1823	18,163	118	1,513	7·79 [7·80]	3·84	1·32
1824	16,698	87	1,391	6·25	5·55	0·86
1825	15,154	140	1,262	11·09	5·55	1·50
1826	13,697	67	1,141	5·87	4·34	1·48
1827	14,641	73	1,220	5·98	3·84	1·96
1828	15,454	100	1,287	7·77	3·33	2·48
1829	17,221	87	1,435	6·06	3·03	0·55
1830	18,730	134	1,560	8·58 [8·59]	3·45	1·60

During the decade, percentage of total deaths fluctuated within a limit, while the proportion of sickness declined in latter years. There was little fluctuation in the proportion of deaths from cholera to strength. It may be mentioned that rice sold at 25 seers per rupee in 1820s. In other words, wages paid to prisoners enabled them to purchase 1·25 to 2 seers of coarse rice per day.

*A recalculation gives the figures presented in the third parenthesis.—*ed.*

8.8. *Cholera*—According to one account, cholera appeared in India in August 1817 for the first time*.

'August 1817. *First outbreak of cholera with terrible vehemence* in India, at first it appeared in zillah of Gessore, near Calcutta, advanced across Asia to European continent, with it decimated, from there on *to England* and *thence to America. In November*, 1817, the army of Hastings was attacked by it, the contagion having been brought by *arrival of a new detachment from Calcutta*, and it raged while Hastings' army was passing through the low land of Bundelkhand, and for weeks the tract was strewn with dead and dying.' [63]

8.9. The following table gives an account of death from cholera among the Army in the Bengal Presidency.

TABLE 8.7

Bengal Presidency : Death from Cholera in Army [64]

Year	European Army				Indian Army			
	Strength	Total admission	Total death	Death as per cent of *treated*	Strength	Total admission	Total death	Death as per cent of *treated*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1826 . .	10,080	592	279	47·13	104,245	475	132	27·79
1827 . .	12,095	625	191	30·56	117,930	933	232	24·87
1828 . .	12,535	729	217	29·77	112,395	550	171	31·09
1829 . .	12,751	664	152	22·89	N.A.	322	63	19·57
1830 . .	12,547	287	75	26·13	80,084	237	46	19·41

8.10. Army, it may be easily presumed, enjoyed better medical facilities than the ordinary people. Facts about the incidence of cholera after its first outbreak in 1817 are available in the documents containing replies of the medical officers to a questionnarie circulated by the Calcutta Medical Board " to discover the true nature of dire cholera epidemic which first carried terror and destruction throughout Hindustan in the autumn of 1817 ". They wanted to know the details about the incidence of the epidemic.

8.11. 'Ample and satisfactory replies were returned to these queries by medical officers who had gained only too full experience of the disease in every quarter of the country. These answers are embodied in Mr. Jameson's Report published in 1820,—a work of singular merit and interest, now scarcely sufficiently remembered. Nearly in the same manner in which we found the more recent pestilences of Great Britain shunning the well-cleansed and airy towns, and thinning away the extra-population of swampy, murky, and *insanitary* cities ; traversing along the courses of the main sewers, passing lightly over the spacious streets, and the gardenhouses of the " court ends " of towns, and falling with tenfold malignancy upon the ill-fed, dissolute and neglectful denizens of the foetid back to back courts, rookeries and factory-rows ; do we trace the original pestilence sparing the entire hill-province of Bareilly, with the exception of the town and district of Shajahanpore, where it was reported to have swept away five thousand souls, while it was observed that—" in Muttra—a filthy and crowded city,—the disease was very vislent, and the mortality great. In Agra,—a dry and airy town,—the symptoms were mild, and the deaths few. The cantonments attached to Agra remained nearly exempt ; but those at Muttra, being low, and near the banks of the river, partook of the general unhealthiness of the town, and lost many men ;—so at Jyepoor, its attacks were almost confined to the most wretched class of the inhabitants. It showed a very evident unwillingness to ascend high and mountainous tracts of country, thus it wholly avoided Kumaon, the hilly districts North of Hurdwar, and the elevated stony belt which girds in the Rajpootana States to the Northwest. There was found

> abundant proof that, in high, dry and generally salubrious spots, it was both less frequent in its appearance, and less general and fatal in its attacks, than in those that were low and manifestly unwholesome. This, indeed, might have been previously concluded, from a general observance of the different course persued by it in the low and stagnating climate of Bengal, where, having once gained ground, it tarried for years ; and in the pure and elastic atmosphere of the Upper Provinces, in which it was slowly received, and quickly lost. [65]

8·12. No statistical data have so far been discovered about the incidence of small pox during the decade, 1820-1830. According to one account, modern vaccination was introduced in Ahmedabad in Bombay by 1817 and turned into a general practice by 1824. It was stated that small

* Another source gives an account of Cholera in India 1503 to 1817—Macpherson, John. Annals of Cholera, London,1872. Appx. XXXI.

pox almost disappeared from Ahmedabad at that time. The total number of vaccination in the Bengal Presidency from 1827 to 1830 is given below. [66]

TABLE 8.8

Vaccination in Bengal

Year (1)	Number of vaccination (2)
1827	37,958
1828	60,449
1829	52,769
1830	61,910
Average	53,271

Taking the population at 65 million, only 0·08 per cent was covered per year on an average.

8.13. " Mahamurree or Indian Plague "ravaged a part of the country from 1815. An account is reproduced below to show its nature and incidence.

> The Indian Plague then, for in spite of some difference of opinion with regard to its exact identity with that of the Levant, we may safely regard it as a closely approximate disease, was first noticed in Kutch and Kattywar, in the Bombay Presidency, and is thus described by Mr. McAdam, a Medical Officer of that Government :
>
> 'The origin of the disease, which has for some time raged in Wagur, and the Mucha Kanta, is involved in obscurity. It appears to have been first noticed at Kuntakote, or its neighbourhood, in May 1815. Thence it spread to Munsurra, Chitore, Adooee, and Wandia, all towns in Wagur; and in all of which it committed great ravages during the months of January, February and March, of the present year. In May last, after it had ceased to prevail in Wagur, it made its appearance in the town of Moorvee, on the Kattywar side of the Run ; and there it has continued up to the present time to prevail with fatal effect. In August, the disease re-passed the run to Buchan, twenty-three miles distant from this place, and lately appeared, for a short time, at the village of Chiroee, ten miles nearer. It also rages at present (November 1816) in the large town of Rhadanpore, and has extended its ravages to the province of Scind, where it is said to be the cause, at this moment of great mortality.'* [67]
>
> Mr. Gilder, another Medical Officer of the Bombay Army, reporting on its appearance, origin and progress in zillah Ahmedabad, in the years 1817, 1818 and 1819, ** says—
>
> 'In tracing the origin of the disease in question, the natives agree in referring the period of its first introduction to the Hindoo year, or Sumbut 1873, A.D. 1817, three years subsequent to the dreadful famine, which raged with such destructive fury over Guzerat and Kattywar. The disease first broke out at Dollera, where it is said to have been introduced from Moorvee, a town in Kattywar Proper; but different opinions are entertained as to the precise mode of introduction ; some alleging it to have been conveyed by merchants, and petty traders from Kutch, others referring it to those people who annually come, from Kutch, in the cotton season (February to May) with their wheels for separating cotton from its seed. There is coincidence, however, in the material point, of its having been imported from the westward.'

8.14. A comparative series of statistics about the effects of fever, dysentery, etc. " on the health of European soldiers in the East and West Indies, as contrasted with some of the European stations " given by the Deputy Inspector General Marshall from the record of the Army Medical Board appears to be of considerable interest. Data probably refer to 1830s.

* Transaction of the Bombay Medical and Physical Society, Vol. I.

** Op. cit. Vol. I. page 19.

TABLE 8.9 [68]

Out of every thousand men in the following stations, the annual ratio of mortality is as under stated, and by the following classes of diseases :

Diseases (1)	Windward and Leeward Island (2)	Bengal (3)	Madras (4)	Bombay (5)	Gibraltar (6)	Scotland (7)	Jamaica (8)	Ireland (9)
Fever	37·9	16·3	11·0	15·0	2·4	2·3	112·5	
Diseases of the Bowel	18·8	20·4	20·5	16·1	1·8	0·2	4·2	
Disease of the Liver	1·8	4·0	5·0	5·0	0·2	0·2	0·5	
Disease of the Lungs	10·3	2·3	2·3	2·4	5·8	4·6	7·4	
Disease of the Head	3·1	2·0	0·6	1·2	0·2	0·2	1·6	
Cholera	0·0	14·2	8·0	10·3	0·0	0·0	0·0	
Dropsy	2·0	0·5	0·7	0·7	0·3	0·8	1·0	
Other Diseases	6·3	3·1	3·9	4·1	2·9	2·7	3·8	
Annual Mortality	80·2	63·0	52·0	54·8	13·6	11·0	131·0	15·0

8.15. In absence of any reliable series of vital statistics, facts presented in this section, it may be hoped, may serve some useful purposes.

9. CONCLUDING WORDS

9.1. The problem of population was viewed in the context of augmenting resources in the form of land revenue. For a greater revenue, a constant increase in cultivation was necessary. And, an increased cultivation required a larger population. But a very large tract of India was ravaged by war, famine, pestilence, plunderers, as facts already presented had revealed. In the Upper Provinces of Bengal Presidency, in many districts, "population was unequal to cultivation". [69]

9.2. Hamilton mentioned a "progressive increase" of population in Bengal. "The inhabitants of Bengal are numerous in population to the tillage and manufacture that employ their tndustry, and under the British Government," wrote Hamilton, "Population has certainly undergone a progressive increase, which still continues and surpasses that of England in the best cultivated districts, the situation of all classes being highly favourable to the propagation of the species." [70]

9.3. Answering to the Court's queries Mr. S. Davis said (28 December, 1813).

> The population has increased, the agriculture has extended, and the internal commerce has augmented. These are incontestable proofs of a steady, and I may add, of a good government, but it by no means follows, that the internal government has been as it might, and ought to have been. *Extension of cultivation and increase of population would take place in India under any settleed government, not absolutely vicious and destructive of its object ;* and we have the testimony of Mr. Shore (now Lord Teignmouth) to the increase of agriculture under many disadvantages, between the years 1770 and 1789. [71] (Italics ours.—*ed.*)

9.4. In spite of an extension of cultivation, oppression on the peasantry appears to have continued under the new settlements conducted in this period. The permanent settlement, said Lord Hastings,

> has to our painful knowledge subjected almost the whole of lower classes throughout these provinces to most grievous oppression, an oppression too, so guaranteed by our pledge, that we are unable to relieve the sufferers. [72]

9.5. "Under both systems (Zemindary and ryotwary) the condition of cultivators is very miserable ; in the one they are placed at the mercy of the Zamindar's avarice and ambition, in the other they are subjected to the exportations and intrigues of the surveyors and other government revenue officers," said Ram Mohun Roy, "I deeply compassionate both..." [73]

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SUMMARY OF CONTENTS OF

(Arranged

Serial No.	Year	Place	Area	Location	Particulars of Population		
					Total Population	Essential Information	Other Information
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	1820	India	1,280,000	8° —35° N 68° —92° E	134,000,000	(a) Av. (b) N.A. (c) : (i) N.A. (ii) N.A. (iii) N.A. (iv) N.A. (v) N.A. (vi) Av. (vii) N.A.	Geographical boundaries—ancient and modern, population figures given under (a) British Govt., (b) British allies and Tributaries, (c) Independent states; separately population of main cities given; British subjects specially mentioned, information on health.
2	1820	Broach Collectorate (Bombay Presidency)	1,31,999	N.A	223,908	(a) Av (b) Av. (c) : (i) Av. (ii) Av. (iii) Av. (iv) Av. (v) N.A. (vi) N.A. (vii) N.A.	Number of ploughs, cart, cattle; No. of villages, information re: occupation by caste given in details, very few slaves in the collectorate.
3	1820	Dwaraca	N.A.	Av.	10,240	(a) N.A. (b) Av. (c) : (i) N.A. (ii) N.A. (iii) N.A. (iv) N.A. (v) N.A. (vi) N.A. (vii) N.A.	Number of villages.
4	1820	Province of Orissa	N.A.	18° 23° N	737,922 (Cuttack Dist. only)	(a) N.A. (b) N.A. (c) : (i) N.A. (ii) N.A. (iii) N.A. (iv) N.A. (v) N.A. (vi) N.A. (vii) N.A.	Boundary and territorial division density of few tracts and population of Cuttack district only, manufactures, occupation in a brief descriptive form.

(a) Area
(b) Houses/households
(c) Breakdown of population into
(i) male/female
(ii) occupation
(iii) religion
(iv) caste
(v) age
(vi) urban/rural
(vii) others
Av.—Available
N.A.—Not available

POPULATION ESTIMATES, 1820-30

chronologically)

No. of Tables	Method	Gaps detected	Novelty of Census	Remarks
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
2	Nothing stated by author, a compilation from various sources available at the time	Figures of different period from various types of documents have been added for an estimate of 1820, sources are nowhere quoted in the estimate.	It is the first all-India estimate available for the British period, its reliability is undoubtedly questionable, but it is a very bold guess work and a product of laborious compilation.	The editors have reproduced a novel method of computation of area by weighing map-papers done by Cap Sutherland for the whole of India.
3	Complete enumeration during a general revenue survey.	The census is too elaborate to detect any serious gaps.	The survey of Broach collectorate as done by Monier Williams is a monumental socio-economic survey of the time covering almost all the aspects apart from its value as a revenue document.	Comments on this survey by eminent officials have been reproduced.
4	Count of houses.	Only number of villages, houses and people available.	Nothing.	Population figure was casually mentioned.
Nil	Nothing mentioned.	Density of few tracts given without mentioing area or population, population for one district only (Cuttack) given.	Nothing.	It is difficult to guess how Hamilton arrived at the figure.

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS OF

(Arranged

Serial No.	Year	Place	Area	Location	Particulars of Population		
					Total Population	Essential Information	Other Information
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
5	1820	Travancore	6,731	N.A.	906,587	(*a*) Av. (*b*) Av. (*c*) :(i) Av. (ii) Av. (iii) Av. (iv) Av. (v) N.A. (vi) N.A. (vii) N.A.	Boundaries, land utilisation,number of villages, village officers, well reservoir, religious buildings of various faith, public offices and educational institutions, houses, agricultural implements, cattle, fairs, festivals, markets, manufacturing implements and establishment, gardens, tree, tribe, caste and religion, slaves, health sanitation, manner, customs, character of people.
6	1820-21	Territories under the Rajah of Nagpur.	70,000	18° 40′— 20 ° 40′ N / 78 ° 20′ N 83 ′ E	2,214,904	(*a*) Av. (*b*) N.A. (*c*) : (i) Av. (ii) Av. (iii) Av. (iv) Av. (v) Av. (vi) N.A. (vii) N.A.	Boundaries, employment, tribe, cast occupation, vital statistics, general description of inhabitants. immigration, emigration.
7	1820-21	Pergunnahs of Southern Mahratta Country.	Partially Available.	N.A.	162,728	(*a*) Av. (*b*) Av. (*c*) : (i) N.A. (ii) N.A. (iii) N.A. (iv) N.A. (v) N.A. (vi) Av. (vii) N.A.	No. of villages, urban population, caste-occupation.
8	1821	Cochin State	1361	N.A.	223,003	(*a*) Av. (*b*) Av. (*c*) : (i) Av. (ii) Av. (iii) Av. (iv) Av. (v) N.A. (vi) N.A. (vii) N.A.	Boundaries by districts, No. of villages, land utilisation, village officers, well, reservoir, religious buildings of various faith, public offices and educational institutions, houses, agricultural implements, cattle, fairs, festivals, markets, manufacturing implements and establishments, gardens, tree, tribe, castes, and religion, slaves, manner, custom, character of people.

POPULATION ESTIMATES, 1820-30—contd.

chronologically)

No. of Tables	Method	Gaps detected	Novelty of Census	Remarks
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
3	Area by survey and population presumably by enumeration at village level during a general revenue survey.	Practically nothing	It is a thorough, considerably accurate and voluminous reportion Travancore.	Further details are available in volumes 2nd and 3rd of the Report not traced so far.
2	Enumeration	Division of population into employed and unemployed, male and female are not at all accurate.	The report is an attempt to present an exhaustive account of the land and people on a quantitative basis.	
6	Enumeration during a general revenue survey.	Population of few pergunnas given ; a table from R. M. Martin has been added to show the total population from the same source.	Thomas Marshall's work is a thorough survey of the pergunnas containing all possible details.	His sympathy to the people was utterly disliked by the authorities. He died before finishing his work.
12	Area by survey and population presumably by enumeration at village level during a general revenue survey.	Practically nothing.	This is an excellent geographical, topographical and statistical survey executed in an admirable manner under extra-ordinary difficulties.	All information given by districts.

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS OF

(Arranged

Serial No.	Year	Place	Area	Location	Particulars of Population		
					Total Population	Essential Information	Other Information
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
9	1821	Kutch	N.A.	N.A.	600,000 (approx.)	(*a*) N.A. (*b*) N.A. (*c*) : (i) N.A. (ii) N.A. (iii) Av. (iv) N.A. (v) N.A. (vi) Av. (vii) N.A.	Urban population, character of the people, famines, epidemic.
10	1821	The province of Kumaon.	10,967	30° 10′ to 26°2f lat. & 80° 45′—E 80° long.	301,046	(*a*) Av. (*b*) Av. (*c*) : (i) Av. (ii) Av. (iii) Av. (iv) Av. (v) Av. (vi) Av. (vii) N.A.	Boundary, land utilisation, No. o villages, cattle by pergunnah, urban population, caste, occupation, cultivation, origin of inhabitants, health and sanitation, place of women, migratory habit. manufactures, trade.
11	1821	The Dist. of Southern Concan.	7,000	N.A.	640,865	(*a*) Av. (*b*) Av. (*c*) : (i) Av. (ii) N.A. (iii) N.A. (iv) Av. (v) Av. (vi) N.A. (vii) Av.	No. of villages, caste and religicn, No. of plough and cattle.
12	1822	Bengal Presidency, Lower Provinces.	153,802	N.A.	37,503,265	(*a*) Av. (*b*) N.A. (*c*) : (i) N.A. (ii) N.A. (iii) N.A. (iv) N.A. (v) N.A. (vi) N.A. (vii) N.A.	Nil

POPULATION ESTIMATES, 1820-30—contd.

chronologically)

No. of Tables	Method	Gaps detected	Novelty of Census	Remark s
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	Guess work nothing stated	No information is accurate		
4	Enumeration of houses.	The average inhabitants per house was not ascertained reliably.	It is a detailed, exhaustive account of this land and people.	
2.	Enumeration	The original census report could not be traced out, there will be little gaps in the original report.	It is one of the detailed census of the time	Total population by adding caste columns does no t agree with the total, again , females under and above 12 years are not equal to total females ; results quoted here do not agree with those reproduced by R. M. Martin.
1	Nothing stated, count of houses according to one source,	Only area and total population given.	Even the basis of figures not stated,	The estimate is reproduced from a Parliamentary Paper.

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS OF

(Arranged

Serial No.	Year	Place	Area	Location	Particulars of Population		
					Total Population	Essential Information	Other Information
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
13	1822	Bhotea Mehals of Kumaon.	N.A.	N.A.	10,000	(*a*) N.A. (*b*) Av. (*c*) (i) N.A. (ii) N.A. (iii) N.A. (iv) N.A. (v) N.A. (vi) N.A. (vii) N.A.	Boundaries, villages, type of houses custom and manners, religion, anguage manufactures, trade, health.
14	1822	Calcutta	N.A.	N.A.	179,917	(*a*) Av. (*b*) Av. (*c*) (i) N.A. (ii) N.A. (iii) Av. (iv) N.A. (v) N.A. (vi) N.A. (vii) N.A.	Daily entrants 100,000, appendix register of birth, marriages, death of the Armenian population, 1811-35, duration of life, earlier-estimates.
15	1822	The Prov. of Malwa and adjoining Dist.	26,767	21 to 25°N 73′ to 80′E	763,893	(*a*) Av. (*b*) Av. (*c*) (i). Av. (ii) N.A. (iii) N.A. (iv) N.A. (v) Av. (vi) Av. (vii) N.A	Boundaries, military and civil families, Bheel population, tribes and their habits and character.
16	1823	Madras Territory	141,923	N.A.	13,508,535	(*a*) Av. (*b*) N.A. (*c*) (i) N.A. (ii) N.A. (iii) N.A. (iv) N.A. (v) N.A. (vi) N.A. (vii) N.A.	Nothing

POPULATION ESTIMATES, 1820-30—contd.

chronologically)

No. of Tables	Method	Gaps detected	Novelty of Census	Remarks
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Nil	Estimation by working out average size of houses.	Only an approximate estimate of total population given.	It deals with the character and manner of the people and their way of life.	
1	Four assessors supplied information.	Original report could not be traced, extracts as reproduced here have serious gaps, particularly in details.	Numbers entering daily reported to be based on an actual counting.	Some sort of estimates available from 1750's.
2	By counting no. of plough and land cultivated in each hamlet, and by partial enumeration.	Nothing serious	The Report contains exhaustive information on several economic and social aspects of the Province.	
1	Nothing stated, based on a census.	Only total population given	Nothing	Reproduced from a Parliamentary Paper.

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS OF

(Arranged

Serial No.	Year	Place	Area	Location	Particulars of Population		
					Total Population	Essential Information	Other Information
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
17	1824	The town of Allahabad	N.A.	N.A.	38,231	(*a*) N.A. (*b*) Av. (*c*) : (i) Av. (ii) N.A. (iii) Av. (iv) N.A. (v) N.A. (vi) N.A. (vii) N.A.	Population given by thana and houses by mahalla.
18	1825	Lower Bengal	N.A.	N.A.	37,238,265	(*a*) N.A. (*b*) Av. (*c*) : (i) N.A. (ii) N.A. (iii) N.A. (iv) N.A. (v) N.A. (vi) N.A. (vii) N.A.	No. of villages of each thana given
19	1825	Territories under the Rajah of Nagpur.	70,000	18°40′-20°40′ N / 78°20′—83′ E	2,470,752	(*a*) Av. (*b*) N.A. (*c*) : (i) N.A. (ii) N.A. (iii) Av. (iv) Av. (v) N.A. (vi) N.A. (vii) N.A.	Towns and villages, vital statistics for 4 years, origin of population and language.
20	1825	Orissa Proper or Cuttack.	9,000	N.A.	1,296,365	(*a*) Av. (*b*) Av. (*c*) : (i) Av. (ii) Av. (iii) Av. (iv) Av. (v) Av. (vi) Av. (vii) N.A.	Physical feature, density, villages and towns, trade and manufactures thereof, caste and manners, hill tribes, language.

POPULATION ESTIMATES, 1820-30—contd.

chronologically)

No. of Tables	Method	Gaps detected	Novelty of Census	Remarks
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
3	Estimate made by native police officers probably by enumeration.	Suburb of Kydgung excluded	Hamilton's estimate for 1803 given.	Total population in table 1 does not agree with the total of the Hindu and Muslims in table 2.
1	No. of houses multiplied by 5.	Only no. of villages and houses given, it is not known how the no. of houses was ascertained.	Nothing	
1	Reported enumeration.	The population of Chutteeshgurh, no enumeration was followed	The Report gives details of the socio-economic conditions of land and people.	Previous census report is also given.
4	Based on Khanah Shumeri records and estimate by counting houses.	Even in writer's own method, only population of a part has been ascertained.	It gives a fair account of the country and people, particularly of the urban tracts.	Hunter's remark on accuracy of several estimates has been quoted.

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS OF

(Arranged

Serial No.	Year	Place	Area	Location	Particulars of Population		
					Total Population	Essential Information	Other Information
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
21	1826	Bengal Presidency, Upper or Western Provinces.	66,510	N.A.	32,206,806	(*a*) Av. (*b*) N.A. (*c*) : (i) N.A. (ii) N.A. (iii) N.A. (iv) N.A. (v) N.A. (vi) N.A. (vii) N.A.	Nothing.
22	1826	Island of Bombay and Colaba.	N.A.	N.A.	162,570	(*a*) N.A. (*b*) Av. (*c*) : (i) N.A. (ii) N.A. (iii) Av. (iv) N.A. (v) N.A. (vi) N.A. (vii) N.A.	Population given by several divisions of the city and by race/nationality.
23	1826	Mahratta Country	N.A.	N.A.	6,000,000	(*a*) Av. (*b*) N.A. (*c*) : (i) N.A. (ii) N.A. (iii) N.A. (iv)N.A. (v) N.A. (vi) N.A. (vii)N.A.	Language, caste, religion, occupat on
24	1827	Collectorate of Khandesh.	12,528	N.A.	371,404	(*a*) Av (*b*) Av. (*c*) : (i) Av. (ii) Av. (iii) Av. (iv) Av. (v) N.A. (vi Av. (vii) N.A.	Villages, density, caste, religion, land utilisation, occupation, depopulated tracts, cattle, trade, manufactures, schools, waste land, etc.

POPULATION ESTIMATES, 1820-30—contd.

chronologically)

No. of Tables	Method	Gaps detected	Novelty of Census	Remarks
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	Based on Police Report: reported partial counting of houses.	Only total population of the Province given, no figures for districts.	Nothing	Authority placed no reliance on the estimate which was an "overestimation".
	Nothing stated : based on a census	No mention of Mahomedans	Civil, military and floating population given separately.	Detailed report is available elsewhere, which could no be traced for the present.
Nil	Compiled from returns of the collectors, based on enumeration.	Only total population and density given, no other figures available.	Nothing	The estimate is reproduced from *A History of Mahrattas* by Duff, naturally population is casually mentioned here, the estimate is same as given for the Bombay Presidency, 1820-28.
	Return submitted by collectors, probably based on an enumeration.	Returns not received from a large tract.	The novelty of the census lies in its details .	Khandesh suffered from a process of depopulation around 1810-20.

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS OF

(Arranged

Serial No.	Year	Place	Area	Location	Particulars of Population		
					Total Population	Essential Information	Other Information
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
25	1820-28	Bombay Presidency	59,438	N.A.	6,251,546	(*a*) Av. (*b*) N.A. (*c*): (i) N.A. (ii) N.A. (iii) N.A. (iv) N.A. (v) N.A. (vi) N.A. (vii) N.A.	Nothing : additional information on composition and characteristics of population appended editorially.
26	1825-28	Assam	45,000	N.A.	1301,000	(*a*) Av. (*b*) N.A. (*c*) : (i) N.A. (ii) N.A. (iii) N.A. (iv) N.A. (v) N.A. (vi) N.A. (vii) N.A.	Geographical divisions, appended editorially ; trend of population, health and sanitation, subsequent estimate, etc.
27	1827-28	City of Benares	N.A.	N.A.	200,450	(*a*) N.A. (*b*) Av. (*c*) : (*i*) Av (ii) Av. (iii) Av. (iv) Av (v) Av. (vi) N.A. (vii) Av.	Mahallas, houses by make-type and storey by use. caste and occupation, annual consumption of articles of food. 1824—1826—7, prices of gram 1209—29.
28	1829	'City of Agra	N.A.	N.A.	96,597	(*a*) N.A. (*b*) Av. (*c*) : (i) Av. (ii) N.A. (iii) Av. (iv) N.A. (v) N.A. (vi) N.A. (vii) N.A.	Houses, shops, temples, musjeeds, churches, other public buildings.

POPULATION ESTIMATES, 1820-30—contd.

chronologically)

No. of Tables	Method	Gaps detected	Novelty of Census	Remarks
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	Compiled from census of districts at various points of time.	Only total population given	Nothing	Reproduced from a Parliamentary Paper, details of districts referred to often available.
Nil	Nothing mentioned	Only total population given	Nothing	It is not clear how Hamilton arrived at the figure or to which area the figures refer to.
4	Enquiry by various ways: enumeration	Map referred to by author is not found in his publication.	It is a document of considerable accuracy containing details like a modern census.	The author has made every attempt to be accurate.
Nil	Presumably enumeration	In 1829 census, only male inhabitants given, total population figure published in 1832.	Nothing	Original document could not be traced.

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS OF

(Arranged

Serial No.	Year	Place	Area	Location	Particulars of Population		
					Total Population	Essential Information	Other Information
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
29	1829	City of Benares	N.A.	N.A.	27,782	(*a*) N.A. (*b*) A v. (*c*) : (i) A v. (ii) N.A. (iii) N.A. (iv) N.A. (v) A v. (vi) A v. (vii) A v.	Inhabitants divided into two seetions proprietor and lodger.
30	1829	Bombay Presidency	N.A.	N.A.	4,681,735	(*a*) N.A. (*b*) N.A. (*c*) : (i) N.A. (ii) N.A. (iii) N.A. (iv) N.A. (v) N.A. (vi) N.A. (vii) N.A.	Population attending school to total population.
31	1829	Murshidabad	N.A.	N.A.	969,447	(*a*) N.A. (*b*) A v. (*c*) : (i) A v. (ii) N.A. (iii) A v. (iv) N.A. (v) N.A. (vi) A v. (vii) N.A.	Stranger and non-resident population given separately.
32	1829	The town of Goracpur	N.A.	N.A.	40,023	(*a*) N.A. (*b*) A v. (*c*) : (i) A v. (ii) N.A. (iii) N.A. (iv) N.A. (*v*) N.A. (vi) N.A. (vii) A v.	Number of cattle

POPULATION ESTIMATES, 1820-30—contd.

chronologically) .

No. of Tables	Method	Gaps detected	Novelty of Census	Remarks
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	Presumably enumeration	Nothing specific		This is a sample check of previoue census in a few mahalla for which the population is given.
1	Returns submitted by collector	Only total population given.	Nothing	The estimate appears to be arbitrary.
2	Enumeration	Original report untraced	It is a product of very serious labour and appears to be considerably accurate.	Attempts are being made to trace out the original.
Nil	Statement prepared by revenue surveyors	Nothing specific	Nothing	Only a summary available

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS OF

(Arranged

Serial No.	Year	Place	Area	Location	Particulars of Population		
					Total Population	Essential Information	Other Information
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
33	1830	The town and neighbouring country of Anupsheher.	,30	N.A.	8,072	(*a*) N. A. (*b*) N.A. (*c*) : (i) N.A. (ii) Av. (iii) Av. (iv) Av. (v) N.A. (vi) N.A. (vii) Av.	Land utilisation, wage of day labourer, occupation, trade and manufactures, productivity of major crops.
34	1830	The city of Dacca	N.A.	N.A.	66,989	(*a*) N.A. (*b*) Av. (*c*) : (i) Av. (ii) Av. (iii) Av. (iv) Av. (v) Av. (vi) N.A. (vii) N.A.	Thana, mahalla, houses by make-type and by story, race and nationality of population, caste-occupation, foreign population and No. of houses occupied by them and several native caste, average prices of some necessaries of life for 10 years, 1820-30, comparative prices of muslin and European cloth, decline of manufacture and population, company's investment and trade, volume of trade.
35	1831	A district in Central India.	27	N.A.	7,641	(*a*) Av. (*b*) N.A. (*c*) : (i) Av. (ii) N.A. (iii) N.A. (vi) N.A. (v) Av. (vi) N.A. (vii) N.A.	Land utilisation
36	1831	The Valley of Kashmir	N.A.	N.A.	800,000	(*a*) N.A. (*b*) N.A. (*c*) : (i) N.A. (ii) N.A. (iii) N.A. (iv) N.A. (v) N.A. (vi) N.A. (vii) N.A.	Caste and religion, social customs
37	1831	The Province of Kattywar	22,000	20°40′-23°10′ N 69°2′-72°25′ E	1,975,900	(*a*) Av. (*b*) N.A. (*c*) : (i) N.A. (ii) N.A. (iii) N.A. (iv) N.A. (v) N.A. (vi) N.A. (vii) N.A.	Villages, population by talooka, caste, religion, occupation of people, soil and cultivation, land utilisation, famine, products, subdivision and nature of the present tenure, irrigation.

POPULATION ESTIMATES, 1820-30—concld.

chronologically)

No. of Tables	Method	Gaps detected	Novelty of Census	Remarks
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
2	Nothing given : probably census.	Nothing specific	Nothing	Only the summary is available.
11	Enumeration	Practically nothing	This is one of the best statistical compilation of the time, magnificent in details, analytical treatment and accuracy.	A note from the Gleanings of Science is added to show the trend of population.
1	Enumeration	Even total population is not given. absolute figure for male/female lacking.		It is strange that the district is not named.
Nil	Nothing given	Only total population is mentioned casually.		In fact, the total figure for 1831 is given to show the trend of population.
9	On the basis of 4 persons per house.	No total given, no breakdown	Good tabular presentation of information collected.	The material is useful for more than one purpose, population sometime given by big villages.

PART I

INDIA AND LARGER TRACTS

(1) *Year*—1820

(2) *Place*—India

(3) *Source*—0·0007. Hamilton, Walter. Geographical, statistical, and historical description of Hindostan, and the adjacent countries, in two volumes. Vol. I. London, 1820. xlii, 766 p. charts, maps, tables. [*p.* xvii—xlii]

BSL—915·4 H222 or BSL—XIIA-1.

(4) *Materials—(a) Geographical location—*

A General Description of Hindóstan

This extensive region is situated in the south-eastern quarter of Asia, where it is nearly comprehended between the latitudes of 8° and 35° north, and the longitudes of 68° and 92° east. The extreme length from north to south is about 1,900 miles, and the extreme breadth from east to west about 1,500 ; but on account of the irregularity of its figure the total superficial area cannot be estimated at more than 1,280,000 English square miles.

According to the ancients, India, on it most enlarged scale, comprised an extent of forty degrees on each side, including a space almost as large as all Europe, being divided on the west from Persia by the Arachosian Mountains; limited on the east by the Chinese part of the peninsula beyond the Ganges ; confined on the north by the wilds of Tartary; and stretching south as far as the Sunda Isles. These expanded limits comprehended the stupendous hills of Tibet, the romantic valley of Cashmere, and all the domains of the old Indoscythians, the countries of Nepaul, Bootan, Camroop, and Assam, together with Siam, Ava, Arracan, and the bordering kingdoms as far as the China of the Hindoos, and the Sin of the Arabian geographers, the whole western peninsula, and the Island of Ceylon.

In modern times the limits of Hindostan have generally been considered by European geographers as co-extensive with those of the Hindoo religion, which delineation having also the advantage of being singularly well defined on three sides by strong natural barriers, is the one adhered to throughout the following work. According to this arrangement, Hindostan is separated on the north from the table land of Tibet by the lofty chain of Himalaya mountains, which commences at the Indus about the 35th degree of north latitude, and passing Cashmere in the same parallel, extends from thence in a south-easterly direction to an unascertained distance beyond the limits of Bootan. To the south, Hindostan is everywhere bounded by the ocean, and on the west by the course of the river Indus. To the east its limits are more difficult to define ; but the most distinct are the range of hills and forests that skirt the Bengal districts of Chittagong and Tiperah, and stretch north to the Brahmaputra, near to where that immense river, after having long flowed almost due west, makes a sudden sweep to the south. In this north-eastern corner the Hindoo religion is irregularly diffused, as it extends far beyond the limits assigned into Assam, and Cassay, while that of Buddha prevails in Bootan, and protrudes into the Brahminical regions on the Banks of the Teesta. Circumscribed within the boundaries above specified, Hindostan presents four grand geographical divisions, *viz.*

1st. NORTHERN HINDUSTHAN—This extensive and rugged territory commences on the west at the Sutuleje river, from whence it stretches in an easterly direction, slanting to the south, until it reaches the Teesta river, in longitude 88°30′ east, beyond which, among the mountains, the Lama religion predominates. To the north it is separated from Tibet or Southern Tartary by the Himalaya ; on the south, from the old Mogul provinces, by the line where the lower ranges of hills press on the vast Gangetic plain. The principal modern territorial and political subdivisions are the following :

1. The country between the Sutuleje and Jumna
2. Gurwal or Serinagur
3. The sources of the Ganges
4. Kumaon
5. Painkhandi
6. Bhutant
7. The dominions of Nepaul
8. The Sikkim domains

The inhabitants of these Alpine tracts having until times quite recent, had but little intercourse with the plains, are comparatively much behind in knowledge and civilization, which may also be partly attributed to their having attracted the attention of the Brahmins at a much later period than their richer neighbours of the south.

2nd. HINDUSTHAN PROPER—This, by far the most comprehensive division, as it reaches south to the Nerbudda river, where the Deccan commences, and includes the eleven large provinces, each equal to a kingdom, formed by the Emperor Acber, as also Cashmere and Cutch ; *viz.*

1. Bengal
2. Bihar
3. Allahabad
4. Oude
5. Agra
6. Delhi
7. Lahore
8. Cashmere
9. Ajmeer
10. Mooltan
11. Cutch
12. Gujerat
13. Malwah

These provinces have been long celebrated for their riches and fertility, and contain the seats of the most powerful Mahommedan empires, having been repeatedly subjugated by the more hardy tribes of the north. The generality of the inhabitants are a superior race to the population of the other divisions, possessing a more robust frame of body, besides surpassing them in intellectual qualities.

3rd. The third grand division is the DECCAN, which is bounded on the north by the course of the Nerbudda river, and easterly from its source by an imaginary line extending in the same parallel of latitude to the mouth of the Hooghly, or western branch of the Ganges. To the south the boundaries of the Deccan are the rivers Krishna and Toombudra ; to the east, the Bay of Bengal, and to the west, the Indian Ocean. Within these limits the following large provinces are nearly comprehended, *viz.*

1. Gundwana
2. Orissa
3. The Northern Circars
4. Khandesh
5. Berar
6. Beeder
7. Hyderabad
8. Aurungabad
9. Bejapoor

4th. INDIA SOUTH OF THE KRISHNA RIVER—This division is frequently named the peninsula, although its figure more resembles that of an equilateral triangle, of which the northern boundary at the river Krishna is the base ; the coasts of Coromandel and Malabar the sides, with the apex at Cape Comorin. The modern territorial and political subdivisions are the following, *viz.*

1. Canara
2. Malabar
3. Cochin
4. Travancore
5. The Balaghaut Ceded districts
6. Mysore
7. Coimbatoor
8. Salem and the Baramahal
9. The Carnatic

There are few sea coasts of such extent, so destitute of islands as that of Hindostan ; indeed, exclusive of emerged sand banks and mere rocks, it may be said to possess only one, Ceylon, with which the geographical survey in this quarter terminates. Proceeding on, the next objects that come under consideration are the boundary countries, of which such portions only are examined as come into immediate contact with Hindostan, beginning from the southwest ; and on account of its local position, it has been thought best to insert Northern Hindostan along with the mountainous territories to which it is most contiguous.

1. Baloochistan
2. Afghanistan
3. Tibet
4. Northern Hindostan
5. Bootan
6. Assam
7. States adjacent to Assam
8. Ava and the Birman empire

The size and relative position of the different provinces will be more satisfactorily learned from an inspection of the Map prefixed, than from any written explanation, however minute ; and each of them being in the course of the work described topographically, for further local details the reader is directed to the distinct heads respectively ; what observations immediately follow having reference to Hindostan in general. (The area of Hindostan is given by Hamilton at 1,280,000 square miles as may be seen from the table—*ed.*)

(*b*) *Particulars of population*—The following Table is an attempt to present an abstract view of the relative area and population of the whole as they now exist ; but the calculation must only be regarded as an approximation to the truth, the imperfection of the statistical documents precluding all idea of strict accuracy.

TABLE

Of the Relative Area and Population of the Modern States of Hindostan for A. D. 1820

	British Sq. mile	*Population*
Bengal, Bahar and Banares .	162,000	39,000,000
Additions in Hindostan since A. D. 1765	148,000	18,000,000
Gurwal, Kumaon, and the tract between the Sutuleje and Jumna	18,000	500,000
Under the Bengal Presidency .	328,000	57,500,000
Under the Madras Presidency .	154,000	15,000,000
Under the Bombay Presidency .	11,000	2,500,000
Territories in the Deccan, etc., acquired since 1815, and not yet attached to any Presidency	60,000	8,000,000
Total under the British Government	553,000	83,000,000
British Allies and Tributaries		
The Nizam	96,000	10,000,000
The Nagpoor Raja . . .	70,000	3,000,000
The King of Oude . . .	20,000	3,000,000
The Guicowar . . .	18,000	2,000,000
Kotah 6,500, Boondee 2,500, Bopaul 5,000 . . .	14,000	1,500,000
The Mysore Raja . . .	27,000	3,000,000
The Satarah Raja . . .	14,000	1,500,000
Travancore 6,000, Cochin 2,000.	8,000	1,000,000
Under the Rajas of Joudpoor, Jeypoor, Odeypoor, Bicanere, Jesselmere, and other Rajpoot chiefs ; Holcar, Ameer Khan, the Row of Cutch, and innumerable other petty native chiefs ; Seiks, Gonds, Bheels, Coolies, and Catties, all comprehended within the line of British protection . .	283,000	15,000,000
Total British and their allies.	**1,103,000**	**123,000,000**

TABLE

Of the Relative Area and Population of the Modern States Hindostan for A. D. 1820—*contd.*

	British Sq. mile	*Population*
Independent States :		
The Nepaul Raja . .	53,000	2,000,000
The Lahore Raja (Runjeet Singh)	50,000	3,000,000
The Ameers of Sinde .	24,000	1,000,000
The Dominions of Sindia .	40,000	4,000,000
The Cabul Sovereign .	10,000	1,000,000
Grand Total of Hindustan	1,280,000	134,000,000

Most of the chief towns of Hindostan are now comprehended within the British dominions, but scarcely any detailed reports of their population have ever been published. The following estimate is composed from a variety of documents, but must be, like the preceding table, considered only as an approximation to the reality. Those marked thus (*) belong to native powers.

	Number of Inhabitants
1. Benares	600,000
2. Calcutta	500,000
3. Surat	450,000
4. Patna	312,000
5. Madras	300,000
6. Hyderabad*	200,000
7. Lucknow*	200,000
8. Dacca	180,000
9. Bombay	170,000
10. Delhi	150,000
11. Moorshedabad	150,000
12. Poona	120,000
13. Baroda*	100,000
14. Nagpoor*	100,000
15. Ahmedabad	100,000
16. Cashmere*	100,000
17. Furruckabad	70,000
18. Mirzapoor	60,000
19. Agra	60,000
20. Bareily	60,000
21. Burdwan	54,000
22. Bangalore	50,000
23. Chuprah	43,000
24. Seringapatam	40,000
25. Broach	33,000
26. Mangalore	30,000
27. Palhanpoor*	30,000

(5) *Method—*

[Hamilton particularly stated nothing on methodology. In fact he has computed his estimate from various sources. Hamilton arrived at the total of Bengal (Bengal, Bahar and Benares) by taking the figures compiled by the Board of Revenue from the returns submitted by the Collectors in 1801 for a large number of districts. With these, he added the figures given by Dr. Francis Buchanan and Mr. Bayley during 1809-14 for certain other districts. Similarly, population estimates of Madras and Bombay Presidency were constructed probably by adding the figures obtained at various point of time.—*ed.*]

(6) *Explanation—*

There are many other towns such as Amritsir, Lahore, Jeypoor, Bhurtpoor, Gualior, Juggernauth, Aurungabad, etc. of considerable size and population, but the particulars have never been ascertained. In 1805, according to official returns transmitted, the total number of British born subjects in Hindostan was 31,000. Of these 22,000 were in the army as officers and privates ; the civil officers of government of all descriptions were about 2,000 ; the free merchants and mariners, who resided in India under covenant, were about 5,000 ; the officers and practitioners in the courts of justice 300 ; the remaining 1,700 consisted of adventurers who had smuggled themselves out in various capacities. Since the date abovementioned no detailed reports have been published ; but there is reason to believe that even now the total number of British born subjects in Hindostan of all descriptions is considerably under 40,000, the removal of the restrictions on the commercial intercourse having, contrary to expectation, added very few to the previous number. Compared with the West Indies and other tropical regions, Hindostan may be considered a very healthy country being little afflicted with many distempers that are destructive in Europe ; but on the other hand it has maladies from which Europe is exempted. Cancer is nearly unknown within the tropics, and phthisis pulmonalis is not common. Scrophula is rare, although instances occur from particular causes, and the formation of the stone in the bladder is but very seldom experienced. Although the climate does not altogether prevent the attacks of the gout, yet they are certainly less common and severe than in cold countries. Acute rheumatism is rare between the tropics, and the chronic kind is more easily cured than in Europe. Contagious distempers, such as the yellow fever and plague, are altogether unknown, which is a fortunate circumstance for the crowded population of the Company's old provinces.

Within the last five years a new and very fatal disease has visited at different periods every portion of Hindostan, and swept off great numbers of the natives, but its virulence has latterly very much abated, as it originally commenced, without

any assignable cause, either from improvement of climate, diet, habits, or mode of treatment.

(7) *Gaps*—[Nothing has been mentioned by Hamilton. But the gaps are obvious from the table, e.g. nothing is mentioned on the population of Assam. At another table, presented in the second edition of his East India Gazetteer (Vol. I. London, 1828 ?, *p.* 657), Hamilton gives the population of Assam and adjacent petty states—*ed.*]

(8) *Essential information*—

(a) area—Av.

(b) houses/households—N.A.

(c) breakdown of population into—

(i) male/female—N.A.

(ii) occupation—N.A.

(iii) religion—N.A.

(iv) caste—N.A.

(v) age—N.A.

(vi) urban/rural—Av. (urban partly.)

(vii) others—N.A.

(9) *Editorial comment*—In this book and in the East India Gazetteer, Hamilton has given an elaborate description of "Empires, kingdoms, principalities, provinces, cities, towns, districts, fortresses, harbours, rivers, lakes," etc. of Hindostan and "adjacent countries" together with "sketches of the manners, customs, institutions, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, revenue, population, castes, religion, history", etc. of their various inhabitants.

His works together with that of R. M. Martin lay open before us a sea of information on India in the early decades of the nineteenth century.

Hamilton has tried his best to exhaust all the documents available at his time and no doubt, he has succeeded to a considerable extent. The estimate of population is, however, a bold guesswork for the whole of India.

He has not indicated how he computed the area for the whole of India. A note on the area of India appeared in the Journal of the Asiatic Society in 1833, where the total area is given as 1,076,591 against 1,280,000 given by Hamilton. The places covered are not exactly the same. The note is reproduced below in full.

VI. *Computation of the Area of the Kingdoms and Principalities of India*—Captain J. Sutherland, late Private Secretary to the Vice-President having been recently engaged in the preparation of a note on the political relations of the British Government in India, adopted a mode, on the recommendation of the Surveyor General, of obtaining in a rough way the area, or contents in square miles, of each state, without the labour of elaborate calculation, to which the imperfect data of our maps of the country could not ensure very great accuracy.

The boundaries of each state having been marked off on a skeleton map drawn on paper, of equable texture, as accurately as this could be done from information procurable in the Surveyor General's Office and the Political Department, the whole were cut out with the greatest care, and weighed individually and collectively as a check, in the most delicate balance of Calcutta Assay Office. The weights were noted to the thousandth part of a grain, the balance being sensible to the tenth part of that minute quantity. Fifteen precisely equal squares of paper (unfortunately not the same as that used for the map) were previously weighed to ascertain the extent of variation to which such a mode of measurement would be liable : the results were not very favorable, neither was the paper of such equal texture as might be fairly compared with that used for the map : the weights were as follows—(to the nearest hundredth of a grain) apparently increasing towards the edges of the sheet.

1=2·65 grains	6=2·95 grains	11=3·05 grains
2=2·65 ,,	7=2·90 ,,	12=2·75 ,,
3=2·65 ,,	8=2·90 ,,	13=2·65 ,,
4=2·68 ,,	9=2·80 ,,	14=2·65 ,,
5=2·80 ,,	10=3·10 ,,	15=2·75 ,,

Before setting to work on the states, an index or unit of 100 square degrees, cut from the same paper, was first weighed to serve as a divisor for the rest.

The weighing process commenced in the driest part of the day, taking the whole of the papers together ; thus the continent of India weighed 127·667 grains troy. The sum of the individual weights of the separate states was 127·773. The addition was proved to proceed from the hygrometric water absorbed towards the evening ; thus weighed, the British states weighed at first 74·366, at the conclusion 74·445 ; the native powers, at first 53·301 ; the sum of them weighed individually was 53·407 ; afterwards, weighed in groups 53·456, being later in the evening. In drawing out the table for calculation, proper corrections were applied to neutralize this source of error, but coupled with the previous examination of the texture of paper, it is sufficient to shew that the following table must be looked upon only as a rough approximation in the absence of better information. The superficial area of Hindostan, exclusive of the independent states of Napal, Lahore, etc. according to HAMILTON, between the latitudes of 8° and 35° north, and the longitude of 68° and 92° east, cannot be estimated at more than 1,280,000 English square miles:

and the portion belonging to the British and their allies, at 1,103,000 : this estimate agrees very well with the present statement.

	Sq. Miles
The area of the native states in alliance with the British Government was found to be	449,845
That of the territory under British rule with the remaining small states and jagirdars	626,746
Superficial area of all India . .	1,076,591

The extent of coast from Cape Negrais to the frontiers of Sinde is 3,622 British miles, the breadth from Surat to Silhet, 1,260 miles.

Captain SUTHERLAND classifies the native states of India under the three following heads :

I—*Foreign*, viz. Persia, Kabul, Senna, the Arab tribes, Siam, Acheen.

II—*External, on the frontier*, viz. Ava, Nepal, Lahore, Sinde.

III—*Internal*, which are those included in the present list. All of these have relinquished political relations with one another and with all other states. They are, according to the nature of their relations or treaties with the English, divided into six classes :

FIRST CLASS—Treaties offensive and defensive: right on their part to claim protection, external and internal, from the British Government: right on its part to interfere in their internal affairs.

	Sq. Miles	Sq. Miles*
1. Oude, containing, by weighment	23,923	20,000
2. Mysore	27,999	27,000
3. Berar or Nagpur	56,723	70,000
4. Travancore	4,574	6,000
5. Cochin	1,988	2,000

SECOND CLASS—Treaties offensive or defensive : right on their part to claim protection, external and internal, from the British Government, and to the aid of its troops to realize their just claims from their own subjects : on right on its part to interfere in their internal affairs.

	Sq. Miles	Sq. Miles*
6. Hyderabad, containing, by weighment	88,884	96,000
7. Baroda . .	24,950	12,000

*This column, and other items marked H., extracted from HAMILTON's Hindostan by way of comparison.

THIRD CLASS—Treaties offensive and defensive, states mostly tributary, acknowledging the supremacy of, and promising subordinate co-operation to the British Government ; but supreme rulers in their own domains.

	Sq. Miles
8. Indore, containing	4,245
Rajputana States	
9. Oudipur (H. 7,300)	11,784
10. Jeypur	13,427
11. Joudpur	34,132
12. Kotah (H. 6,500)	4,389
13. Bundi (H. 2,500)	2,291
14. Alwar	3,235
15. Bikhanir	18,060
16. Jesalmir	9,779
17. Kishengurh	724
18. Banswara	1,440
19. Pertabgurh	1,457
20. Dungarpur	2,005
21. Keroli	1,878
22. Serowi	3,024
23. Bhurtpur (H. 5,000)	1,946
24. Bhopal (H. 5,000)	6,772
25. Kutch (H. with the Runn 13,300) . .	7,396
26. Dhar and Dewas	1,466
27. Dholpur	1,626
Boghelkhand and Bundelkhand :	
28. Rewah	10,310
29. Dhattea, Jhansi, Terhi, ...	16,173
30. Sawantwari	935

FOURTH CLASS—Guarantee and protection, subordinate co-operation, but supremacy in their own territory.

	Sq. Miles	
31. Ameer Khan :		
Tonk	1,103	
Seronj	261	1,633
Nimbahara . . .	269	
32. Patiala, Keytal, Naba and Jeend, . . .		16,602

FIFTH CLASS—Amity and friendship.

33. Gwalior, Containing	32,944

SIXTH CLASS—Protection, with right on the part of the British Government to control internal affairs.

	Sq. Miles
34. Sattara, containing	7,943
35. Kolapur	3,184

Of the above states, four are Mohammedan ; viz. Hyderabad, Oude, Bhopal and Tonk. Of the Hindu States, eight are Marhatta ; viz. Sattara, Gwalior, Nagpur, Indore, Banda, Kolapur, Dhar, and Dewas.

Nineteen are Rajput, viz. Oudipur, Jeypur, Joudpur, Bundi, Kotah, Kutch, Alwar, Bhikanir, Jesalmir, Kishengarh, Banswara, Pertabgarh, Dungerpur, Keroli, Serowi, Rewah, Dhattea, Jhansi, Terhi.

Six are of other Hindu tribes ; viz. Mysore, Bhartpur, Travancore, Sawantwari, Cochin and Dholpur.

Besides these allied states, there are the following inferior Rajships and Jagirdaris ; viz. Chota Nagpur, Sirgujer, Sambhalpur, Singhbhum, Oudipur, Manipur, Tanjore, the Bareich family, Ferozpur, Merich, Tânsgaon, Nepani, Akülkote, and those of the Sagar and Nerbudda country ; also Sikkim and the states of the northern hills.

(*Journal of the Asiatic Society*, *Vol. II. 1833. p.488-491.*)

(10) *Reference to—*

(i) earlier estimate

(ii) later estimate

THE PROVINCE OF ORISSA : 1820

(1) *Year*—1820

(2) *Place*—The Province of Orissa

(3) *Source*—0.0008. Hamilton Walter. Geographical, statistical, and historical description of Hindostan and the adjacent countries. Vol. II. London, 1820. [*p.* 31-59] *BSL* 915·4 H 222 or *BSL XIIA-I*]

(4) *Materials*—(*a*) *Geographical location*—A large province of the Deccan extending from the 18th to the 23rd degree of north latitude. To the north it is bounded by Bengal, on the south by the river Godavery ; on the East it has the Bay of Bengal ; and on the West the province of Gundwana. In length from N.E. to S.W. it may be estimated at 400 miles, by 70 the average breadth At present the principal modern territorial subdivisions, commencing from the north, are the following ; but there are many other petty states and large zemindaries.

1. Singhboom
2. Kunjeur
3. Mohurbunge
4. Balasore
5. Cuttack
6. Khoordah

At present nearly one half of this extensive region is under the immediate jurisdiction of the British government ; the other possessed by tributary zemindars called Ghurjauts or hill chiefs, who mostly pay a fixed rent, and are under British protection, so far as refers to their external relations, and some few are directly amenable to the European courts of justice. The first division comprehends all the low lands trending along the coast ; the second the hilly and woody interior. The British half is in general a plain, fertile, but not well cultivated or peopled ; the native section is either a barren tract or wild expanse of rock, forest, and jungle, thinly inhabited, yet producing a surplus of grain beyond the consumption of its inhabitants. The inhabitants of the first may be estimated at 100 to the square mile ; of the second not more than 30 to the same area.

[Hamilton gives here some hints on the population of few tracts, but as he has given no area, it is not possible to make any guess as to the area and population of any tract—*ed.*]

The District of Cuttack

The tract of country subordinate to the jurisdiction of Cuttack, is very great, extending in length from the frontiers of the Ganjam dictrict south, to the river Subunreeka north, 180 miles, by an average breadth from the sea inland of 110 miles ; but the territory of Cuttack proper is or much less extent, being principally comprised between the Chilka lake and the river Sollundee, with an undefined boundary to the west. What follows, however, may be considerd as applying to the district generally, and in its greatest dimensions, under which point of view it is bounded on the N.E. by Bengal ; on the S. W. by the Northern Circars; to the east it has the Bay of Bengal ; and on the west various petty native states, formerly tributary to the Nagpoor Maharattas. In its geographical position consists the importance of Cuttack connecting as it does the Bengal presidency with that of Madras, and thereby placing the whole range of the western side of the Bay of Bengal within the controul of the British government.

(b) *Particulars of population*—The Mogulbundee or that portion of Cuttack paying revenue to government, and the rents of which are not yet fixed, is distributed into 83 pergunnahs or revenue divisions, of different and capricious magnitudes. The total amount of the Cuttack revenue termed Mogulbundee is 1,363,668 rupees. The estimated measurement of the assessed lands in cultivation and arable, is only 1,200,220 begahs ; the number of states 2,349 ; and of inhabitants 737,922 of which number only 21,932 are Mahommedans.

(5) *Method*—Nothing mentioned.

(6) *Explanation*—

[Hamilton gives a brief description of manufactures, cultivation and occupation—*ed.*]

The principal articles of produce and manufacture in the British portion are rice and salt. The last, although a monopoly, affords much employment to the inhabitants on the coast ; the former is the staple commodity of the province, and is so abundant as to admit of exportation. Every sort of grain and vetch is cultivated, and the common manufactures surface for the frugal habits of the natives. Under such circumstances, and with a mild government, it is highly probable this division of the province is undergoing gradual amelioration, and that the inhabitants, although ignorant of the cause are gradually advancing in the process of civilization The tributary part of the province presents the reverse of this picture, a great proportion being unfit for culture, and the lots under cultivation yielding but a scanty return. In the wilder tracts the necessaries of life are not attainable, and frequently subsistence of any sort is only, procurable with the utmost difficulty. Many of the natives are iron smelters and charcoal burners ; others make a livelihood by boat building and the felling of timber, thus protracting a miserable existence under the iron rod of their rapacious chiefs, in whose eyes to be wealthy, or even comfortable, is criminal.

(7) *Gaps*—

[Hamilton practically refers to the population of a portion of Cuttack. He does not mention the source or give any details—*ed.*]

(8) *Essential information*—

(a) area—N.A.

(b) houses/households—N.A.

(c) breakdown of population into —

(i) male/female—N.A.

(ii) occupation—N.A.

(iii) religion—Mahomedan population given

(iv) caste—N.A.

(v) age—N.A.

(vi) urban/rural—N.A.

(vii) others—N.A.

(9) *Editorial comment*—

The source of the population figure is unknown. The portion of territory to which the figures refer to cannot be identified. As such, it serves no useful purpose from a statistical point of view*.

(10) *Reference to*—

(i) earlier estimate

(ii) later estimate

*Subsequently it was discovered that Hamilton extracted his information from a document perpared in 1815—*ed.*

TRAVANCORE STATE : 1820

(1) *Year*—1820

(2) *Place*—Travancore State

(3) *Source*—0.0051. (a) Madras. Surveyor General. Geographical and Statistical memoir of the survey of the Travancore and Cochin States, executed under the superintendence of Lieutenants Ward and Conner from July 1816 to the end of the year 1820. Vol. I. Travancore, 1863. ii, 143p. tables. BSL XIIA-81.

(b) Memoir of the Travancore Survey. [*p.* 2-8, 43, 108-143.]

(4) *Materials*— (*a*) *Geographical location*— Boundry—Travancore is bounded on the North by the little State of Cochin, which runs along its confines for 176 miles ; the partition that separates the two countries is traced by an arbitrary line ; indeed these territories are so capriciously intermingled, as to present a most tesselated appearance. Nature has strongly delineated its other geographical bounds ; on the East from Panney-Naad or Codamunthund, the point of union of the three boundaries of Cochin, Travancore, and Coimbatoor, for the length of 219¾ miles, the British Provinces of Coimbatoor, Dindigul, Madura, and Tinnevelly (known to the natives as the Shola and Paundy dasums) define its extent, the line of demarcation passing irregularly along the tops of the Ghauts, it pursues its course over a continued series of hills and through forests, till approaching Kunnea Kumary, from thence the whole Western Boundary is washed by the Eastern ocean ; the length of Coast which here traces its limits measuring 164 miles, thus making a total circumference of 559¾ miles, a periphery disproportionate to its contents.

Extent—Of spacious but irregular dimensions, this principality extends over nearly half the Southern portion of the Peninsula ; measured in a diagonal line from Kunnea Kumary, its extreme point, to Payrakoo Cotta on the North, would give 174 miles as its greatest length.

It is of an unequal breadth, gradually diminishing from the Northward, and converging to a point at its Southern extremity ; its utmost width from Cochin on the Coast, to Dood Avul Peak on its eastern border, is seventy-five miles. The territory of the State for almost the whole of the above distance stretches from the Sea to the extreme limits of the Eastern Ghauts. The irregularity of its breadth offers medial depth of about forty miles inland. If so indeterminate an outline is referable to any particular figure, its form may be called triangular, Kunnea Kumary being the apex. ; but a narrow strip of the Cochin territory making a deep indentation on the North-west angle, destroys the contiguity and compactness of its shape. The irregularity of the figure renders the superficial extent disproportionate to the circumference; the area comprised within the sweep of its boundary amounts to 6730¾ square miles ; an ample space rivalling in point of size the largest of the secondary German or Italian States, but the greatest portion consists of hills, and is lost to human industry. The following table conveys an almost correct distribution of its superficial contents :—

Distribution of the Surface	Sq. Miles
Rice lands	741*
Slopes available for the temporary cultivation of rice and various dry grains (about)	1,000
Suparee and Cocoanut topes chiefly along the Coast	356¾**
Sandy extent covered with Palmyra trees chiefly to the South	115
Lakes, Rivers, Tanks	157½†
Site occupied by buildings of every description (about)	20
Pasturage and superficies occupied by low chains of hills (about) . . .	1,961
Hills and Forests, scarcely any part of which is improvable . . .	2,379½
Total area of the Travancore Principality	6,730¾‡

It is thus seen that, on a subtraction of the mountainous, woody, and watery parts, about two-thirds only remains applicable to the purpose of profitable cultivation or pasturage ; indeed it may, generally be said that the whole riches, population, and cultivation of Travancore, are confined to a contracted strip along the beach, narrower in the Southern parts, (its breadth there does not exceed 16 miles), but approaching Northward, it expands to something less than double that measurement. less than two-thirds of which or about 24 miles parallel to the Coast, may be considered as including the inhabited part of Travancore.

*In this extent of rice land is included Kootanaad, which may be estimated at about one-fourth of the whole extent.

**In this is not included the extent occupied by cocoanut and suparee plantations in the more interior parts.

†In this is not included the surface occupied by rivers small tanks, etc., which, however, is limited.

‡ The superficies of the mountains would comprise more than their base, supposing the country to be level, the above is the exact area.

(*b*) *Particulars of Population—*

PART

Dazajadda Table of Travancore or

Serial No.	Names of the Districts			Villages	Village Officers	Virtee Nairs	Jenmees	Reservoirs and wells built of stone	Principal Temples dedicated to the superior divinities
				1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Toovauly . . .	District .	S	30	..	..	..	171	67
2	Toovauly . . .		N	21	..	..	..	65	76
3	Agusteshuvaren .	Ditto .	S	24	..	..	..	163	31
4	Agusteshuvaren .		N	35	..	..	..	256	139
5	Cakkolum . .	Ditto .	S	98	172	554	..	570	202
6	Cakkolum . .		N	103	176	539	2	882	189
7	Vellavencode . .	Mundaputtum Wandacull or District		91	..	..	..	1,201	56
8	Neyattencurray .			104	478	..	..	2,779	122
9	Trivanderum . .	District .	S	31	92	1,164	..	943	81
10	Trivanderum . .		N	33	124	846	..	1,215	51
11	Neddoovencaud .	Mundaputtum Wandacull or District.		52	174	1,153	29	301	75
12	Sharienkeel . .			70	270	1,841	88	445	65
13	Kolum or Quilon .			156	198	2,105	23	1,808	107
14	Kotarakurray . .	District .	S	176	102	627	..	350	122
15	Kotarakurray . .		N	70	83	504	..	301	78
16	Shenkotta, above the Ghaut			27	..	281	..	328	88
17	Kunatoor . .	District		121	120	546	70	416	103
18	Mauvillykurray .	District .	S	93	149	1,234	42	1,054	92
19	Mauvillykurray .		N	108	98	456	75	1,485	130
20	Teruwulla . .	Mundaputtum or District	Wandacull	130	106	758	46	1,747	137
21	Karnagapully . .			122	212	1,291	180	1,888	95
22	Kartigapully . .			71	14	..	..	572	98
23	Umbellapolay . .			72	120	918	27	976	71
24	Sharetullay . .			37	..	..	..	130	83
25	Chunganacherry .			62	56	273	..	3,042	121
26	Kotium . . .			84	62	230	333	2,094	118
27	Meenachel . .			64	50	267	30	1,254	83
28	Thodhuwully . .			67	68	62	32	692	58
29	Yathumanur . .			49	42	276	119	1,644	57
30	Vyekkum . . .			60	43	393	137	3,402	100
31	Peerawum . .			96	58	..	..	2,173	142
32	Muauttupully . .			140	100	..	..	3,296	143
33	Perrumbaulur . . or Kunutunaad.			109	71	..	..	4,031	91
34	Aullungaad . .			103	86	..	..	3,346	174
35	Purraur . . .			72	56	..	..	2,080	44
	Yeddawagga or Petty States								
36	Autingull . .			17	78	744	18	112	34
37	Pundalum . .			52	79	392	14	1,159	54
38	Yeddapully . .			47	23	167	31	915	51
39	Pooneatu . . .			8	6	..	..	11	10
40	Wunjepolay . .			3	16	42	2	505	24
		Total		2,908	3,582	17,663	1,298	49,802	3,662

I.

Particulars connected with its Statistics

Temples and Groves Dedicated to several minor Divinities	Religious Public Buildings	Christian Churches of all descriptions	Mahomedan places of Worship	Places of Worship belonging to the Inferior Castes	Pundagash-allay or store house	Public Offices of various descriptions	Public Institution for Education	Houses of the higher orders	Serial No.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
103	25	6	2	52	2	14	11	48	1
37	..	..	..	..	11	2	..	159	2
204	63	..	1	27	12	17	15	..	3
234	15	6	9	14	1	21	6	..	4
563	134	26	8	64	18	26	55	234	5
591	94	11	8	10	10	28	24	658	6
145	31	17	23	..	21	26	3	..	7
55	40	11	10	..	3	18	20	72	8
53	12	12	8	35	7	29	11	629	9
49	11	..	8	12	2	26	18	454	10
262	23	..	4	48	4	27	9	114	11
443	34	11	19	48	4	33	4	263	12
551	13	19	11	174	22	34	5	106	13
1,285	27	2	10	160	5	77	2	286	14
174	16	..	1	107	3	84	1	134	15
97	8	5	19	..	12	26	14	..	16
389	22	2	6	83	7	26	3	140	17
473	21	2	7	97	8	25	2	112	18
791	10	7	4	52	5	11	1	80	19
376	10	7	2	68	12	28	2	181	20
3,283	29	9	16	250	11	26	3	189	21
253	28	6	9	..	9	30	..	120	22
1,660	22	11	15	238	33	61	14	175	3
84	17	7	8	55	4	42	9	1	24
8	..	7	5	6	9	15	2	35	25
360	23	6	1	44	3	15	5	77	26
70	8	12	1	51	2	19	2	78	27
167	5	5	6	20	1	14	2	76	28
140	13	12	4	97	6	32	2	268	29
1,618	14	9	4	69	7	25	3	339	30
72	10	17	..	47	6	17	2	214	31
137	7	13	3	49	2	22	2	193	32
90	17	8	5	98	2	13	2	113	33
40	10	16	2	222	5	23	2	168	34
46	11	5	4	28	3	30	3	39	35
148	27	4	1	2	..	8	3	281	36
345	3	2	1	76	5	37	..	42	37
140	5	7	7	21	2	10	..	72	38
..	..	1	2	3	..	3	..	9	39
326	13	..	..	7	..	6	2	14	40
15,862	871	301	254	2,434	279	1,026	264	5,998	

Serial No.	Names of the Districts		Houses of the Lower Classes	Agricultural implements	Black Cattle and Buffaloes	Sheep and Goats	Fairs, Festivals and Markets	Pettahs, Shops, Bazaars, etc.
			16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Toovauly . . . } District .	S	4,356	1,395	4,807	2,117	6	108
2	Toovauly . . . }	N	1,608	..	2,601	..	1	21
3	Agusteshuvaren . } Ditto .	S	6,846	1,025	5,831	4,776	7	68
4	Agusteshuvaren . }	N	4,969	925	3,810	3,615	8	137
5	Cakkolum . . } Ditto .	S	6,840	9,571	7,346	3,241	8	518
6	Cakkolum . . }	N	6,369	6,488	11,913	794	13	58
7	Vellavencode . . } Mundaputtum Wandacull or District .		7,754	2,123	6,592	537	12	160
8	Neyattencurray . . }		7,657	4,002	10,452	3,479	13	473
9	Trivanderum . . } District .	S	5,594	3,348	7,405	1,105	4	402
10	Trivanderum . . }	N	5,225	3,621	5,602	324	4	170
11	Neddoovencaud . } Mundaputtum		5,158	6,009	8,253	6	5	28
12	Sharienkeel . . } Wandacull or		8,692	2,133	10,206	430	8	413
13	Kolum or Quilon . } District .		19,887	8,014	8,586	11	1	740
14	Kotarakurray . . } District .	S	4,456	8,342	9,520	331	4	32
15	Kotarakurray . . }	N	3,894	9,488	10,519	3	1	10
16	Shenkotta, above the Ghaut		4,701	687	6,085	3,553	10	203
17	Kunatoor . . District .		4,870	2,123	8,504	406	2	67
18	Mauvillykurray . } District .	S	8,493	9,436	18,479	91	3	63
19	Mauvillykurray . }	N	6,813	5,201	8,690	39	6	197
20	Teruwulla . .		8,174	3,588	8,719	..	3	970
21	Karnagapully . .		16,856	27,165	20,403	136	3	13
22	Kartigapully . .		17,581	..	35,289	38	..	2
23	Umbellapolay . .		10,228	5,090	6,271	38	2	308
24	Sharetullay . .		8,109	204	5,349	168	..	502
25	Chunganacherry .		5,794	4,979	4,622	..	3	57
26	Kotium . . .		4,919	9,759	7,146	27	8	227
27	Meenachel . . } Mundaputtam, Wandacull or District		5,576	1,377	11,904	44	..	358
28	Thodhuwully . . }		1,607	3,795	2,937	70	..	70
29	Yathumanur . .		11,839	7,328	14,939	38	1	249
30	Vyekkum . . .		4,995	9,026	9,243	327	3	346
31	Peerawum . .		4,949	2,963	9,050	32	..	77
32	Muauttupully . .		7,947	6,667	13,644	110	1	170
33	Perrumbaulur or Kunutunaad .		9,482	9,706	28,870	119	1	231
34	Aullungaad . .		8,495	6,402	16,306	466	4	209
35	Purraur . . }		4,349	1,729	5,113	111	2	333
	Yeddawagga or Petty States							
36	Autingull . .		2,277	759	4,174	427	..	4
37	Pundalum . .		4,051	5,622	15,381	47	2	324
38	Yeddapully . .		3,557	2,489	6,419	299	2	57
39	Pooneatu . . .		156	131	538	5	..	..
40	Wunjepolay . .		1,002	639	1,262	..	..	15
	Total		266,572	195,349	382,782	27,360	151	8,390

I—*contd.*

Particulars connected with its Statistics

Looms for weaving cloth, guinies, etc.	Lime-kilns and smelting places	Oil and Sugar-mills	Porayeddums or Gardens	Tengoo or Cocoanut trees	Punnay or Palmyra trees	Cummoogoo or Arreka trees	Pelaw or Jack trees	Mellagoocodey or Pepper vines	Serial No.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
93	22	35	9,444	2,132	104,336	265	20	..	1
..	..	3	..	1,061	85,735	442	254	..	2
140	8	48	6,693	130,261	876,440	55	449	..	3
434	3	35	4,997	9,743	220,784	17	1,098	..	4
798	112	153	45,503	296,917	1,222,899	11,495	44,192	146,711	5
184	6	95	25,723	188,888	..	176,554	60,369	68,330	6
171	24	111	23,411	269,976	6,16,091	261,984	5,921	76,415	7
204	11	144	26,544	854,609	170,275	481,928	204,253	53,255	8
35	13	39	10,383	263,245	9,468	48,543	16,267	128,628	9
71	12	70	9,484	211,419	8,094	111,511	44,095	37,699	10
6	1	18	8,360	85,587	..	130,434	31,232	82,993	11
90	16	121	10,913	533,017	..	195,487	76,723	85,111	12
644	6	21	26,610	109,274	..	69,546	10,474	63,687	13
30	8	188	10,234	147,068	12,250	116,612	47,845	87,772	14
6	1	125	9,465	66,722	..	254,623	49,739	103,274	15
225	29	23	217	5,935	34,874	263	98	..	16
26	9	66	15,021	136,580	..	250,608	39,787	211,619	17
14	7	169	25,414	138,716	..	177,791	37,761	90,142	18
12	10	97	16,584	77,339	..	208,341	8,821	70,032	19
8	3	113	18,341	78,314	..	129,815	4,481	11,383	20
76	..	349	30,194	1,728,500	..	1,946,590	47,795	635,443	21
..	19	115	21,397	449,887	..	183,807	16,741	55,901	22
155	33	230	11,511	515,695	..	219,879	12,696	66,086	23
39	23	336	32,348	606,933	..	268,224	1,979	57,497	24
..	..	77	13,476	226,352	..	276,643	18,181	1,140,739	25
30	23	231	11,173	72,964	..	297,384	17,272	292,625	26
..	25	113	7,502	163,908	..	1,004,535	78,880	550,674	27
..	..	10	3,769	24,613	..	238,530	19,053	220,330	28
..	5	187	8,048	32,649	..	13,731	4,171	139,138	29
63	8	224	15,128	334,316	..	62,738	2,148	96,647	30
..	6	30	4,003	25,026	..	181,941	26,349	129,653	31
7	..	42	8,073	35,192	..	226,236	56,199	227,797	32
..	3	24	6,163	9,919	..	63,740	45,881	33,512	33
11	10	54	5,582	61,567	..	121,193	36,877	5,427	34
8	7	71	7,245	341,823	..	128,341	16,600	7,464	35
..	2	30	3,857	104,684	..	72,929	24,313	3,105	36
625	9	53	11,153	39,599	..	308,542	10,536	133,307	37
13	4	71	7,723	97,788	..	78,527	8,985	9,882	38
..	4	5	588	14,957	..	99,530	7,473	18,485	39
12	..	18	1,494	25,183	..	111,590	4,714	53,472	40
4,170	**482**	**3,944**	**507,075**	**8,518,358**	**2,484,456**	**8,530,944**	**1,140,724**	**5,194,235**	

PART

Population Table of Travancore and other

Serial No	Names of the Districts		Malayalim Brahmins of Superior Caste	Malayalim Brahmins of inferior Caste	Various castes of Brahmins of the Eastern coast	Chetties and Nobles or Prubbooka-mars	Umblawassy or those castes connected with Religious Establishments
			1	2	3	4	5
1	Thovaulay . . . } Districts .	S	9	..	498	..	..
2	Thovaulay . . . }	N	..	..	457	..	23
3	Agusteshuram . . . } Ditto . .	S	40	24	1,056	..	121
4	Agusteshuram . . . }	N	2	47	1,984	..	531
5	Culkolum . . . } Ditto . .	S	62	5	524	308	48
6	Culkolum . . . }	N	121	13	1,474	34	85
7	Vellavencode . . . } Mundaputtum Wuddakul or Districts		139	467	394	..	148
8	Neyattancurray . . }		115	21	547	7	417
9	Trevandrum . . . } Districts .	S	69	12	3,343	75	681
10	Travandrum . . . }	N	483	24	710	50	689
11	Neddoovencaad . . } Mundaputtum		157	5	175	..	408
12	Sherienkiel . . . } Wuddakul or		615	22	851	105	677
13	Coulum or Quilon . . } Districts		62	72	51	204	244
14	Kotarakurray . . . } Districts .	S	141	24	77	12	702
15	Kotarakurray . . . }	N	113	..	14	50	290
16	Shenkotta above the Ghaut		..	..	1,230	..	289
17	Kunnatoor District . .		239	166	63	27	437
18	Mauvillykurray . . } Districts .	S	205	244	195	352	662
19	Mauvillykurray . . }	N	267	129	68	168	372
20	Tiruwulla . . . } Mundaputtum Wuddakul or		473	156	172	249	387
21	Kurnagapully . . . } Districts		232	260	147	200	816
22	Kartigapully . . .		402	310	453	7	1,314
23	Umbalapolay . . .		252	194	1,069	479	661
24	Sharetullay . . .		60	253	87	615	435
25	Chunganacherry . .		448	133	64	460	588
26	Kotiam		391	256	128	53	584
27	Meenachel . . .		169	90	4	157	313
28	Thodhuwully . . . } Mundaputtum Wuddakul or Districts		123	48	17	107	150
29	Yaithumanur . . .		334	154	102	242	448
30	Vyekkum . . .		383	130	195	443	358
31	Perawum . . .		453	81	64	113	365
32	Muattupully . . .		385	241	106	137	317
33	Perrumbauloor or Kunatanaad		241	139	101	211	270
34	Aulungaad . . .		516	95	59	293	321
35	Purraoor* . . .		101	124	39	73	149
	Yeddawuggay or Petty States						
36	Autingul . . .		130	8	1,184	23	324
37	Pundalum . . .		86	60	10	190	227
38	Yeddapully . . .		101	70	24	131	223
39	Pooniatu . . .		..	..	..	37	15
40	Wunjepolay . . .		10	34	14	..	45
	Total .		8,129	4,111	17,750	5,612	14,734

*The lands rented by Mr. Tate included in this district are principally Eleewars and Ghristians.

II.

Particulars connected with its Statistics

Malayalim principal Shooders or Nairs	Secondary class of Shooders or Nairs	Mahomedans of various denominations	Various Castes of Tamul of the Eastern Coast	Different classes of Weavers, Washermen, Potters, and Barbers	Konkanies, Rajapoots, and Mahrattas	Artificers and Traders of various kinds	Serial No.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
3,781	..	781	2,169	420	..	594	1
..	..	4	2,456	85	14	231	2
5,203	765	314	4,239	819	..	1,097	3
..	61	1,786	10,900	3,561	158	1,353	4
5,562	737	1,331	6,665	472	6	1,412	5
5,778	821	1,172	2,500	525	..	1,484	6
7,780	513	851	1,047	855	..	1,010	7
13,633	2,128	1,564	1,781	1,575	23	1,862	8
5,651	1,482	2,319	1,176	748	86	902	9
6,251	1,162	1,003	1,511	384	..	859	10
6,654	1,688	679	575	577	..	1,007	11
9,053	1,359	2,209	647	653	5	1,300	12
19,264	4,139	3,149	9,569	2,734	412	4,461	13
4,205	748	447	831	411	..	658	14
4,492	655	449	378	279	..	500	15
..	..	660	6,272	730	..	641	16
6,669	530	578	480	693	..	814	17
13,519	345	370	508	595	..	875	18
4,800	251	383	523	359	..	571	19
7,333	316	166	303	745	140	972	20
17,025	1,306	1,959	774	1,253	90	1,521	21
18,698	895	1,554	933	1,174	1,134	1,503	22
9,745	2,649	6,253	3,737	1,859	1,446	1,244	23
4,419	175	849	2,543	1,538	846	397	24
5,892	1,338	924	291	480	68	604	25
5,380	293	309	110	487	179	649	26
3,298	43	504	232	402	..	476	27
1,264	62	749	603	685	..	278	28
8,144	742	139	304	340	75	792	29
3,690	732	661	417	497	321	337	30
3,457	406	5	91	34	..	349	31
3,398	499	546	171	331	..	612	32
5,756	544	2,004	167	198	..	545	33
2,728	2,532	1,945	209	431	102	1,142	34
2,866	748	846	474	445	1,908	453	35
3,650	831	291	380	541	7	331	36
6,725	740	503	439	292	..	233	37
6,057	755	1,630	154	618	300	338	38
83	32	47	62	200	..	15	39
1,337	623	125	245	96	..	125	40
241,240	**33,645**	**42,058**	**66,866**	**29,121**	**7,320**	**34,547**	

PART

Population Table of Travancore and of the

Serial No.	Names of the Districts			Christians of every description	Showans or Eleewars and various subordinate division of this class	Division of the Parriar Caste	Different predial Slaves	Hill Tribe
				13	14	15	16	17
1	Thovaulay . . .	Districts .	S	128	266	2,528	..	..
2	Thovaulay . . .		N	192	168	1,869	..	..
3	Agustéshuram . . .	Ditto . .	S	4,363	3,269	2,644	41	..
4	Agusteshuram . . .		N	..	3,762	3,462	10	.. ..
5	Culkolum . . .	Ditto . .	S	3,368	982	2,497	336	..
6	Culkolum . . .		N	758	936	2,997	129	129
7	Vellavencode . . .	Mundaputtum Wuddakul or Districts		3,207	10,709	468	2,183	241
8	Neyattancurray . .			1,063	8,780	..	6,721	..
9	Trevandrum . . .	Districts	S	1,690	4,120	78	2,574	..
10	*Trevandrum . . .*		*N*	*354*	*2,893*	*11*	*2,594*	..
11	Neddoovencaad . .	Mundaputtum		..	1,440	7	3,758	727
12	Sherienkiel . . .	Wuddakul or		2,005	9,108	122	3,204	..
13	Coulum or Quilon . .	Districts		1,824	1,799	87	1,391	..
14	Kotarakurray . . .	Districts .	S	1,407	1,674	47	4,046	127
15.	Kotarakurray . . .		N	788	1,142	17	4,060	..
16	Shenkotta above the Ghaut .			14	1,080	2,702	21	..
17	Kunnatoor District . .			1,386	2,376	62	4,451	3
18	Mauvillykurray . .	Districts .	S	2,418	7,519	68	3,176	..
19	Mauvillykurray . .		N	2,750	3,039	69	2,279	..
20	Tiruwulla . . .	Mundaputtum Wuddakul or Districts		3,887	2,871	160	2,735	..
21	Kurnagapully . . .			3,627	11,353	174	2,037	..
22	Kartigapully . . .			3,344	11,353	315	2,928	..
23	Umbalapolay . . .			9,650	7,558	458	3,479	..
24	Sharetullay . . .			4,952	17,614	..	2,230	..
25	Chunganacherry . .			4,493	2,466	188	4,570	149
26	Kotiam			6,789	3,180	113	5,462	..
27	Meenachel . . .			5,577	1,510	56	2,864	291
28	Thodhuwully . . .	Mundaputtum Wuddakul or		1,312	1,067	..	1,773	324
29	Yaithumanur . .	Districts		5,288	7,035	..	5,587	..
30	Vyekkum . . .			1,755	7,615	47	2,772	..
31	Perawum . . .			5,470	797	34	3,240	..
32	Muattupully . . .			6,212	2,963	78	3,013	..
33	Perrumbauloor or Kunatanaad .			4,991	3,359	32	3,347	26
34	Aulungaad . . .			8,425	3,807	69	4,533	71
35	Purraoor* . . .			3,201	5,563	..	1,203	183
	Yeddawuggay or Petty States							
36	Autingul . . .			..	1,535	..	1,147	..
37	Pundalum . . .			790	3,750	8	2,309	415
38	Yeddapully . . .			4,523	3,099	75	1,985	..
39	Pooniatu . . .			78	102	..	..	..
40	Wunjepolay . . .			79	560	..	786	75
		Total .		112,158	164,229	21,532	98,974	2,761

*The lands rented by Mr. Tate included in this district are principally Eleewars and Christians.

II—*contd.*

Particulars connected with its Statistics

Total number of Castes	Total of Houses	Total of Males	Total of Females	Total Population	Area in Sq. miles	Estimated extent under wet cultivation	Amount of population to the Sq. mile	Number of cattle to the Sq. mile	Serial No.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
30	4,404	5,581	5,593	11,174	120¾	16¼	138·9	61·2	1
30	1,767	2,749	2,750	5,499					2
40	6,846	12,772	11,223	23,995	97¼	22½	531·4	99·3	3
47	4,969	15,055	12,562	27,617					4
48	7,074	11,646	12,669	24,315	284¼	32¾	153·2	67·8	5
62	7,027	9,896	9,060	18,956					6
68	7,754	15,089	14,923	30,012	145½	14	206·9	45·4	7
65	7,729	20,147	20,090	40,237	213¼	19¼	188·9	49·0	8
82	6,223	12,618	11,988	24,606	99¼	11½	440·2	131·3	9
57	5,679	9,858	9,120	18,978					10
59	5,272	9,164	8,693	17,857	339½	18	52·5	24·3	11
73	8,955	16,300	15,635	31,935	109	15·3	292·9	93·6	12
71	19,993	26,468	22,994	49,462	153½	16·0	323·2	56·1	13
82	4,742	7,783	7,774	15,557	634½	19½	45·3	31·6	14
42	4,028	7,095	6,132	13,227					15
45	4,701	6,675	6,964	13,639	64¾	13¾	213·1	95·0	16
78	5,010	9,215	9,759	18,974	184½	11½	103·1	46·2	17
62	8,605	15,434	15,617	31,051	364¼	30·0	129·3	74·6	18
55	6,893	8,155	7,873	16,028					19
72	8,355	11,801	9,264	21,065	124½	18·0	169·8	69·7	20
72	17,045	20,979	21,795	42,774	89	21·0	480·6	229·2	21
62	17,701	22,760	23,557	46,317	70	34½	661·6	504·1	22
79	10,403	25,833	24,900	50,733	121¼	66¾	419·2	51·8	23
62	8,110	19,171	17,842	37,013	129½	23½	886·9	41·4	24
56	5,829	11,808	11,348	23,156	260½	42½	89·0	17·7	25
66	4,996	11,651	12,712	24,363	147	27¼	165·7	48·9	26
49	5,654	7,440	8,546	15,986	126½	7¾	126·8	94·4	27
44	1,683	3,985	4,577	8,562	534¾	10¼	16·0	5·4	28
45	12,107	14,035	15,421	29,726	140¼	57¾	212·3	106·6	29
73	5,334	9,584	10,769	20,353	88¾	22¾	228·6	103·8	30
56	5,163	7,438	7,521	14,959	116	27½	128·9	78·0	31
52	8,140	9,143	9,866	19,009	399	28¼	48·1	34·1	32
48	9,595	11,261	10,670	21,931	163¾	35¼	133·7	176·3	33
71	8,663	13,799	13,479	27,278	208½	47	131·1	78·3	34
66	4,388	9,277	9,099	18,376	47¼	19½	390·9	108·7	35
52	2,558	5,171	5,211	10,382	34	..	305·3	122·7	36
52	4,093	7,989	8,788	16,777	742¼	5¾	204·8	18·7	37
59	3,629	8,933	9,150	18,083	57½	7	317·2	112·6	38
16	165	316	355	671	185½	..	3·6	2·9	39
37	1,016	2,031	2,123	4,154 A1,800	57	..	71·1	22·1	40
82	272,298	456,375	448,412	906,587	6,730¾	741	134·7	56·8	

(5) *Method*—[Nothing stated. The data on population were collected in connection with the survey operation in Travancore. Mr. Ward arrived at Travancore on the 16th August, 1816. Mr. Mackenzie's instructions were as follows :

> As no information exists in this office of the internal divisions of the Travancore territory, although I presume it is subdivided in a similar manner to other countries under a Hindoo administration, ... apply early to the Resident for an authentic list of the provincial divisions of the country, and for orders to the provincial officers to supply you with lists of the villages, etc., ...

Mr. Ward's journal of 6-8 November, 1817 :

> Investigating into the nature of the tenures and statistical accounts connected with the village and its lands ...

(The population figures, it may be presumed, were collected through an enquiry at the village level—*ed.*)

> *On* Survey in Travancore and Cochin. *In* India. Surveyor General. Historical Records of the Survey of India. Vol. III. 1815 to 1830. Dehra Dun (U.P.), 1954. *p.* 105-7]

(6) *Explanation*—

Population, Amount, Distribution, etc., etc.

The Nairs used to estimate their number by the amount they could muster for warlike purposes, one in each family being always at the command of the chief, whose force was in fact thus formed. Their traditions on this subject would argue a diminution in the population, which Tippoo's invasion and a concurrent small pox are stated to have had some share in producing ; indeed it would appear to have been more abundant than we now see it,*at least there are evident marks of its having receded from the foot of the hills, the immense forests that clothe the higher mountains indicate their inhabitants must have always been scanty. Travancore contains nine hundred and six thousand five hundred and eighty-seven souls ; giving one hundred and thirty-four and seven-tenths to the square mile, apparently a rather meager population : but if we deduct the area of the lake and mountainous extent, for the inhabited parts only occupy about two-thirds of the whole area ; this density will be increased to two hundred and sixteen souls to the square mile. **It might perhaps support greater numbers, but regarded as to the space over which it is spread. The population is as equally dense as almost in any other part of the Peninsula, probably much more so in the maritime districts, which on the average contain three hundred and seventy-five souls to the square mile, but though here crowded, the population is not accumulated in towns ; this concentration is in a great measure confined to a strip of about from nine to twelve miles in breadth running parallel to the coast ; retreating from it the inhabitants are more diffusely scattered, except where attracted by rivers ; they crowd along their banks. The borders of the sea-shore are chiefly inhabited by Showans and a race of fishermen, the Nairs and higher classes in most instances disliking its immediate vicinity. Polyandry is supposed to have some influence in obtaining the usual proportion of the sexes with reference to the total amount of population : this is not observable but among the Nairs, particularly in Cochin, the females are most numerous, and the circumstance can only be ascribed to the singular economy of the people ; the difference varies with locality ; the excess is in some instances considerable and on the whole almost inverts the usual order.†

The amount of a family may be stated at about four‡ or perhaps even less persons, 3·32 is the average number of persons to each house. It is probable however that in ascertaining the total of the habitations some error may have occurred, the enumeration from the manner in which they are scattered has necessarily been difficult ; the allotment of the population will be sufficiently seen. In distributing its numerous castes under a few general heads, we shall find that the Numboories compose almost one hundred and eleventh part, or united with the inferior order of Malayalim Brahmins, something greater than an eighth ; the Paundy or Brahmins of the Eastern Coast (upwards of two-thirds of whom are foreigners) amount to about a fiftieth, if to the various classes of Brahmins be added the castes of Umblawassies, those connected with the religious establishment, will form about one-twentieth of the population. The superior orders of Nairs, including the Kshtries, descendants of petty chiefs,&c., constitute something more than a fourth, but adding the inferior ranks of the class of Shuders, the whole Nair population may be considered as composing very nearly one-third of the total population. Mahomedans of every description are in the proportion of nearly a twentieth, numerous classes of Tamools of castes common to the other caste.

*Bartolomeo says that on the occasion of establishing a Polltax the amount of the Christian population was in 1787 ascertained to be a hundred thousand, making no allowance for the numbers which Tippoo is supposed to have destroyed ; we should only have an increase of about twelve per cent. in nearly thirty-three years.

**Bengal two hundred and ten, England one hundred and twenty.

†In Europe the males are to females as one hundred to ninety-seven, with the Nair here in the proportion of one hundred and ten, to one hundred and twelve.

‡In drawing conclusions from the number of Puttiams (or register deeds of property) issued, and supposing each to represent a family if this estimate of its numbers be adopted, the result would probably well accord with that given by the Tables, but if any discrepancy it will be recollected that there are cases (the property being in different districts) where the same family may hold several such Puttiams.

(of which about half are emigrants, or their descendants) amount to about a thirteenth. Those belonging to the various castes of artificers constitute a twenty-sixth, while such as are connected with the more menial professions, reach only to a thirty-fourth of the whole, of which the useful classes of Showans or Elawars form something less than a fifth ; Christians of every description an eighth ; predial slaves a ninth, but this proportion will be enlarged to nearly a seventh, of the numerous divisions of the Parriar and very low ranks, whose condition differs little from the former be added. The accompanying tables, the particulars of which have been taken with a care and minutiae that stamps a value on their details, will be found to contain much interesting information. Exclusive of that relating to the population, there has been added some other particulars. The Chanashoomaree accounts will be found in a still more minute form on reference to the District Memoirs.

General Character of the Country

Than Travancore and Cochin* few parts of the Peninsula present so great variety in its population ; there is some difference of features and shade of colour, but they are still less distinguished by their habits and appearance than alienated by prejudice and institution of caste. There is of course some analogy of character, and their manners too has a considerable affinity to those of their Eastern neighbours, but each have peculiarities in their habits of domestic life that mark a discrimination, in some points a much greater diversity than would be inferred from their vicinity.

Receding a short distance from the coast, the character of the population perhaps somewhat improves. The provincial divisions present some varieties ; to the south probably arising from the deteriorating mixture of Vellaulers, they display an obstinate refractoriness that it is often as necessary to coerce as conciliate ; approaching north, particularly throughout Cochin, this waywardness of disposition is succeeded by a mild and peaceable demeanour; their simplicity of manners is infinitely less vitiated than in other parts, at least it has received but little alteration from an intercourse with foreigners ; with prejudices infinitely more insurmountable and unconnected by any interest or intercourse that could occasion community of sentiment, they assimilate to Europeans still less than any other natives, nor perhaps need we much regret their ignorance of them as such association too often diminishes their respect and taints their virtues without abating their prejudices. The interior is seldom visited by Europeans, and to this perhaps may be ascribed the ready attention which the traveller experiences, but the natives by no means seek his acquaintance, indeed are shy of strangers. It may be that the requisites for the support or enjoyment of life are here more limited or less difficult of attainment, for even within the limits of their own village or district, they know or care little for other countries, have no curiosity of adventure, and even an imperfect knowledge of their neighbours, whom they regard as inferior to them. The language spoken differs in the southern parts, where it is largely intermixed with the Tamul, but we do not here observe that mixture of tongues so common on the other coast. The inhabitants of this never speak any but their own,† nor does even their intercourse with Europeans tempt them to acquire their language. Sircar schools, two in each district have been established for the benefit of the community at large, but it would infinitely improve their efficiency where the number as well as the plan (though it must be confessed the Natives are little disposed to excursive knowledge) on a more enlarged scale. The inferior ranks are wholly untaught, but an alleviation of their physical wants must precede any mental improvement.

They bear a general resemblance to the people of the other coast, but have a greater symmetry of person, a fairer complexion, more mild and agreeable features; nor do we ever see amongst them that shrewd over-reaching cast of countenance, so common there. Natural deformity is rarely met with, but some diversity of exterior is observable, allowing however for the difference that coarser fare, greater exposure, and severer labour will produce : a great family likeness is perceptible throughout ; they have (particularly among the higher orders) an expressive, pleasing, though not always fine physiognomy, generally a delicate formation of person, which is rather perhaps below than above the ordinary standard. The stature of the women is inferior to that of their neighbours, but their attractions rather condensed than diminished, give them claim to a more than equal measure of perfection, particularly those of the Nairs, who have a soft fulness of form, and elegant but fragile contour.

Occupation

Subsistence is almost entirely derived from agricultural labours, nor do the temptations of commerce attract even the wealthier classes from rural pursuits which are most esteemed ; the handicraft professions being abandoned to the very lower ranks, nor does the practice of them always secure a certain livelihood, though that such could be earned without the uninterrupted application of industry, might be concluded from the abstemious character of their diet. Conjee or rice soup (a leaf invariably performing the office of a spoon) forms the first meal, the second

* The observation on the population may serve for both countries.

† There is now at Trevandrum a Free School supported by the Travancore Government, at which a good English education can be secured. The attendance of about 500 pupils is a proof that an English education is used.

consists of rice, diet (dry grain being very little used) ; their condiments are of the most ordinary kind. The pulp of the mango reduced to a paste and dried, having been spread on mats for this purpose, is amongst the best. The ordinary oil is a common substitute for ghee, but little animal food is consumed in the interior, those living near the sea in a great measure draw their support from that element. The cocoanut in all its shapes constitutes one of the chief articles of subsistence, and the jack, plantain and mango are here articles of the first necessity rather than luxuries—the kernel of the latter is ground into flour. Rice constitutes the food of the lower classes for but a portion of the year ; their scanty store exhausted, great variety of the yam, cultivated tuberous roots, and sago produced from a species of the palm, afford a substitute—many of the hill tribes subsist almost entirely on arrow-root,and the kernels of the endu, which having been boiled and steeped in a stream for two or three days, operations necessary to extract their poisonous qualities, are ground into flour, but the mountaineers are not alone reduced to this meager fare ; that of all the lower classes is frequently precarious, often unwholesome and scanty ; and indiscriminate appetite makes wild roots of every kind, particularly of aquatic plants, for which the Polayen is seen searching up to his neck the waters of the lake. Lizards, mice, etc., contribute to supply deficiencies, nor will much be rejected by a taste to which the alligator is acceptable, many of the most inferior classes being often reduced to this revolting fare. The expense of a Nair family in tolerable circumstances will not exceed ten or twelve rupees a month, of a Showan probably not more than a moiety of that sum, which with a Polayen may still be reduced by half ; the dairy produce is generally consumed at home, buttermilk diluted with water and rendered very acid by an infusion of leaves partly aromatic, being the ordinary beverage ; but they do not retain themselves entirely to so primitive a one ; most classes (nor have the Brahmins quite escaped the imputation) indulge in the use of spirits ; the temptation is great as it is so easily indulged, the quantity purchased by a few copper coins being sufficient to intoxicate, like all other Natives their potations are unsocial, the harsh spirit sufficient for the purposes of their coarse intemperance and being more calculated to produce oblivion rather than conviviality ; the better ranks too are addicted to the use of soporifics (particularly opium) a vice by no means uncommon even amongst the Christians, whose pastors are not proof against its allurements, but the placid intoxication it produces is not followed by ferocity, nor do their orgies, however intemperate, ever end in riot. Of their domestic accommodations [housing] little can be said, it has been seen that with the better ranks their houses are objects of vanity and care, feelings that do not extend to their furniture, rude couches and some brass culinary and household utensils appearing the only articles meriting that designation,—a singular simplicity that makes every thing answer every purpose, converts the bark of the arreka to many domestic uses.*

On the whole, though we cannot attach any great value to the standard of their improvement, or characterize the people as deserving the reputation of great industry or pure morals, yet they are superior to their neighbours in many things that exalt one class above another ; it must nevertheless be allowed that the relative condition of master and servants is here more unfavourably contrasted, and that with equal or greater resources than them, the condition of the lower classes generally is inferior to the corresponding ranks of the neighbouring countries, and their indigence is rendered more striking by the comparative affluence of the higher orders, who agreeable to their measure of it, have a considerable share of enjoyment ; this distinction might perhaps be partly traced to an apathetical disposition that renders them indifferent to higher enjoyments, but perhaps there would be more justice in ascribing it to the tyranny of caste ; an indelible line here separates the different ranks, cast in no part of India are those unnatural divisions so strongly marked, so anxiously regarded, or their degrading or ennobling associations in such activity.† The enumeration of fifty-two castes shews the divided character of the population, but the scale of precedency is still more minutely graduated, each caste being split into various sub-divisions, which though serving to divide as well as distinguish, it would be difficult to follow through all their intricacies. It is however observed that the feelings they involve, have been somewhat assuaged. The Brahmin less deified, permits the Nair to approach him, while he in turn amongst other concessions submits to the Christian being seated in his presence, nor dare he now sacrifice the Polayen to his caprice or indignation, but the implacability of those prejudices must be infinitely more relaxed before the lower classes ; the most valuable part of the population, and on whom depends the whole productive industry of the country, can rise above their present state of debasement.

Their condition (though improved and improving) excites our pity, often our disgust, but above all, the situation of the predial slaves most deserves commiseration, is at once amongst the most useful and most miserable, suffering a wretchedness scarcely susceptible of aggravation or amelioration.

*Or rather the spatha or leathery covering that encloses the fruit in its early state.

†The number of paces to which each may approach the other is minutely defined—a step beyond, entails pollution and punishment.

Brahmins

Though divided by caste, the population have a great similarity of manners, but formed of such a medly, an outline of its component parts may be desirable. The Brahmins to the south of Quilon are called Poties,* in the more northern parts Numboories, a denomination confined to those of Suddekerala.† The Alwanchayree Tambrakul is viewed as the chief of the Numboories, though he possesses no district jurisdiction over them. In the scale of precedency, the Adhienmars or the descendants of eight principal families who once ruled Kerala hold the first place. Pad is a title bestowed on superior rank, sanctity, or learning. Those who have performed the Ootram are termed Akkaterypad—skill in the offices of priesthood obtains the appellation of Buttaderypad, while those who have achieved the sacrifice of the Yoigam, merit the title of Chomadrepad, and enjoy the privilege of wearing large gold ear-rings —those having control in temples are called Muttumadda Putter; if Poties, Tundreeadhein. The learned are the Vaidians, Sandies, or officiating priests. There are Sunneeasees of various appellation, ranks and shades of difference, though such a life does not here imply the observance of any very inconvenient austerities. There is too considerable distinction of property, but the Numboories are not split into sects ; each deity has an equal share in their homage, nor do their opinions or practice except in some frivolous observances differ from the Brahmins of the other coast; they are said to be lax in the performance of their religious duties, at least less scrupulous than formerly ; they deplore but don't amend this degeneracy of faith and zeal, which the Putters over whom they claim a superiority (denied by them) ascribe to the malediction of Sancara Atchayree. They have no Agarams, nor do they ever live segregated; loving retirement, they court the seclusion afforded by the vallies of the interior—their illums, large and commodious canopied in foliage and seated on the bank of some river or stream, breathe an air of undisturbed repose, and evinces a considerable share of affluence ; those not possessing property, it will have been seen, derive an ample subsistence from the religious establishments; this they received as a right, not as charity. Pursa Rama having conferred on the Numboories all temporal as well as spiritual authority, they still profess to claim the sole sovereignty of the soil, though their possessions have been considerably reduced. At an earlier period they held unbounded sway over the minds of the people, nor has this pernicious influence yet entirely ceased, but originating in the degradation of the lower orders it must decline as they improve. The Nairs are still in some measure their slaves,* at least when holding or superintending their lands, but it is an easy servitude in which they are held by interest rather than law ; somewhat aristocratical in their motives, they are shy and rather avoid than seek intercourse with strangers, but the reserve of ceremony once worn away, their manners are courteous, but chargeable with the refinements of dissimulation and guile, they cannot be regarded as forming any index to their disposition. They have no influence in civil affairs, and with some trifling exceptions are not engaged in them, but their sanctity not appearing offended by the profane duties of public life, this abstinence cannot be ascribed to a voluntary forbearance, prejudice prevents them from engaging in any useful profession : some are employed in the performance of religious offices, but the greatest part indulge in indolent repose—and if an easy voluptuous life with nothing to ruffle its uniformity be happiness, they enjoy a large share of it ; it is not even interrupted by the cultivation of literature ; their erudition rarely exceeds a very imperfect knowledge of Sanskrit, they however speak a pure language ; of their recreations it is difficult to speak, the vain science of divination serves sometimes to divert their lassitude. Though holding familiar intercourse with other Brahmins, they will not intermarry with them, and scrupulous, as to their alliances decline extending them even to the Poties. Polygamy is nearly unknown—the eldest son of a Numboory family alone marries, a restriction imposed probably to prevent the diminution of dignity by the increase of numbers, or that of wealth by too minute divisions of property. Should the eldest son have no issue, the second marries, and so on till the object be attained. In consequence of this custom, the females often enter into wedlock at a very advanced age, or die in a state of celibacy, but so tenacious are they of their observances that the corpse undergoes all the ceremonies of marriage ; an Arria Putter performing the part of bridegroom in those posthumous nuptials. Numerous daughters are considered as a misfortune, their dowry and other necessary expenditure consuming a large share of the family property. In the selection of a wife, female mediation directs the choice, as the veil of concealment is not removed till after marriage, when it is too late to profit by the discovery, but cupidity would seem the only passion necessary to be gratified, as a stipulation on the score of dowry always forms the most important article of the treaty : it is unnecessary to repeat the detail of ceremonies that follow its ratification, and equally so, to describe those of their obsequies:- voluntary cremation of the widow on the funeral

*They will be spoken of generally under the latter denomination.

†The name has some reference to their having been originally (as the legend says) emigrants.

*In addressing the Brahmins they style themselves so and are called generally by them Adhienmars or Slaves.

†Although it would appear very common on the other side of the ghauts, as is seen in the number of rude monuments commemorating this event in Shenkotta.

pile seems unknown here, at least they do not now aspire to the honor of this superstitious, sanguinary, but generous devotion ; for which is substituted the easier ceremony of consuming the tally. Nothing can exceed the precautions taken by the Numboories to seclude their women from the gaze of profane eyes, guarded with more than Moslem jealousy ; their nearest relations are interdicted communication, even brothers and sisters are separated in early age. The women are known by no other term than Untergennem or Agotamar, which may be translated, the concealed—their seclusion is more strict than that of a cloister, if venturing to some neighbouring temple ; rolled in cloth, fortified by a large umbrella, and preceded by a female servant who commands the absence of all intruders, they escape the view of the curious. Where chastity is so strictly guarded, a breach of it is not easy ; instances of frailty however are not unknown.

The Numboories are comparatively fair, well formed, and their women said to be distinguished by their beauty, their costume except in being somewhat less scanty, differs in nothing from that of the Nairs ; the privilege of wearing gold bracelets is the only peculiarity in their ornaments, their cleanliness deserves commendation, and might be ranked as almost a secondary virtue, did not much of it arise from superstition.

Numbuddy Mootoadda Aghapaudovel and Eleeadoo are inferior castes of Numboories, each forming different ranks ; they are the descendants of Brahmins who were degraded from the station they once held for various transgressions at some remote date ; tradition has handed down the story of their disgrace, but it is unnecessary to repeat the tale.

Of foreign Brahmins

The prospect of gain and the high veneration experienced by the Brahmin caste in Travancore, attracts crowds from the surrounding countries. The Putters trace the date of their first emigrations to the period of the earliest Kshetry Princes, when their numbers were few, their reputation high ; the increase of one has proportionally deteriorated the other, but the influence of superstition still enables them to hold a place in opinion that their own equivocal reputation could never deserve. It is unnecessary minutely to enumerate the various classes of foreign Brahmins that resort here.

The Embrantries from Toolonaad, (Canara) and Putters from Tinnevelly, Tanjore and Coimbatore are the most numerous. The latter are collected unde Summooghum Muddums, which serve as a point of union ; they are seventeen in number, and scattered throughout the country, each individual attaches himself to one, thus forming little communities or corporations : the Muddum has generally some funds of its own, but all belonging to contribute to its support, and the property of any of its members who may die without heir, or intestate, devolves to it. Some of the foreign Brahmins remain permanently, but their abode in most cases is temporary, as they believe that dying in Malayalim exposes them to the risk of transmigrating in the body of an ass—a fate averted by a timely retreat : they are chiefly engaged in the pursuit of commerce, which leads them frequently during their residence to visit the other coast ; they traverse all parts of the interior, finding a subsistence at every Pagoda or Ootuperra, and this indulgence they are careful liberally to avail themselves of, the object of all is to accumulate a certain property with which to retire to their families, by whom they are rarely accompanied : they are indefatigable in the pursuit of this end, which their singular perseverance and economy generally enables them to accomplish. Ambitious of office, they often attain it, but are generally seen performing some of the minor duties of the temples, often in still meaner occupations frequently of a secular kind, but nearly half are merchants trading in cloth (of which they once had the exclusive privilege) and grain. The Embrantrie has some amiable qualities, and is by no means remarkable for the wily duplicity that distinguishes the Putter, but it is superfluous further to draw the character of this class of men ; emigration has not enlarged the sphere of their virtues, and they may be considered as ranking greatly below the Nomboories in every estimable quality.

Kshetries

The introduction of the Kshetries into Malayalim appears to have originated with the dynasty of Sharun Perumaul ; the most eminent are called Tumbeemars or Rajahcoomar : Teroomapaud denotes those of lesser dignity ; there is some difference in point of rank and privilege, the Saumunder-class though belonging to the Kshetry tribe are of secondary estimation. It is superfluous to detail their minute peculiarities ; their general character and customs so much resemble those of the Nairs ; as with them the manner in which the race is continued gives a wide scope to the wandering sensibilities of both sexes. The choice of the female is confined to the Nomboory tribe. The offspring of this connection belong to the Kshetry caste ; the males are debarred forming any union with the women of their own tribe, but such being considered a high distinction amongst those of the first rank of Nairs, bewildered amidst profusion, the Kshetry only experience the embarrassment attended on so wide a choice. The progen, springing from such an union, ranks with the Saumunder caste. The Kshetry abstain from animal food aspire to consideration from the number and variety of their ablutions, and amulate the Brahmins in their theoretical piety, probably practical vice, which however is partly redeemed by the presence of

some virtues : most of the petty chiefs are of this tribe, but with few exceptions none belonging to it possesses either authority or wealth.

Umblawassies

The Umblawassy hold a rank immediately below the Brahmins, to which tribe it is said they once belonged. They still continue, with the exception of the Varriar and Mauroyen, to wear the sacerdotal insignia. The Umblawassies though numbers of them are engaged in agricultural pursuits, are generally dedicated to the service of the temples, (in fact they are the Devadassee of the other coast, but much more numerous than the correspondent class) ; they differ in nothing from the Nairs except that the caste is kept up ; as with the Kshetries through the intervention of Brahmins' assistance, the women of it being solely devoted to that race while the offspring of an Umblawassy by a Nair woman becomes a Shooder. They are of various denominations ; the Shakkaiur performs as dancer in the Koothu Umbalums of the Pagoda ; the employment of Pooshagum consists in collecting flowers to decorate the idol ; the deities of the Poosharodu are of an inferior nature. The Varriar Nangiaar and Mauroyen compose the chief musicians belonging to the Pagodas, sound the chank in announcing the approach of Nomboory Sunneeassee, profess the science of astrology etc. ; the last mentioned holds the lowest rank, to his other vocations adding the performance of some menial offices about the dead.

Nairs

The Nairs may be considered as constituting the soul of the population. They are all of the Shoodra tribe but split into various classes. The Velloymah hold the first rank ; they are only seen in the more northern parts, where the Kereeathe class are also more generally found. The Illacurra and the three succeeding ranks predominate throughout Travancore ; the above term signifies one belonging to the house of a Nomboory, and may probably denote the state of dependance in which they were retained by the Brahmins, while that of Shroobacurra applies more particularly to those who were held in vassalage by the chiefs. Paudamungalum and Tamulpaudum (appellation denoting those who were under the control of temples) constitute the fifth and sixth classes. Pulicham are the bearers of the Nomboories or higher ranks, but performing this office for no others. The Shacouller or Vellacaudoo are those following the profession of oilmongers. The Poolicay or Andem-Nairs are potters. Vellathudum or Errinkolay, Purriarrie or Vellakathura are washermen and barbers of the Brahmins and Nairs, but will only act as such for them. Aggatuchurnaver are those who perform some menial offices for the former. Yeddachayray Nair, or Terma Shaudra are cow-herds. Cullutu Nair, or Velloor-Nair are empirics. Yahbary, merchants. Oodatu Nair, boatmen. Attychorrchy, or Sideear, a low caste who performs the necessary offices about the dead. There are four principal classes of artificers, silver-smiths, braziers, black-smiths, and carpenters, who constitute (though separate in themselves) a distinct body, and are the lowest rank of (if they can be included amongst) Shooders. Many minor subdivisions might be added ; each of the above orders are still further graduated and discriminated by various shades. It must be observed however that those belonging to each particular class are by no means confined to the vocation some of them would seem to point out ; and the profession must be generally considered as rather serving to denote a distinct rank, than indicating an occupation : this remark it will be seen is alike applicable to the several divisions of artists. The males will eat (and with them the circumstance is important) with those belonging to their own caste, though somewhat lower than them in rank, but they do not carry their condescension very far ; the females are quite inexorable on this point, and in many instances even decline using the vessel that has been touched by a person of inferior* (however slight the difference) order.

The higher order of Nairs are known under the collective term of Maudumby, or Prubbookamars, designations under which are comprised various others. The most common are Kurtaos Elluiddum, Kymulla, Kurupu, Mainawen, Pulle, (the two latter are also used as professional officers) in which there is a nice gradation of pre-eminence ; those denominations were originally allied to some authority, and still commands respect, but serve now to distinguish rank rather than influence or property, with regard to which they are pretty much on a level : they are hereditary, were often bestowed on merit, but more frequently obtained by purchase. They conferred some privileges amongst them, that of having a parasol borne over the head,† wearing a golden bracelet, being preceded by a particular kind of lamp, or having the writing instruments worn at the waist, made of gold ; those were also ensigns of office, but a wider latitude being now allowed to their assumption, they have of course lost much of their value. Proprietors of land are always known by the title belonging to their estate, or rather its designation is invariably used as a prenomen.

* Their fastidiousness is occasionally inconsistent. The Brahmins receiving as food a confection made by the Concanees, as the Nairs do a sweetmeat made by the Christians.

† The use of this article is common and necessary, but the honor consists in its being carried. Every Nair of respectability is seen followed by a boy who performs this office, and also bears his brass-vessel and betel-apparatus.

The state of society on part of this coast is in some measure peculiar to it ; at least the economy of a Nair family differs from that of almost any other race of Hindoos. The uncle, or as he is styled Taruwuttee Kaurnaven, is the head of it ; his eldest sister, the mistress. A family of brothers and sisters generally live together, and in most instances with a degree of harmony that might serve for imitation. The sons of the latter are invariably the heirs, and nepotism substitutes the place of paternal attachment. The bastardy of the children and ascendancy of the women that in Malabar so offended the prejudices and shocked the morality of the Sultan, would have here given equal room for his reprehension : they are less passive, have more influence in society than most other parts of India, and are infinitely less restrained in their intercourse with it ; they have a quick understanding, are said to display great aptitude in acquirement, but a capability of reading the Raymayen is in most instances the summit of their attainments. They are often rich, frequently possess landed property, the details of which they manage with great ability. The intercourse of the sexes is regulated by a singular system whose cause is effaced in the antiquity that has sanctioned the practice. Its real nature and remote consequences is too intricate a labyrinth to be readily developed but the subject is sufficiently curious to deserve mention, and such must be received as the reason of its introduction. The young Nair girl, at a very early age, undergoes the form of having the tally tied ; this with the wealthy is an expensive ceremony (a crowd of guests being feasted for some days with rural profusion), but indispensable with all, he who personates the bridegroom receives a certain recompense, any of equal or superior rank are eligible, but a number and variety of minute combinations* of which the detail may be postponed are required in the selection. The astrologer decides those points, and fixes the auspicious moment for performance ; receiving the tally, though a requisite, is a mere form, and conveys no claim to a more intimate connection, although on the death of either the survivor practises those ceremonies that would be observed, were the union of a more material nature. Such is the effect of the climate, that at the age of eleven or twelve years a girl has reached maturity. Suitors early present themselves, and the acceptation of a lover is signified by receiving from him a moondoo, some brass utensils, and other furniture, also annually cloths, oil, etc, amounting in ordinary cases to about forty or fifty rupees ; four times that sum would be a handsome establishment, which scarcely five in a hundred could afford, and among the lower classes half of it may be considered near the medium.

*The parties must have been born under the same planet. The astrologer with the high orders of the village, register with careful accuracy the moment of birth.

This union is termed Vissivassum—a great misnomer—as it in no measure binds either party ; and perhaps we should overrate their morality in supposing that one such union in ten continued for life, and where the connection is of such stability, it is a matter of understanding more than enactment. The mistress of a Nair generally resides in her brother's house, having no authority in that of her paramour by whom she is visited at intervals, but he in the meantime must not be too scrupulous in guarding her against the encroachments of interloping competitors.

This system though more particularly belonging to the manners of the Nairs, serves as a precedent in some measure to most of the other classes ; at least marriage in the ordinary acceptation of the term is nearly unknown amongst them ; their union is regulated by the inclinations of the parties' and a mistaken choice soon rectified. The Nair women cannot be said to be prolific. The birth of a child, if a boy, is notified by a loud chorus of women accompanied by minstrelsy. The enumeration of the various subsequent ceremonies, and those observed on particular occasions during its early years, may be postponed. The uncle charges himself with their performance ; he alone is regarded as protector of his sister's progeny. The father rarely contributes to their support, shares but little of their regard, and if known is soon forgotten : the mother however enjoys a more than ordinary share of veneration and influence. The Nairs should burn their dead ; but when poor, they are necessitated to bury them. The corpse or ashes are always entombed within the garden, south of, but contiguous to the house ; they do not exhibit that scenic sorrow displayed by their Eastern neighbours ; but if their grief is less unruly, its sobriety must not be ascribed to coldness of domestic affection. It were tedious, as unnecessary, further to pursue the detail of their other customs and ceremonies which only differ in some minute particulars from those common to the other portions of the population.

Various classes of shooders of the race common to the other coast

It will be seen that the Paundy Shooders (for such is their general designation) constitute a large portion of the population ; indeed they may be considered as forming an original portion of the permanent inhabitants of Shenkotta and the more southern districts, but those found in the more southern parts of the country contribute greatly to swell their amount : in the latter instance they are chiefly emigrants (or their descendants) from the eastern coast. Numbers possess lands and permanently remain, as indeed do all that can obtain a livelihood ; a large portion are seen as traders, artificers, peons or servants, etc. The character of this class is too familiarly known to require here

any illustration ; those composing it retain here all their ancient habits and continue to form a distinct body.

Mussulmen

As to the few Pautan Mussulmen found in the country, they chiefly reside in the southern districts, and are for the most part the descendants of a body of Pautan sepoys, that swelled the Military rabble retained by the latter princes of Travancore ; rather disposed to arms than arts, a more peaceful rule has reduced them to a considerable degree of indigence.

Lubbees

The Iona Maupulay, or Lubbees, inferior classes of Mahomedans, constitute a more important and valuable part of the population ; the former, nearly double in point of number, are found generally in the vicinity of the coast ; the latter, of whom numbers are emigrants from Paundy, are more in the interior. Many of the last class lead a sort of migratory life, sharing their residence between this and the other coast, with which their mercantile habits lead them to keep up a constant intercourse. The Iona Maupulay (or as they are known in the southern parts, Maiters) though of foreign lineage, being descended from the first Arabs whom commerce attracted to Malayalim, must be considered as more particularly belonging to it. Moslems in creed, they are almost Hindoos in person and in point of character unite many, nearly all the vices of both. To the violence that too often characterizes the professors of their faith, they add a patient inveteracy and dissimulation ready to conceal, prompt to execute its purpose. They are much disposed to traffic, but not averse to agriculture ; are intelligent, indefatigable, unscrupulous, possess some wealth, have considerable landed property, and are gradually rising on the supineness of the other classes. Stubborn and turbulent, they require to be held with a strong hand, but though troublesome, their superior perseverance in industry renders them productive subjects.

Concanies

Which may also be said of the Concanies, who have all their habits of unwearied diligence, without any of their vices. This class came originally from Goa, having fled on the conquest of that place, first to Calicut, thence here, where they found a toleration denied them by the bigotry of the Portuguese, and escaped the rapacity of the Zamorin. They possess some lands, but are devoted to commerce in all its shapes,and deserve the merit of at least a very tolerable share of integrity and fair dealing. A series of centuries has in no measure altered their character. They are divided into three classes ; the two former are separated, only by some trifling distinctions ; the latter, the Eedeenmars, are the servants or slaves of both.

Christians

The origin of those ancient believers who appear to have existed from the earliest ages of the Church is a subject that might deserve enquiry ; and the singularity of so large a population of Christians unadulterated by Proselytism, is sufficient to attract and fix the attention, but so much is already known or rather so many conjectures already offered regarding them that little of novelty can be added, however curious a very minute investigation, would necessarily be difficult, as the people know but little of their own history, and possess few documents that could illustrate it. Agreeably to the loose tradition that still holds amongst the Nazarenes, Christianity owes its introduction into this part of the peninsula, to the Apostle Sain Thomas, who entered Malayalim in 52, A. D. He established seven Churches, ordained two persons of consideration from Nomboory families and took other measures to promote the practice of the Divine doctrines he preached ; returning towards the eastern coast from this successful mission, he underwent the last honors of Christianity. The martyrdom of the apostle first relaxed, and then almost extinguished the zeal of his converts who rapidly sunk into their old superstitions ; their numbers and hopes were after a lapse of nearly two centuries reduced to eight families. At this eventful period, A. D. 345, the Patriarchs of Antioch who exercised a nominal sway over this distant congregation, dispatched under the guidance of Konnai Thomay, a wealthy Merchant, a Bishop, some Clergymen, and four hundred and seventy-two Christian families to its relief. They were viewed with kindness by the reigning prince Sharun Perumaul, who established them at Kodungaloor, readily protected their belief, and conferred on them some valuable immunities and honorary privileges. So reasonable a succour raised the drooping spirits of the last remnants of the faithful. Thus patronized, they rapidly increased in power and number ; Antioch supplied an uninterrupted succession of Bishops who governed in spiritual concerns, till the arrival of the Portuguese in 1498. This people, who without the excuse emulated the fanaticism of the early Mahomedans, tried every means of intimidation and persuasion to restore those heretics to the true faith ; where their eloquence failed, force carried the necessary conviction, and the Synod of Uddiumpayroor, under the guidance of A. Lexis de Menzees, Arch-Bishop of Goa, dictated the faith of the Syrians. The union of the Churches continued

from 1598 to 1653, when it was dissolved, an event partly hastened by the violence of the Portuguese to their unwilling converts, who no longer able to endure such a domination, vindicated the ancient Creed, assembled a Council at Aullungaad, and elevated an Arch-Deacon (a descendant of one of the earliest ones consecrated by St. Thomas) to the dignity of Bishop. We shall not be surprised at the Syrians revolting from a faith that had been imposed by violence, but it is curious that amidst the persecutions to which they were subject, we never find them rising above remonstrance. The largest body of the Syrians, however, still remained attached to their new faith nor was the discord that reigned at this period amongst the, Syrian Pastors calculated to reclaim the remainder of the apostate flock, now so completely alienated, that it seems most improbable they will ever return to their ancient belief. The people, however, are of a temper that might without much difficulty be brought to acquiesce in the re-union, but their priests who view the most distant approach to it with alarm, would oppose with all their influence such a reformation.* A code drawn up by the Syrians in 985 A. D., still continues to regulate the religious affairs of the Syrians which their Metropolitan superintends : the connection with Antioch having ceased, this dignity has become hereditory, the nephew succeeds, celibacy being a necessary observance. The Vicar of Veerapolly or rather Vicar General de Propaganda fide at Rome, holds jurisdiction over a part of the Romo Syrian and Latin Christians ; another portion, but more particularly the Catholic Christians of the coast, are under the spiritual control of the Bishop of Cranganore, or as he is often styled Vicar General of Malabar ; this prelate is nominated by the Arch-Bishop of Goa, but his jurisdiction in no way extends to the other congregations. The Syrians may amount to about thirty or thirty-five thousand souls,** the Romo Syrians may be estimated at perhaps double that amount, the Roman catholics composing the remainder ; the rites of the Syrian creed are performed in 55 churches ; 64 are dedicated to the Romo-Syrian form of worship ; one hundred and eighty-two consecrated to that of the Roman Catholic (Latin ritual) making a total of three hundred and one churches†—a proportion greater probably than in most European countries, and one that would indicate a wealth and devotion now unknown. The numbers belonging to each church are of course various ; on the average each congregation would amount to three hundred and seventy-two souls.

Christianity is fully acknowledged by the chief authorities in those countries, and whether from their justice or indifference does not ever appear to have been exposed to persecution. This liberal spirit seems to have been communicated to the Christians (not always so much disposed to allow as require toleration) as in some instances we find the same church belonging to different sects. It will be quite unnecessary to enumerate the articles constituting the creed of those who here profess Christianity ; that of the Syrians coincides in the most material points with the tenets of the Church of England ; the other classes adhere to all the Romish absurdities ; but the ancient faith and practice of all is corrupted and disfigured by endless superstitions, of which they have borrowed largely from their Pagan neighbours. External objects are necessary to kindle their devotion ; the whole pantheon of Saints and Martyrs (and they share too much of their homage) pictured in grim disorder over the walls of their churches, stimulates their fancy or enlivens their zeal. Many churches and shrines have local privileges, and a pilgrimage to them is considered of great efficacy : amongst them may be particularly remarked, that of Saint Thomas at Mulliatur ; its festival occurs at Whitsuntide, when innumerable votaries crowd to present their adorations and offerings. The Christians are scrupulous in observing the outward forms of worship ; are constant in their attendance at church, where they display a piety, at least an attendance and decorum that might teach a lesson to the more enlightened. The women too partake equally in this feeling, and display a similar concern in spiritual matters; yet though interesting, religion sits lightly on them; as with the Hindoos it is in some measure interwoven with the business of life, yet like them also it would appear to have but little influence on their morality, which cannot be rated at a very high standard. The religious establishments are still in apostolic poverty, at least the state of dilapidation‡ in which many of the churches are observed, would be speak the insufficiency of the funds

*The Ranee not long since directed the restoration of some Churches originally Syrian to that congregation : however just the measure may have been, it created some alarm amongst the Romo Syrians, some of whose pastors being rather turbulent on the occasion, it was found necessary to admonish.

**It has not been found possible to ascertain the number belonging to each particular sect. The total amount of the Christian population in Travancore and Cochin is 155,693 ; to this amount may be added about ten thousand, as the probable number of Christians in the Company's territory south of the Punnany.

†The total number of Syrian Churches including Cochin some within the Company's boundary, is fifty-nine ; those belonging to the Romo-Syrian including ten in the Company's district of Chowkaad, amount to one hundred and one churches ; while the churches belonging to the Latin ritual are enumerated two hundred and fifty, making a total of four hundred and ten churches, scattered over that portion of the Western coast, south of the Ponany river.

‡The religious buildings of the Syrians are observed almost always to be in a worse condition than those of the other sects—a circumstance difficult to say whether arising from a greater poverty or less active zeal.

(sometimes diminished by the speculation of the elders) for the support of public worship. The revenue fluctuates with the condition of the flock arising from voluntary contributions, fees on marriages, christenings, interments, etc., and Pandarum on a percentage (seven and half) on all dowries : the priests have no regular salaries, but participate in those fees and their income increased by less direct means give them enjoyments greater than most of their parishoners ; real estate cannot be devised or made over to churches, but they may purchase lands : they, however, possess but little of this kind of riches, have no plate or valuables whatever, or indeed in most cases other property than the few tawdry ornaments belonging to them.

However numerous the body of Christians are, the other portion of the people evince no taste for their religion, although in its present state differing more in theory than practice from their own : at an earlier period it is said that the eloquence of Saint Thomas overcame even the bigotry of the Brahmins—a story, the truth of which their present opinions might lead us to suspect, was it not that many families are still pointed out and retain amongst them the tradition of being their descendants.* With the apostle, however, has vanished the power of persuasion, as in other parts of India ; conversion and humiliation have much the same meaning. The indolence or prudence of the Syrians leads them rather to avoid then seek proselytes, but even the more active zeal of the Catholics fond of increasing their numbers meets here a scanty harvest. Some few of the lower-classes might be allured or persuaded (not convinced) into conversion, (as a spontaneous act it scarcely ever occurs) among the higher orders it would require an infinitely greater sacrifice ; in-consequence, their scruple is almost insuperable.

The number connected with the church has not been ascertained, but they are tolerably numberous. The clergy are at present generally ignorant ; some are taught Syriac ; others Latin ; (the language in which the Liturgy of the different sects is performed) but so imperfectly as scarcely to comprehened what they read, and dreaming over the Missal or legends of the Saints. They display but little inclination to enlarge the circle of their accomplishments ; they have few books, the Laity none ; and they require first to be taught to read before their distribution could be useful ; but from his state of declension the Syrians at least have a prospect of being raised, as a college (there was previously no seminary) has lately been founded at Kotiam for their instruction. This establishment owes its origin to the liberality of the Ranee, who has handsomely endowed it.** The Metropolitan is at present aided or rather directed in his superintendence of this institution by some English gentlemen Missionaries—an advantage that promises the most important results. Indeed this appears the only manner in which their disinterested exertions could be useful. Travancore and Cochin presents a fair field for their pastoral labours, but it is the business of education, not conversion ; inculcating a more exalted devotion that shall unite morality with Christianity, must be the best mode of promoting its interest : extending their ministration by communicating instruction (the arts of superior industry would be at present the most desirable lesson) cannot fail materially to advance those of the community. The formation of some parochial schools is one step towards the attainment of so desirable an end, but to render them of any efficacy it is necessary that the same philanthrophy to which they owe their establishment, charge itself with guarding over and urging their progress.

There is a seminary at Verapoly that educates the clergy of the Romo-Syrian and Latin churches. Several schools are also scattered through the country ; Pullypoorum, Pullingcoon, etc., the establishment is under the superintendence of the Vicar of the former place, but the instruction of this portion of the Christian population was more particularly entrusted to Missionaries of the Carmelite order, from De Propaganda fide at Rome. That congregation however would appear indifferent as to the interest of this distant flock—a coldness of zeal with which it is not often chargeable. The clergy under the Bishop of Cochin have still less chance of improvement ; there can scarcely be said to be any regular seminary for their education, which is in a great measure trusted to the parish priests, each of whom have one or two disciples, but no good can be hoped from such a tuition ; the influence of the pastor being often in proportion to the ignorance of the flock : that of the Kuttanars is infinitely greater than their merits could deserve ; to their spiritual they join a limited temporal authority, arbitrating in trifling disputes ; transgressions against the church are punished by reproof, or excommunication, but the road to reconciliation is not closed—this bar being removed on repentance. The practice of their pastors however holds out a bad model for example : it must be confessed however they have but few clerical honors to stimulate their exertions ; to their ignorance, they adda listless indolence, and a relaxed and pliant morality, difficult to reconcile with their precepts. They do not marry ; the Syrians however are not enjoined celibacy, although they have observed it since the union of the churches ; Menzees having denounced so uncanonical a cus'om on which however they have begun to infringe. The prohibition is productive here of its usual irregularities, and the

*Munnacavassul, a philosopher or devotee is described as having administered some. . subsequent to the introduction of Christianity Poonedadum to sixty-nine converts families, whom he thus restored to their ancient faith : some of their descendants are still in existence ; they are called Munny Gromacar and rank with the Shooder tribe. The circumstance is curious as pointing to a period when the prejudices of caste were less inexorable than they now are.

**It possesses a small tract of land near quilon.

priesthood have the reputation of indemnifying themselves liberally for the restraint imposed on them. They are not however diverted by those pursuits from the regular observance of their religious offices, but they adhere more to the minutiae than spirit of religion and hope to atone by the repetition of puerile ceremonies for the sacrifice of important virtues. The Syrian priests, better educated, not so turbulent and either less dissipated or more prudent merit (though not deserving the praise of any great purity) a higher reputation.

Their garment, a loose white gown, or shirt, reaching to the knees, clerical tonsure and flowing bread, (this only with the Syrians) distinguishes them from the people ; their ceremonial vestments display a good deal of tinseled finery.

The Christians, it has been seen, constitute about one-eighth* of the population, but they are of so varied a character that it may be desirable to discriminate the materials of which this body is composed. The Syrian** share is split into two parts ; the Puttencoor† or Syrians, Piencoor or Romo-Syrians, both those classes are found scattered in the tract lying between the northern limits and Quilon, and constitute infinitely the most valuable share of the Christian population. That portion of it who chiefly belong to the Latin church inhabiting the coast, must be ranked greatly below the Syrians ; they consist in a great measure of Moocavas, or fishermen, whose ancestors, the Portuguese, extending their religion with their power, forced or persuaded into Christianity. The Dutch may have been more judicious in its promotion ; they at least have been less violent or less zealous, having made but few converts, and it is only in the district of Augusteshwar that we find a large Protestant congregation, converts from the Shaunars : they are under the spiritual direction of an English Missionary, as also are the few of that particular creed found in the vicinity of Alleppy.

The Nassaranies (the Syrians claim and deserve the high rank) are superior to any natives of India who profess Christianity ; they are of a mild tractable disposition, ignorant but susceptible of improvement, and free from prejudice ; might perhaps in time be taught (could such an object be desirable) to adopt our manners, to which however theirs at present does not make the slightest approximation : partially at least free from the prevarications that characterizes the Nairs ; they have an infinitely franker deportment, and seem capable of a more lasting attachment than them. If they have less capacity, their greater integrity might argue the possession of superior virtues. Peaceable and valuable subjects, they return obedience for toleration and protection nor would it appear they ever evinced symptom of uneasiness at the contrival of the Nairs, accustomed to their pretensions, they willingly submit to their ascendancy—a passiveness that does not accord with the martial spirit they are said to have possessed, but of which the character now exhibits few remains ; whatever may have been their former condition, they at present rank below the Nairs equally in estimation as in property, but they are not subject to the humiliation that so often attaches to the profes sion of Christianity in Asiatic countries. The Syrians are much disposed to commerce, but they are generally seen as cultivators, some possess considerable property ; they are laborious from necessity and to their industry many of the finest districts owe their fertility. There is little to indicate the gradations of society amongst them :- Turragen is a distinction conferred on a few of the principal men but the rank carries with it no authority, and but little influence. Their domestic ceremonies need only be incidentally noticed unlike the Nairs, the rights of filiation are fully acknowledged amongst them. The women are free from any sort of restraint—a singularity belonging almost peculiarly to this part of India. Marrying if possible at an early age, they are not chargeable with the dissolute manners of the Nairs, as regards the commerce of the sexes. Like the Nomboories, the bride must bring a dowry, which as also with them, always forms an important preliminary in every connubial treaty ; for passion has but little influence in dictating the union: this custom however has not the effect of frequently imposing celibacy on the females, whose relations consider it a duty to promote their marriage the solemnities common to this occasion are perfomed in the church, always on Sunday, and particular periods of the year are considered propitious. It is unnecessary to describe the ceremonies, as they do not materially differ from those observed by Europeans, except only that the tally is the symbol of union. The different sects do not often intermarry, divorces are unknown as the church interposes its authority to reconcile family feuds. Widows are permitted to remarry after the lapse of the year. Children are baptized (all have scriptural names) on the thirteenth day. They lay great stress on consecrated burial—this feeling leads them to make charnel-houses of their churches ; almost all of which exhale a sepulchral odour, nor is the practice likely to be abolished as it is found profitable ; the cost of interment is graduated by the distance from the altar, and the solicitude evinced to be laid near this sanctuary would indicate that they thought it their best chance for salvation.

The exterior distinctions amongst the Syrians are subject to much variety, but carry with them few traces of the mixture of a foreign origin :

* But with reference to the extent of country in which they are found, they bear a much larger proportion.

** They are all collectively known by the term Maupulays, or Nussarany (Nazarenes).

† In allusion to some distinction as to the elements used in taking the sacrament.

they are generally of a better stature and a more coarse and robust form than the Nairs, nor do we scarcely ever among the women observe the delicate features and flexible figure common to them ; some few of the more opulent however are extremely fair, have a fine and more than ordinary marked expression of countenance. Cleanliness does not hold a place amongst their virtues ; the dress of the men has nothing peculiar in it ; they generally go bare-headed, their black luxuriant but greasy locks floating to the wind, or tied in a knot behind. The female costume is more decorous than that of the Nairs, although they display no reluctance to copy their nudity ; it consists of a cloth (white is the invariable colour) wound round the middle, fixed in several folds at the hip, and reaching to the knees forms a petticoat ; the person is concealed by a jacket on which some finery is occasionally lavished by embroidering the seams ; it falls loosely below the waist, the sleeves covering the arm to the wrist ; they often however dispense with this garment, for a less cumbersome vesture. Necklaces of Venetians, a cross, and silver rings round the ankle, compose the ornaments of the more wealthy.

It will not be desired further to pursue the detail of their manners, which bear in much of their minutiae—a resemblance to those of the Nairs, to whom they are not perhaps inferior. Ameliorating the condition of the Christian population generally is an object of enlightened benevolence, and it might be expected equally from our sympathy, generosity and interest. They of course have shared in the equal justice which a better government has dispensed , during later times to the other classes, but a judicious policy has within the past few years peculiarly distinguished them. They have been introduced to office : this innovation has contributed greatly to soften the prejudices of the higher orders, and may be attended with still more important results, and as uniting their interests must fix their attachment to a domination that has raised them from the oppression which they shared in common with the lower classes of the community to a respectable rank in it. Of the other portion of the inhabitants who profess Christianity it is superfluous to speak ; they belong to the very lower orders, and present no peculiarities to distinguish them.

Shogamars

The Shogamars or Eelavars are not of the Shooder tribe. To the south this class is known as Shaunars ; to the north as Teeans, denominations carrying with them but slight shades of distinction, and all may be considered as applicable to the same race. They are found throughout the country, but in large numbers along the coast, performing in fact the chief horticultural labours of the cocoanut plantations, and employed in the various manufacture of the products : always engaged in the more active operations of rural economy, they never hold office except of the lowest kind, in fact are rarely seen in any other character than ryots of some description or other. Martyrs to the distinction of castes, they are treated by the higher orders with supercilious scorn ; too poor to invite their rapacity they are held by them in bondage, at least they are awed into a servitude, mitigated to be sure, when contrasted to that of the praedial slaves. During late years this class has been raised in some measure from the state of degradation in which they were held, the repeal of an oppressive poll-tax from which the lowest poverty could not exempt the abrogation of the Ooloogoo or forced labour, and many vexatious restraints may have taught them their own rights and given them confidence to claim them. There is of course considerable variety in their condition and character ; towards the south they have their subsistence from the palmyra, and enjoy some local advantages. The Shaunars bear a resemblance to the people of the other coast, and are not distinguished by that passive ductility of temper that marks the character of those belonging to the more northern parts. In so large a body some will possess considerable property, but the numbers of even the moderately affluent are exceedingly limited. All are allowed to hold lands and gardens ; they constitute the principal portion of the under-tenantry, paying a rent that allows but little profit ; in fact their soil rarely ensures them more than a hut affording an insufficient shelter, and permits them to subsist or rather starve throughout the year on cocoanut and fish. They are not remarkable as wanting intelligence, are indolent, harmless, tractable, and if deserving the charge of a timid pusillanimity, it must be ascribed to the state of vassalage in which they have been so long held. There are some distinctions of rank ; each village has a Tundan, or principal of its Eelavar population ; the office is hereditary, attended by some privileges, and exercises a domestic authority which is extended over all the lowest classes : to it belongs the investigation and decision of all controversies connected with caste, expelling from which, and imposing small fines, is the limit of its power. The Tundan presides at all ceremonies, but the Punniken—a character of subordinate dignity is more particularly their priest, his spiritual aid being necessary on all such occasions, while his secular exertions are directed to the education of the village youth.

Kunneans and Paunans

The Kunneans and Paunans are merely divisions of the Eelavar tribe ; the former derive the appellation from the science of divination, which some of their sect profess. The Kunnean fixes the propitious moment for every undertaking,

and hysterical affections being supposed to the visitation of some troublesome spirit ; his incantations are believed alone able to subdue it. Numbers are employed in making the chuttrees or parasols so generally used here, the manufacture belonging peculiarly to them, but agriculture is their more ordinary pursuit, as it is also that of the Paunans. This class claim equality with the former one ; from it are taken the musicians of the inferior order, but to this profession they add that of players, pretend to a knowledge of medicine and the occult sciences —the two latter accomplishments are here generally united—a doctor being necessarily a musician, and about equally skilful in both characters. The Paunans differ from all the corresponding classes in being married, and the children in every instance belonging to the father.

Hill-tribes

A few wild but inoffensive mountaineers share amongst them the whole of the hilly parts. It is difficult to fix their total,* but they are not numerous. Influenced by all the prejudices of caste, they are divided into several distinct tribes, who have little intercourse with each other, but their character is similar, or only distinguished by minute shades : it partakes of the rude wildness of their hills, but is in no instance ferocious. Though living in clans, they know little of that union and attachment that belongs to such an association. Each society has its petty chiefs ; most of them owe general allegiance to the Rajahs of Pundalum and Puniatu ; caprice leads them to occasionally transfer their fealty called Mopen to the South Kunneecar, whose authority rather domestic than despotic, is willingly submitted to.

Their mode of life too is everywhere the same, subsistence being chiefly derived from the spontaneous produce of the wilderness through which they roam. The spoils of the chase (of which they often rob the chennai) yields a precarious additon, and the collection of the hill products affords the means of obtaining the few coarse luxuries suitable to their taste. Wicker-work (made from the bamboos) in which they are very ingenious, is the only art they practise. They are not exempt from the fever common to the hills, but are in general hardy and endure privation with stoicism—a virtue that the wretchedness of their situation too often calls into action. Of migratory habits, they move about in small hordes, necessity alone leads them to the inhabited parts where no inducement could persuade them permanently to remain. In their rambling tours, they carry a staff or pike, a knife stuck in the girdle, and sometimes bows and arrows, for they have no fire-arms a basket slung at the shoulders contain some few necessary utensils, and followed by their dogs and women, the latter loaded with the younger children and other impediments of the family, they wander from one place to another as caprice or convenience may dictate. Their huts are soon erected often on rocks or trees, a security against tigers and elephants—their fellow occupants of the woods, with whom they share or dispute possession : conversing amongst themselves they are unintelligible to those from the inhabited parts ; this however only arises from the dissonant sound conveyed by their harsh and abrupt utterance. Each tribe is intimately well acquainted with the tract, considered particularly its own, and on whose precincts they do not admit encroachments : they trace as by instinct its devious paths, and decide with almost unerring certainty on the number and variety of animals that may have lately traversed them.

They are restrained, or confine themselves to one wife or mistress, often their neice—a connection aimed at as securing the purity of the race : the offspring in most cases is considered as belonging to the mother ; their superstitions are said to have a favourable influence on their morality, but the women subject to every species of hardship and drudgery, can have but little leisure or disposition to be incontinent. Their dress only differs from that of the Nairs, in covering the upper part of the person with an abundance of cloth, but it is an equivocal benefit, cleanliness being in this instance sacrificed to decorum, as convenience is to ornament, in encumbering the ears with pendants and loading the neck with countless strings of beads, decorations little adapted to their vagrant mode of life. They are haunted by a variety of superstitions ; large tracts of forests sacred to some ideal spirit : however great the temptations their productions might offer are scrupulously avowed by them ; some regard the head with particular veneration, and will not carry any burthen on it. Women under certain circumstances, or when parturient, are objects whose approach or contact is dreaded ; in the latter case they are removed to a hut some distance from the village being supposed to pollute it by their presence, and the event trusted to the unaided operations of nature. These mountaineers are small in persons, often of a meagre appearance, but have the usual Hindoo lineaments except the Cowders, whose flattened nose, robust make, dark complexion, occasionally curly hair, and large white teeth, filed into the form of a saw (some other classes of hill people observe a similar practice) give them an African appearance, though their features are by no means so harsh: their hardiness has given rise to the observation amongst their neighbours, that the Cowder and Caad-Auney (wild elephant) is much the same sort of animal.

They inhabit the Kodagherry Hills bordering the northern parts of Cochin, and engage them-

* It would appear certainly greater than that given in the Statistic Tables, so scattered we shall not be surprised at any incorrectness in the enumeration.

eleves to the renters (belonging to Coimbatore) of those forests, whose productions they alone can collect. The Cowders are infinitely better situated than the Vaishwans, occupying the Iddiara and Mulliatur Hills, a miserable puny race vitiated by the use of opium. They are employed in the Timber Department, and the profit of their labours dissipated in the purchase of this pernicious drug. They are ever in the extremes of stupid languor or inebriety.

Moodavenmars

Secluded amongst the Chenganaad and Neereemungalum Hills and nominally dependant on the Pagodas bearing those names, the Moodavenmars (or Maleaddeens) have not been corrupted by an intercourse with the plain. They rank high in point of precedency, were originally Vellaulars, tradition representing them as having accompanied some of the Madura princes to those hills. They are somewhat more civilized than the other hill tribes, at least the comparative regard they shew their women, would induce such a belief.

Arreeamars

The Arreeamars to the south, called Vailamars, often Male-Arrisens (Lords of the Hills) hold the chief place as to caste : they occupy the hilly tracts bordering on the inhabited parts and are less migratory than the other tribes. The hills are shared amongst them, each family having a certain extent as its patrimony. To the spontaneous produce of their wild domain, they add such as they can collect in the more mountainous and distant parts, a rude and lazy culture ekes out a scanty subsistence. Their houses are picturesquely scattered (sometimes in little knots, but usually distant from each other) over the hills, are sheltered by some projecting crag and embowered in plantain trees, which intermingled with a few arreka and jack are also seen strewn along the vallies.

The hill and in some measure its inhabitants are often the property of a Pagoda or Junmeecars ; they are subject to some slight tax, and are bound to aid in the capture of elephants for which they are remunerated. Active in clearing lands they are employed in this way by the inhabitants of the plain, but naturally supine necessity alone impels them to industry.

Oorallays

The distinguishing characteristics of the Arreemars are less remarkable than those of the Oorallays, who wander over the Thodhuwully Hills : their numbers are very limited, some belong to the Sircar and are under a Kyeaulchy or manager, who rarely fails to make the most of his authority over them : they were (as also some other of the hill tribes) at a remoter date the particular property of the Alwanchayree Tumbracul. Their singular aversion to the buffaloes, whose approach they anxiously avoid,is supposed to mark their purity as a caste, which ranks with the Moodavenmars. They are expert in the use of the bow, and particularly attached to their dogs, who share all their toils : they pay much respect to parental authority, are timid, mild, but even less amicable than the other tribes.

Praedial Slaves

Praedial slavery* is common to a considerable portion of the Western Coast, but its extent throughout this principality is comparatively greater, and the prejudices of the people renders the degradation it entails more complete. Those subject to praedial bondage are known under the general term of Sherramukkul (children of slavery). Their name is connected with every think revolting, shunned as if inflicted with the plague : the higher classes view their presence with a mixture of alarm and indignation ; and even towns and markets would be considered as defiled by their approach.

The Sherramukkul are attached to the Glebe, but real property, in absolute market value not much above the cattle, united with them in the same bondage, and greatly below them in estimation. But though a slavery deserving commiseration, it is by no means the most rigid form of that wretched state ; they are treated with a capricious indifference or rather rigour, much of this arises from the prejudices of the Nairs ; the Christians have no such excuse, but though divided in caste, they agree in oppression. Personal chastisement is not often inflicted, but they experience little sympathy in sickness ; they are wholly left to nature, perhaps dismissed to poverty, and in age often abandoned. Manumission is rarely practised, or even deserved indeed, as Polayen never possess property of any kind ; his freedom could only be productive of starvation, or a change of servitude which occurs when he is presented to a temple in compliance with some superstitious vow. The Sherramukkuls are held by various tenures, and the reluctance of their masters finally to dispose of them is so great, that the most pressing necessity can alone induce them to it : they are most frequently mortgaged, or held in punnium, that is, the owner receives the full value, but retains the power of recalling the purchase, tenures but little adapted to improve the situation of the slave, where services being received as equivalent to the interest of the debt holds out an inducement to urge his labours and diminish his comforts : they are not sold out of the country, a very considerable number of praedial slaves belong

* It is nearly unknown in Nunjanaad.

to the Government, to whom they escheat as the property in the failure of heirs ; they are partly employed in Sircar lands, partly rented out to the ryots ; a male being rated at about eight parras of paddy annually (not quite two rupees) ; the female less than this amount. If, however, hired from a Junmee (owner), the demand would be much greater. The value of a Polayen varies from six to ten pagodas, that of a female may reach perhaps to twelve, but (amongst some of the caste of Sherramukkul) they are very rarely subject to sale.

In earlier times the murder of a slave was scarcely considered as a crime. The deed of transfer goes to say, " You may sell or kill him, or her ; "—the latter privilege has now of course ceased. The Sherramukkuls are only employed in agriculture ; they live in hovels situated on the banks of the fields, or nestle on the trees along their borders to watch the crop after the toils of the day, and are discouraged from erecting better accommodation under the idea that if more comfortable they would be less disposed to move as the culture required. Their labours are repaid (if such can be called compensation) in grain ; three measures of paddy to a man, two to a woman, and one to a child is their daily pittance ; this is not irregularly given, being reduced to half, on days which they do not work, and withheld entirely on symptoms of refractoriness. Harvest is a period of comparative plenty, but their meagre squallid appearance betrays the insufficiency of their diet, and the extreme hardships to which both sexes are equally doomed : they have no idea beyond their occupations, are never guilty of violence to their masters, are said to be obedient, perhaps from the sluggish apathy of their character, which renders them unmindful of their lot. The external distinctions of the praedial slaves are subject to great varieties ; they are sometimes remarkable, for an extreme darkness of complexion, whose jetty hue (which cannot be the effect of exposure) approaches that of an African, but they are invariably stamped with the Hindoo features, nor bear any traces of a distinct race. The bark (Spatha) of the arreka, often furnishes their whole clothing, which at best never exceeds a bit of cloth sufficient for the purpose of decency : the hair allowed to grow wild, forms in time an immense mass, whose impurities cannot be imagined without shrinking. They are divided into several distinct classes marked by some peculiarities ; the Vaituwans (literally hunters) or Konakens, are ranked high and prized for their superior fidelity and tractability ; they are expert boatmen, and often employed in the manufacture of salt ; their women as an article of sale are not much valued ; the children of this class being the property of the father's master.

Polayens

The Polayens constitute much the largest number of the praedial servants ; they are split into three classes, Vullava, Kunnaka, Moonry Polayen, each baser than the other. Husband and wife sometimes serve different persons, but more frequently the same. The females of this class are given in usufruct scarcely ever in complete possession ; the eldest male child belongs to the master of the father; the rest of the family remain with the mother while young, but being the property of her owner revert to him when of an age to be useful, and she follows in the event of her becoming a widow.

Parriars

The Parriars also form a very considerable number of the slaves—the caste is divided into Perroom Parriar, north of Kodungaloor, Monnay Parriar, south of that place ; they are inferior to those of the other coast, and reckoned so very vile, that their contact would entail the most alarming contamination. Their taste for carrion has doubtless caused this prejudice, which goes so far as to suppose they exhale a fetid odour ; the death of a cow or bullock is with the Parriars the season of jubilee. Unlike some of the other caste of Sherramukkuls, they do not connect themselves with their kindred, but as with the Vaituwans, the children are the property of the father's mother. They are ingenious in wickerwork, and are capable of great labour, but in point of value and character are greatly below the Polayens. They pretend to be great necromancers, and their masters respect their powers, or fear their spells ; nor shall we regret the credulity that puts at least one check on the caprice of their owners.

Vaiduns and Oolauders

The Vaiduns and Oolauders are the least domesticated of the praedial slaves ; they are employed in cutting timber, making fences, guarding crops, declining or being prohibited from giving any aid in the other rural labours ; the former claims a superiority, but the existence and subsistence of both is indescribably miserable. They are not in sensible to the vanity of ornaments, the neck being hung round with shells, but they use no cloth : a verdant fringe of leaves strung round the loins being their only covering ; a dark complexion, restless glance, and exuberance of hair gives them a wild appearance, but they are extremely gentle and so timid that on the lowest sound of approach, the shock-headed savage flies into the woods. Though reduced to a low state of debasement, they are yet superior to the Naiadees, who in the opinion of all are at the very last step of vileness. This wretched race is only found in the northern parts of Cochin ; they are banished the villages and live on the low

hills near the cultivated lands—a bush or rock being their only shelter. The Naiadees present a state of society not seen in any other part of India; wild amidst civilized inhabitants, starving amongst cultivation, nearly naked, they wander about in search of a few roots, but depend more on charity; in soliciting which they surprise the traveller by their clamorous impetuosity. Ascending the little slopes that overlook the village or road, they vociferate their supplications. Whatever charity they receive is placed on the ground near where they stand, but on observing their petitions are heard, they retire from the spot that they may not defile by their presence those coming to their relief.

In tracing the distinguishing features of so various a population, the rudeness of the sketch will scarcely redeem its prolixity and repetition, but though swelled by petty details, such minutiae were in some measure necessary to the picture.

(*Signed*) P. E. CONNER,
Assist. Surveyor General's Department.

(7) *Gaps*—Nothing mentioned.

(8) *Essential information*—

(a) area—av.
(b) houses/households—Av.
(c) breakdown of population into—
(i) male/female—Av.
(ii) occupation—Av.
(iii) religion—Av.
(iv) caste—Av.
(v) age—N.A.
(vi) urban/rural—N.A.
(vii) others—N.A.

(9) *Editorial comment—The following is an extract from Historical Records of the Survey of India, Vol. III* :

Survey operations in Travancore and Cochin was conducted practically after 1815 by Lieutenant Ward who arrived in the territory of Travancore on the 16th August, 1816. Mr. Conner arrived by the end of October, 1817.

" As work went on, most of the scattered areas surveyed before 1811 were connected and by the end of 1820 the survey was closed down. Conner was transferred to Hyderabad, and took with him all the plans and documents which he finished off at Madras, and handed in during February, 1821 ;"

A General Map of both Principalities [Travancore and Cochin]...six sheets. The northern section, including much of Cochin and four districts of the collectorate of South Malabar, has alone...been left incomplete ; the insertion of the *names, together with some trifling details, is all* that remains necessary to perfect it.

The memoirs, registers, and routes, of each particular district will be found to accord in every particular with the instructions....Geographical and statistical information...will be found in the document entitled Memoir of the Travancore Survey, in which also are given some general and hasty notices as to the production, resources, population, etc., of the country...

Having long anticipated with anxiety the completion,...it is difficult to repress...the solicitude we shall feel to learn the sentiments of the Surveyor General as to the manner in which the duties...have been accomplished...I have spoken in the plural, but in doing so will not derogate in the slightest measure from the high consideration due to Lieut. Ward. The principality of Cochin ; the districts of South Malabar ; part of Travancore ; and the memoir of those tracts were undertaken and completed by Lieutenant Ward and myself as a joint labour.

in appologising for the time taken over this survey, Ward suggests that —

in taking into consideration the variety of impediments presented by the mountainous and woody tracts of the east, and the dense palm groves and detailed character of the country to the west, together with the heavy rains and the climate,...it will not appear so disproportionate.

Montogomerie rated the quality of the work very high ;

The survey depends on Col. Lambton's triangulation, from which a minor triangulation was conducted by the Superintendent, and the points determined thereby furnished to the Assistant Surveyors. The detail was mostly taken up by means of the plain table ; circumferentors, perambulator, and field books were also used.

This was an excellent geographical, topographical, and statistical survey, and the admirable manner in which it has been executed, and that too under no ordinary difficulties from the wild nature of the country, reflects great credit.

" The original planetable sections of Conner's survey of Cochin are still preserved, though in fragile condition. The twelve sections are beautifully drawn, in great detail, with green forest symbols, stump-shaded hills, and clearly marked trigonometrical stations. "

India. Surveyor General. Historical Records of the Survey of India. Vol. III. 1815 to 1830. Dehra Dun (U.P.), 1954. p. 109-110.

An enquiry into the records referred to here may reveal how the enumeration was conducted.

(10) *Reference to*—

(i) earlier estimate
(ii) later estimate

TERRITORIES UNDER THE RAJAH OF NAGPUR : 1820-21

(1) *Year*—1820-21

(2) *Place*—Territories under the Rajah of Nagpur

(3) *Source*--0·0037. (*a*) Jenkins, Richard. Report on the territories of the Rajah of Nagpore ; submitted to the Supreme Government of India. Calcutta, 1827. 358p. [*p.* 3—28] BSL XIIA—74.

(4) *Materials*—(*a*) *Geographical location*—The general situation of these territories is between 18°40′ and 20°40′ north latitude, and 78°20′ and 83° east longitude, though Kuronde and Bustar probably extend as far as 84° and in a line drawn southwest from the Wurda, near Amnere, to the mountains near Goomsir, the greatest length is about 550 miles. From north to south, and from east to west, the average length and breadth may, however, be computed at 300 miles. Colonel Blacker estimates the area at 70,000 square miles.

(*b*) *Particulars of population*—Estimate of the population according to the census 1820-21, the population of the several districts and city.

Name of the Districts	*Total Population*
1. Deogurh below the Ghauts	484,657
2. Wynegunga Districts	660,040
3. Chutteesgurh	571,915
4. Chanda	279,555
5. Deogurh above the Ghauts	107,506
6. City of Nagpur and suburbs	111,231
TOTAL	2,214,904

[Some Characteristics of population compiled in a tabular form by the editor from descriptive materials.]

1. Total population	2,214,904
2. Male population	249,844*
3. Employed	140,230
4. Without any fixed employment—total	109,230
Persons above 50	11,549
between 16—50	17,989
under 16	80,077

(5) [*Caste and caste—occupation*] (*males only*)—

Brahmin Male	12,088
Agricultural total male	111,391
Non-agricultural caste in cultivation: male	18,965
Total agricultural	130,356
Agricultural Hindoo	128,845
Agricultural caste in non-agricultural occupation	6,405
Unemployed composed of above explained	51,450
Land rent payer to Government	42,068
Farm servants of all kinds	30,428
Manufacturer, mechanics, artizan	77,668
Merchant, banker, shopkeeper	4,881
Coolees or common working caste including Gonds (18,629)	21,353
Mendicant tribe	3,867
Miscellaneous caste	9,025

[*Refers only to categories (3) and (4) below in all probability but (2) exactly does not agree with the total of (3) and (4). All employed figures refer to male population only.—*ed.*]

Urban Population

Trades and Professions—A simple enumeration of the different trades in the city of Nagpore, will afford a general view of the degree in which the most civilized part of the population requires, or is furnished with, the chief products of handicraft and manufacturing labour.

	No. of Males employed
Builders, or Masons	429
Stone cutters	79
Carpenters	223
Blacksmiths	265
Potters, Brick, and Tile makers	271
Sawyers	27
Lime-burners	13
Rope, Twine, and Canvas makers	114
Bamboo, Basket, and Mat makers	75
Braziers	294
Burnishers and Polishers of Metals	4
Gold and Silversmiths	356
Cotton-carders	189
Thread-spinners	1,008
Weavers of cotton stuffs	4,162
Blanket-weavers	32
Dyers and Printers of cloth	367
Silk-weavers	14
Tailors	286
Makers of Bangles	198
Oil makers	1,594
Distillers of Spirits	351
Distillers of Perfumes	48
Brush makers	25
Shoe-makers and Tanners	284
Saddlers and Workers in Leather	108
Confectioners	78
Gun-Powder makers	14
Lacquer workers	2

Architecture—The rude and simple habits of the people, from the peasant to the prince, have given little scope to the employment of skill or grandeur in any structures dedicated to private comfort or luxury, and the temples on which those persons, who have at all ventured upon erecting

durable buildings, have expended their surplus cash, are neither large nor numerous. The stone-masons of Nagpore are above mediocrity, and excellent materials plentiful. Where, however, the skill of the statuary has been required, it has been usual to have recourse to the artists of Benares, or other noted work-shops of idols, in Hindoostan, either for ready-made images, or for workmen. The modern temples about Nagpore, are far superior to the ancient ones, which are very rude ; but none of them come up to the remains of ancient temples in Chutteesgurh, Gura Mundilla, and Chandah, where some beautiful specimens are to be found, both of architecture and sculpture.

City of Nagpore—The city of Nagpore, in which, as the residence of a Court, some tolerable specimens of architecture might be looked for, is totally devoid of them. The Rajah's palace is, as it ought to be, the finest edifice at the capital, but it has no pretentions to splendor or beauty, and even the imposing air it might possess, as a large pile of stone masonry, is completely obscured by the encroachments of mud and thatched huts, which are vested under its very walls, and by the unfinished state in which part of it has always been allowed to remain. The lofty pillars of carved wood, which support the roof of the portico at the entrance, and that of the principal courts, are very handsome. Some of the principal chiefs and ministers, and of the bankers, have large houses of brick and mortar, with flat roofs, but they are, for the most part, very old and ruinous. The general state of the capital, in respect to the materials of the buildings, is as follows :

Matted huts of the meanest description .	48
Thatched huts of a better sort . . .	14,680
Tiled houses	11,120
Pucka, or of burnt brick and mortar .	1,301
Total .	27,149

The site of Nagpore is in a low and originally swampy hollow, which has, in some degree, been improved by the excavation of tanks and water courses, though still very wet and muddy in the rains. It is about seven miles in circumference, but very straggling and irregular in its shape.

The principal streets, except one, are narrow mean. and dirty, intersected by numerous lanes and water courses, which, in the rains, are sometimes impassable, whilst the number of trees interspersed amongst the houses, and which at a distance, give the city the appearance of a large wood, is by no means favorable either to health or cleanliness. Some few improvements have been lately made in the principal streets, but much remains to be effected ; and the habits and prejudices of the people are a great bar to any material amelioration.

Towns and Villages—The other towns are still worse built ; and the streets and lanes even more narrow and filthy, than those of Nagpore. The houses of the more wealthy classes are of brick, with tiled roofs ; but those of the greater proportion of the inhabitants are built of mud and loose stones, and covered with straw roofs.

(*c*) *Others—vital statistics*

Births and deaths

Tables of births and deaths have been kept in the Wyne Gunga district for the last four years, and in Deogurh below the Ghants, for the last two years. *They give the following results :*

Wyne Gunga district in 1231

Total population, 660,040. Births, 25,436. Deaths, 14,015, being as one hundred to fifty-five, nearly.

The births are one in twenty six, nearly, and the deaths one in forty seven nearly. The excess of births above the deaths, is 11,421, and the proportion of excess of births above the deaths, to the whole of the living, nearly one to fifty-eight, so that, at this rate, the population would double in about forty years.

In 1232

Total Population, 671,117. Births, 27,692 Deaths, 15,564, being as one hundred to fifty-six nearly. The births are one in twenty-four, nearly—the deaths one in forty-three, nearly.

The excess of births above the deaths, is 12,128 and the proportion of excess of births above the deaths, to the whole of the living, nearly one to fifty-five ; consequently, the period of doubling is about thirty-eight years and a half.

In 1233

Total population of the Wyne Gunga and Deogurh districts, 1,263,562.

The births, 47,896. The deaths, 23,103.

The births being to the deaths, as one hundred to fifty and a half, nearly. The births are about one in twenty-nine and a half ; the deaths are one in fifty-three and a half.

The excess of births above the deaths, is 18,873 ; the proportion of the excess to the whole of the living, being nearly one to sixty-five the population would double in forty-five years.

In 1234

Total population of the Wyne Gunga, and Deogurh districts, 1,263,562. Births, 47,896. Deaths 29,946.

The births to the deaths are one hundred to sixty-two and a half, nearly. The births, one in twenty-six. The deaths, one in forty-two. Excess of births above the deaths, 17,950 ; the proportion of this excess to the whole of the living being, as one to seventy ; at this rate, the population would double in about forty-eight years.

The above calculations, although not embracing a sufficiently long period to admit of general conclusions being drawn from them, will, probably, be considered as shewing satisfactorily that, at present, the population is rapidly increasing ; and that the average mortality is low, not exceeding that of the agricultural parts of England.

(5) *Method :*

Population returns—Under the Marhatta Government, there existed a kind of groundwork for a census in most of the districts, in what is called the Khana Shoomaree, or annual enumeration of the houses of each district. With a specification of the casts and professions of each householder, and other particulars, made by the Government officers, for the purpose of adjusting the Pandree dues of Government. A census which was ordered by the Resident in 1819, was only an extension of this plan, and made through the Purgunnah officers and Putels of villages, each of whom is fully competent to give an actual muster of all the inhabitants of his village. There appeared no reluctance to furnish this information anywhere, but in Chutteesgurh, where the jealousy of the people, regarding their women, and other prejudices about the unluckiness of census, presented some obstacles, to which it was thought advisable to give way, and, accordingly, after the first enumeration of the inhabitants that was made, the subject was not followed up. In some of the other districts, too, information to the full extent required has not, from various causes, been furnished ; but there is no reason to doubt the accuracy of the details as far as they go.

The returns from the city of Nagpore were procured by the Superintendent of Police, through the writers of the different companies of the Police corps, who were instructed to go to each house of the district, or quarter, of which their respective companies had charge, and to ascertain the necessary particulars from the heads of families. Some of the Moosulman people of rank shewed reluctance to answer such enquiries ; but the census is thought to be generally correct, and every precaution was used to prevent any material errors.

(6) *Explanation :*

General description of the Inhabitants—The districts about the capital being those most advanced in civilization and opulence, and the information respecting them being more full and satisfactory than that which has been obtained from the others, it may be sufficient to take these districts as a specimen of the whole country, and to confine the principal details of the circumstances of the population to them, where no marked difference presents itself for observation in other quarters.

Numbers and casts of each tribe and profession—It appears, from Tables furnished by Captain Gordon, in 1820-21, that the Hindoo population in the Nagpore district is divided into one hundred and fourteen principal casts, exercising sixty-two professions, or, reckoning Moosulmans and outcasts, that the whole population is divided into one hundred and nineteen casts, exercising sixty-eight different professions. The Moosulman population is to the Hindoo, including Gonds and outcasts, as one to thirty-four. The Gonds are as one to twelve of the whole population.

The total male population is 249,844, of which the employed persons are 140,230, and those without any fixed employment 109,230.

This last class consists of persons above fifty	11,549
This last class consists of persons between sixteen and fifty	17,989
This last class consists of persons under sixteen	80,077

In this list of unemployed persons are included, besides the old men and children of all families who are, or are not employed, the pensioners of Government, individuals who possess the means of living without exercising any particular trade, with a numerous class of persons who are too idle to work, and who live on their relations or on the public. Even those who have no fixed employment, are not pushed for subsistence in years of common plenty, and find occupation in many ways. Under this last head are included, the numerous casts of common Coolees, and day labourers of every description, who are not hired for fixed periods, and whose employment varies with the season of the year.

General distribution of Occupations—Although there are fixed occupations, strictly speaking, appropriate to each cast, yet a proportion of almost every cast exercises professions, which are not those of the tribe to which they belong.

The Bramins consist of nine divisions, and 12,088 males : many of them are cultivators, writers, merchants, sahookars, and even soldiers ; but a large proportion of them subsists upon charity.

The agricultural casts are thirteen, and the males amount to 111,391. There are also 18,965 individuals of other casts engaged in cultivation, under the heads of Zemindars, Putels, Kirsans, or

cultivators, and Wursalas, or farm servants, making the grand total of the male agricultural persons 130,356, which is more than the half of the total male population. Of this number, again, 128,845 are Hindoos. The number of individuals of the agricultural casts employed in foreign occupations is only 6,405, and the unemployed portion, composed as above explained, 51,450.

The total number of persons, of all descriptions, paying land rent to Government, is 42,068, and the total of farm servants of all kinds, is 30,428. Next to the thirteen casts of cultivators, the Bramins, Gonds and Moosulmans, furnish the greatest number of that profession ; but out of the one hundred and nineteen casts into which the whole population is divided, there are not above thirty, whose aggregate number is only one thousand and nine souls, who do not engage in agriculture.

The manufacturers, mechanics, and artizans compose twenty-nine casts, including two of outcasts, Chumars and Mhars, and amount to 77,668 males. Many of these casts exercise foreign occupations, but with one or two exceptions, no persons of other cast will exercise theirs.

There are fourteen casts, containing 4,881 males, who are principally employed as merchants, bankers or shop-keepers. A considerable number of Bramins, Moosulmans, and of the cultivating casts, are also found engaged in trading and banking concerns.

The Coolees, or common working casts, are sixteen, amounting to 21,353 males. The Gonds alone amounting to 18,629, are included in this number ; and sixteen other casts, as well as three divisions of outcasts, engage in these occupations. The Gonds are the best farm servants next to the Koonbees. Many of them are cultivators, and Bhoomuks of villages.

Of the mendicant tribes, amounting to 3,867 the most numerous are the Gosaeens and Bhats.

There are twelve miscellaneous casts, with a population of 9,025 males. Of these the Guolees and Gowarees are herdsmen and shepherds ; the Gooroos are servants of temples, and the Vidoors are employed as scribes and schoolmasters.

The Moosulmans are usually employed as Seebundees, and many of them are retained on low wages by Sahookars, shopkeepers, Zemindars, and Putels, to look after their property—a considerable number of them are cultivators, and one sect, the Pinjarrahs, are cotton carders.

Provinces from which the different casts are supposed to have proceeded—The greater number of the casts trace their origin to different parts of Berar and the Dekhan, and it appears from their traditions, that fifty-three casts are from Berar, twenty-three from Hindoostan, twelve from Tilingana ; that nineteen are itinerant, and that three casts, the Bramins, Moosulmans, and Vidoors, are from several parts of India indiscriminately.

(7) *Gaps*—Nothing mentioned.

(8) *Essential information*—

(*a*) area—Av.

(*b*) houses/households—N.A.

(*c*) breakdown of population into—

(i) male/female—N.A., but figures for male are given in relation to caste or occupation or employment only.

(ii) occupation—Av., mainly in relation to caste.

(iii) religion—Av.

(iv) caste—Av.

(v) age—Av., only for a male employed group.

(vi) urban/rural—N.A.

(vii) others—N.A.

9. *Editorial Comment*—The Report contains a mine of information. Apart from the origin and occupational characteristics of the population by caste, the chapter of the Report on population contains valuable information, among others, on the material condition of the people, manner of living, diet of the lower, middle and higher classes, number of meals generally taken, use of liquors, wages of day labourers, fluctuation in the wage rate, working hours, employment of child and old labour, religion, festivals, morality, treatment of women and children, inhabitants of city and their classes and character, slavery, state of education.

There are some apparent discrepancy of figures. Under item 6, Explanation, the total employed male population is given (a) 249,844 ; of which (b) employed persons are 140,230 and (c) persons without any fixed employment are 109,230 But (b) + (c) is not exactly equal to (a). Similar discrepancies may easily be found in the table compiled in item 4. (b) Particulars of population.

(10) *Reference to*—

(i) earlier estimate

(ii) later estimate

(1) *Year*—1821

(2) *Place*—Cochin State

(3) *Source*—0·0051-52. Madras. Surveyor General. Selections from the records of the Madras Government. Geographical and Statistical memoir of the survey of the Travancore and Cochin States, executed under the superintendence of Lieutenants Ward and Conner, from July 1810 to the end of the year 1821. Vol. IV. Madras, 1893. [5]; 123 p. map, table *p.* 1-84] BSL XIIA—81.

(4) *Materials*—(*a*) *Geographical location*—The State econtains 10 districts including one tributary State. They are described as follows :—

(i) *Kunneeanur District*—Kunneeanur is the most South Eastern District of Cochin, the extreme irregularity of its Triangular figure will be inferred from the great length of its Perimeter and comparative minuteness of its contents, a circumference of 55 Miles comprehending a superficies of only 63¾ Square Miles; but to this extent must be added that of the detached portions of the District which will augment its area to 80¾ Sq. Miles : the District of Cochin bounds it on the West for 12 Miles, Peerawum, Perrumbaulur and Yeddapully pass for 22 Miles, (the latter 13 Miles of this distance) along its Eastern confines, Vyekkum for 19 and Sharetulla for two Miles define its limits on the South.

Divisions and their Boundaries—This District contains five subdivisions including its detached one, Kunneeanur, Neendacurray, Nettur, Yernacoullum, Vullarapully. Their various extent gives an average area of 16 Square Miles—and the number of Villages into which they are divided amounts to 99, each of those Proverties has a superficies of about 512 Acres, 188 Acres of which are under rice cultivation, the gross number of productive trees would allow a mean of 3,708 to each (the proportion will be much larger in the Northern subdivisions) and the number of Inhabitants about 354 to every Village.

(ii) *Cochin District*—Cochee commonly called Cochin, a Maratime District gives name to the Province ; it occupies 26 Miles of Coast, bounded to the South by the Sharetulla District, on the East by Kunneeanur, on the North East by Purraur a division of Travancore, and is surrounded by Water. It contains an area of 62¾ Sq. Miles—17 of which are under wet cultivation, and 21 Sq. Miles of water of the grand Estuary formed by the principal Rivèrs and Backwaters of Travancore, the remainder occupied by luxuriant groves of the Cocoanut, by Towns and houses of the inhabitants.

Divisions and Subdivisions—It is divided into 4 subdivisions, and those again into 44 portions termed Moories or Villages; the whole one extensive population about 44,000—gives on an average 700 individuals to the Sq. Mile.

(iii) *Kodungaloor Yeddawuggay*—Kodungaloor is a small State tributary or dependant on Cochin, held by a similar tenure to that by which Yeddapully is retained, its Chief exercises but a very limited authority, in fact is not much more than Zemindar of the territory of which he is styled Rajah. The tract composing it (termed sometimes Kodungaloor Nataghum) lies North, from Cochin North N. W. 18 Miles, it is bounded on the South by the Pereear for 4½ Miles, on the West (excluding the narrow spit of sand whose extremity forms the bar) for nearly a similar distance, by the Sea, on the North an irregular and factitious line of about seven Miles separates it from the Tallook of Chowkaad and District of Mukundapuram, the Estuary and the narrow channel running from it marking for 4½ Miles the Eastern precincts, the limits of its oblong figure measure 20 Miles, a circumference comprehending an area of 18¾ Square Miles, present in a level surface for (excepting Poollooutta) the few little sandy rises observable are scarcely an exception to its evenness, its superficies exhibits almost one large Cocoanut Garden, tessalated with the rice lands enclosed in it, they however occupy about ⅐ of the whole area, about half that proportion may be abstracted as sandy.

Divisions and their Boundaries—This space has no internal Subdivisions and only contains 8 Villages, each having an average area of 2½ Sq. Miles (of which 200 Acres are under Rice Cultivation), 980 productive trees, 290 head of Cattle, and 838 Inhabitants.

(iv) *Codachayree District*—The District of Kodachayree presents a most irregular outline, its figure however, if it can be said to bear analogy to any particular one, may be called triangular, having the apex on the West; it is bounded on the South by Aulungaad (the most Northern District of Travancore) for twenty-eight Miles, nineteen of which pursue a winding course marking the frontiers of the two States by artificial rather than Natural limits, indeed a more factitious one, cannot be well imagined; the Shalacoodee River forms the line of division on the Eastern share of this boundary for twenty-three Miles, separating for the greater part of this distance Kodachayree from the Iddiara and Naithoad Hills (dependant on Travancore) on the South, Puthuncherra belonging to the above State and Mukkundapuram, the latter for fourteen the former for eight Miles,

pass along the Western precincts, while the insulated subdivision of Poodhoocaad and the District of Trichoowapayroor define a part of the Northern boundary each for ten Miles, the Tenmalepuram Tallook of South Malabar occupies the Eastern share of the Northern frontier for twelve Miles, passing over steep hills, on quitting which it follows the course of the Caurapausa Polay for seven Miles, this stream marking the limit between the tract under review and the District of Chittoor. A Peremitre of a hundred and four half Miles comprehends an area of three hundred and forty-two and three-quarter Square Miles, an ample space, whose capacity however bears no proportion to the superficies just mentioned, scarcely one-twelfth of which is under Cultivation, of the remaining portion two-thirds may be considered as consisting of hills and for the greater part overrun with Forest which appears within later years to have greatly encroached on the inhabited tracts, along the Eastern Skirts of which marks of previous occupation are everywhere discernable, there is some extent of Waste Lands and parts of the District wear a deserted appearance.

Divisions and their Boundaries—Kodachayree is divided (exclusive of Uddaur Gramom, whose area is included in that of Khodacoullungcurray of Aulungaad) into four Proverties, their various areas present a wide difference, the mean of which would give to each eighty-five and half Sq. Miles, the average of the two largest and mountainous ones would be a hundred and forty-one, the more populous twenty-seven, or regarding only the inhabited tracts, each Proverty will have a medium area of fifty-six Sq. Miles, which would allow to the sixty-four villages comprehended within the limits of the District, each a superficies of one and three-quarters Square Miles. Of this extent, three hundred and forty Acres are under culture, the Population of each village amounts to two hundred and fifty-five Souls, that of its Cattle two hundred and fifteen head.

(v) *Mukundapuram District*—The winding course of the Kodungaloor River for thirteen Miles separates the Mukundapuram District from Chowkaad, a Tallook appertaining to South Malabar, the Puthuncherra Proverty of Travancore bounds it on the South for five Miles, an irregular line of Eleven and half Miles divides it on the East from the Kodachayree District, and the Wurrukkunchayree River for six and half Miles marks the limit between it and Yainamakul, and boundary of thirty-six Miles encloses an area of fifty-two Square Miles, this however only composes the principal part of the District which including its detached portions occupies a superficies of seventy-five and half Square Miles, the most Western portion possesses the largest share of fertility, particularly the banks of the Kodungaloor River, along whose course spreads a wide extent of cultivated lands studded with an uninterrupted succession of Cocoanut groves, but the general capacity of the District is favorable in proportion to its extent, one-third of it being under rice cultivation, and something less than half that proportion taken up by Cocoanut plantations, there is but little waste land, and though a considerable share is occupied by high grounds, a portion of them are subject to tillage, and a larger portion susceptible of it.

Division and their Boundaries—Mukundapuram is divided into four Subdivisions, *viz.*, Arreepaulum, Mahapoocaunum, Mukundapuram, Poodhoocaud, and Paddhanutoulum may be added to those divisions being a small detached tract dependent on this District. Each of the four Proverties that have been named have an average area of eighteen Sq. Miles, within the limits of Mukundapuram including its detached parts is comprehended fifty-six Villages, each having on the average a superficies of nearly one and half Sq. Miles, of which about two hundred acres will be under cultivation. Population three hundred and forty-five Inhabitants to each Village.

(vi) *Yainamakul District*—Yainamakul lies West a little South of Trichoowapayroor which borders it for Eleven Miles, the Waters of the Lake separating the two Districts for two-thirds of the above distance, a small stream marking the limit for the remaining space. The Tallook of Chowkaad, a portion of South Malabar (Company's territory) passes along its Western precincts till to Mahmum for fourteen and half Miles, the Yainamakul River during this extent being the line of demarkation, from the above point the Southern boundary is strongly defined by the Wurrukkunchayree River which separates it from Mukundapooram and Kodachayree, the one for six and a half, the other for only two Miles while Puthukaad an insulated subdivision of the former District defines it on the East for three and quarter Miles. Though an extremely irregular figure its circumference is not greatly disproportionate to its contents, a perephery of thirty-six and three-quarters, comprehending an Area of sixty-six and half square miles, nearly one-fourth of this extent is occupied by the Lake, of the residue upwards of one-fourth is under rice cultivation, and the remaining portion may be divided between the waving uplands of the Eastern space, and Cocoanut plantations of the Western tract, in fact the District is of great capacity for its extent, and rich in grain and Garden produce; the subdivisions lying between the Sea and Lake present but a little space not usefully occupied, those on its Eastern borders have not the same capabilities, but considering their aspect are well cultivated, and are susceptible of improvement.

Divisions and their Boundaries—Yainamakul is divided into four Proverties Yainamakul, Payringoatucurra, Ooraghum, and Arrumboor, each having on the average fifteen Square Miles but abstracting the extent of Water coming within the limits of the District, this area will be reduced to Eleven and Quarter Square Miles ; those subdivisions contain seventy Villages each of which has a superficies of four hundred and forty-eight Acres, something less than a fourth being rice lands, the amount of productive trees would allow to each, fourteen thousand two hundred and twenty-one but the proportion is infinitely larger in the space stretching along the Western edge of the Lake; their average population would be three thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine Souls.

Pullypuram a possession of Travancore and belonging to the Purraur District of that State, is enclosed within the limits of Yainamakul, including its dependancies Payrinjayree and Pooruttoor occupies a superficies of Six and half Miles, more than one-sixth is taken up by water and about a similar proportion by low cultivated lands. It contains Nine Villages, and its cultivation, Topes, and Inhabitants, if distributed amongst them, would allow on the Average Seventy-one Acres of Rice lands, about four hundred productive trees, and a population of a hundred and sixty-four Souls.

(vii) *Thaullapulley District*—Thaullapulley presents an irregular triangular figure, bounded on the North and West for a distance of twenty-six Miles by Chowkad and Kootnad Tallooks appertaining to the Collectorate of South Malabar, the line of division in the former instance, is marked by a low ridge of hills, quitting which it passes along a large stream emptying itself in the small Estuary connecting with Ponani, that marking the Western limit runs for the greater part through a broad valley, leaving which it passes through the center of the Estuary just alluded to. From this it will be seen that the line of demarkation between the two States is rather a factitious than natural limit, the Districts of Chaylayekurray and Trichoowapayroor define its precincts on the North and South-East, the former for six and half the latter for six Miles, thus making its whole boundary thirty-nine and half Miles : the figure being comparatively compact, the contents of the above peremeter are seventy-one and quarter Square Miles.

Divisions and their Boundaries—Thaullapulley is divided into four Subdivisions Koonunkoluncurray, Choondul, Yeeaul, and Chengaullyecotay; the former occupies the largest space, and there are considerable varieties in their several Areas, the average of which however gives to each nineteen and a quarter Square Miles. Thaullapulley includes in its limits ninety-four Villages, to each of which belong an average superficies of five hundred and twelve Acres (a hundred and forty of which one are low cultivated rice lands) and three thousand six hundred and sixty-nine productive trees; the amount of agricultural stock if distributed equally amongst them would give ninety-seven head of Cattle, while that of population would allow to each Village two hundred and nineteen Inhabitants.

(viii) *Mooloorcurray Yeddawugga*—Muloorcotta lies N.N.E. 13 Miles of Trichoor, and 4 Miles West of Chalayekurray. It is limited on the North by the Ponany River for 6 Miles, South $5\frac{1}{4}$ Miles by Mutchat, $\frac{3}{4}$ Mile by Moondiathucotta (two Subdivisions of Chalayekurray) $1\frac{1}{4}$ Miles by Chengaullycotta of Tullapully, East by Chaylayecurray $6\frac{1}{2}$ Miles, and West 14 Miles by the Kutnaad District of South Malabar, having a periphery of $34\frac{3}{4}$ Miles. Its figure is nearly triangular and contains an area of $26\frac{1}{4}$ Square Miles. Though divided about its center by a low chains of hills clothed with a stunted wood, its features otherwise represent a plain and well inhabited Country, affording sufficient pasturage, and giving a density of 90 persons to the Square Mile.

Divisions and Subdivisions—It is divided into 2 Subdivisions, *viz.*, Mooloorcurray and Irunaad, comprising 17 Subordinate Villages called Moories, the whole under the denomination of Mooloorcurray Yeddawugga.

(ix) *Trichoowapayroor District*—Trichoowapayroor exhibits an irregular oblong figure: it is bounded on the North by the Thullapully and Chaylayekurray Districts; the former passing along it for the distance of $3\frac{1}{4}$ Miles and the latter 14 to the landmark cut on Vanniampurrae. The line of Frontier in the latter instance is marked by the Shorey Aur for nearly $3\frac{1}{4}$ Miles; the remainder runs alternately over the ridges and Valleys of Ponedduthan and Vallany hills, on the East by the Tenmullapuram Tallook of South Malabar, $7\frac{1}{2}$ Miles; defined chiefly by several streams that intersect the Mountainous tract it runs through. The line of demarkation being indefinite, and altogether of a doubtful character, has frequently been disputed by the Cochin Circar and two Atchins, whose states border on it until 1815, when a decision took place and permanent landmarks were established; on the South the brow of the Paulapully hills for $7\frac{3}{4}$ Miles, and another smaller ridge for 2 Miles, divides it from the Kodachayree District, the continuation of the latter ridge, and a broad cultivated valley for the distance of $5\frac{1}{2}$ Miles detaches it from the Pooducaad Subdivision of Mugundapuram; thence passing along the Yainamakul District 4 Miles; the small insulated subdivision of Pullypuram

belonging to Travancore 2 Miles and 4¾ Miles by Yainamakul again (the two latter distances passing through the Estuary) it touches the limit of the Chowkaad Tallook of South Malabar, which keeps along it on the West for 5½ Miles the surpentine course of the Keechairy River marking the confines half this way—the straggling outline is completed by 3½ Miles of the Thaullapulley line forming an aggregate length of 65½ Miles, and comprehending a superficial area of 169 Square Miles. Of this Extent only one-fifth part is cultivated with Paddy, the same proportion may be allowed to be occupied by waving slopes, the larger share of which serve only as pasture, the remainder an uninterrupted and varied succession of hill and dale entirely overrun with Forest.

Divisions and Subdivisions—It is divided into four subdivisions very unequal in their extent : Purravuttauny the largest, includes nearly five-eighths of the District, but whose populated portion is confined only to one-third of that proportion—Chittellapoolley has an area of 30 Square Miles, and Trichoowapayroor and Veejeeapuram an average of 21¼ Sq. Miles each : they contain altogether 95 Villages each having a population of 988 Inhabitants.

(x) *Chaylayekurray District*—Chaylayekurray, one of the frontier Districts of Cochin is divided from Malabar, on the North by the Ponani river which defines its limit for 17 Miles, on the East by Tennamullapuram of Malabar for 16 Miles, on the South by the District of Trichoowapayroor for 22 Miles, and on the West by that of Thaulapully and the Muller Yeddawugga dependent on it for 20 Miles, and contains an area of 167¼ Square Miles, 24¼ cultivated with wet, about 12 of Dry Grain, 30 Square Miles of plain slopes and the remainder of hills and forest.

Divisions and Subdivisions—Is divided into the following 4 Subdivisions, *viz.* (1) Chaylayekurray, (2) Pullianoor, (3) Mutchat, (4) Moondatheecotay, and contains 47 Moories or Villages, none being compact, the houses scattered on the borders of the cultivation is on the whole populous, giving 170 individuals to the Square Mile and consists of Bramins of various Sects, Nairs, Lubbays and a very large portion of the lower classes.

(xi) *Chittoor District*—The Chittoor District or the subdivision of that name is insulated by Malabar and Coimbatoor; its Limit intricaet, in figure a trapezium narrow at its North extremity, and is 15 Miles in length from North to South, its medium breadth 8 Miles, containing an area of 118 Square Miles; 11 Square Miles of wet cultivation, 15 Square Miles of dry grain, and about 10 Square Miles of Plain slopes, the remainder overrun with extensive forests, a few rocky ridges occupying 2 Square Miles. On the East it is limited by Coimbatoor in forest for 15 Miles, to the South 7½ Miles by a road from Colungode to Palacy in Coimbatoor; and to the North and West by the Districts of Tenmullapuram, and Wuddamullapuram of Malabar for 38½ Miles.

(*b*) *Particulars of population*—

PART I

Dazajadda Table of Cochin or Particulars connected with its Statistics

Names of the Districts	Villages	Village Officers	Virtee Nairs	Jenmees	Reservoirs and Wells built of stone	Principal Temples dedicated to the Superior Divinities	Temples and Groves dedicated to several Minor Divinities	Religious Public Buildings	Christian Churches of all descriptions
Covilugghuttum wandakul or District :—									
Cochee or Cochin	50	301	665	20	661	68	1,887	47	41
Trichoowapayroor	95	35	16	133	973	193	1,501	10	6
Mukundapuram	52	19	321	113	864	130	2,821	24	4
Thullapilly	114	306	..	73	832	288	1,848	12	9
Kunneeanur	102	281	142	122	1,669	185	4,336	25	29
Yainamakul	70	185	..	151	658	138	2,045	8	3
Chaylayekurray	48	37	..	112	1,304	134	2,126	26	..
Chittoor	45	40	..	13	533	59	268	61	..
Codachayree	64	71	284	117	2,176	199	1,466	16	6
Kodungaloor	6	57	..	1	105	24	879	4	..
Total	646	1,332	1,428	855	9,775	1,418	19,177	233	98

COCHIN STATE : 1821

PART I—*contd.*

Dazajadda Table of Cochin or Particulars connected with its Statistics

Names of the Districts	Mahomedan places of Worship	Places of Worship belonging to the Inferior Castes	Pundagashallay or Store houses	Public Offices of various descriptions	Public Institutions for Education	Houses of the Higher orders	Houses of the Lower classes	Agricultural Implements	Black cattle and Buffaloes
Covilugghuttum wandakul or District :—									
Cochee or Cochin	30	88	116	31	9	24	11,697	5,737	4,358
Trichoowapayroor	2	113	33	15	10	176	4,715	4,512	11,499
Mukundapuram	1	106	20	19	5	127	4,030	3,836	8,001
Thullapilly	..	45	30	22	5	147	6,164	8,849	9,318
Kunneeanur	6	32	24	27	3	189	7,144	7,280	11,061
Yainamakul	..	9	13	15	4	134	6,137	3,022	5,783
Chaylayekurray	..	70	16	15	4	194	11,055	17,830	18,612
Chittoor	2	1	286	19	25	460	3,370	2,064	5,809
Codachayree	3	88	32	13	4	126	4,084	3,403	7,365
Kodungaloor	2	8	2	8	1	14	1,435	938	2,326
Total	46	560	572	184	70	1,591	59,831	57,471	84,132

PART II

Dazajadda Table of Cochin or Particulars connected with its Statistics

Names of the Districts	Sheep and Goats	Fairs, Festivals, Markets	Pettahs, Shops, Bazaars, &c.	Looms for weaving Cloth, Gunnies, &c.	Limekilns and Smelting places	Oil and Sugar mills	Porayedums or Gardens	Tengoo or Cocoanut trees	Koddapunnay or Corypha	Punnay or Palmyra trees	Cummoogoo or Arreka trees	Pelaw or Jack trees	Mellagoeodey or Peepper vines
Covilugghuttum wandakul or District :—													
Cochee or Cochin	97	5	1,035	58	88	294	14,126	458,476	..	..	65,604	2,441	1,918
Trichoowapayroor	140	2	632	4	20	63	8,393	7,502	..	9,146	45,970	9,898	2,268
Mukundapuram	48	4	162	9	5	54	1,567	59,962	..	8,073	52,845	6,551	4,385
Thullapilly	220	..	580	7	19	150	5,717	13,585	..	5,576	323,171	9,900	11,112
Kunneeanur	128	21	401	65	7	150	10,797	2,51,710	..	1,471	114,285	12,272	4,847
Yainamakul	48	2	235	2	..	164	7,818	38,585	..	6,495	16,578	1,721	2,728
Chaylayekurray	272	5	162	293	8	66	6,712	4,399	..	..	22,570	4,933	4,117
Chittoor	177	1	77	589	2	14	8,728	11,363	79,442	185	36,001	3,348	1,050
Codachayree	113	..	87	8	2	32	4,782	6,231	..	16,556	35,840	6,460	6,794
Kodungaloor	54	2	137	18	..	15	2,501	66,061	..	..	11,734	623	221
Total	1,297	42	3,508	1,053	151	1,002	71,141	917,874	79,442	47,502	724,598	58,147	39,503

COCHIN STATE : 1821

PART I

Population Table of Cochin or Particulars connected with its Statistics

Names of the Districts	Malliallum Brahmin of Superior Caste	Malliallum Brahmin of Inferior Caste	Various Castes of Brahmins of the Eastern Coast	Chetties and Nobles or Prubboo-kamars	Umblawassy or those Castes connected with Religious Estab-lishments	Malliallum principal Sooders or Nairs	Secondary class of Sooders or Nairs
Covilugghuttum wandakul or District :—							
Cochee or Cochin	33	63	44	111	112	1,678	739
Trichoowapayroor	567	96	208	90	647	3,138	2,883
Mukundapuram	354	94	79	122	269	2,077	1,323
Thullapilly	313	333	88	62	299	3,341	1,827
Kunneeanur	384	100	168	498	579	4,541	1,993
Yainamakul	530	164	75	39	342	2,168	1,078
Chaylayekurray	243	69	331	130	470	3,490	5,965
Chittoor	7	20	1,603	30	26	787	1,904
Codachayree	368	127	100	101	321	1,539	1,298
Kodungaloor	7	31	51	29	44	1,198	331
Total	2,806	1,097	2,741	1,212	3,109	23,957	19,341

Names of the Districts	Mahome-dans of various denomi-nations	Various Castes of Tamul of the Eastern Coast	Different classes of Weavers, Washermen, Barbers, Potters, & c.	Konkanies, Rajpoots and Mahrattas	Artificers and Traders of various kinds	Christians of every description	Showans or Eelawans and various subordinate division of this class	Division of the Pariar Caste
Covilugghuttum wandakul or District :—								
Cochee or Cochin	3,239	626	464	6,334	678	13,909	11,989	48
Trichoowapayroor	64	172	557	148	1,154	5,434	5,316	..
Mukundapuram	675	162	413	379	720	3,377	5,959	32
Thullapilly	545	..	816	40	691	4,791	3,733	..
Kunneeanur	1,792	475	888	2,553	1,338	8,938	7,766	..
Yainamakul	356	44	296	39	540	2,391	5,206	..
Chaylayekurray	405	69	1,130	47	612	261	5,299	..
Chittor	1,154	3,327	1,830	..	814	..	1,976	18
Codachayree	218	44	355	275	952	3,998	3,409	..
Kodungaloor	954	53	95	542	251	436	2,110	..
Total	9,402	4,972	6,844	10,357	7,750	43,535	52,753	98

PART II

Population Table of Cochin or Particulars connected with its Statistics

Names of the Districts	Different Predial Slaves	Hill Tribe	Total Number of Castes	Total of Houses	Total of Males	Total of Females	Total Population	Area in square miles	Estimated extent under each cultivation	Amount of Population to the square mile	No. of cattle of the square mile
Covilugghuttum wandakul or District :—											
Cochee or Cochin	3,429	..	90	11,722	21,488	22,008	43,496	62·1	17·0	701·5	70·2
Trichoowapayroor	3,428	37	73	4,894	12,008	11,931	23,939	165·1	23·0	145·0	69·6
Mukundapuram	2,613	..	74	4,142	9,209	9,439	18,648	75·3	25·3	245·3	105·2
Thullapilly	3,147	..	57	6,311	10,335	9,691	20,026	104·0	23·3	192·5	89·5
Kunneeanur	4,102	..	99	7,339	17,687	18,428	36,115	81·0	20·2	445·8	136·5
Yainamakul	1,840	..	59	6,271	7,218	7,890	15,108	60·0	13·2	251·8	96·3
Chaylayekurray	9,597	23	72	9,649	13,118	15,023	28,141	167·1	24·1	106·8	111·4
Chittoor	575	125	72	3,830	7,143	7,053	14,196	285·0	14·3	49·8	20·3
Codachayree	3,047	160	67	4,210	8,071	8,241	16,312	342·3	34·0	54·7	24·7
Kodungaloor	890	..	46	1,450	3,392	3,630	7,022	18·1	2·3	390·1	129·2
Total	32,668	345	133	59,818	109,669	113,334	223,003	1,361·2	199·1	163·8	61·8

COCHIN STATE : 1821

Chanashoomaree Table of the Kunneeanur District

Names of the District	Bramins of various Castes	Umblawassy, or different Castes of Vuriar, Maroyen Poosharodee, &c., connected with the Religious Establishments	Nairs including all denomination	Different classes of Weavers, Washermen, Barbers, &c. &c.	Various Castes of Tamuls from the Eastern Coast	Konkanies, Puppadachettys and Koodoomeecarra	Various Castes of Artificers, Smiths, Carpenters, &c. &c.	Mussulmans and Jonah Mopula
Kunneeanur District :—								
Kunneeanur Proverty	208	185	2,224	147	62	171	327	111
Neendacurray	256	71	1,192	153	157	781	329	91
Nettur	61	10	1,666	260	183	654	197	883
Yernacoullum	83	98	1,136	39	129	934	274	231
Vullarapulley	119	87	1,030	45	52	..	211	256
Total	727	451	7,248	644	583	2,540	1,338	1,572

Names of the District	Jews	Christians of every description	Eleevers, of as they are indifferently known Shovans, Teans which class is comprised the whole of the lower order	Pooleans, Parriars or the different Classes of Praedial Slaves	Total No. of Castes	Total of Males	Total of Females	Total Population
Kunneeanur District :—								
Kunneeanur Proverty	..	1,875	1,203	1,735	53	4,095	4,153	8,248
Neendacurray	..	687	1,543	279	54	2,678	2,861	5,539
Nettur	..	667	2,168	1,026	57	3,900	3,875	7,775
Yernacoullum	220	4,240	2,020	901	68	4,973	5,332	10,305
Vullarapulley	..	1,469	910	69	36	2,041	2,207	4,248
Total	220	8,938	7,844	4,010	101	17,687	18,428	36,115

Dazajadda Table of the Kunneeanur District

Names of the District	Villages	Area of Proverties	Estimated Extent under Paddy cultivation	Population to the Sq. Mile	No. of Houses	Estimated No. of Paddy Fields comprizing the Verupu, Moondagun, Poonja, &c.	Number of Poray Cundum or No. of Porays of seed sown on them	No. of Husbandmen
Kunneeanur District :—								
Kunneeanur Proverty	48	33¾	11¾	249	1,386	..	594,937	656
Neendacurray	4	7¼	3	791	1,249	..	100,948¾	429
Nettur	19	12¾	5⅜	648	2,313	..	219,782¼	855
Yernacoullum	19	10	4½	1,030	1,462	..	262,039⅓	412
Vullarapulley	9	17	5⅜	249	929	..	198,904½	652
Total	99	80¾	13½	2,967	7,339	..	1,376,610½	3,004

Names of the District	No. of Porayedums or Gardens	Cocoanut, Areka and Jack trees	No. of Garden Holders	Arrack and Toddy Shops	Ploughs and Spades	Bullocks, Cows & Buffaloes	Reservoirs and Wells	Religious Building and places of all description	Public Buildings and Vyumbalum, Oottupurrahs, Chowkies &c &c.
Kunneeanur District :—									
Kunneeanur Proverty	1,847	19,849	1,757	23	1,812	4,978	553	571	8
Neendacurray	1,771	44,339	914	54	493	1,349	497	1,010	24
Nettur	3,017	121,168	1,532	80	396	1,717	267	2,086	16
Yernacoullum	2,361	147,462	1,213	19	830	1,107	109	642	32
Vullarapulley	1,801	45,449	1,160	17	697	1,910	272	262	16
Total	10,797	378,267	6,576	193	4,228	11,061	1,698	4,571	96

(*Signed*) P. E. CONNER, *Lieut.*,
Assistant Surveyor-General's Department.

COCHIN STATE : 1821

Chanashoomaree Table of the Cochee or Cochin District

Names of the District	Bramins of Various Castes	Umblawassy or different castes of Variar, Maroyen, Poosharodee, &c., connected with the Religious Establishment	Nairs including all Denomination	Different classes of Weavers, Washermen, Barbers, &c., &c.,	Various Castes of Tamuls from the Eastern Coast	Konconies, Puppada-chetty and Koodoo-meecarras	Various Castes of Artificers, Smiths, Carpenters, &c., &c.	Mussulmans and Jonah Mopula
Cochin District :—								
Cochee Proverty	19	7	273	139	461	2,351	318	1,724
Sherria Anundapuram	7	12	165	89	2	1,294	52	109
Vypoo	93	25	1,156	87	42	2,125	165	336
Moluvacaad	2	5	212	31	3	388	..	56
Shaindamungalum	29	63	782	87	76	171	148	164
Eddawugga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	150	112	2,585	533	384	6,329	683	2,389

Names of the District	Jews	Christians of every Descriptions	Eleevurs or as they are indifferently known Showans, Teans, which class is comprised the whole of the lower order	Pooleeans, Parriars or the different classes of Praedial Slaves	Total No. of Castes	Total of Males	Total of Females	Total Population
Cochin District :—								
Cohee Proverty	679	4,832	1,830	349	62	6,227	6,755	12,982
Sherria Anundapuram	..	4,542	1,938	471	32	4,267	4,414	8,681
Vypoo	..	4,457	3,758	1,144	58	6,584	6,804	13,388
Moluvacaad	..	1,457	646	356	26	1,586	1,570	3,156
Shaindamungalum	174	1,180	1,865	550	40	2,824	2,465	5,289
Eddawugga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	853	16,468	10,037	2,870	93	21,488	22,008	43,496

Dazajadda Table of the Cochee or Cochin District

Names of the District	Villages	Area of Proverties	Estimated extent under paddy cultivated	Population to the Sq. Mile	No. of Houses	Estimated No. of Paddy Fields comprising theerupu, Moonda-gun, Poonja, &c.	No. of Poray Cundum, or No. of Porays of seed sown on them	No. of Husband-men	No. of Porayed-dums or Gardens
Cochin District :—									
Cochee Proverty	10	..	..	..	3,153	30	82,458¼	343	3,680
Sherria Anundapuram	9	..	..	..	2,618	23	219,398¼	447	2,778
Vypoor	15	..	..	..	2,730	30	110,875¼	535	4,061
Moluvacaad	10	..	..	..	806	17	183,551	503	885
Shaindamungalum	10	..	..	..	2,415	14	..	..	2,722
*Yeddawugga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	54	621	170	7,015	11,722	114	59,628,3¼	1,828	14,126

Names of the District	Cocoanut, Areka and Jack Trees	No. of Garden Holders	Arrack and Toddy Shops	Ploughs and Spades	Bullocks, Cows and Buffaloes	Reservoirs and wells	Religious Buildings and Places of all Descrip-tions	Public Buildings and Vyum-balum Ootpurrees, Chowkies, &c,. &c.
Cochin District :—								
Cochee Proverty	143,079	1,126	74	759	1,096	2,540	303	46
Snerria Anundapuram	161,358	870	48	663	871	3,137	326	13
Vypoor	172,375	1,621	107	641	1,012	3,000	772	26
Moluvacaad	18,714	401	27	213	313	346	88	4
Shaindamungalum	30,995	..	24	457	1,066	969	620	6
*Yeddawugga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	526,521	4,018	280	2,733	4,358	9,992	2,109	95

* The account of this Yeddawuggee, it will be seen, is included in the Thaullapully District.

(*Signed*) B. S. WARD, *Lieut.*,
Assistant Surveyor-General's Department.

COCHIN STATE : 1821

Chanashoomaree Table of the Kodungaloor Yeddawuggay appertaining to Cochin

Name of the District	Bramins of Various Castes	Umblawassy or different Castes, Variar, Maroyen, Poosharodee, &c. connected with the Religious Establishment	Nairs including all Denomination.	Different Classes of Weavers, Washermen, Barbers, &c. &c.	Various Castes of Tamuls from the Eastern Coast	Konconies, Puppudachetts and Koodoomeecarrahs	Various Castes of Artificers, Smiths, Carpenters, &c., &c.	Mussulmans and Jonah Mopula
Kodungaloor, Nataghum	102	60	1,529	95	53	542	251	954

Name of the District	Christians of every Descriptions	Eleevers or as they are indifferently known, Showans, Teeans and which Class comprises the whole of the lower order	Pooleeans, Parriars or the different Classes of Praedial Slaves	Total Number of Castes	Total of Males	Total of Females	Total Population
Kodungaloor, Nataghum	436	1,550	950	46	3,192	3,430	6,622

Dazajadda Table of the Kodungaloor Yeddawuggay appertaining to Cochin

Name of the District	Villages	Area of Proverties	Estimated Extent under Paddy Cultivation	Population to the Sq. Mile	Number of Houses	Estimated No. of Paddy Fields comprising the Verupu, Moondagun, Poonjahs, etc., etc.	No. of Poray Cundum or No. of Porays of seed sown on them	No. of Husbandmen
Kodungaloor, Nataghum		18¾	..	412	1,450	..	..	813

Name of the District	No. of Porayeddums or Gardens	Cocoanut, Areka and Jack Trees	No. of Garden Holders	Arrack and Toddy Shops	Ploughs and Spades	Bullocks, Cows and Buffaloes	Reservoirs and Wells	Religious Buildings and Places of all Descriptions	Public Buildings and Vyumbalum, Oolpurries, Chowkies, etc., etc.
Kodungaloor, Nataghum	2,501	78,418	593	77	932	2,326	1,620	913	16

(*Signed*) P. E. CONNER, *Lieut.*,
Assistant Surveyor-General's Department.

COCHIN STATE : 1821

Chanashoomaree Table of the Codachayree District

Names of the District	Bramins of various Castes	Umblawassy, or different Castes of Variar, Maroyen, Poosharodee, etc., connected with the Religious Establishment	Nairs including all Denominations	Different Classes of Weavers, Washermen, Barbers, etc., etc.	Various Castes of Tamuls from the Eastern Coast	Konconies, Puppadachettys and Koodoomeecarrahs	Various Castes of Artificers, Smiths, Carpenters, etc., etc.	Mussulmans and Jonah Mopula
Codachayree District :—								
Codachayree Proverty . . .	205	59	659	46	22	65	259	5
Koruttee . . .	233	78	1,401	98	71	31	418	87
Thaullaycaad . . .	74	77	354	40	..	135	89	111
Paulathungal . . .	112	107	544	64	9	44	186	1
Total .	624	321	2,958	248	102	275	952	204

Names of the District	Jews	Christians of every Descriptions	Eleevers, or as they are indifferently known Chogam Teeans, in which class comprised the whole of the lower order	Pooleans, Parriars or the different classes of Praedial Slaves	Total No. of Castes	Total of Males	Total of Females	Total Pouplation
Codachayree District :—								
Codachayree Proverty . . .	..	1,253	1,039	712	49	2,153	2,171	4,324
Koruttee . . .	..	1,182	946	928	46	2,648	2,825	5,473
Thaullaycaad . . .	14	824	817	791	39	1,651	1,675	3,326
Paulathungal . . .	..	739	806	577	43	1,619	1,570	3,189
Total .	14	3,998	3,608	3,008	67	8,071	8,241	16,312

Dazajadda Table of the Codachayree District

Names of the District	Villages	Area of Proverties	Estimated Extent under Paddy Cultivation	Population to the Sq. Mile	Number of Houses	Estimated No. of Paddy Fields comprising the Varupu, Moondagun, Ponjah, etc., etc.	No. of Poray Cundum, or No. of Porays of seed sown on them	No. of Husbandmen
Codachayree District :—								
Codachayree Proverty .	13	166	8	28	1,108	..	19,614	684
Koruttee .	20	30¾	13¼	182	1,351	..	20,878	603
Thaullaycaad .	13	23½	5	144	860	..	21,109	558
Paulathungal .	18	122½	7½	26	891	..	28,992	570
Total .	64	342¾	33¾	380	4,210	..	90,593	2,415

Names of the District	No. of Porayeddums or Gardens	Cocoanut, Areka and Jack Trees	No. of Garden Holders	Arraek and Toddy Shops	Ploughs and Spades	Bullocks, Cows and Buffaloes	Reservoirs and Wells	Religious Buildings and places of all descriptions	Public Buildings, and Vyumbalum, Ootperries, Chowkies, etc., etc.
Codachayree District :—									
Codachayree Proverty .	1,560	15,908	993	14	1,161	1,796	623	339	29
Koruttee .	1,564	11,800	1,027	20	901	2,202	1,060	863	27
Thaullaycaad .	641	9,860	790	17	674	1,977	454	260	16
Paulathungal .	1,017	10,963	1,078	19	564	1,390	266	300	11
Total .	4,782	48,531	3,888	70	3,300	7,365	2,403	1,762	83

(*Signed*) P. E. CONNER, *Lieut.*,
Assistant Surveyor-General's Department.

COCHIN STATE : 1821

Chanashoomaree Table of the Mukundapuram District

Names of the District	Bramins of various Castes	Umblawassy, or different Caste of Variar, Maroyen, Poosharodee, &c., connected with the Religious Establishment	Nairs including all Denominations	Different Classes of Weavers, Washermen, Barbers, &c., &c.	Various Castes of Tamuls from the Eastern Coast	Konkanies, Puppadachettys and Koodoomeecarras	Various Castes of Artificers, Smiths, Carpenters, &c. &c.	Mussulmans and Jonah Mopula
Mukundapuram District :—								
Arreepaulum Proverty . .	131	65	758	112	55	89	129	218
Mahapooraunum . . .	157	90	1,333	92	133	15	317	35
Mukundapuram . . .	113	31	460	17	..	99	100	244
Poodhoocaud	138	78	807	31	46	14	147	27
Padhanutaulum . . .	8	5	176	73	13	162	27	151
Total .	547	269	3,534	325	247	379	720	675

Names of the Disirict	Christians of every Descriptions	Eleevers, or as they are indifferently known Showans, Teeans which classes comprised the whole of the lower order	Pooleans, Parriars or the different classes of Praedial Slaves	Total No. of Castes	Total of Males	Total of Females	Total Population
Mukundapuram District :—							
Arreepaulum Proverty . .	1,065	1,902	649	51	2,647	2,526	5,173
Mahapooraunum . . .	966	1,356	781	59	2,538	2,737	5,275
Mukundapuram . . .	268	876	438	38	1,273	1,373	2,646
Poodhoocaud	980	1,034	785	47	1,967	2,120	4,087
Padhanutaulum . . .	68	658	126	32	754	713	1,467
Total .	3,347	5,826	2,779	75	9,179	9,469	18,648

Dazajadda Table of the Mukundapuram District

Names of the District	Villages	Area of Proverties	Estimated Extent under Paddy Cultivation	Population to the Sq. Mile	Number of Houses	Estimated No. of Paddy Fields comprising the Verupu, Moondagun, Poonjah, &c. &c.	No. of Poray Cundum, or No. of Porays of seed sown on them	No. of Husbandmen
Mukundapuram District :—								
Areepaulum Proverty . .	11	19½	10	272	1,021	..	..	..
Mahapooraunum . .	14	16¼	5½	329	1,204	..	..	..
Mukundapuram . .	8	16½	4½	165	580	..	..	..
Poodhoocaud . .	19	20½	4¼	204	519	..	..	..
Padhanutaulum . . .	4	2¾	1	489	317	..	..	..
Total .	56	75½	25¼	1,459	3,641	..	..	1,891

Names of the District	No. of Porayeddums or Gardens	Cocoanut, Areka and Jack Trees	No. of Garden Holders	Arrack and Toddy Shops	Ploughs and Spades	Bullocks, Cows and Buffaloes	Reservoirs and Wells	Religious Buildings and places of all descriptions	Public Buildings on Vyumbalum, Oolpurries, Chowkies, &c. &c.
Mukundapuram District :—									
Arreepaulum Proverty . .	..	47,673	..	15	883	2,437	344	914	9
Mahapooraunum . . .	..	14,073	..	9	797	1,869	427	954	21
Mukundapuram . . .	..	21,488	..	8	574	1,349	221	406	20
Poodhoocaud . . .	..	8,689	..	9	711	1,903	458	475	14
Padhanutaulum . . .	..	27,435	..	4	171	443	568	313	5
Total .	1,567	119,358	2,000	45	3,136	8,001	2,018	3,062	69

(*Signed*) P. E. CONNER, *Lieut.*,
Assistant Surveyor-General's Department.

COCHIN STATE : 1821

Chanashoomaree Table of the Yainamakul District

Names of the District	Bramins of various Castes	Umblawassy or different Castes of Variar, Maroyen, Poosharodee, &c., connected with the Religious Establishment	Nairs including all Denominations	Different Classes of Weavers, Washermen, Barbers, etc. etc.	Various Castes of Tamuls from the Eastern Coast	Konkanies, Puppadachetty and Koodoomeecarras	Various Castes of Artificers, Smiths, Carpenters, etc., etc.	Mussulmans and Jonah Mopula
Yainamakul District :—								
Yainamakul Proverty . .	131	78	1,023	16	15	17	124	65
Payringoatucurray . .	160	39	782	45	18	..	144	151
Ooraghum . . .	351	193	1,280	84	44	22	210	140
Arrumboor . . .	138	37	294	8	..	..	72	..
Pulleypuram . . .	41	28	448	19	..	..	54	15
Total .	821	375	3,827	172	77	39	604	371

Names of the District	Christians of every Descriptions	Eleevers, or as they are indifferently known Showans, Teeans which classes comprise the whole of the lower order	Pooleans, Parriars, or the different classes of Praedial Slaves	Total No. of Castes	Total of Males	Total of Females	Total Population
Yainamakul District :—							
Yainamakul Proverty . .	805	1,833	473	35	2,251	2,329	4,580
Payringoatucurray . .	666	1,718	665	42	2,066	2,322	4,388
Ooraghum . . .	755	1,167	717	52	2,335	2,628	4,963
Arrumboor . . .	165	216	257	28	566	621	1,187
Pulleypuram . . .	283	485	104	20	669	808	1,477
Total .	2,674	5,419	2,216	79	7,887	8,708	16,595

Dazajadda Table of the Yainamakul District

Names of the District	Villages	Area of Proverties	Estimated Extent under Paddy Cultivation	Population to the Square Mile	Number of Houses	Estimated No. of Paddy Fields comprising the Verupu, Moondagum, Poonja, &c., &c.	No. of Poray Cundum, or No. of Porays of seed sown on them	No. of Husbandmen
Yainamakul District :—								
Yainamakul Proverty .	15	12¼	4¾	382	868	..	..	..
Payringoatucurray .	19	18½	3½	243	1,272	..	..	..
Ooraghum . . .	29	19¾	5	261	1,289	..	..	..
Arrumboor . . .	7	9½	1	132	322	..	..	..
Pulleypuram . .	9	..	..	..	305	..	..	..
Total .	79	60	14	1,018	4,056	..	1,152,902½	1,415

Names of the District	No. of Porayeddums or Gardens	Cocoanut, Areka and Jack Trees	No. of Garden Holders	Arrack and Toddy Shops	Ploughs and Spades, &c. or Agricultural Instruments	Bullocks, Cows and Buffaloes	Reservoirs and Wells	Religious Buildings and places of all Descriptions	Public Buildings and Vyumbalum, Ootpurries, Chowkies, etc,. etc.
Yainamakul District :—									
Yainamakul Proverty .	..	23,436	..	33	549	1,130	446	339	14
Payringoatucurray .	..	20,125	..	33	892	1,916	398	522	12
Ooraghum . .	..	12,462	..	10	911	2,116	493	1,166	12
Arrumboor . .	..	861	..	3	244	621	70	168	5
Pulleypuram . .	..	3,580	..	..	495	479	..	114	..
Total	7,818	60,464	3,517	79	3,091	6,292	1,407	2,304	43

(*Signed*) P. E. CONNER, *Lieut.*,
Assistant Surveyor-General's Department.

COCHIN STATE : 1821

Chanashoomaree Table of the Thaullapulley District

Names of the District	Bramins of various Castes	Umblawassy or different Caste of Variar, Maroyen, Poosharodee, &c., connected with the Religious Establishment	Nairs including all Denominations	Different Classes of Weavers, Washermen, Barbers, &c. &c.	Various Castes of Tamuls from the Eastern Coast	Konkanies, Puppadachettys and Koodoomecarrahs	Various Castes of Artificers, Smiths, Carpenters, &c. &c.	Moosulmans and Jonah Mopula
Thaullapulley District :—								
Koonunkoluncurray Proverty	269	95	2,206	192	..	10	263	241
Choondul	76	51	830	72	25	..	150	76
Yeeaul	131	49	883	86	..	7	101	153
Chengaullyecotay	267	66	761	217	..	13	98	27
Mooloorcurray Yeddawuggay	51	40	505	107	..	10	79	48
Total	794	301	5,185	674	25	40	691	545

Names of the District	Christians of every Descriptions	Eleevers, or as they are indifferently known Showans, Teeans which class comprised the whole of the lower order	Pooleeans, Parriars, or the different classes of Praedial Slaves	Total No. of Castes	Total of males	Total of Females	Total Populatien
Thaullapulley District :—							
Koonunkoluncurray Proverty	2,219	1,368	1,060	48	3,678	4,245	7,923
Choondul	1,383	677	320	38	1,877	1,788	3,665
Yeeaul	340	629	502	38	1 478	1,403	2,881
Chengaullyecotay	563	560	668	35	1,937	1,303	3,240
Mooloorcurray Yeddawuggay	381	482	614	30	1,365	952	2,317
Total	4,891	3,716	3,164*	189	10,335	9,691	20,026

*In which are included thirty-two of the wretched race of Naviddies.

Dazajadda Table of the Thaullapulley District

Names of the District	Villages	Area of Proverties	Estimated extent under Paddy Cultivation	Population to the Square Mile	No. of Houses	Estimated No. of Paddy Fields comprising the Verupu, Moondagun, Poonja, & c. & c.	No. of Poray Cundum, or No. of Porays of seed sown on them	No. of Husbandmen
Thaullapulley District :—								
Koonunkoluncurray Proverty	40	28½	8½	283	2,440	..	..	1,294
Choondul	16	11	3¾	333	812	..	..	610
Yeeaul	16	17¼	4½	169	934	..	..	549
Chengaullyecotay	22	20	4¼	162	1,244	..	..	850
Mooloorcurray Yeddawuggay	17	26¼	..	89	741	..	..	..
Total	111	104	21¼	1,036	6,171	..	..	3,303

Names of the District	No. of Porayeddums or Gardens	Cocoanut, Arreka and Jack Trees	No. of Garden Holders	Arrack and Toddy Shops	Ploughs and Spades	Bullocks, Cows and Buffaloes	Reservoirs and Wells	Religious Buildings and places of all Descriptions	Public Buildings and Vyumbalum Ootperries, Chowkies. & c. & c.
Thaullapulley District :—									
Koonunkoluncurray Proverty	2,384	256,314	..	24	3,278	3,608	377	692	32
Choondul	821	81,365	..	10	1,176	1,597	222	235	7
Yeeaul	803	7,042	..	6	487	1,106	138	223	8
Chengaullyecotay	1,709	494	..	20	2,901	1,944	446	800	7
Mooloorcurray Yeddawuggay	..	1,441	..	..	734	1,063	280	240	24
Total	5,717	346,656	2,595	60	8,576	9,318	1,463	2,190	78

(*Signed*) P. E. CONNR, *Lieut.*,
Assistant Surveyor-General's Department.

COCHIN STATE : 1821

Chanashoomaree Table of the Trichoowapayroor District

Names of the District	Bramins of Various Castes	Umblawassy or different Castes of Variar, Maroyen, Poosharodee, etc., connected with the Religious Establishment	Nairs including all Denomiha-tions	Different Classes of Weavers, Washermen, Barbers, &c., &c.	Various Castes of Tamuls from the Eastern Coast	Konconies, Puppadachetty and Koodoomeecarras	Various Castes of Artificers, Smiths, Carpenters, &c., &c.	Mussulmans and Jonah Mopola
Trichoowapayroor District :—								
Trichoowapayroor Proverty . . .	485	440	2,801	193	93	97	435	63
Chittellapoolley	189	72	1,619	174	4	16	299	1
Veejeeapuram	136	51	859	67	35	7	195	..
Purravuttaunny	145	90	977	54	30	28	246	..
Total .	955	653	6,256	488	162	148	1,174	64

Names of the District	Christians of every Descriptions	Eleevers or as they are indifferently known Showans, Teeans, and which class is comprised the whole of the lower order	Pooleeans, Parriars or the different classes of Praedial Slaves	Total No. of Castes	Total of Males	Total of Females	Total Population
Trichoowapayroor District :—							
Trichoowapayroor Proverty . . .	3,113	1,582	709	60	5,015	4,996	10,011
Chittellapoolley	922	1,608	861	45	2,961	2,804	5,765
Veejeeapuram	912	988	729	39	2,029	1,949	3,978
Purravuttaunny	487	1,138	990	44	2,003	2,182	4,185
Total .	5,434	5,316	3,289	73	12,008	11,931	23,939

Dazajadda Table of the Trichoowapayroor District

Names of the District	Villages	Area of Proverties	Estimated extent under Paddy Cultivation	Population to the Square Mile	Number of Houses	Estimated No. of Paddy Fields comprising the Verupu, Moondagun, Poonja, &c. &c.	No. of Poray Cundum or No. of Porays of Seed sown on them	No. of Husbandmen
Trichoowapayroor District :—								
Tirchoowapayroor Proverty . .	32	22·3	5	435	1,921	78	..	..
Chittellapoolley . .	30	30·2	8	192	1,203	61	..	..
Veejeeapuram . .	16	19·3	6	199	927	48	..	..
Purravuttaunny . .	17	92·1	4	45	840	69	..	..
Total .	95	165·1	23	14,508	4,891	256	..	642

Names of the District	No. of Porayeddums or Gardens	Cocoanut, Arcka and Jack Trees	No. of Garden Holders	Arrack and Toddy Shops	Ploughs and Spades	Bullocks, Cows and Buffaloes	Reservoirs and Wells	Religious Buildings and Places of all Descriptions	Public Buildings and Vyumbalum Ootpurrees, Chowkies &c., &c.
Trichoowapayroor District :—									
Trichoowapayroor Proverty . .	3,134	32,297	..	22	828	3,278	622	806	12
Chittellapoolley . .	2,872	21,231	..	9	1,025	3,106	171	227	7
Veejeeapuram . . .	1,655	6,592	..	5	938	2,496	335	272	20
Purravuttaunny . .	732	12,596	..	7	877	2,619	372	510	18
Total .	8,393	72,516	3,379	43	3,668	11,499	1,500	1,815	57

(Signed) P.E. Conner, Lieut.,
Assistant Surveyor-General's Department.

COCHIN STATE : 1821

Chanashoomaree Table of the Chaylayekurray District

Names of the District	Bramins of Various Castes	Umblawassy or different Castes of Variar, Maroyen, Poosharodee, & c. connected with the Religious Establishment	Nairs including all Denomination	Different Classes of Weavers, Washermen, Barbers, &c., &c.	Various Castes of Tamuls from the Eastern Coast	Konconies, Puppudachetty and Koodoomeecarras	Various Castes of Artificers, Smiths, Carpenters, &c., &c.	Mussulmans and Jonah Mopula
Chaylayekurray District :—								
Chaylayekurray Proverty	220	71	4,079	169	12	47	208	341
Pullianoor	234	106	2,953	809	31	..	176	33
Tekkumungalum Dasum	28	17	221	32	14	..	26	..
Mutchauttu	117	103	1,389	74	12	..	120	25
Moondathecottah	63	173	836	134	..	..	82	6
Total	**662**	**470**	**9,478**	**1,218**	**69**	**47**	**612**	**405**

Names of the District	Christians of every Descriptions	Eleevers or as they are indifferently known Showans, Teeans and which class is comprised the whole of the lower order	Pooleeans, Parriar or the different classes of Praedial Slaves	Total Number of Castes	Total Number of Males	Total of Females	Total of Population
Chaylayekurray District :—							
Chaylayekurray Proverty	..	2,899	3,574	56	5,592	6,028	11,620
Pullianoor	..	1,112	1,991	46	3,460	3,985	7,445
Tekkumungalum Dasum	..	63	90	27	240	251	491
Mutchauttu	73	536	1,777	44	1,812	2,414	4,226
Moondathecottah	188	719	2,158	39	2,014	2,345	4,359
Total	**261**	**5,329**	**9,590**	**72**	**13,118**	**15,023**	**28,141**

Dazajadda Table of the Chaylayekurray District

Names of the District	Villages	Area of Proverties	Estimated extent under Paddy Cultivation	Population to the Square Mile	Number of Houses	Estimated No. of Paddy Fields comprising the Verupu Moondagun, Poonja, & c., & c.	No. of Poray Cundum, or No. of Porays of Seed sown on them	Number of Husbandmen
Chaylayekurray District :—								
Chaylayekurray Proverty	15	..	..	..	3,316	190	..	..
Pullianoor	7	..	..	..	2,417	69	..	..
Tekkumungalum Dasum	1	..	..	..	166	17	..	..
Mutchauttu	12	..	..	..	2,081	147	..	..
Moondathecottah	12	..	..	..	1,669	29	..	..
Total	**47**	**167·1**	**24·1**	**168·5**	**9,649**	**452**	..	**1,775**

Names of the District	No. of Porayeddums or Gardens	Cocoanut, Areka and Jack Trees	No. of Garden Holders	Arrack and Toddy Shops	Ploughs and Spades	Bullocks, Cows and Buffaloes	Reservoirs and Wells	Religious Buildings and Places of all Descriptions	Public Buildings and Vyumbalum Ootpurrees, Chowkies, & c., & c.
Chaylayekurray District :—									
Chaylayekurray Proverty	2,451	10,565	..	13	6,352	7,598	525	945	21
Pullianoor	*1,667*	*7,830*	..	*4*	*4,255*	*6,010*	*662*	*658*	*20*
Tekkumungalum Dasum	..	2,620	..	..	115	289	67	62	1
Mutchauttu	1,362	4,778	..	13	4,022	1,798	379	567	16
Moondathecottah	1,232	6,109	..	7	3,031	2,917	301	98	9
Total	**6,712**	**31,902**	**2,796**	**37**	**17,773**	**18,612**	**1,934**	**2,350**	**67**

(Signed) B. S. Ward, Lieut.,
Assistant Surveyor-General's Department.

COCHIN STATE : 1821

Chanashoomaree Table of the Chittoor District

Names of the District	Bramins of Various Castes	Umblawassy or different Castes of Variar, Maroyen, Poosharodee, & c. connected with the Religious Establishment	Nairs including all Denomination	Different Classes of Weavers, Washermen, Barbers, &c., &c.	Various Castes of Tamuls from the Eastern Coast	Konconies, Puppadachetty and Koodoomeecarras	Various Castes of Artificers, Smiths, Carpenters, &c., &c.	Mussulmans and Jonah Mopula
Chittoor District :—								
Chittoor District . .	783	14	933	2,289	1,832	..	379	829
Nemary	836	12	841	464	473	..	435	317
Tenmallapuram . . .	11	..	48	3	3	..	..	8
Total .	1,630	26	1,822	2,756	2,308	..	814	1,154

Names of the District	Christians of every Descriptions	Eleevers or as they are indifferently known Showans, Teeans and which class is comprised the whole of the lower order	Poolcans, Parriars or the different classes of Praedial Slaves	Total Number of Castes	Total of Males	Total of Females	Total Population
Chittoor District :—							
Chittoor District . .	..	965	1,076	67	4,434	4,666	9,100
Nemary	..	856	667	58	2,544	2,357	4,901
Tenmallapuram . . .	..	24	98	19	165	30	195
Total .	..	1,845	1,841	72	7,143	7,053	14,196

Dazajadda Table of the Chittoor District

Names of the District	Villages	Area of Proverties	Estimated extent under Paddy Cultivation	Population to the Square Mile	Number of Houses	Estimated No. of Paddy Fields comprising the Verupu, Moondagun, Poonja & c.	No. of Poray Cundum, or No. of Porays of seed sown on them	No. of Husbandmen
Chittoor District :—								
Chittoor Proverty .	4	118	11	77	2,393	439	..	..
Nemary . . .	6	136¾	3¾	36	1,279	188	..	..
Tenmallapuram Insulated Portion	..	..	..	..	156	..	..	..
Total .	10	285	14¾	498	3,828	627	..	823

Names of the District	No. of Porayeddums or Gardens	Cocoanut, Areka, Jack Trees, and Palmyra Trees	No. of Garden Holders	Arrack and Toddy Shops	Ploughs and Spades	Bullocks, Cows and Buffaloes	Reservoirs and Wells	Religious Buildings and Places of all Descriptions	Public Buildings and Vyumbalum, Ootperrees, Chowkies, &c., &c.
Chittor District :—									
Chittoor Proverty . .	..	84,655	..	30	1,403	4,088	538	195	44
Nemary	..	43,924	..	11	661	1,721	294	133	15
Tenmallapuram Insulated Portion	..	1,575	..	..	..	..	4	2	1
Total .	8,728	130,154	7,678	41	2,064	5,809	836	330	69

(Signed) B. S. Ward, Lieut.,
Assistant Surveyor-General's Department.

7A

(5) *Method—*

[The data on population were collected in connection with the geographical , topographical and statistical survey of Travancore and Cochin.—*ed.*

On Survey in Travancore and Cochin. *In* India. Survey or General. Historical Records of the Survey of India. Vol. III. 1815 to 1830. Dehra Dun (U. P.), 1954. *p.* 105-7.]

(6) *Explanation—*

[This portion is taken from Vol. I. *p.* 113-117.—*ed*].

Then Travancore and Cochin* few parts of the Peninsula present so great variety in its population; there is some difference of features and shade of colour, but they are still less distinguished by their habits and appearance than alienated by prejudice and institution of caste. There is of course some analogy of character, and their manners too has a considerable affinity to those of their eastern neighbours, but each have peculiarities in their habits of domestic life that mark a discrimination, in some points a much greater diversity than would be inferred from their vicinity.

Receding a short distance from the coast, the character of the population perhaps somewhat improves. The provincial divisions present some varieties; to the south probably arising from the deteriorating mixture of Vellaulers, they display an obstinate refractoriness that it is often as necessary to coerce as conciliate : approaching north, particularly throughout Cochin, this waywardness of disposition is succeeded by a mild and peaceable demeanour ; their simplicity of manners is infinitely less vitiated than in other parts, at least it has received but little alteration from an intercourse with foreigners ; with prejudices infinitely more insurmountable and unconnected by any interest or intercourse that could occasion community of sentiment, they assimilate to Europeans still less than any other natives, nor perhaps need we much regret their ignorance of them as such association too often diminishes their respect and taints their virtues without abating their prejudices. The interior is seldom visited by Europeans, and to this perhaps may be ascribed the ready attention which the traveller experiences, but the natives by no means seek his acquaintance, indeed are shy of strangers. It may be that the requisites for the support or enjoyment of life are here more limited or less difficult of attainment, for even within the limits of their own village or district, they know or care little for other countries, have no curiosity of adventure, and even an imperfect knowledge of their neighbours, whom they regard as inferior to them. The language spoken differs in the southern parts, where it is largely intermixed with the Tamul, but we do not here observe that mixture of tongues so common on the other coast. The inhabitants of this never speak any but their own,* nor does even their intercourse with Europeans tempt them to acquire their language. Sircar schools, two in each district have been established for the benefit of the community at large, but it would infinitely improve their efficiency were the number as well as the plan (though it must be confessed the Natives are little disposed to excursive knowledge) on a more enlarged scale. The inferior ranks are wholly untaught, but an alleviation of their physical wants must precede any mental improvement.

They bear a general resemblance to the people of the other coast, but have a greater symmetry of person, a fairer complexion, more mild and agreeable features ; nor do we ever see amongst them that shrewd overreaching cast of countenance, so common there. Natural deformity is rarely met with, but some diversity of exterior is observable, allowing however for the difference that coarser fare, greater exposure, and severer labour will produce : a great family likeness is perceptible throughout ; they have (particularly among the higher orders) an expressive, pleasing, though not always fine physiognomy, generally a delicate formation of person, which is rather perhaps below than above the ordinary standard. The stature of the women is inferior to that of their neighbours, but their attractions rather condensed than diminished, give them claim to a more than equal measure of perfection, particularly those of the Nairs, who have a soft fulness of form, and elegant but fragile contour.

Subsistence is almost entirely derived from agricultural labours, nor do the temptations of commerce attract even the wealthier classes from rural pursuits which are most esteemed ; the handicraft professions being abandoned to the very lower ranks, nor does the practice of them always secure a certain livelihood, though that such could be earned without the uninterrupted application of industry, might be concluded from the abstemious character of their diet. Conjee or rice soup (a leaf invariably performing the office of a spoon) forms the first meal, the second consists of rice, (dry grain being very little used) ; their condiments are of the most ordinary kind. The pulp of the mango reduced to a paste and dried, having been spread on mats for this purpose, is amongst the best. The ordinary oil is a common substitute for ghee, but little animal food is consumed in the interior, those living near the sea in a great measure draw their support from that element. The cocoanut in all its shapes constitutes one of the chief articles of subsistence, and the jack, plantain and mango are here articles of

* The observation on the population may serve for both countries.

* There is now at Trevandrum a Free School supported by the Travancore Government, at which a good English education can be secured. The attendance of about 500 pupils is a proof that an English education is valued.

the first necessity rather than luxuries—the kernel of the latter is ground into flour. Rice constitutes the food of the lower classes for but a portion of the year ; their scanty store exhausted, great variety of the yam, cultivated tuberous roots, and sago produced from a species of the palm, afford a substitute—many of the hill tribes subsist almost entirely on arrowroot, and the kernels of the endu, which having been boiled and steeped in a stream for two or three days, operations necessary to extract their poisonous qualities, are ground into flour, but the mountaineers are not alone reduced to this meager fare ; that of all the lower classes is frequently precarious, often unwholesome and scanty ; an indiscriminate appetite makes wild roots of every kind, particularly of aquatic plants, for which the Polayen is seen searching up to his neck the waters of the lake. Lizards, mice, etc., contribute to supply deficiencies, nor will much be rejected by a taste to which the alligator is acceptable, many of the most inferior classes being often reduced to this revolting fare. The expense of a Nair family in tolerable circumstances will not exceed ten or twelve rupees a month, of a Showan probably not more than a moiety of that sum, which with a Polayen may still be reduced by half ; the dairy produce is generally consumed at home, butter-milk diluted with water and rendered very acid by an infusion of leaves partly aromatic, being the ordinary beverage ; but they do not retain themselves entirely to so primitive a one ; most classes (nor have the Bralmins quite escaped the imputation) indulge in the use of spirits ; the temptation is great as it is so easily indulged, the quantity purchased by a few copper coins being sufficient to intoxicate, like all other Natives their potations are unsocial, the harsh spirit sufficient for the purposes of their coarse intemperance and being more calculated to produce oblivion rather than conviviality ; the better ranks too are addicted to the use of soporifics (particularly opium) a vice by no means uncommon even amongst the Christians, whose pastors are not proof against its allurements, but the placid intoxication it produces is not followed by ferocity, nor do their orgies, however intemperate, ever end in riot. Of their domestic accommodations little can be said ; it has been seen that with the better ranks their houses are objects of vanity and care, feelings that do not extend to their furniture, rude couches, and some brass culinary and household utensils appearing the only articles meriting that designation,—a singular simplicity that makes everything answer every purpose, converts the bark of the arreka to many domestic uses.*

On the whole, though we cannot attach any great value to the standard of their improvement, or characterize the people as deserving the reputation of great industry or pure morals, yet they are superior to their neighbours in many things that exalt one class above another ; it must nevertheless be allowed that the relative condition of master and servants is here more unfavorably contrasted, and that with equal or greater resources than them, the condition of the lower classes generally is inferior to the corresponding ranks of the neighbouring countries, and their indigence is rendered more striking by the comparative affluence of the higher orders, who agreeable to their measure of it, have a considerable share of enjoyment ; this distinction might perhaps be partly traced to an apathetical disposition that renders them indifferent to higher enjoyments, but perhaps there would be more justice in ascribing it to the tyranny of caste ; an indelible line here separates the different ranks, in no part of India are those unnatural divisions so strongly marked, so anxiously regarded, or their degrading or ennobling associations in such activity.* The enumeration of fifty-two castes shews the divided character of the population, but the scale of precedency is still more minutely graduated, each caste being split into various sub-divisions, which though serving to divide as well as distinguish, it would be difficult to follow through all their intricacies. It is however observed that the feelings they involve, have been somewhat assuaged. The Brahmin less deified, permits the Nair to approach him, while in turn amongst other concessions submits to the Christian being seated in his presence, nor dare he now sacrifice the Polayen to his caprice or indignation, but the implacability of those prejudices must be infinitely more relaxed before the lower classes ; the most valuable part of the population, and on whom depends the whole productive industry of the country, can rise above their present state of debasement. Their condition (though improved and improving) excites our pity, often our disgust, but above all, the situation of the predial slaves most deserves commiseration, is at once amongst the most useful and most miserable, suffering a wretchedness scarcely susceptible of aggravation or amelioration.

[Madras. Surveyor General, Geographical and Statistical Memoir of the Survey of the Travancore and Cochin States, executed under the superintendence of Lieutenants Ward and Conner from July 1816 to the end of the year 1820. Vol. I. Travancore, 1863. ii, 143 *p.* tables. BSL XIIA—81.]

* Or rather the spatha or leathery covering that encloses the fruit in its early state.

* The number of paces to which each may approach the other is minutely defined—a step beyond, entails polution and punishment.

Kunneranur District

Population, etc.—Kunneeanur has a highly dense Population, the District having on the average four hundred and fifty-one Souls to the Square Mile, an intensity that does not admit of being much increased, all the cultivated lands and it may almost be said all the Cultivable space, being occupied, it is strewn over the whole extent but infinitely thicker in the more Northern parts which resemble a continued suburb, the number of houses gives on the average one to every five persons ; some disparity is observable here as in other Districts in the number of the Sexes, there being an excess in that of the Females of about one twenty-fourth. The population is divided into sixty-four Castes or orders. Christians constitute the most numerous one, composing a fourth of the whole ; of the three Sects into which they are split the Syrians make up but one-fifth, the other two are pretty equally distributed ; the Nairs amount to one-fifth of the inhabitants, Elavers are nearly a similar proportion though somewhat smaller, as the Christians, Konkanies constitute three and Mahomedans two-fortieths of the whole. In the distribution of the population the various classes are indiscriminately intermingled, the Nairs however rather predominate in the Kunneeanur subdivision, while the Christians are most numerous in the Yernacoullum one, where also the few Jews in the District are to be found. The extent of cultivated lands and Plantations would allow to each Family of five persons only fifty-nine productive trees of various kinds and three Acres of rice grounds, a portion of which may yield a second crop, and to their produce may be added that drawn from the Perrumboo Cultivation, those lands being subject to the culture of dry grains, but still however the property of each family would seem exceedingly small, perhaps it would be larger by abstracting from the amount of Population the temporary part of it residing at Yernacoullum who are included in its sum total though having their possessions in other parts. The quantity of Agricultural stock is comparatively scanty, not allowing quite two head of black Cattle or Buffaloes to each family, a still less number of implements of husbandry, and not quite one slave, indeed it may be remarked that here this Class are not numerous constituting only one-eighth of the Inhabitants. The Rice lands are held by three thousand and four Khodians or Ryots, a number that would allow about six and half acres as the possession of each person, those holding Porrayeddums amount to a larger number, being enumerated at six thousand five hundred and seventy-six, amongst whom are divided ten thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven gardens, the Cocoanut tree, Areka, Jack, and several species of the Palm (chiefly the Corypha) compose those plantations, Pepper (there are here four thousand eight hundred and forty-seven Vines) is almost amongst their most valuable productions, but the Revenue derived from it is not included in that stated as drawn from Porrayeddums.

Agrarams of Brahmins, Polliams, Jaghiers—The Ootperra Establishments that have been seen so general in Travancore are also common in Cochin, where the Charity they dispense is likewise confined to Bramins, who however have not here any Agrarams, there are no Jaghiers or lands held by such a tenure, the various Cheltry, Maudumbeemars (amounting to three hundred and eighteen) and those holding Virtee lands, retaining their possessions merely as ordinary Ryots. The larger portion of the Bramin population consists of Numburies who still hold considerable property, those of this class from Canara (Tooloonaad) are here known by the designation of Ikeryatkery dasam. The Sects into which the whole of this order are separated compose only one-fortieth, or added to those connected with religious establishments, one-thirtieth of the population.

Cochin

Agrarams of Bramins, Polliams, Jaghires, &c.—There are no Bramin Agrarams in this District and but few people of that Caste, most of whom officiate at the temples. The expenses of a very few of them being defrayed by the Circar. They are however numerous—there being no less than 2,109 Religious Buildings of all descriptions.

Kodungaloor Yeddawuggay

Population—Except in Poolloutta the population is very equally diffused over the whole surface, and when the capabilities of this tract are considered the number it supports must be deemed large, giving on the average 356 to the Square Mile. The inhabitants are divided into 46 Castes, Nairs and Elawurs are nearly in similar proportion, composing each about $\frac{1}{4}$th, Mahomedans of every description and the various classes of Polayens or Praedial Slaves, bear in like manner each a similar proportion to the population of which they constitute $\frac{2}{7}$th, Konconies belonging principally to the Town of Kodungaloor form $\frac{1}{12}$th, and Christians only $\frac{1}{14}$th, a smaller proportion then they bear in almost any other part, although Kodungaloor is recorded as the place they first appeared in Mallyallum, the extent of cultivated lands is small in regard to the number of the Inhabitants, allowing a little more than $1\frac{1}{4}$th Acres to a family of 5 persons, although a portion of those lands only, yield a second crop, and a distribution of the productive trees would only allow 68 to each. The amount of Agricultural Stock is equally scanty not rendering more than two head of Cattle, not half the number of Agricultural Implements, and two Praedial Slaves to three such Families. There are 813 Farms in which rice is raised (their average only

being about two Acres) and 593 Garden Farms each having 4 Porayuddums containing a total of about 132 Productive Trees.

Agrarams of Bramins, Polliams, Jaghires—An Ootpurra here is the only particular Establishment for Bramins, whose numbers are smaller than might be expected, amounting even when united with those connected with Religious Establishments, only to about $\frac{1}{40}$th of the whole, the population comprehends a few Chettries, there are here however only those belonging to the family of the Rajah.

Codachayree

Population, &c.—Its population is confined to the South-Western part of the District, and closest in the Southern extremity. A hill tribe (some few belonging to the still more wretched one of Naiddies are seen wandering about the inhabited parts) roam through the Mountainous tracts, which never had other Inhabitants, but the Population of the District has been much larger than we now see it, giving at present on the whole superficies not quite 48 or on the Cultivated share 147 to the Square Mile, a density very inferior to its extent or to its capability of supporting a larger number. The population is as usual split into various Castes, there are here 62 different ones. Of those the Christians (almost all of the Romo-Syrian Sect) are the most predominant, constituting nearly one-fourth of the whole, the proportion of the Nairs, Eluvars, and praedial Slaves, though having some variety, are not materially different, each composing about seven-fortieths, the second of the foregoing are however more numerous than the other two, there are nearly four persons to each House. Adults compose something less than two-thirds, the desparity in the amount of the sexes is very slight but the excess is on the side of the Female. The extent of Cultivated lands would allow to each Family of five persons, Eight Acres of Rice grounds, a tolerable share but not supported by the Plantations, which only give twenty-four productive trees to each such Family, to whom a distribution of the Agricultural stock (which is here in about the usual proportion) would allow nearly three head of Cattle and more than one Implement of Husbandry, and about three praedial Slaves to two such families.

Agrarams of Bramins, Polliams and Jaghires—There are here no Jaghires of any kind, a few Saumunders or those of Chettry descent, and seventy-two Kurtows or Maudumbeemars are enumerated amongst the Population, but they hold no lands under the above tenure, retaining their possessions generally on the conditions common to most of the better class of Ryots. There are no particular Establishment for Bramins beyond those of the ordinary kind, this Class here is for a greater part composed of Numboories (those of foreign extraction amounting to only sixth) and compose one twenty-sixth, but added to the Umblawassee or Castes connected with Religious establishments amount to one-seventeenth of the whole Inhabitants.

Mukundapuram

Population, &c.—That of this District clusters along the Cultivated lands (at least for a great part) that follow the course of the Kodungaloor River, and in the Poodhoocaud Sub-division is collected almost entirely in the South-Western parts. The general density of the Population of the District, considering its aspect is particularly favorable giving two hundred and forty-eight to the Square Mile, there is a very slight disparity in the number of the sexes, that of the Female having an excess of something more than a sixtieth, the number of houses allow one to every five persons, the Inhabitants are as usual separated into a great variety of orders, seventy-five different Castes forming as many distinct Classes, of those the Elewars are the most predominant, composing six-twentieths of the Population. Nairs and Christians are here in pretty equal numbers being each something under four-twentieths, Mahomedans though rather numerous here constitute only one-twentieth, Konkanies amount to half and Praedial Slaves three times that proportion, the distribution of Cultivated lands and Plantations would allow to every Family of five persons, Five Acres rice grounds, something more than forty productive trees, something more than one Agricultural implement, Five Praedial Slaves, and eight head of Cattle to three such Families. The cultivated lands are held by eighteen hundred and ninety-one Ryots each of whom hold on the average nearly nine Acres of arable low lands, fifteen hundred and sixty-seven Gardens are shared between two thousand husbandmen, each of whom possess about sixty productive trees.

Agrarams of Bramins, Polliams and Jaghiers—There are no Jaghiers here, lands are held on the Vritee tenure by three hundred and twenty-one persons, but the aggregate extent is of little importance, the portion of each being exceedingly limited ; there are upwards of a hundred and twenty-one Chettrys and Kurtaows or descendants of petty Chiefs, but their possessions and authority are on an equally confined scale, the Pagoda of Irringalacoday has some lands, but the space appertaining to it is by no means large, those lands lie strewn in the Districts around, and are in too minute and scattered portions to deserve the labour necessary in searching for and tracing them. The various Establishments for Brahmins are of the usual kind and have been incidentally mentioned, they have no Agrarams here but this class find a subsistance at every Temple, that of Irringalacoday attracts large numbers. Nomboories and the lower Ranks of Malliallum

Bramins constitute four-fifths of the whole Amount, which however is only in the proportion of one thirty-fourth of the Population, or added to those united with Religious Establishments, compose not quite one twenty-third of the Inhabitants.

Yainamakul

Population, etc.—The population of Yainamakul is thickest in the Western parts, but on the whole is tolerably evenly strewed, it gives two hundred and fifty-one, or abstracting the extent of Water, three thousand and twenty-six inhabitants to each Square Mile, the low rice lands are entirely occupied, nor is the fertility of the higher grounds sufficient to support any very increased density, three or four persons to each house and some disparity in the sexes is observable, the females exceeding the Males by about one-twentieth. The Inhabitants are separated into fifty-nine different Classes of which the Elawars are the most predominant, amounting to beyond six-twentieths of the whole, Nairs compose five-twentieths, Christians about three-twentieths, and Praedial Slaves not quite a similar proportion ; the space occupied by rice lands including the Lake culture and extensive plantations, would allow to each Family of five persons, nearly Six Acres and three Porayeddums containing about twenty-one productive trees. A distribution of the Agricultural stock would give something more than two head of Cattle, half the number of Agricultural implements, and about three Slaves, to four such Families.

Agrarams of Bramins, Polliams, Jaghiers—There are thirty-four Chettrys and Maudumlymaras or Kurtaws, but this class is not now easily distinguishable from the body of the People, they hold no Jaghiers nor are lands here retained by Individuals by any such tenures ; Bramins enjoy the usual privileges of being supported by the various temples at which it may suit their convenience to remain, but they have no Agrarams and possess but little property. Except the Numboories, who however compose much the larger share of this order (which amounts to about one-nineteenth of the population) a tenth of the number only may consist of Putters. If to the Bramin inhabitants be added those connected with religious establishments, that class will be in the proportion one-twelfth of the Population.

Thauliapulley

Population, etc.—That of Thaullapulley is numerous, a little thinner in Chengaullyecotay than in the other subdivisions, but on the whole pretty evenly spread over the face of the District. The total number gives two hundred and sixty to the Square Mile, nor do the capabilities of this tract appear such as would support a very increased density. Adults compose something less than three-fourths, there is no great variety in the number of the sexes, that of the houses would give something beyond one to every three persons. The population is as usual separated into a great variety of gradations, fifty-seven are here enumerated. Christians (both sects are in tolerable equal numbers the Syrians somewhat less than the moiety but greatly the superior in point of personal appearance) and Nairs, bear a like proportion to the Inhabitants composing each one-fourth of them. Elawars seven-fortieths, Mahomedan one-fortieth, and praedial slaves here comparatively limited as to numbers, six-fortieths, of the whole. A distribution of the cultivated lands, plantations and Agricultural stock would allow to each Family of Five persons only four Acres of Rice land, a hundred and four productive trees, and rather less than two implements of Husbandry, three head of Cattle and one Slave. Three thousand three hundred and three Ryots share amongst them the Cultivated lands, a number that only allows something more than four Acres to each, the Porayedums are held by two thousand five hundred and ninety-five Husbandmen, who will have separately, two Gardens containing a hundred and thirty-five productive trees.

Agrarams of Bramins, Polliams and Jaghiers—There are no Agrarams for Bramins or separate Establishments for any particular religious sect, this class have here of course the same indulgencies of Ootupurrayas (there is a large one at Kukkaad) as it has been seen, they in some other places enjoy, the various large Pagodas here, further contribute to their wants or convenience. Of the whole number of this order which compose about one twenty-fourth of the Inhabitants, nearly half will be Nomboories, a fourth of that proportion Putters, and the remainder Malliallum Bramins of the low ranks. If those connected with religious Establishments be added to this class, they will be found to constitute one-eighteenth of the inhabitants, there would not appear to be any Vritee lands in this District in which are fifty Chettries descendants of petty chiefs but having neither possessions or Power, the Yeddawuggay of Mooloorcurray belonging to the Family of the Paliat Atchin is at present dependent on this District, or rather the management of its Revenues belong to the Officers of it, but an account of this tract of territory will be found given in another place.

Mooloorcurray Yeddawugga

Agrarams of Bramins and Religious Establishment, etc.—At a few of the Pagodas a daily meal is distributed to two or more Bramins after the usual ceremonies to the idol is performed, there being no Ootupurras, or other places of entertainment for them similar to places of that nature in the Southern parts; they however hold

Lands (on different tenures) which are cultivated by their Slaves, and live near their fields, scattered in compounds, a few only whose services are required at the Temples holding some small emoluments.

Trichoowapayroor

Population—The Population of this District is unequally distributed being infinitely most dense in the South Western parts. The Total gives on the whole extent 145 Souls to the Square Mile, but deducting the Mountainous, and uninhabited share the Estimate may be enlarged to nearly double that closeness. The Population is separated into the usual variety of Castes. The Nairs predominate, composing more than a fourth of the whole; Christians are less numerous but constitute something more than a fifth; Eleevers are in nearly similar numbers; Praedial Slaves amount to only a seventh; the remaining Castes are in more minute proportions, the number of Houses gives one to nearly five persons. The amount of the Cultivated Lands, and Stock would give to every family of five persons only about 3 Acres of Rice Lands, not more than 15 productive trees, not quite 3 head of Cattle, and less than one Praedial Servant. The proportion of Rice land is small, but it is made up by the Culture of dry Grains, for which the slopes are so well adapted.

Agrarams of Bramins, Polliams and Jaghiers—The Agraram for Putter Bramins at Trichoor is the only one of the kind met within this District —those Bramins are chiefly subsisted by the Pagoda, one-third of the offerings (in all other places one-tenth is the proportion) made to which is appropriated to this purpose. The Ootupurahs, three in number, are also particular institutions for the accommodation of travellers of this description. Many of the large number of Namboory and other Bramins of this Coast besides the Umblawassy or those connected with Religious Establishments (amounting collectively to near one-thirteenth of the population of the Trichoor Proverty or one-seventeenth of the District) are partially supported by the Pagoda. The Students of the College are clothed and fed from the funds of that Establishment, which continue it is said to be increased by voluntary donations and other contributions of individuals. There are no Jaghiers or other free lands. The Sunkaidum or possessions of the Pagoda were at one time very extensive, and were independantly governed by the Bramins of this Temple; its lands have been assumed and the Government now charges itself with its expenditure. It also possessed many minute tracts, scattered over the neighbouring Country, those too have been assumed.

Chaylayekurray District

(Not available)

Chittoor

Agrarams, Polliams and Jaghiers—There are no less than 12 regular Agrarams scattered within the District and consequently a rather large population of Bramins mostly of the other Coast, amounting to 1,630, some gaining a livelihood by trafficking in Cloth, most of them have lands which they hold on various tenures and officiate at Pagodas and derive some emolument as a portion of the offerings made by individuals to the temples, of which it appears that there are no less than 330 of all descriptions in the Country, very few, if any, are worthy of note, those at Nemary, Illoor, and Tirvallikoad are held in some celebrity, at the latter place are a few Nenjanuddy kulls, or Pandee culies or Keams, a few individuals hold lands on the Teeturum tenure, free of all assessment and taxes.

(7) *Gaps*—Nothing mentioned.

(8) *Essential information*—

(*a*) area—Av.

(*b*) houses/households—Av.

(*c*) breakdown of population into—

(i) male/female—Av.

(ii) occupation—Av.

(iii) religion—Av.

(iv) caste—Av.

(v) age—N.A.

(vi) urban/rural—N.A.

(vii) others—N.A.

(9) *Editorial Comment*—Montgomarie rates the quality of work very high :

This was an excellent geographical, topographical, and statistical survey, and the admirable manner in which it has been executed, and that too under no ordinary difficulties from the wild nature of the country, reflects great credit.

[*On* Survey in Travancore and Cochin. *In* India. Surveyor General. Historical Records of the Survey of India. Vol. III. 1815 to 1830. Dehra Dun (U.P.), 1954. *p.*110.]

(10) *Reference to*—

(i) earlier estimate

(ii) later estimate

THE PROVINCE OF KUMAON : 1821

(1) *Year*—1821

(2) *Place*—The Province of Kumaon

(3) *Source*—0·0055. (*a*) Asiatic Researches; or transactions of the Society instituted in Bengal, for enquiring into the history and antiquities. The arts and sciences and literatures of Asia. Vol. XVI. Calcutta, 1828. ii, 478p, xxiv. maps, tables, plates, bibliog. ASL 068, R888a. (Original).

(*b*) Traill, George William, Commissioner for the Affairs of Kumaon. "Statistical sketch of Kumaon." [*p.* 137-234].

(4) *Materials*—(*a*) *Geographical location*—Kumaon, with the annexed territory of *Gerhwal*, forms almost an equilateral parallelogram facing N.E. and S.W. On the north, where it is separated from Tartary by the Himalaya, the frontier extends from Long. 79°15′, Lat. 31°4′, to Long. 80°45′, Lat. 30°10′, giving a line of about 100 miles : the eastern boundary which is formed by river *Kali*, or *Sarda*, gives a line of 110 miles, extending from Lat. 30°10′, Long. 80°45′, to Lat. 26°2′, Long. 80°. On the west, the province is divided from the Raj of *Gerhwal* by the rivers *Kali* and *Alakananda*, with a line of frontier of about 110 miles, stretching from Lat. 31°4′,Long. 79°15′, to lat. 29°55′, long 78°10′; and on the south, the province joins on Rohilkund, the line of demarcation being nearly parallel and equal to that on the north.

Within the boundaries above detailed, the horizontal superficial contents of the province may be stated at 10,967 Sq. M., of which the following is the estimated distribution :—

Snow . . .	$\frac{4}{15}$	2,924 Sq. Miles.
Barren and incapable of cultivation . .	$\frac{1}{3}$	3,655 ,,
Cultivation . .	$\frac{1}{5}$	2,193 ,,
Uncultivated . .	$\frac{1}{5}$	2,193 ,,

(*b*) *Particulars of Population*—

TABLE I

*Total Population**

Kumaon and Gerhwal . . .	289,698
Town population	7,348
Troops, etc.	4,000
Total .	301,046

*The table is prepared by the editors.

STATEMENT

Shewing the number of villages, houses, and cattle in the Kumaon Pergunnahs

Names of Pergunnahs	Detail of Villages				Detail of Houses				Detail of Cattle			
	Khalsa	Rent-free to Individuals	In Religious Assignments	Total of Villages	In Khalsa Villages	In rent-free Villages	In assigned Villages	Total of Houses	Buffaloes	Cows	Oxen	Total of Cattle
Pali . .	1,101	2	23	1,126	2,889	2	140	3,031	4,273	10,528	6,155	20,956
Baramandel .	768	45	56	869	3,625	176	133	3,934	7,117	8,593	4,622	20,332
Chonger Kha .	409	25	91	525	1,847	47	157	2,051	3,767	7,710	4,290	15,767
Phalda Kote .	188	2	3	193	1,314	16	1	1,331	4,134	3,718	2,445	10,297
Dhania Kote .	87	..	..	87	1,152	..	..	1,152	4,368	4,148	1,744	10,269
Danpoor . .	342	5	71	418	835	8	109	952	571	2,188	1,433	4,192
Gangoli . .	435	37	53	525	1,018	44	67	1,129	237	2,057	1,076	3,370
Kota Chakata .	310	..	2	312	2,220	..	10	2,230	7,454	5,221	3,013	15,688
Katoli Marori .	..	4	125	129	..	18	699	717	1,375	1,595	1,025	3,965
Total of Huzur Tahsil . .	3,640	120	424	4,184	14,900	311	1,316	16,527	33,296	45,728	25,803	104,827
Suar Bhote .	153	8	1	162	887	78	4	969	164	773	450	1,387
Dharma . .	61	14	..	75	515	34	..	549	..	226	359	585
Bhote . .	214	22	1	237	1,402	112	4	1,518	164	999	809	1,972
Kali Kumaon .	547	6	29	582	3,474	26	215	3,715	6,066	4,787	4,668	15,321
Dhianiron .	107	..	1	108	1,108	..	8	1,116	2,419	1,416	1,679	5,514
Shor . .	217	..	8	225	1,425	..	30	1,455	858	3,199	2,517	6,574
Sira Askot .	238	..	9	247	913	..	22	935	156	2,151	1,462	3,760
Tuhsildari Kali Kumaon .	1,109	6	47	1,162	6,920	26	275	7,221	9,499	11,533	*10,326	31,378
Kumaon Pergunnahs .	4,963	148	472	5,513	23,222	449	1,595	25,266	42,959	58,280	36,938	338,177

* The figure in the Manuscript is 11,533 is obviously wrong [*ed.*].

THE PROVINCE OF KUMAON: 1821

STATEMENT

Shewing the number of villages, houses, and cattle in the Gerhwal Pergunnahs

Names of Pergunnahs	Detail of Villages				Detail of Houses				Detail of Cattle			
	Khalsa	Rent-free to Individuals	In Religious Assignments	Total of Villages	In Khalsa Villages	In rent-free Villages	In assigned Villages	Total of Houses	Buffalos	Cows	Oxen	Total of Cattle
Baraseo . .	569	8	47	624	3,013	24	259	3,306	1,298	7,051	4,764	13,113
Dewal Gerh .	178	4	22	204	1,536	21	97	1,654	355	4,852	2,767	7,974
Chound Kote .	315	..	27	342	1,690	..	151	1,841	829	5,172	2,729	8,729
Nagpur . .	351	7	221	579	2,356	64	1,547	4,007	2,093	15,277	4,749	22,119
Ganga Salun .	441	..	11	452	1,831	..	54	1,885	373	8,964	2,655	11,992
Puen Khanda .	28	..	18	46	461	..	13	474	54	1,168	682	1,904
Tehsildar Srinagar .	**1,882**	**19**	**346**	**2,247**	**10,887**	**109**	**2,171**	**13,167**	**5,002**	**42,483**	**13,346**	**65,831**
Chandpur .	338	..	15	353	1,964	..	43	2,007	958	6,869	3,159	10,996
Badhan . .	248	..	32	280	1,234	..	113	1,347	679	4,055	2,112	6,846
Talla Salan .	265	..	19	284	1,066	..	58	1,124	556	7,011	2,299	9,866
Mulla Salan .	196	..	1	197	996	..	13	1,009	457	3,218	1,829	5,504
Dassoli . .	..	..	88	96	..	43	606	649	584	2,719	791	4,094
Tehsildari Chandpur .	**1,047**	**8**	**155**	**1,210**	**5,260**	**43**	**833**	**6,136**	**3,234**	**23,872**	**10,200**	**37,306**
Gerhwal Pergunnahs .	**2,929**	**27**	**501**	**3,457**	**16,147**	**152**	**3,004**	**19,303**	**8,236**	**66,355**	**28,546**	**103,137**
Total Province .	7,902	173	973	9,040	39,369	601	4,599	44,569	51,195	124,635	103,293	241,381

Table Showing the Details of the Towns

[Made by the Editors from descriptive Materials—*ed.*]

Name of the town	Situation	No of houses	Males	Females	Children	Total	Persons per house
Almora	Lat. 29°24′ Long. 79°39′ . .	742	1,369	1,178	968	3,515	5¼
Srinagar	Lat. 30°14′ Long. 78°37′ . .	562	945	887	512	2,344	4¼
Champawat	Lat. 29°19′ Long. 79°28′ . .	61	338	Details not given	..	338	..
Joshimath	Lat. 30°33′ Long. 79°32′ . .	182	225	322	101	648	..
Bageswar	Lat. 29°50′ Long. 79°35′ . .	42 shops	..	..	..	..	..

Table Showing Distribution of Houses in the Town by Religion and Caste

Almora—742 houses divided among the different classes and castes as follows :

Hindoos	228	Doms	127	Mahomedans	75
Brahmins	228	Stone cutters	51	Tradesmen	57
Merchants and Bankers	184	Masons and Carpenters.	33	Not engaged in Trades	18
Goldsmiths	40	Blacksmiths	27		
Petty Traders	53	Coppersmiths	8		
Dancing Girls	53	Curriers	8		
Not engaged in trade	19				

Srinagar—562 houses, distributed as follows :

Hindus	438	Doms	96	Mahommedans	28
Brahmins	129				
Merchants and Goldsmiths.	84				
Dancing girls	30				
Gosaeens	73				
Petty Traders and not engaged in trade.	122				

Joshimath—119 houses, distributed as follows :

Brahmins	21
Merchants	14
Cultivators	68
Doms	16

(5) *Method*—The total of inhabited villages and hamlets, as will be seen by the accompanying statement (A) amounts to 9,034 while the whole number of houses contained in them, is only 44,569 giving an average of nearly five houses to each village. The number of hamlets consisting of one house is very great, while only 25 villages are to be found in the province, which exhibit more than 50 houses and the largest village exhibits 115 houses. On this head, I regret that it is not in my power to offer more certain information than such as is derived from an estimate of the average of inhabitants to each house throughout the province. An attempt was made to ascertain the amount by actual enumeration, and, as far as related to the towns, this measure was executed without difficulty, but in the interior, obstacles occurred which rendered the attempt nugatory. The revenue officers, from the extent of their jurisdictions, and the smallness of their establishments, were necessitated to call in the aid of the *Kamins* and *Seyanas*, and the returns furnished through this assistance, exhibited such extraordinary incongruity, both with respect to the proportion of males and females, and to the average rate of inhabitants to each house in different villages, that no reliance could be placed on them. This inaccuracy must be ascribed, no doubt, to a suspicion on the part of the land-holders, that the information was required solely with a view to some fiscal arrangement, as under the former government, the amount of the cultivating population had formed one of the principal grounds in the adjustment of the village assessment. A recourse to the made now adopted was therefore, found to be unavoidable; and it remains to consider the principle on which the estimated average has been founded.

The state of population in the towns does not afford an exact criterion on which to form a judgment of that in the interior, as the inhabitants of the former, from the difficulties of procuring grain, are compelled to maintain a part of their family in villages. To this cause must be ascribed the smallness of the average exhibited in *Almora* and *Srinagar*, the former being five and a half, and the latter not quite four and a quarter to each house, a rate which by no means corresponds with the size of the houses, or can be reconciled to the custom of the country. The erection of house, from the nature of its materials requires a very considerable outlay : this consideration tends greatly to check the subdivision and separation of families, and many generations are constantly to be found residing under the same roof. Under these circumstances, the proportion now assumed, of six and a half residents to each house, will not perhaps be thought excessive. Taking, therefore, the number of houses in *Kumaon*, and the annexed pergunnahs of *Gerhwal*, as exhibited in statement (A) at 44,569, the above average will yield a population for the interior, including Bhote, 289,698 souls. To this must be added the inhabitants of the towns, amounting to 7,348, and if a further addition of 4,000 be made for troops, camp followers, and civil establishments, the total of the residents in the province may be estimated at 300,046* giving about 27·1/4 to the square mile. As, however, one third of the province, consisting of 4/15 snow in the north, and 1/15 turrace in the south, is almost wholly uninhabited, the proportion in the remaining parts will be about 40·1/2 persons to the square mile. The proportion of Mahommedans is extremely small, as they are only to be found in the towns of *Almora* and *Srinagar*, and in two or three villages along the ghats to the plains; the former amount to 494 and the latter 154; to these may be added to troops and camp followers of the same sect, estimated at 100, and the total will then stand at 748. The great proportion of females to males in the latter town may be ascribed to the number of female slaves, the property of the temple of *Badarinath*.

Measurement of Land

The mode of calculation in use throughout the hills is by the estimated quantity of grain which the land will require to sow it. The adoption of so uncertain a standard is doubtless to be ascribed to the nature of the arable lands, the actual measurement of which would have required greater perseverance and science than the natives of this province ever possessed. The denominations by which land is computed in *Kumaon* are extremely numerous, and vary in different parts, and it may therefore be presumed, that they were established at a remote period, when the country was divided into several petty independent principalities. In calculating the extent of villages, only such lands as had been rendered capable of cultivation by the operation already described, were taken into consideration. These have been gradually augmenting, and as no revised survey has recently been made, the existing records by no means correspond with the actual quantity of arable land in each village.

The most common denomination is the '*bisi*,' which has now been adopted as a general standard. The regular '*bisi*' ought, as its name implies, to contain land requiring twenty *nalis* of seed; its actual extent, therefore, varies according to the quality of soil, as the grain is sown much wider in poor lands near the summit, than in rich lands at the base of the mountains. With every allowance of this kind, villages are invariably found far to exceed their nominal *rukba*, when computed by this standard. It also varies in the same district, a portion of the land being calculated by one

*The figure is obviously wrong, total comes to 301,046—ed.

description and the remainder by another description of *bisi*, which incongruity arose from the practice of former Rajas, of doubling or otherwise augmenting the nominal *rukba* of rent-free land in the deed of grant. Such increased *rukba* became, from that time, permanently enrolled and fixed in the record. A further mode of calculation is, by the estimated produce of land in *bilkas*, or sheaves, the number of which ought to correspond with the number of *nalis* in each *bisi*.

It will now be sufficient to detail the different denominations in use in *Kumaon*, with their computed contents, without entering into further explanation.

Jhula, various	=	12 9 6 and 3	Bisis.
Bhara	=	2½	,,
Ali	=	2¼	,,
Bisa	=	4	,,
Ans	=	1	,,
Nali	=	½	,,
Taka	=	⅛	,,
Masa	=	¼	,,
Rini	=	1	,,

In the *Bhawer*, actual measurement is used, and the calculation is made either in *bigahs* or *Hothas*. The former corresponds to the *bigah* of the plains, the latter contains 1600 square paces.

Another mode of computation is by the *plough of two yoke of bullocks*, twenty being required for one *bisi* : a plough of land contains the quantity which can be turned in one day.

In *Gerhwal*, the only denomination in use is the Jhula, which is divided into *chukris* or 4ths, and *anas*, or 16ths : it varied in its extent, according to the description of person holding the land.

(6) *Explanation*—The province of *Kumaon*, as now formed, comprises the whole of the Raj of that name, together with a large portion of the principality of *Gerhwal*. Strictly speaking, the name of *Kumaon* is applicable only to the country lying between the *Kali*, or *Gogra*, and the *Ramganga*, to which tract it was given by the Rajas of the last race, who sprung originally from a chieftain of the pergunnah of that name. The appellation of *Gerhwal* is said to have been derived from the number of *Gerhs* (Fort) formerly existing there. *Almora* is said to have been so named from the abundance of wild sorrel (*Almori*) which grows in its vicinity.

The *Tarai* or *Bhawer*, included in this province, is very unequal in extent; under the *Gerhwal* pergunnahs it averages only from two to three miles, from the foot of the hills, while in *Kumaon* proper it is no where less than from 12 to 15 miles in breadth. From *Kotedwara*, long. 78°20′ to near *Bhamouri*, long. 79°20′, the *Bhawer* is divided from Rohilkund, by a low range of hills, which contains numerous passes, some of them practicable for wheel carriages ; the remaining *Bhawer*, to the east and west of these points, is wholly open to the plains. The *Bhawer* is at present only partially cultivated, and consists almost wholly of thick forest, of sal, sisu, and bamboos.

Terrace cultivation

The quantity of land calculated for cultivation as afforded by nature, is, within the hills, extremely small, and in order therefore to remedy the deficiency, the sides of the mountains admitting of such an operation, have been cut down into terraces rising above each other in regular succession, and having their fronts supported by slight abutments of stones. These terraces necessarily vary in breadth and length, according to the form and slope of the mountain on which they are situated; but as a great portion of every mountain, more particularly near the summit and ridges, is not sufficiently productive to warrant the expense and labour of the operation, those spots are clothed with grass, and generally covered with forest, consisting chiefly of pines, oaks, and rhododendrons, whilst some parts, from their rocky and precipitous nature, are wholly barren, or only partially sprinkled with tufts of rank grass.

Urban Centres

The slender and diffused nature of the resources, joined to the difficulties of transport in these mountains, by rendering the supply of provisions to a large community precarious, must ever have checked the establishment of town or large villages. It was consequently, at the immediate seat of government alone, that a population to any extent was ever collected, and such was the origin of *Almora*, *Srinagar*, *Champawat*, and *Joshimath*, the only towns in this province. The latter, though never the place of residence of the actual sovereign, yet owed its existence to the presence of the *Rawal*, and the numerous establishment of the temple of *Badarinath*, and as the *Rawal*, possessed absolute authority in the districts round *Joshimath*, and had always the disposal of a considerable annual income, he may be considered in the light of a petty prince. With the exception of these four places, there is not a single place that can boast of a permanent bazar, or that contains 120 houses.

Almora, situated in lat. 29°24′ long. 79°39′ is built on the top of a ridge, running east and west, and elevated 5,400 feet above the sea : it was founded about three centuries and a quarter ago, by a Raja of the last dynasty, who, at that period, having extended his dominion over the western districts, removed his court from *Champawat* to *Almora*, as a centrical point of his kingdom. From the nature of its situation it is confined to a single street, nearly three quarters of a mile in length, paved with stone, and consisting of two bazars, divided from each other by Fort Almora and the ancient palace of the Rajas. Detached houses, chiefly inhabited by Brahmins, are scattered along each face of the mountain below the town.... There are several temples in *Almora*, but none requiring any particular mention.

The Kacheri and other civil buildings are at *Almora*, but the houses of the civilians are at *Hawel Bagh*, which is considered as the civil station, and at which the provincial battalion is cantoned : this place is five miles north of *Almora*. The town of *Almora*, from having become the station for the regular troops and the civil establishments, has, during the last six years, much increased in the number of its inhabitants, and many new houses have been erected during this period. Under the Gorkha Government, the town was fast hastening to decay.

Srinagar, the ancient capital of *Gerhwal*, is situated in lat. 30°14′, long. 78°37′, and is built in a valley on the bank of the *Alakananda*, the principal branch of the Ganges. It owes its origin to an ancestor of the present Raja of *Gerhwal*, who about three centuries past, having established the monarchy of *Gerhwal*, founded the town of *Srinagar*, and established it as the capital.

As the whole trade of *Gerhwal* soon centered there, it would appear at one period to have attained a very flourishing condition, and far exceeded *Almora* in extent and population ; but during the last twenty years, this town has suffered most severely from the successive calamities of earthquake, flood, and invasion, and to these must now be added the decrease of trade: by the recent partition of *Gerhwal*, it has lost all share in the trade of that portion of the country made over to the Raja, while the greater part of the traffic from the eastern district, which formerly centered in *Srinagar*, now flows direct through the more convenient passes of *Kumaon*. From these causes, the merchants are daily deserting to *Almora* or *Tiri*, (the capital of the Raja) and the few who remain are retained there principally by the influx of pilgrims, who annually pass through the town in their route to *Badarinath*. The town contains one bazar, running north and south.

The number of Hindu temples is very great : nearly forty receive allowances from the government, but none of these buildings are deserving of description. The palace of the Raja must once have been a handsome structure, and considering the poverty of the country and difficulties of building here, is certainly deserving of admiration. It consisted of an extensive quadrangle, having three grand fronts, each four stories high, with projecting porticoes, the whole of the lower part being profusely ornamented with sculpture neatly executed. The materials consist of large wrought blocks of a close grained black stone, laid in mortar. The greater portion of this building has been thrown down by earthquakes, and the three porticoes abovementioned, are now alone standing. The native establishments for the revenue and police of the western half of the Gerhwal districts are stationed in *Srinagar*, and there are two *Jhulas* and a canoe for crossing the *Alakananda* established, and in the immediate vicinity of the town.

Champawat in long. 79°28′ lat. 29°19′ and elevated five thousand four hundred and seventy feet above the sea, is situated in the district of *Kali Kumaon*, near the extremity of the province : it was originally a village, the residence of the principal zemindar of that quarter, but became, between six and seven centuries past, the capital of a small independent principality, established by the zemindar in question, out of the wrecks of the *Kuttar* monarchy destroyed at that period : it subsequently became the entrepot for the trade of Tartary, passing from the *Dharmaghat* to *Belhary*, in the plains ; and to this circumstance must be ascribed its continued existence as a town, and its retention of a bazar, after it had ceased to be residence of the court. The present number of houses is sixty-one, of which forty-six are shops : the ancient palace of the Rajas, and the fort in which it stood, are now a heap of ruins. The Kacheri of the *Tehsildar*, for the eastern districts of *Kumaon*, is stationed here, and three miles north of the town, at a place called *Lohughat*, is a military cantonment, at which is stationed a force for the protection of the frontier. Another post of the same kind is established twenty-two miles north of *Lohughat*, at *Petoragerh*. Two small fortifications have been recently erected at these posts.

Joshimath, long. 79°32′, lat. 30°33′ is situated near the junction of the *Bishenganga* and *Dhauli*, (branches of the Ganges) and is elevated 7,500 feet above the sea. The *Rawal*, and other attendants of the temple of *Badarinath*, reside here during half the year, when the temple is blocked up with snow. Some trade is carried on from this town with Tartary, through the *Mana* and *Niti* passes.

Bageswar, situated at the conflux of the river *Larju* and *Gomati*, long. 79°35′, lat. 29°50′ contains a bazar consisting of forty-two shops, which are all the property of the *Almora* merchants, erected solely with a view to the Tartar trade, two considerable fairs taking place here annually : as these houses are only inhabited during two or three months in the year, they must be considered rather as coming under the description of a temporary *Gunj*, than of a town. From the great improvement in the Tartar trade, within the last six years, the number of houses in this place has greatly increased.

Size of villages

Some notice of the size of the villages may now be taken. From the nature of the arable land in this province, as already described, it rarely occurs that such quantity exists in any one spot, as to require the labor of a larger resident population : the villages are consequently, with a few exceptions, universally small, and are, in

fact, nothing more than detached hamlets, scattered along the sides and bases of the mountains, wherever facilities for cultivation are afforded.

Origin of inhabitants

With respect to the origin of the inhabitants, recourse can only be had to vague traditions and conjectures. The country, from its situation, must necessarily have been peopled from the *table land of Tartary,* or the plains of *Hindustan.* Judging, however, from the personal appearance of the inhabitants, their religion and language, the latter appears the most probable, as, had the first settlers been *Tartars,* some communication would doubtlessly have been maintained with the mother country, by subsequent migration from thence. The original occupants of the country, wherever they may have come, would appear to have been completely uncivilized, and wholly ignorant of agriculture and of the common arts of life. At a period, comparatively speaking not very remote, the celebrity of the *Himalaya,* in the Hindu Mythology, by inducing a constant resort of pilgrims, led to the gradual colonization of the country, by natives of various parts of *Hindustan,* who introduced their religion and knowledge ; and the country having, by these means, been rendered an object of competition, its invasion and conquest soon followed. Such are the current traditions, and their simplicity entitles them to consideration.

Of the aborigines, a small ramnant, pertinaciously adhering to the customs of their ancestors, are to be found in the *Rawats* or *Rajis.* They are now reduced to about twenty families, who wander in the rude freedom of savage life, along the line of forests situated under the eastern part of the *Himalaya* in this province. In all probability the out castes or *Doms,* are in part descendants from them ; a conjecture that is found chiefly on two circumstances, first, the great difference in the personal appearance of the *Doms* from the other inhabitants, many of the former having curly hair, inclining to wool, and being all extremely black, and secondly, the almost universal state of hereditary slavery in which the *Doms* are found here. With the origin of this slavery, even the proprietors are unacquainted, it may however, easily be explained, by supposing a part of the aborigines to have been seized, and reduced to that condition by the first colonists abovementioned.

The sanctity of the *Himalaya* in Hindu Mythology, by no means necessarily implies the preexistence of the Hindu religion in this province, as the enormous height and grandeur of that range visible from the plains would have been sufficient to recommend it as a scene for the penances of gods and heroes. The worship of *Vishnu* would appear to have been introduced into this province by Missionaries, from the peninsula of India. All the most celebrated shrines and temples dedicated to the incarnations of the deity, owe their undoubted foundation to the former princes of that quarter, and to the present moment these temples, including *Badarinath, Kedarnath, Raghunath,* at *Deoprag, Narsinh* at *Joshimath,* etc., are exclusively administered to by priests, natives of the peninsula. To the polytheism of the Hindu creed, has been here superadded a variety of local superstitions, and the great bulk of the population are now Hindus in prejudices and customs, rather than in religion. Every remarkable mountain, peak, forest, fountain and rock has its presiding demon or spirit, to which frequent sacrifices are offered, and religious ceremonies continually performed by the surrounding inhabitants at small temples erected on the spot. These temples are extremely numerous throughout the country, and new ones are daily erecting ; while the temples dedicated to Hindu deities, in the interior, are, with a few exceptions, deserted and decayed. The ceremonies peculiar to the local deities are uninteresting : on particular festivals, dancing forms a principal part, when the dances are performed by any number of men, who move round in a circle with various contortions, their motions being regulated by the slow measure of song, which is sung by the leader of the party, the rest joining in the chorus.

The former government, together with the principal people of the province and the inhabitants of the towns, professed the pure Hindu Brahminical tenets. Either from the absence of any intimate connection with Mahomedan powers, or from an abhorrence of the excess committed by Mahomedan invaders against the Brahminical worship, in this and other countries, strong prejudices were ever entertained against that sect. The profession of the Mahomedan religion was rather tacitly permitted, than openly tolerated in both *Kumaon* and *Gerhwal,* and no public processions, *Tazias,* etc., were ever suffered to take place either at *Almora* or *Srinagar,* at which places only Mahomedans are to be found in any number.

Caste and Occupation

The institution of caste exists here, among the upper ranks, in its utmost rigour, and any infringement of its ordinances or restrictions is immediately followed by degradation, nor can a restoration to the privileges of caste be obtained, but by undergoing various prescribed penances agreeable to the nature of the offence. In the interior, the inhabitants are comprised under three classes only, Brahmins, Rajpoots, and Doms : in the towns, other castes and branches are to be found. The principal classes of Brahmins are *Joshis, Panths,* and *Pandes* in *Kumaon,* and *Khanduris* and *Dobhals,* in *Gerhwal,* all of which are extremely scrupulous and prejudiced. Among the lower ranks of Brahmins, great latitude is taken in regard to labour, food, etc., and their claim to the distinction of that caste is, in consequence, little recognized ; the mass of the labouring population,

from similar causes, have still less pretensions to the designation of Rajpoots, which they assume. The Doms are, of course outcastes, and to them are left the whole of the inferior trades, those of carpenters, masons, blacksmiths, coppersmiths, quarriers, miners, tailors, musicians, etc., and by them also are performed the most menial offices.

Health and Sanitation

The mildness of the temperature of the hills would lead to the expectation, that the inhabitants would enjoy an exemption from most of the diseases incident to less favored countries, and that a different state takes place, is doubtless to be attributed, in a great measure, to the people themselves. By their avocations, the labouring classes are occasionally compelled to descend into the vallies, the air of which is invariably noxious during half the year. The purity of the natural atmosphere, is also counteracted by the state in which the villages are kept : the dung heap forms a prominent object in front of, and contiguous to every farm : the villages are commonly buried in dense crops of gigantic hemp, while the houses are enveloped with a profusion of scandent vegetables, such as cucumbers, water-melons, pumpkins, etc., etc. From the united operation of these causes, during the worst season of the year, general sickness prevails throughout the hills, in the shape of quotidian, tertian and quartan fevers. Contagious and typhus fevers occasionally break out, generated no doubt, from an excess of the same cause. These always exhibit the rapid and malignant features of plague, as does also the small pox, which proves extremely destructive whenever it visits the hills. Rheumatism is common during the cold weather. Cutaneous eruptions of various kinds are universally prevalent among all ranks, and are ascribed by the inhabitants to the use of spring water. Leprosy does not appear so common as in the plains. To the above must be added affections of the spleen and of the lungs, bowel complaints, stone and dropsy, all of which are frequent. A general disinclination prevails among the lower classes to the use of physic, on the avowed principle, that from the pureness of their general diet, their stamina is not sufficiently strong to stand the effects of powerful remedies : cooling drafts and restoratives are, however, taken without hesitation : those in most general use, are infusions of fennel seed, black pepper, or cheraita, in water. In most disorders, recourse is had to cauterizing, performed by the application of lighted balls of tow, or of some other similar substance, either to the back of the neck, the breast, or the pit of the stomach. Firing by means of an iron, is also resorted to in cases of strains swellings, or rheumatism. In all diseases, the principal reliance for their care is placed on charms tied to the person of the patient, on magnetism, and on various superstitious ceremonies and sacrifices. Inoculation is never thought of in the interior, till the small pox actually appears in the village itself, or in the immediate neighbourhood, and then, from the unskilful manner in which it is performed, or from the use of virulent matter, the precaution proves, in frequent instances, ineffectual. In the case of this, and of other contagious distempers non-intercourse is found, by the inhabitants, to be the best preventative, and with this view they sometimes abandon their villages, and retreat, temporarily, to the summit of an adjoining mountain, and there continue for some days, till they presume the contagion to have passed away. Considering the rude state of medical science in these hills, it is somewhat remarkable, that lithotomy should be in common practice : this operation is performed on subjects of all ages, and apparently with very general success. The operators are from among the low caste *Dom*, and the only instruments used, are a razor and a pair of common forceps. Some notice may here be taken of the *Goitre*, which is common in these hills, although it is here a disease which injures only the personal appearance and not the bodily health or mental faculties of the subject. This affection has been ascribed to various local peculiarities or to a peculiar susceptibility in the constitution of mountaineers, but the example of these hills fully demonstrates, that it cannot be referred exclusively to any one of the commonly assigned causes. The *Goitre* is here found among the residents of most elevated villages, as well as among those of the low vallies, in spots where snow is never seen, as well as in those near which it for ever lies ; in districts where no minerals are known to exist, as well as in those abounding with mines ; among people who drink none but river water, as well as among those who use only springs : among the rich equally with the poor ; and lastly, it attacks individuals recently from the plains, as well as the natives of the hills. A conjecture may be hazarded, that the *Goitre* is in part produced by the effects of the keen mountain air acting on the exposed throat ; a covering to that part seems at any rate to be the most effectual remedy as well as preventative ; in cases of incipient *Goitre* the natives have immediate recourse to the use of a neck cloth, formed of *otter* skin, or some other warm substance which is worn till the swelling has wholly subsided ; and although instances have occurred here of European females and children being attacked by *Goitre*, no case of any European male being so afflicted has yet taken place. In closing this subject, it may be observed, that the practice of the *Baids*, or Brahmin physicians, among the upper classes, is on a par with that in the plains, whether such practitioners are originally sent to study medicine. Musk appears to form an ingredient in almost every remedy administered by them, and, indeed, the inhabitants of the hills,

universally entertain the greatest confidence in the medicinal virtues of that drug.

General character of people

The population of the interior, as has been already stated, is comprised almost solely of the agricultural classes. From the nature of the country, the communication between villages is commonly both tedious and laborious, and the intercourse of the inhabitants of even adjacent hamlets is confined to the periodical festivals which occur at neighbouring temples : on these occasions again, the meeting is composed wholly of the villagers of the surrounding district, and the presence of individuals from other parts of the hills is viewed almost as an intrusion. This state of restricted intercourse, continued through ages, hastended to preserve a distinctness of character and manners among the mountainers, who accordingly still exhibit the compound of virtues and defects common to agricultural tribes in a rude stage of society. Honest, sober, frugal, patient under fatigue and privations, hospitable, good humoured, open and usually sincere in their address, they are at the same time, extremely indolent, fickle, easily led away by the counsel of others, hasty in pursuing the dictates of passion even to their own immediate detriment, envious of each other, jealous of strangers, capable of equivocation, and petty cunning, and lastly grossly superstitious. To personal courage, the lower order make no pretensions ; the high Rajpoot families, who are most part descended from western adventurers are in no way deficient in the inherent spirit of their race. Conjugal affection has scarcely any existence in the hills ; wives are universally considered and treated as part of the live stock, and little or no importance is attached to the breach of female chastity, excepting when the prejudices of caste may thereby compromised. To their children, they, however, evince strong affection, and instances of suicide, by fathers as well as mothers, from grief for the loss of a child, are far from uncommon. The indolence of the male sex is insuperable, even by the prospect of gain, and the whole labor of the domestic economy and of agriculture, excepting only ploughing and harrowing, is left to the women ; and a rate of wages, greater by one half than that which exists in the plains, fails in inducing the voluntary attendance of day labourers : the people of this class will, however without hesitation wander hundreds of miles, and spend weeks to gain a few annas by peddling the commodities of the plains. All mountaineers unite in an excessive distrust of the natives of the low country, whom they regard as a race of swindlers and extortioners ; the jealously with which the mountaineers of one pergunnah view those of another amounts to a spirit of clanship, which f eling may, doubtless, be ascribed to the state of government that, at one time, existed in these hills, when every pergunnah and subdivision formed a separate and independent principality. Local attachments are very predominant, and an eventual return to their natal village continues to be the cherished hope of those, whom the want of means of subsistence may have compelled to migrate ; from the same sentiment,the petty landed proprietors entertain an overwhelming affection for their hereditary fields. Of the honesty of the hill people too much praise cannot be given ; property of all kinds is left exposed in every way, without fear and without loss : in those districts whence periodical migration to the *Tarai* takes place, the villages are left with almost a single occupant during half the year, and though a great part of the property of the villagers remains in their houses, no precaution is deemed necessary, except, securing the doors against the ingress of animals, which is done by a bar of wood, the use of locks being as yet confined to the higher classes. In their pecuniary transactions with each other, the agricultural classes have rarely recourse to written engagements, bargains concluded by the parties joining hands, (*hath marna*) in token of assent prove equally effectual, and binding, as if secured by parchment and seals. If exceptions to this general character for honesty exist in the hills, they are to be found only in the class of *Doms*, or outcastes, who are commonly of loose and dissipated habits, confirmed, if not acquired, by continued intercourse with the plains.

The consequent depopulation was rapid and excessive ; as is fully proved in the numerous waste villages deserted at that period, and in the incomplete state of cultivation which prevails generally in the villages still inhabited.

Manufactures

The manufactures in these hills are so trifling as scarcely to deserve particular mention. The principal are blankets, made in the northern pergunnahs, *pankhis*, a coarse woollen camblet, also made there, and in Bhote *bangelas*, a hempen cloth, manufactured in the midland parts of *Gerhwal*, where it forms the principal materials for clothes to the inhabitants during the hot season. Wooden vessels of various forms and shapes, are made from several species of wood. Coarse cotton cloth is woven in small quantities. Mats and baskets, of all kinds, are prepared from the small male bamboo, in a very neat style. The artizans universally exhibit great want of neatness and finish in the execution of their work, more particularly the smiths in iron and copper utensils, which are invariably rough and ill-formed.

The potters throughout the province, excepting those at *Srinagar*, are unacquainted with the use of the wheel. The turning lathe, the large saw, and the plane, are unknown here : planks are split from the tree by the axe, and then partially

smoothed by the adze. It may be mentioned as a curious fact, that the spirit blow-pipe is to be met with in *Gerhwal*, where it is sometimes used by goldsmiths : this instrument is composed of iron, and filled with whiskey distilled from rice, and when used it is placed on a brazier of burning charcoal.

Trade

The traffic of the province is divided into two branches : first, the sale of the produce of the hills, and secondly, the carrying trade with Tartary : this latter again passes through two hands, the Bhoteas, who hold direct intercourse with the Tartars, and the hill traders, who furnish returns and receive the Tartar merchandize in barter : the nature of the former of these transactions will be reserved for a separate article. The migratory habits of the zemindars of the southern pergunnahs, have given rise to a very general diffusion of commercial enterprise among them, and every individual possessed of a small capital, either singly or jointly with others, engages in traffic. With an investment composed of iron, copper, ginger, turmeric, and other hill roots and drugs, the adventurer proceeds to the nearest mart in the plains, and there receives in barter for his merchandize, coarse chintz, cotton cloths, *gur*, *tobacco*, coloured glass beads and hardware, which return, after supplying the wants of himself and friends, is disposed of at the villages in the midland and northern pergunnahs, or is reserved for sale till a fair occurs in the neighbourhood. Those, again, whose credit or resources are more considerable, enter eagerly into the Tartar trade. The imports from the plains are, in this case, the same as above enumerated, as fine manufactures or expensive articles are only brought up when previously bespoke ; from the Bhoteas they receive in exchange, partly cash and partly Tartar and Bhote productions. The latter comprise hawks, musk, pankhis, (coarse camlets) wax, masi (frankincense) *kutki*, and a variety of other roots and drugs. The tartar products consist of borax, salt, gold-dust, and *chawr* tails. The zeal and industry evinced by this class of traders, in the execution of commissions, is very great, as they frequently proceed in person as far as *Furruekabad* and *Lucknow*, in search of the articles required from them.

The commerce carried on by merchants is of the same nature as that last described, the only additional merchandize, not included in the above detail supplied or received by them, in barter with the Bhoteas, consists of :

Deliveries	*Receipts*
Fine sugar candy,	Shawl wool,
Spices of all kinds,	Coarse shawls,
Europe broad cloth,	Ditto China silks,
Corals,	Saffron,
	Bulgar hides,
	Ponies.

(7) *Gaps*—The materials collected were supposed to be insufficient—*ed.*

(8) *Essential information*—

(*a*) area—Av.

(*b*) houses/households—Av.

(*c*) breakdown of population into—

(i) male/female—figures available only for the towns

(ii) occupation—figures available only for the towns

(iii) religion—figures available only for the towns

(iv) caste—figures available only for the towns

(v) age—Children given separately

(vi) urban/rural—Av.

(vii) others—N.A.

(9) *Editorial Comment*—Batten, the commissioner of Kumaon reprinted the whole account together with other papers and wrote in the preface, " In regard to the last mentioned object of the present collection, it may be observed that the Statistical Sketches by Mr. G. W. Traill, the former Commissioner of Kumaon, have been in constant demand by the residents and visitors at Almorah, and Nainee Tal, and that the one or two copies in possession of private parties of the researches published by the *Bengal Asiatic Society*, wherein the reports of that able Officer appear, have hitherto afforded the only scanty means of gratifying so natural a curiosity. As these sketches were in reality official reports forwarded to Government, they now form part of the present publication, and are therefore available for general use."

[Batten, J.H. Official Reports on the Province of Kumaon, with a medical report on the mahamurree in Gurhwal, in 1849-50. Edited under the orders of the Hon'ble Lt.-Governor, N. W. P. Agra, 1851. xi, 467p, maps, tables.]

There is a number of statistical discrepancies in the figures. In table 'A' (*p.* 130), total number of villages is given 9040 whereas elsewhere the number is 9,034. At Almora (*p.* 132), the total number of houses is stated to be 742, but the total of Hindoo, Doms and Mahomedan houses comes to 430. The total of the occupational division of Hindoo houses vartically is 577 against 228 which is obviously wrong. But by substracting Doms 127+Mahomedans 75 from the total houses at 742, we get a figure at 540. It is difficult to understand how the total population of the towns was arrived at.

(10) *Reference to*—

(i) earlier estimate

(ii) later estimate

BENGAL PRESIDENCY, LOWER PROVINCES : 1822

(1) *Year*—1822
(2) *Place*—Bengal Presidency Lower Provinces
(3) *Source*—0·0056. (*a*) Great Britain. House of Commons. Appendices to the third report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons and the Minutes of Evidence on the affairs of the East India Company, 17th February to 6th October 1831. London, 1832. 1,316p.

(*b*) First Appendix to the third report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons. [*p.* 328.]
NL GP 954G 798 Sea

(4) *Materials*—(*a*) *Geographical location*—Nothing given.

(*b*) *Particulars of population*—

Statement of the extent and Population of British India, Bengal Presidency : Lower Provinces.

Division and District	Extent of each District in English Sq. Miles	Population in 1814	Population in 1822
Calcutta :			
Burdwan	2,000		1,187,580
Jungle Mehals	6,990		1,304,740
Midnapore	8,260	Not available	1,914,060
Cuttack	9,040		1,984,620
Jessore	5,180		1,183,590
Nuddea	3,105		1,187,160
Hooghly	2,260		1,239,150
Twenty-four Pergunnahs	3,610		599,595
Suburbs of Calcutta	1,105		360,360
Calcutta city	7		265,000
Patna :			
Ramghur	22,430		2,252,985
Behar	5,235		1,340,610
Tirhoot	7,732		1,697,700
Sarun	5,760		1,464,075
Shahabad	4,650		908,850
Patna	667		255,705
Moorshedabad :			
Bhaugulpore	7,270		797,790
Purnea	7,460		1,362,165
Dinagepore	5,920		2,341,420
Rungpore	7,856	Not available	1,340,350
Rajeshahye	3,950		4,087,155
Beerbhoom	3,870		1,267,065
Moorshedabad	1,870		762,690
Dacca :			
Dacca	1,870		512,385
Dacca Jelalpore	2,585		588,375
Tipperah	6,830		1,372,260
Chittagong	2,980		700,800
Backergunge	2,780		686,640
Sylhet	3,532		1,083,720
Mymensing	6,998		1,454,670
Total	153,802		37,503,265

BENGAL PRESIDENCY, LOWER PROVINCES : 1822

(5) *Method*—The statement of the Population of these Provinces is given on the authority of Memorandum appended to the Police Report of Mr. Henry Shakespeare, Superintendent of Police in the Lower Provinces, in the year 1822 ; on which the Bengal Government, in their letter to the Court of Directors, dated the 3rd of November, 1826, observed, " its accuracy cannot be confidently relied on, but the calculations are probably not far wide of the truth." The extent of these Districts in square miles has been ascertained by measurement on a manuscript map of India.

(6) *Explanation*—Nothing given.

(7) *Gaps*—Nothing mentioned.

(8) *Essential information*—

(*a*) area—Av.

(*b*) houses/households—N.A.

(*c*) breakdown of population into—

(i) male/female—N.A.
(ii) occupation—N.A.
(iii) religion—N.A.
(iv) caste—N.A.
(v) age—N.A.
(vi) urban/rural—N.A.
(vii) others—N.A.

(9) *Editorial comment*—

Mr. R. M. Martin has given the following estimates for 1822.

Provinces, Districts, Square Miles, Villages, Houses, and Population of the permanently settled Provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, in 1822

Province	Districts	Square Miles	Villages	Houses	Population
Calcutta	Cit	7	..	53,005	300,000
	Suburbs of	1,105	710	72,172	366,360
	24-Pergunn	3,610	2,891	129,919	639,295
	Hooghly	2,260	3,987	267,430	1,540,250
	Nuddea	3,105	4,648	254,622	1,364,275
	Jessore	5,180	6,239	345,796	1,750,406
	Cuttack	9,040	10,511	396,924	1,984,620
	Midnapore	8,260	8,536	382,812	1,914,060
	Burdwan	2,000	6,576	256,310	1,487,263
	Junglemehauls	6,990	6,492	269,948	1,394,740
Patna	Ramghur	22,430	12,364	479,563	2,325,632
	Behar	5,235	6,312	268,121	1,340,610
	Tirhoot	7,732	10,976	352,970	1,968,720
	Sarun	5,760	6,118	292,815	1,494,179
	Shahabad	4,650	4,185	181,770	908,856
	Patna	667	1,098	51,141	265,705
Moorshedabad	Bhaugulpore	7,270	3,667	159,558	797,790
	Purneah	7,460	5,268	296,472	1,560,284
	Dinagepore	5,920	12,240	498,360	2,625,720
	Rungpoor	7,856	4,231	268,070	1,340,350
	Rajeshahye	3,950	9,170	817,431	4,087,155
	Beerbhoom	3,870	5,287	253,413	1,267,665
	Moorshedabad	1,870	2,342	152,538	762,690
Dacca	Mymensing	6,988	7,904	290,934	1,454,670
	Sylhet	3,532	5,717	216,744	1,083,720
	Tipperah	6,830	7,529	274,452	1,372,260
	Chittagong	2,980	1,108	140,160	790,806
	Backergunge	2,780	2,454	137,328	686,640
	Dacca	1,870	2,569	102,777	512,385
	Ditto (Jelalpore)	2,585	2,543	117,675	583,375
	Total	153,792	154,268	7,781,240	39,957,561

BENGAL PRESIDENCY, LOWER PROVINCES : 1822

The next census [refers to above—*ed.*] embraces nearly the same division of districts. I obtained it in India from Dwarkanaut Tagore, a Hindoo of an enlarged mind, a most generous disposition, and a truly British spirit. Dwarkanaut Tagore was then at the head of the salt and opium department at Calcutta, and had perhaps the best means of judging as to its correctness of any man in India ; he considered it as a fair estimate for 1820 or 1822. The calculations are founded on the number of villages and houses in each district ; but we have no census of any part of British India on which reliance can be placed ; in some places the population is estimated on the rudest data. It is essential to a knowledge of the condition of the people and for the purposes of good government that a complete census should be made of every district.

[Martin, R. M. Statistics of the Colonies of the British Empire in the West Indies, South Africa, North America, Asia, Australasia, Africa, and Europe. London, 1839. *p.*-281.]

(10) *Reference to*—

(i) earlier estimate

(ii) latter estimate

THE PROVINCE OF MALWA AND ADJOINING DISTRICTS : 1822

(1) *Year*—1822

(2) *Place*—The Province of Malwa and Adjoining districts.

(3) *Source*—0.0018. (a) Report on the province of Malwa, and Adjoining districts. Submitted to the Supreme Government of British India. By Sir John Malcolm, Agent of the Governor General. Calcutta, 1822. xx, 679, *p.* lvii tables. BS LXIIA 83. [p. xiii 1-15, 402-642].

(4) *Materials*—(*a*) *Geographical location*—The modern boundaries of Malwa and its adjoining provinces are given below.

Malwa—The map which accompanies this Report [the map is not printed—*ed.*] comprizes Territory from twenty-one to twenty-five degrees North Latitude, and from 73° to 80° East Longitude ; or from Chitore in Mewar North, to the Taptee River South, and from Bellary East to Broach and Surat West.

According to Abool Fazil Malwa lies between the 22° and 25° North Latitude and 75° and 78° East Longitude.

Nemaur—Nemaur is that part of the village of the Newbuddah lying between Hindia East and Kotra or the Kooksee district on the West, and between the Vindhya range North, and the Satpoorah range South. Its length is about one hundred and thirty miles, and its general breadth from thirty to forty miles, but in the centre it may be reckoned above seventy.

Rath—From the Vindhya range on the Western extremity of Nemaur, there extends North a hilly tract separating Malwa from Goojerat, whose general breadth is from fifty to seventy miles, and which terminates in the upper extremity of Mewar.

Bagur—The Province of Bagur is a continuation of the same hilly tract. It is bounded on the North by Kantril and Mewar, and East and West by Malwa, and Goojerat.

Kantul—Kantul is a small District lying between Bagur and Mewar, and extending westward from Mundissore to the Banswarrah and Oodeypore territories. Its length is about forty miles, and breadth from twenty to twenty-five miles. It comprizes the principal part of the territories of the Rajah of Purtaubghur. Its capital is a large fortified town, but his chief residence has always been at Dewala twelve miles West.

Hurrowtee—Hurrowtee lies on the North East extremity of Malwa, and is separated from it by the Mokindra Hills, and the continuation of the Chittore range ; it extends North to Hurrowtee and East from Dandour to Mewar West.

[There is a great difference between the actual and political boundaries of Malwa according to the author. The area is calculated at 26,767 square miles—*ed.*]. This calculation of the contents of that province in square miles is taken from what is conceived from enquiry and observation to be its actual limits as one of the ancient provinces of India. It takes Mandoo as a southern point, and from it a line along a branch of the Vindhya, runs west-rather northerly to Bopawar, from whence it runs almost direct north to the Chittore range, being bounded to the west by the petty provinces of Rath, Baugur and Kaimtel, and at its northern termination by the districts of Neemutch and Jawud, which belong to Mewar. From this extreme western and northern point the Chittore range, which here forms the limit, runs direct east as far as Rampoorah, from whence the same hills take a north easterly direction to the Mokundra pass, and between that and Moosahgurh (formerly Cundwah), which lies nearly direct east a line of low hills, forming an obtuse re-entering angle, separates Malwa from Harowtee. Moosahgurh, according to this, is the extreme northern part of the former province. The line of its limits then runs nearly south-east to Chanderee, and from that it stretches south with deviations to the eastward caused by boundary ranges to the Vindhya mountains, leaving Damoony Saugur and other districts of bundelkund to the east. From Seermhow, where this line terminates the southern boundary, which is the Vindhya range, runs nearly west to Mandoo and divides Malwa from Goandwarrah and Nemar. Mr. Smidt computed the Malwa proper at 26,767 square miles.

(*b*) *Particulars of population*—

Total Population	2,642,677

THE PROVINCE OF MALWA AND ADJOINING DISTRICTS : 1822

TABLE I

TABLE exhibiting the population of the Territories of Maharajah MULHAR ROW HOLKAR, and the PUAR Rajaha Dhar and Dewass, in Malwa

HOLKAR'S TERRITORIES	Total No. of Houses or Families		Familes of the civil community	Families of the Military and Predatory Tribes	Men	Women	Children	Total Population
	Hindu	Mahomedan						
Purgunnah of Mahidore, containing 213 inhabited towns and villages.	10,191	253	7,496	2,948	15,018	14,181	14,902	44,101
Ditto of Machilpore, 56 ditto . . .	2,214	56	1,725	545	4,253	3,782	4,127	12,162
Ditto of Ryepore, 21 ditto . . .	1,430	7	897	540	2,399	2,204	1,880	6,483
Ditto of Depalpore, 139 ditto . . .	8,159	365	6,983	1,541	10,874	11,412	12,024	34,310
Ditto of Zeerahpore, 64 ditto . . .	2,631	31	11,089	984	4,333	3,607	4,133	12,073
Ditto of Hasilpore, 17 ditto . . .	637	51	455	233	841	857	840	2,538
Ditto of Soneil, 26 ditto . . .	1,941	124	1,622	443	2,644	2,671	3,156	8,471
Ditto of Sawein, 108 ditto . . .	5,381	218	4,273	1,326	7,407	7,724	7,733	22,864
Ditto of Soondursee, 11 ditto . . .	1,268	115	939	444	1,825	1,730	1,861	5,416
Ditto of Baitmah, 42 ditto . . .	1 872	159	1,349	682	2,637	2,574	2,406	7,617
Ditto of Indore, 185 ditto . . .	12,582	507	10,187	2,902	13,723	13,772	13,966	41,461
City of Indore, Holkars capital . . .	3,577	658	3,590	645	..	..	..	63,560
Holkar's Camp and Court computed at Purgunnah of Kaytha, 22 villages	1,412	49	1,035	426	2,250	2,203	2,165	6,618
Ditto of Nundwae, 23 ditto . . .	429	1	284	146	777	639	522	1,938
Ditto of Sonarah, 8 ditto . . .	1,197	11	1,014	194	1,817	1,657	1,659	5,133
Ditto of Bampoorah, 49 ditto . . .	3,064	209	2,617	656	4,576	4,431	4,399	13,406
Ditto of Taranah, 141 ditto . . .	6,361	216	4,421	2,156	8,442	8,315	9,414	26,171
Ditto of Rampoorah, 364 ditto . . .	17,489	762	14,018	4,233	25,400	24,745	23,344	73,489
Ditto of Narainghur, 49 ditto . . .	3,162	46	2,132	1,076	4,852	4,328	3,391	12,577
Ditto of Katkoot, 12 ditto . . .	148	3	72.	79	159	149	178	486
Cantonment of Mhow, not including troops viz. Natives of Hindostan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,000
Ditto of Malwa and the Dekhan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,731
GHUFFOOR KHANS JAGEHIR—								
Purgunnah of Jowrah	4,760	126	3,508	1,378	7,485	6,755	5,970	20,210
Ditto of Taul, 42 villages	2,653	133	1,708	1,078	4,386	4,001	3,921	12,308
Ditto of Sunjeed, 47 ditto.	1,786	10	1,312	484	2,774	2,309	2,068	7,151
Ditto of Mundawul, 35 ditto	1,471	10	949	532	2,813	2,440	3,863	9,116
Ditto of Burowdah, 22 ditto	1,590	67	1,178	479	1,407	2,448	2,193	6,048
Ditto of Mulharghur, 49 ditto	..	..	..	..	4,192	4,012	3,921	12,125
DHAR POSSESSIONS—								
Purgunnah of Budnawir, 150 villages	7,484	251	5,016	2,719	11,011	10,709	9,399	30,119
Ditto of Dhar, 151 ditto	7,042	531	4,806	2,767	10,392	10,338	10,065	30,795
Ditto of Naulcha, 10 ditto	546	11	340	217	779	773	661	2,173
DEWASS RAJAH'S POSSESSIONS—								
Purgunnah of Allote, 68 villages	2,269	47	1,466	850	..	..	..	8,685
Tuppah of Gurgoocha, 19 ditto	913	14	707	220	..	..	..	3,476
Purgunnah of Sarungpore, 54 ditto	2,797	251	2,445	603	..	..	..	11,430
Ditto of Ringnode, 31 ditto	1,452	37	1,365	124	..	..	..	5,583
Ditto of Dewass, 232 ditto	6,458	512	5,092	1,878	..	..	..	26,137
Town of Dewass	981	206	1,002	185	..	..	..	4,451
Ditto of Barotha	261	7	232	36	..	..	..	1,105
Pergunnah of Ragooghur, 11 villages	560	20	352	28	..	..	..	2,250
Bheel Population, particularised in table No. 3 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,695
Total .	126,168	5,974	107,676	35,977	159,472	142,767	154,098	634,732

THE PROVINCE OF MALWA AND ADJOINING DISTRICTS : 1822

TABLE II

Table showing the Population of the undermentioned Possessions in Nemaur

POSSESSIONS OF HOLKAR	Total No. of Houses or Families		Families of the Civil Community	Families of the Military and Predatory Tribes	Men	Women	Children	Total population
	Hindu	Mahomedan						
Purgunnah of Maheipoor, containing 14 villages and towns	3,520	356	3,464	412	3,806	4,395	3,285	11,486
Purgunnah of Chooly, 5 villages and towns . . .	369	4	284	89	477	526	433	1,436
Sirkar Bijaghur called also Butteessee from containing 32 *Perg unnahs viz.*—								
Purgunnah of Kurgond, 56 villages	3,893	380	3,775	498	5,976	6,804	6,312	19,092
,, ,, Chynpoor, 29 villages	565	8	220	353	742	681	778	2,201
,, ,, Bulwanah, 29 villages	931	39	760	210	1,337	1,344	1,294	3,975
,, ,, Beeswah, 35 villages	736	31	441	326	1,033	909	876	2,818
,, ,, Mahomedpore, 27 villages . . .	1,178	52	1,026	204	1,646	1,778	1,896	5,320
,, ,, Murdanah, 11 villages	376	35	233	178	574	534	440	1,548
,, ,, Umiatah, 8 villages	175	..	94	81	247	233	279	759
,, ,, Woon, 13 villages	416	5	297	124	577	567	566	1,710
,, ,, Jelalabad, 32 villages	1,285	16	770	531	1,642	1,628	1,655	4,925
,, ,, Beekungaum, 15 villages	420	6	259	167	539	553	557	1,649
,, ,, Nagulwaree, 6 villages	268	..	125	143	333	331	301	965
,, ,, Beroob, 11 villages	167	3	39	131	228	219	229	676
,, ,, Bunmallah, 4 villages	180	1	74	107	234	225	249	708
,, ,, Bramingaong, 12 villages . . .	146	..	68	78	190	169	168	527
,, ,, Khoorgong, 8 villages	163	4	126	41	200	192	173	565
,, ,, Russeeapore, 6 villages	157	5	103	59	232	250	187	669
,, ,, Sanglee, 3 villages	147	..	66	81	172	177	220	569
,, ,, Akburpore, 1 village	18	..	14	4	27	20	16	63
,, ,, Naudsee, 3 villages	67	2	25	44	87	79	70	236
,, ,, Seresghur, 3 villages	79	..	25	54	107	93	85	285
,, ,, Aksipoorah, 11 villages	255	14	208	61	355	298	283	936
,, ,, Baugdurah, 7 villages	429	5	345	89	516	537	446	1,499
Punj Mahal, viz.—								
Nimawur, 24 villages	1,055	28	822	261	1,447	1,405	1,645	4,497
Rajour, 24 villages	2,364	20	1,638	746	3,031	3,015	3,492	9,538
Kantapore, 30 villages	2,133	54	1,520	667	2,727	2,704	3,269	8,700
Hurngong, 16 villages	490	24	340	174	640	626	691	1,957
POSSESSIONS OF THE DHAR RAJAH, ETC.—								
Purgunnah of Dhurrumporee, 45 villages . . .	1,198	25	797	426	..	..	..	4,586
,, Kooksee, 31 villages	1,890	125	1,640	375	2,577	2,745	2,426	7,748
,, Loharee, 16 villages	454	5	372	87	607	602	512	1,721
,, Kunwarrah, 9 villages	187	..	137	50	..	..	..	701
,, Bulkeer, 14 villages	224	9	148	85	..	..	..	873
,, Sooltanabad, 20 villages	464	42	393	113	..	..	..	1,897
,, Kotrah, 53 villages	..	..	..	..	3,789	3,631	2,906	10,326
BRITISH DEPENDENCIES IN NEMAUR—								
,, Kasrowde, 31 villages	1,480	32	1,309	203	2,055	1,924	1,691	5,670
,, Kusbah of Mandleesire	382	12	297	97	585	1,690	725	2,000
,, Kannapore, 17 villages	600	15	318	297	998	1,041	695	2,734
,, Burdiah, 13 villages	364	8	171	201	553	540	503	1,596
Total .	29,225	1,365	22,743	17,847	40,286	41,466	39,353	129,161

THE PROVINCE OF MALWA AND ADJOINING DISTRICTS : 1822

TABLE III

BHEEL Population of the Vindhya Range

	Names of Bheel villages. Nadir Bheel's dependencies	No. of ploughs the property of each village	Quantity ploughed and cultivated		Portion of land ploughed by hired ploughs		No. of Houses	Men	Women	Children		Total
			Beghas	Beswas	Beghas	Beswas				Male	Female	
1	Jamniah	8½	62	19	..	19	39	42	34	37	29	142
2	Kownaporiah	4	32	..	..	..	6	12	11	..	3	26
3	Kotrah	1	8	..	..	7	7	10	10	..	..	20
4	Ambapoorah	2	20	..	4	..	12	15	16	6	3	40
5	Peerghattah	1	10	14	1	7	7	7	10	5	1	23
6	Maul	2	17	12	1	12	12	12	12	7	2	33
7	Burwah	2	16	7	..	7	4	4	4	12	..	20
8	Auleepoorah	½	4	7	..	7	2	2	2	2	3	9
9	Chup Kodrah	..	5	..	5	..	4	7	4	1	2	14
10	Tupkiah	½	4	18	..	18	4	8	6	2	2	18
11	Avahburdlah	..	1	13	1	13	5	5	7	5	1	18
12	Moureepoorah	1	9	..	1	..	9	10	10	10	2	32
13	Bunjurrée	1	8	12	..	12	5	6	8	4	2	20
14	Chouree	4	32	3	..	..	10	15	17	9	2	43
15	Boorkoosh	2	16	8	..	8	4	4	4	5	1	14
16	Heerapoor	2	16	9	..	9	6	5	10	12	6	33
17	Moorkiraiah	½	4	7	..	7	2	3	3	2	2	10
18	Doorga Poora	..	..	4	..	4	1	2	2	2	3	9
19	Puthara	½	4	12	..	12	4	4	4	4	3	15
20	Chota Jamnee; (cultivated by Inhabitants of another village)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total of Nadir Bheel's	**32½**	**275**	**5**	**19**	**15**	**143**	**173**	**174**	**125**	**67**	**539**
	DEPENDANCIES OF RAJGHUR											
1	Rajghur	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	..	..	15
2	Kalleekeirah	9	65	..	3	..	15	..	..	..	..	57
3	Dherlowlee	1	10	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	19
4	Gawindah	2	16	10	3	10	6	..	..	..	..	23
5	Bukaukherah	1	9	4	2	4	4	..	..	..	..	15
6	Tullao (near Serau)	6	53	..	2	..	16	..	..	..	..	60
7	Gooleepoorah	2	22	3	2	3	6	..	..	..	..	23
8	Boorkooah	1	10	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
9	Kalee Bail	4½	54	4	3	4	7	..	..	..	..	26
10	Jamunjeree'	1	10	10	..	10	5	..	..	..	..	19
11	Hela Bawur	3	24	5	1	5	10	12	..	..	..	38
12	Bhawanee Tullaee	1	12	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	8
13	Bheedliah	4½	46	19	1	19	11	..	..	..	..	42
14	Kuneirah	55	63	10	7	10	7	..	..	..	..	26
15	Nyapoorah	..	11	..	11	..	4	..	..	..	..	15
16	Heekleapoorah	2	18	4	2	4	6	..	..	..	..	23
17	Simralee	3	44	..	2	..	13	..	..	..	..	49
	Total of Rajghur	**46½**	**470**	**9**	**44**	**9**	**122**	**By Computation**			..	**462**
	DEPENDANCIES OF BURJOOR AND HULLY SINGH											
1	Kolab Dhye	2.	20.	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	8
2	Peepliah	6	45	10	..	10	8	..	..	..	..	29
3	Beelapoorah	..	2	15	2	15	6	..	..	..	..	23
4	Tutta Panee	2½	22	9	..	9	8	..	..	..	..	29
5	Maulee Poorah	2	16	14	..	14	4	..	..	..	..	15
	Total	**12½**	**107**	..	**4**	**8**	**29**	**By Computation**				**104**

THE PROVINCE OF MALWA AND ADJOINING DISTRICTS : 1822

TABLE III—*contd.*

BHEEL Population of the Vindhya Range—contd.

Dependancy of Himmut Singh	No. of ploughs the property of each villaga	Quantity ploughed and cultivated		Portion of land ploughed by hired ploughs		No. of Houses	Men	Women	Children		Total
		Beghas	Beswas	Beghas	Beswas				Male	Female	
1 Byroo Ghaut . .	1	10	9	1	2	5	..	..	..	..	19
DEPENDANCIES OF SEO SINGH OF NEEMKERAH											
1 Neemkerah . .	3	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	34
2 Kooah . .	6	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	38
3 Beerpoor . .	5	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	38
4 Seearee . .	2	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	19
5 Baldee Kherah .	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	19
6 Boonee Mal . .	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	8
7 Gowalee . .	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	15
8 Peerbutpoorah .	3	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	34
9 Joona Panee . .	9	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	72
10 Saonge . .	14	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	113
11 Maenakheree .	2	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	23
12 Amkah . .	2	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	29
13 Arindiah . .	7	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	53
14 Khurkiah . .	3	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	19
15 Kooshalghur . .	2	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	29
16 Burree Burrah . .	8	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	83
17 Chotah Burrah .	3	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	49
18 Waklee Burree .	6	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	19
19 Chotee Waklee .	3	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	15
20 Peethapoorah .	4	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	56
Total of Seo Singh's .	85	*1,028	12	..	..	203		By Computation			765
Names of villages, Hamlets, &c.											
DEPENDANCIES OF BHARUT SINGH											
1 Kuchawidah . .	5	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	80
2 Garaghaut . .	5	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	38
3 Bookooah . .	5	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	38
4 Deweepoorah . .	8	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	53
5 Bhowawidah . .	15	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	91
6 Khaudpoorah .	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	11
7 Jhiggirpoorah .	7	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	34
8 Sadreghee . .	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	11
9 Kamtha . .	7	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	64
10 Neemtokah . .	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	11
Total of Bharut Singh's .	56	*677	12	..	..	114		By Computation			431
DEPENDANCIES OF KALAPANEE	3	36	9	4	9	12	..	..	..	..	45
1 Bheeperee Mai . .	2	29	8	3	18	11	..	..	..	..	41
2 Deweecha Mahul .	3	43	13	6	13	14	..	..	..	..	53
3 Nanaghattee . .	1	23	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	15
4 Deeplee Mal . .	6	80	..	7	2	16	..	..	..	..	60
5 Pudmace Chouk .	2	27	11	1	16	3	..	..	..	..	11
6 Mohunpoor . .	..	46	3	46	3	39	..	..	..	..	147
Total .	17	286	4	72	1	99	..	..	..	..	372

*The average of Land ploughed in all the rest of the Bheel dependancies, is taken for the aggregate quantity cultivated in this tract, calculating by the number of Ploughs.

THE PROVINCE OF MALWA AND ADJOINING DISTRICTS : 1822

TABLE III—*contd.*

BHEEL Population of the Vindhya Range—contd.

Dependancies of Boomish Sawud Singh	No. of ploughs the property of each village	Quantity ploughed and cultivated		Portion of land ploughed by hired ploughs		No. of Houses	Men	Women	Childern		Total
		Beghas	Beswas	Beghas	Beswas				Male	Female	
1 Teeleepoorah . .	5	62	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	15
2 Bundhattiah . .	3	44	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	23
3 Dewee Bawurre .	4	47	10	2	10	5	..	..	..	..	19
4 Pautha . .	5	63	10	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	38
5 Ramghur . .	3	37	12	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	19
6 Bheewapoorah . .	5	67	10	..	10	15	..	..	..	..	57
7 Kowree Mowree .	11	131	..	3	..	24	..	..	..	..	90
8 Mahadeopoorah .	3	65	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	19
9 Jamniah . .	5	62	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	34
Total .	44	580	2	6	10	83		By Computation			314
DEPENDANCIES OF NAULCHA											
1 Oornniah . .	10	107	19	11	16	35	..	..	..	..	..
2 Soolee Buldee . .	..	5	13	5	13	9	..	..	..	..	..
3 Jhirinah . .	1	14	3	3	10	5	..	..	..	..	..
4 Deeplee Mal . .	1	27	7	13	7	18	..	..	..	..	..
5 Kolhrah . .	1	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
6 Kawopndiah . .	1	15	2	5	2	11	..	..	..	..	..
7 Keerae . .	..	2	14	2	14	1	..	..	..	..	..
8 Pautree Bouriah .	4	52	7	8	12	15	..	..	..	..	..
9 Shikarpoorah . .	..	..	16	..	16	8	..	..	..	..	..
10 Komdah . .	2	22	13	..	10	5	..	..	..	..	..
11 Golpoorah . .	4	45	6	..	12	7	..	..	..	..	..
12 Googlee . .	3	37	14	7	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
Total .	27	335	14	59	12	120		By Computation			488
MUNDROOP SINGH'S DEPENDANCIES											
1 Bharoodpoorah .	4	62	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..
2 Bhurkiah . .	8½	51	10	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
3 Sewaree . .	7	104	18	2	8	12	..	..	..	..	..
4 Ambapoorah . .	10	142	2	9	2	25	..	..	..	..	..
5 Bhaudah K, ho, .	6	75	4	3	4	9	..	..	..	..	..
6 Musheed Poorah .	2	70	..	40	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total .	37½	505	14	55	14	70		By Computation			261
KHEMAN SINGH'S dependancy											
1 Hohlee Mal . .	12	157	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	57
KHOOPAH BELALAH'S DEPENDANCY											
1 Baugmarah . .	12	172	10	..	10	16	..	..	..	..	60
MANAGED BY CHEYN SINGH AND FUTTAK SINGH											
1 Jehangheerpoor, Hired Cultivators	18	277	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Purnspoorah, ditto. .	2	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Sudmabad . .	16	195	14	5	14	25	..	..	..	..	..
Total .	36	12	14	5	14	25	..	..	..	..	90

THE PROVINCE OF MALWA AND ADJOINING DISTRICTS : 1822

TABLE III—*concld.*

BHEEL Population of the Vindhya Range—concld.

ABSTRACT OF STATEMENT	No. of ploughs the property of each village	Quantity ploughed and cultivated		Portion of land ploughed by hired Ploughs		No. of Houses	Men	Women	Children		Total
		Beghas	Beswas	Beghas	Beswas				Male	Female	
20 Parahs of Nadir Bheel	32½	275	5	19	15	143	173	174	125	67	539
17 Parahs of Rajghur	46½	470	9	44	9	122	..	By Computation			462
5 Parahs of Kotah Dhye	12½	107	8	4	8	28	..	..	..	..	104
1 Parahs of Byrooghaut	1	10	9	1	2	5	..	..	:	..	19
20 Parahs of Neemkerah	85	1,028	12	By Comparison		203	..	..	..	..	765
10 Parahs of Kychawidah	56	677	12	..	..	114	..	..	..	..	431
7 Parahs of Kala Panee	17	286	4	72	1	99	..	..	..	..	372
9 Parahs of Teeteepoorah	44	580	2	6	10	83	..	..	..	..	314
12 Parahs of Naulcha	27	335	14	59	12	129	..	..	..	..	488
6 Parahs of Bharoodpoorah	37½	505	14	55	14	70	..	..	..	..	264
1 Parahs of Hohlee Mal	12	157	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	57
1 Parahs of Baugmarah	12	172	10	..	10	16	..	..	..	..	60
3 Managed by Chyn Singh, &c.	36	512	14	5	14	25	..	..	..	..	90
112 Grand Total	419	5,119	13	269	15	1,052	..	..	..	..	3,965

(5) *Method*—Mr. Smidt, who computed the contents of square miles... adds the following remarks upon his calculatiqns: "The computation of the number of square miles cannot be much wrong, according to the boundary taken ; it is rather less than that given by the true area, because the plain surface or map is always less than the spherical or true surface. The area of each triangle has been computed by drawing aside into half the perpendicular let fall from its apposite angle, and the aggregate sum of the areas of these triangles gives the round number of miles stated in the text. Fractional parts were omitted in the calculation, as it was impossible, with the imperfect information on the limits of the province, that the computation of its extent could be made quite correct."

Classification and Census of the Population of Malwa.

As an object intimately connected with the internal prosperity of Malwa, an early inquiry was instituted regarding the population of that province, and, with a view to obtain as correct an estimate as our present means afforded, the annexed [already placed—*ed.*] Tables have been framed. No. 1 exhibits a census of the Pergunnahs in Malwa belonging to HOLKAR and the PUARS of Dhar and Dewass. No. 2 gives a census of the possessions of these States in the province of Nemaur ; and No. 3 is added, with a view to give a general idea of the extent of the Bheel population of Vindhya range, for although it has been included in the first table, yet a separate one was thought necessary to shew the principle on which the calculation was made, namely, of estimating the inhabitants by the number of ploughs and the quantity of land cultivated. The tract occupied by the tribes here enumerated extends, with some variations, sixty miles from east to west, and ten miles from north to south. It includes one hundred and twelve Parahs, or hamlets, each Parah containing on an average 9½ huts and 3¾ persons to each hut.

As a census of every hut could not be obtained, the number of ploughs and the quantity of land cultivated in each hamlet has been outed in the table. This gives on an average four ploughs to each and hamlet [probably a printing error for 'four ploughs to each hamlet'-*ed.*] nearly thirteen beegahs of cultivated land to each plough or about one beegah, and nine beeswahs to every inhabitant.

These, as far as they go, may be depended upon for general accuracy, having been compiled from voluminous and minute documents specifying the trade and occupation of every family. None of these, however, include soldiers receiving regular pay, garrisons, or Sebundies, all of whom have been already noticed. But the civil classes, such as Brahmins, priests, merchants, shopkeepers, artizans, and peasants, who are unarmed, and are rarely induced by any extremes to become soldiers, have been carefully separated from those predatory and turbulent classes that lie loose upon the country, and consider their profession that of arms. Such an arrangement enables us to form a tolerably correct idea of the numbers of those branches of the community which in extraordinary

times might be called into action, either for or against the States to which they are subject. This of itself, though a matter of importance, is of very secondary consideration, when compared with the increased power these censuses give of effectually establishing and maintaining the internal peace of Malwa.

In contemplating the benefits likely to result from the statistical information obtained of the Holkar and Puar Governments, it cannot but be a subject of regret that the jealousy of Scindiah and other States has rendered fruitless all attempts at similar enquiries in their territories ; sufficient, however, may be deduced, from what we know of other parts of Malwa, to form an estimate of the total population. The Purgunnahs of Indore, Saweir, Haseilpore, Baitmah, Depalpore, Alfote, Ringnode, Dewass, Dhar, Budnawur, Mehidpore, Turanah, Kaitah, and Naulcha, contain as near as can be calculated 3,474 square miles, and 342,077 persons, being in the proportion of about 98 to a square mile. If, therefore, we take these as data, we shall have in the whole of the 26,767 square miles, which Malwa Proper is supposed to contain, a population of two millions, six hundred and forty-two thousand, six hundred and seventy-seven souls.

(6) *Explanation*—

(*a*) *Geographical*—The Map which accompanies this Report[This map is not printed with the report — *ed.*] comprizes Territory from twenty-one to twentyfive degrees North Latitude, and from seventy-three to eighty East Long. ; or from Chitore in Mewar North, to the Taptee River South, and from Bellary East to Broach and Surat West. There is attached to it a Memoir which explains its construction ; and gives those geographical, and geological details that are connected with the subject. It will be here therefore only necessary to take a short view of the extent and general feature of Malwa and its adjoining Provinces, noticing the chief Towns, and adding a concise enumeration of the most important natural productions.

2nd. The greatest part of the Territory which it is meant to describe, is comprized in the Mahomedan Soubah of Malwa, as given in the Institutes of ACKBER, but those limits differ essentially from the natural and ancient boundaries of the Province.

3rd. According to ABOOL FAZIL, whose authority most European Geographers have followed, the Soubah of Malwa lies between the twenty-second and twenty-fifth degrees of North Latitude, and the seventy-fifth and seventy-eighth of East Long., being on the North bounded by Nurwar and a Range of Hills, on the South by Boklanah,* on the West by Ajmere and Goojerat ; its extent from Nunderbar to Chunderry being two hundred and thirty coss, and from Gurrah to Banswarrah two hundred and forty-five coss.

4th. The general application of the term Malwa to such an extent of country appears to have had less reference to the original limits of that Province, than to the convenience and usage of the Delhi Government, which formed its vast Empire into Soubahs or Kingdoms, each of which was governed by a Soubahdar or Viceroy, and the principal Province within the circle gave its name to the whole ; but we cannot have a stronger proof that they were political, not geographical denominations of countries, than we find in the changing limits of the different Soubahs of India, under the Mahomedan Rule. We must therefore *adopt better grounds for fixing the actual* boundaries, in a Geographical sense, of Malwa, than those given by ABOOL FAZIL.

5th. The mandates and institutions of the Moghul Emperors were alike unequal to alter the established usages of their Hindu subjects, or to make them forget the names and limits by which India was known to their ancestors ; and these continued (whatever the Soubah was termed) to preserve their ancient divisions ; from which it appears, that besides Malwa Proper, the dependant but separate countries of Hurrowtee on the North East, of Nemaur to the South, and the hilly tract of Rath, Baugur, Kantul, and part of Mewar to the West and North West, were included by Mahomedans in that Province, which according to Hindu record, supported by the strong evidence of marked natural boundaries, consists merely of the level elevated plain extending from the Vindhya Mountains South in 22° to the Chittore and Mokundra range North, in 24°30′ North Lat., and from Bhopal East 77°30′ to Mundissore, Rutlam, and Dohud West, in 75° of East Long., within these limits it maintains an uniform character, and in no part can they be passed, without a distinct change in the features and elevation of the country.

6th. Malwa may therefore be concisely described as a high table land, consisting of a gently undulating inclined plain, in general open, and highly cultivated, varied with small conical and table crowned hills and low ridges, watered by numerous rivers and small streams, and favoured with a rich and highly productive soil, and a mild climate, alike conducive to the health of man, and the liberal supply of his wants and luxuries.

(*b*) *Land tenure and administration of revenue*

* * *

5. In Malwa, the tenures upon which the soil is held, have been greatly disturbed by a succession of revolutions. This province was amongst the most early subjected to Mahomedan power, and

* Baglanah is no doubt meant.

it would appear from its present population, that a great proportion of Hindus, of all tribes and classes, followed the conquerors from Hindostan. Subsequent invasions from Guzerat appear to have poured another tide over its plains, on which (as has been stated) almost all traces of its original inhabitants are lost. This province has, for upwards of a century, been subject to numerous petty usurpers, who have attained authority over its districts from the fall of the Empire of the Moghuls, and the rise of the predatory power of the Mahrattas ; and has consequently been exposed to changes and oppressions, far beyond what a country ever knew under one tyrannical ruler, who, however he may abuse his own power, limits and controls that of others. But, fortunately, the bigotry of the Mahomedans, and the capacity of the Mahrattas, alike understood and valued those ancient institutions which render every village in India an independent and distinct community, ruled by its own officers, within its own limits. These were respected when found, and when lost, through death or desertion of the inhabitants, were recreated, and we may, after the scenes which these establishments have survived in Malwa during the last thirty years, presume them to be indestructible, unless the hand of power is actually exerted to put an end to an establishment, which has for ages formed the very base of all Governments in India.

6. The lands in Malwa are divided into Sirkars* (or governments), containing from ten to forty Mahals (districts), each district or Pergunnah † having from fifty to upwards of three hundred villages. The next subdivision is the Talook, or (as it is more usually termed in Malwa) the Tuppah,‡ which generally includes from five or six to twenty or thirty villages. The latter have often two, three and four hamlets belonging to them, which are called, in the revenue account, dependencies.*

7. The above are, in fact, the ancient divisions established by the Moghul Emperors, and though events have broken much of that uniformity † of divisions, which prevailed in these divisions, the names are still preserved, and used in all accounts and official records.

8. In Malwa, as in other provinces, all ground, be it ever so waste or hilly, is included in the divisions, which are marked by natural or artificial boundaries, such as rivers, nullahs, ranges of hills, trees, rocks, ridges, or lines between any two remarkable objects. The whole of the lands of Malwa were measured, including the space occupied by tanks, wells, houses, etc., in the time of the Moghul Government : and this Rukba, or record of measurement, was lodged in the office of every Zamindar of a Pergunnah, as well as the Furnavees's office. Several of these records have been saved ; but where they are lost, the care with which the memory of the respective limits is preserved by those hereditary officers of the district, and village, to whom this duty belongs, is very extraordinary. In Malwa, where many large tracts have been desolated for twenty and thirty years, the inhabitants (in many cases the descendants of former occupants) have returned to their homes and fields, and taken possession of their respective property, (with very rare cases of dispute or difference) as if they had only left it for a few days. This could only have happened where such institutions exist ; and as these are the foundations of that Revenue System, on which, in despotic Governments, the happiness or misery of its subjects chiefly depends, it will be necessary to take a short notice of the various links of which the district and village administration is constructed.

9. *The Zemindar or Mundlooee*—In Malwa the first in rank and consequence of those native‡ or local hereditary Officers are indiscriminately called Mundlooee, Chowdry or Zemindar. The former terms are usually given in the Mahratta§ Governments of Malwa. The latter almost always designates this Officer among the Rajpoot States.

* The large division of Sirkar, though not in common use still exists in the registers of the different States. Their limits are in these archives the same as when Malwa was under Delhi. So averse are the Mahrattas to any change of this nature, that I find from several pottahs, or leases, granted this year, which I have examined, villages described in the Pergunnah of Indore and Sirkar of Oujein. The former belongs to HOLKAR, and is the chief place of his family ; but it is still, according to usage, registered as, in the Sirkar of Oujein, belonging to the rival state of SCINDIAH.

† The Pergunnah of Peeplowda has only ten villages and a few others in Malwa have not more than twenty ; but these are exceptions ; from seventy to eighty is the common number. Indore has 362 villages. Bhilsah no less than 750 ; but this is an extraordinary instance. It was formerly a Sirkar, and has still the title, or record, of Sirkaree Alumgheer.

‡ In several parts of Malwa, as well as in the petty states of Baugur, the word Tuppah is used to designate the larger divisions. In Dongerpore the largest Tuppah contains 191 villages, the smallest 19. And in Banswarra the largest comprizes 250 villages, the smallest 59. In Dongerpore there are no subdivisions, but in Banswarra *two* of the Tuppas are subdivided into *Zillahs*, which include from 4 to 34 villages.

* The large village is called in the accounts Usillaa, or "the original ;" the smaller ones, dependencies, Bokhilta or, "the incorporate."

† According to the Institutes of AKBAR, a Soubah or large Government, should consist of twenty-two Sirkars, or petty Governments ; a Sirkar of twenty-two Pergunnahs, a Pergunnah of twenty-two Tuppahs ; and a Tuppah of twenty-two villages ; but we cannot suppose this exact division of land ever existed except in the Institutions.

‡ The term Wuttundar, so fondly cherished by this class of hereditary officers, as their distinctive appellation, means a holder of native or home rights.

§ The principal Zemindar, Madhoo Row, at Indore, is termed Mundlooee. Thakoor Puddun Sing at Ougein is however termed Zemindar, and at Bhopal the officer holding this station is styled Chowdry.

10. In all Asiatic countries, and, amongst others, India, every class and tribe of men have their superior. That of landholders and cultivators is the Zemindar,* a term which literally means landholder, and is (particularly in Malwa) constantly used to designate a proprietor of soil ; but the Zemindar of a Pergunnah, though originally raised by the rank and estimation in which he was held by his class, has always combined with his duties those of an officer of Government. His station is hereditary, he is supported by a grant of land termed Nankar, which differs in amount† according to the size of the Pergunnah and other circumstances ; and he has, besides lesser dues, a Damee or percentage upon the collections, which in Malwa varies from four to eight per cent. He pays no revenue to the Government, but usually gives at the Dussera a Nuzzur, or offering to the Komisdar ; and is subject, like others to those demands ‡ which, under the head of extraordinaries, are imposed in an arbitrary manner by distressed or oppressive Rulers. The Zemindar (as has been mentioned) has a Bheit, a due (generally one or two rupees) from every village in the Pergunnah. He has also a trifling claim on each cast and trade, as a Kummul or Blanket from weavers ; oil from oilmen ; a pair of shoes from shoemakers, and so forth.

11. The duties of the Zemindar are to preserve order and peace, (he is expected to maintain a body of armed adherents) and by the influence of his station and character he is, where there is difficulty in collecting the revenue, usually the medium through which it is realized ; and while Government employs his services, he is the person to whom the Ryots look up as their protector against any acts or power that are in violation of established usage.

12. The duties of this officer in the government of the country have been before noticed. He has still more in the revenue department ; and his office kept by the Kanoongo or register, which contains all records of grants of past and actual revenue, is the place of appeal both of Government Officers and Ryots. Zemindars * are expected to be men of education ; and, indeed, their duties require efficiency in a degree, that compels the inheritor of this office, when not competent to devolve them upon a member of his family, equate to their fulfilment.

13. The Zemindars in Malwa are of all tribes, except the lowest. They, in general, can boast of having held their offices for a number of generations. Many have Sunnuds from the Emperors of Delhi, and some from the Patan Sovereigns of Malwa. Several distinctly trace their rise to local services, such as the restoration of waste lands ; some to the seizure or defeat of robbers who infested the country to which they were appointed, while others have the more legitimate titles of being the heads of clans and tribes by whom the tract was settled and cultivated.

14. From there being no instance in Malwa of any of this class possessing records, or even traditions of any member of their family having power previous to the Mahomedan invasion, it may be conjectured, that the Zemindars of the Pergunnahs in this province owe their establishment on their present footing to the Moghul

* The Zemindar, Chowdry, or Mundlooee, was hereditary, like almost all officers of a Hindu Government, and the employment is probably coeval with the Barah Balowtee, or village community. The following definition in several languages of the same, or nearly similar, offices, is much in favor of this Institution, being long prior to the Mahomedan Conquests.

† Some of the Zemindaries in Malwa are very high That of Nolaye is estimated at upwards of 60,000 rupees per annum. Purtee Singh, the Mundlooee of Budnawar, a Pergunnah of the Dhar Government, is a Rajpoot Thakoor, or Chief, and besides his Damee, or right on the Pergunnah, possesses the principality of Bucketghur. It has been the policy of the Mahrattas to reduce the power of these Zemindars. The old family of Indore Zemindars, though still affluent, are greatly reduced from that influence and power which they enjoyed under the Moghul Government.

‡ The succession of a person to one of these offices was usually the pretext for a heavy fine, particularly when there are disputes in the family, and the renewal of the Sounnud or commission is desired.

Among the number of papers brought me by the representative of a family who claim the inheritance of half the office of Kanoongo, of half the districts dependant on the Sirkar of Beejaghur in the Soubah of Candeish, and half both of the offices of the Mundlooee and Kanoongo in the Purgunnah of Julalabad in Nemar, I find a Sunnud from Alumgeer dated the 15th of his reign, confirming these Office' to Mokund Doss as the lineal heir; but accepting from him a Peishkush, or offering, of 15,001 rupees. There is also a Sunned from Azum Shah (Son of Alumgeer) renewing this grant to Suddur Ram, the son of Secam Doss (the nephew of Mokund) and in the memorandum annexed to this Sunnud, which is dated the 17th Shaban 44th year of Alumgeer, it is stated that Suddur Ram holds his office in succession to his father. Secam Doss, who had received Sunnud in the 28th year of the reign, which set aside the claim of his younger brother Gordaun Doss, who is represented as a dossolute character and as having in the 25th year of Alumgeer's reign sold by registered deed and with consent of Government, for the sum of 15,500 rupees, all those rights to profit and interference which he possessed by birth in the hereditary Offices of his family. The lands and rights of the Kanoongo and Chowdry are detailed in this memorandum, and though no notice is taken of a further fine there can be little doubt that one was levied. There is a remarkable passage in Aurungzebe's Sunnud, which states : "The above Kanoongo shall not, presuming on his Peishkush being received, oppress the Ryots", and the bond which Mahomed Doss gave into the Treasury, for payment by instalments of the amount he had agreed to present to the Emperor, repeats the obligation imposed upon him.

* In Bhopal and Eastern Malwa the word Chowdry always designated the Office of Mundlooee or Zemindar, and the title is taken, as elsewhere, by different branches of the family; amongst which the dues are also generally Subdivided. The Office of Chowdry of Bansiah is held by two families of district classes of Rajpoots, with separate endowments.

Monarchs. It is quite conformable to the usage of the country from which the conquerors came; and, while they appointed their own class to the management of the different districts they subdivided, it must have been necessary, to inspire confidence in the inhabitants (particularly the cultivators), that a person they knew and trusted should be nominated as the medium of all communication with them.

15. In some of the large Pergunnahs of Malwa the Zemindar has an assistant, who acts by his orders, and occasionally as his substitute. His office is also hereditary, and he is paid as the Zemindars, but with less land and smaller dues, and an allowance (generally two per cent) on collections.

16. The Kanoongo, or registrar of the Pergunnah—though under the Zemindar is a Wuttundar, or hereditary native officer of importance. His records contain every account relative to the revenue, measurement, and allotment of the land. He also enjoys a percentage (generally two per cent) on collections, and Bheit or due from every village, with small claims upon cultivators and tradesmen.

17. *The Mirdah*—The Mirdah, or land-measurer of the Pergunnah, is also a Wuttundar, but of lower rank. His duties, which consist in knowing boundaries, measuring and allotting lands, and settling disputes of cultivators regarding their respective fields, are paid by a small portion of land, and a Bheit or due, generally of one rupee, upon each village. It is a remarkable fact, that in Malwa, where there is but a small proportion of Mahomedan inhabitants, the Mirdah or land-measurer is almost invariably of that tribe; perhaps this may be accounted for, if it be the fact, as has been asserted, that land-measurement was first introduced by the Mahomedans; and there are good grounds of belief, that the ancient Hindu land-tax was estimated by the seed grain, the crops on the ground, or by the number of ploughs employed, and not by any calculation of the quantity of soil in cultivation.

18. *The Putteil*—The Wuttundars, or hereditary village officers, in the greatest part of Malwa, differ little from the same description of officers in other quarters. The Putteil, or chief of the village, is in almost every district of Malwa deemed hereditary. There have been in that province such frequent violent changes of rule, that it is surprizing to find so many of this class, who can support their claim to the rights and lands they enjoy for eight, nine, and ten generations. Where they are of more recent date, it is always found, on enquiry, either to proceed from the village being new, or of an old one having been so long desolate, that all traces of its former Putteils were lost. In such cases some person is made Putteil on agreeing to restore or create a village; and the Pottah, or grant constituting him Putteil, fixes the quantity of ground he is to enjoy rent free, and specifies his dues and those of his successors in this hereditary office.

19. The quantity of land enjoyed by a Putteil is proportionate to the size of the village, and varies from ten to two hundred beegahs. The Putteil has also a fee or due (generally in kind) from every field of grain, varying from two to eight seers the beegah of cultivated ground. He has also a small share on the sugar and opium produce of the lands of the village.

20. If a woman makes a second marriage, her husband must pay a small amount (generally a rupee) to the Putteil; and that officer has, in many cases, a right to collect a small duty, termed Khoout, on loaded bullocks that pass or encamp near his village. This duty varies from one-eighth to the half of a pice, according to the size of the village, its situation, and power of affording protection. During the late period of anarchy, however, when village officers were unable to give efficient protection, this tax became a vexatious exaction, which was aggravated by its payment giving no title to recompence for loss by robbery or plunder. The Putteil has various other legitimate dues, both from the petty Bunniahs and trademsen, and different tribes settled in his village; and his power and influence often give him an opportunity of realizing much more than his dues. Besides the enjoyment of his Nankar, or free lands, which he usually tills himself, he is a cultivator of some of the best lands of the village; and his situation gives him, beyond others, the means of reclaiming waste lands, which he can always obtain on a favorable lease or grant.

21. In Malwa it is very usual for the Putteil to rent the whole of his village from Government; and this arrangement is deemed one of the best that can be made, both for the State and the Ryots. The Putteils never offer more than the lands can produce, and they seldom become renters, except when the Government is just and moderate.

22. There are many Putteils in Malwa, who in prosperous times make, besides supporting themselves and family, from 500 to 1,000 rupees profit from their free land and dues, and more than double that from cultivating their own or Government lands.

23. The Wuttundar lands and dues are highly prized by all natives, and in prosperous times in Malwa used to sell (in the rare cases that the party in possession consented to part with them) for ten, twelve, and fifteen years purchase. Latterly, there have been almost no sales, though there are continual instances of both lands and dues of Putteils, being mortgaged to their creditors, generally Soukars, and the bonds of mortgage for such property, signed by respectable witnesses,

are among the most common securities in Malwa In such cases an agent of the creditor remain in the village, and collects the revenue or dues that have been made over to his employer.

24. The Putteil, being the medium between the Officers of Government and the inhabitants of his village, usually collects the Sirkar dues ; and it is his duty to enforce payment by such means as he may deem proper, and are sanctioned by usage. The Putteils of Malwa are of all castes. There are not only Mahomedans and Brahmins, but many Meewatties, Gossains, and other tribes from Hindostan, by whom the villages, of which these persons are the head, were no doubt originally peopled.

25. *The Putwaree*—The Putwaree, or Registrar of the village, is not in Malwa, as in most other Provinces in India, deemed as a matter of course to be a Wuttundar or hereditary officer ; he is in general considered as a Sirkar or Government servant, enjoying land and dues under the Putteil ; who, if respectable, in most cases when this situation is vacant, recommends an efficient person in the village for the office ; and an accusation by the Putteil, or villagers, of abuse of office or malversation, frequently suffices for his ejection. There are, however, exceptions to this rule, and some of the Putwaries in Malwa are not only Wuttundars, but can boast very old tenures for their office.

26. The Bullaye or Dher of the village, though of low tribe, is in Malwa considered as one of the most ancient and important Wuttundars. He is paid by a free grant of ground, and some small dues on the produce of the village, from the cultivators of which, when the lands are not rented, he collects the revenue, and gives it to the Putteil. The duty of the Bullaye, is not only to know the name and quality of every inhabitant, but his occupations and exact possessions. In short, he is, from his office, considered the Putteil's spy, and his duty is to report all improper transactions in the community. The Bullaye is expected to be informed minutely of every house, tank, well, tree and field, appertaining to his village. He notes every land-mark and boundary, which he is expected to know either from tradition or observation. His evidence in all disputes about land is the most essential : he is the appointed guide of travellers through his limits, and must also carry all burdens that the Putteil directs ; but this is, if frequent, generally performed by persons of his family or tribe, who are settled in the village, and work also as labourers in cultivation.

27. *The Pursae*—The Pursae, or Priest of the village, has in Malwa sometimes a few beegahs of land, and always small dues and petty fees at marriages, naming of children, births and funerals, where he officiates. He is also an Astrologer, has an almanack, and some old Potahs, or books, with the aid of which he foretels good and bad seasons, fixes the hour for sowing, and so forth. In Malwa this class of Wuttundars seem little respected, are very poor and partly support their families by travelling in the vicinity of their villages as mendicants.

28. *The Choukeedar*—The Choukeedar, or watchman in Malwa, is of consequence, or not as the village happens to be situated. In some towns they are Wuttundars of importance, and have their Cowrie, or trifling money-right upon travellers and cattle ; which the Putteil collects when there are no regular Choukeedars or watchmen, or when the latter is paid, as is often the case, by the Putteil in money.

29. *The Carpenter, &c.*—The Carpenter, the Blacksmith, the Barber, and the Washerman, of the village have in Malwa the same duties and the same rights as in other Provinces of India. They have often, but not always, small lots of land assigned them ; but are all paid by dues, or exclusive rights. There are in some of the districts of Malwa (as in Goojerat) Puggees, who have small fees on the village, and whose business is to trace thieves by the print of their feet. To these may be added the village Paidhee, or destroyer of wild animals and game, who is also generally endowed with a small grant of land. This office seldom exists but in villages surrounded by wild uncultivated tracts.

30. *Mobility of Population*—The rights of the Wuttundars, or native hereditary offices of a village, are much respected in Malwa ; and never was there a Province that afforded such proofs, as that, of the imperishable nature of this admirable institution. After the late war, every encouragement was held out for the inhabitants to return to their desolate homes. In several districts, particularly those near the Nerbuddah, many of the villages had been waste for more than thirty years. The inhabitants, who had been scattered, followed all occupations ; many Putteils, who had been obliged to leave their lands, had become plunderers, and remained at, or near, the waste lands, of their villages. Some of their village friends followed their example ; others cultivated grounds at a distance of several hundred miles from their homes, while a great majority went to the large towns, where they found a temporary asylum, and obtained subsistence by laboring in gardens or fields. But there is no people in whose hearts the love of the spot where they were born seems more deeply implanted than the natives of India ; and those of Malwa, under all their miseries and dispersion, appear never for a moment to have given up the hope of being restored to their homes. The inhabitants of each village kept up, though in distant quarters, a constant communication,—

intermarriages were made, and the links that bound them together were only strengthened by adversity. When convinced that tranquility was established, they flocked to their roofless homes. Infant Putteils (in some cases the third in descent from the emigrator) were carried at the head of these parties, and when they reached their villages, every wall of a house, every field was taken possession of by the owner or cultivator, without dispute of litigation amongst themselves or with Government ; in a few days every thing was in progress, as if it had never been disturbed : local authorities, which hesitated at no other means that promised profit, rejected the most advantageous offers of repeopling villages, while a hope remained that a Wuttundar or Kursau, (hereditary officer and cultivator) that had claims to the management and cultivation of its lands, were likely to return. The worst of these rulers are not insensible to the necessity of preserving from injury this admirable and well-constructed foundation of their civil government, and revenue system.

31. There is, in many of the countries adjoining Malwa, particularly some of the hilly tracts on its eastern boundary, and the western province of Baugur, a very considerable difference in the constitution of the village government. The petty officers, who form it, have seldom either those appellations or rights, which they have in more settled districts ; but this is to be accounted for from the character and condition of the population, and the violent changes to which they have been subject. In Baugur, for instance, there can be little doubt that, before the invasion of the Rajpoots, who are its present masters, the great majority of its inhabitants were Bheels, and the conquerors appear neither to have perpetuated the institutions of that tribe, nor to have desired to trust their new subjects with that influence and weight, which belong to the district and village community where permanently established.

32. *Conditions of Cultivators*—The settled and more respectable Kursaus, or hereditary cultivators of Malwa, have still many privileges, and enjoy much consideration ; their title to the fields their forefathers cultivated is never disputed, while they pay the Government share. If they are unable from age, or want of means, to till their field, they may hire labourers, or make it over to another Ryot, bargaining with him, as they like, about the produce ; but still the field is in the Government book in the name of its original cultivator. In general a fixed known rent, and established and understood dues, or fees, are taken from such persons, beyond which all demands are deemed violence and injustice. These, however, have been of late so universal in Malwa, that the condition of the hereditary cultivators, as compared with others, has been little enviable. Still their attachment to the fields, their forefathers tilled, and the trees they planted, lead them to endure much ; and, when they are compelled by extreme oppression to move, they are generally brought back, as it is considered the greatest misfortune that can befall a country to lose its hereditary Kursaus. Many of this class of cultivators in Malwa, notwithstanding changes and oppressions, arrive at very considerable wealth, and employ as far as forty and fifty ploughs, after renting villages and speculating in waste lands, which, like the Wuttundars, they take, when they possess the means of reclaiming them, on leases for a certain number of years.

33. *Irrigation in Village*—Rich Kursaus often take on mortgage part of the Nankar, or Enam lands of the village. It is also common for them to expend money in making a well, on a previous agreement, by which they receive in Moaffee, or free grant, a quantity of good and waste land, proportionate to an expenditure, which is at once beneficial to Government and to them, as it doubles and trebles the revenue of a number of fields, by converting them from Bunjin, or dry, to Arran or lands capable of irrigation.

34. The above description of Ryots are generally in Malwa called Junnee or Wuttunee Kursau, that is, old or native cultivators, but this term only applies when they cultivate the soil they have inhabited : If they cultivate, as they often do, lands of another village, they are called Pyakushti Kursau, or travelling cultivators.

35. *Pyakusht Ryots*—When Ryots cultivate lands upon the latter terms, they possess no rights beyond their Pottah or agreement, which seldom extends to more than five years. In countries like Malwa, where for many years the population has been thin, and a great quantity of ground uncultivated, this description of Ryots had very advantageous terms ; and have, in general, received much more liberal treatment in their settlement as Pyakusht, than as Wuttunee Ryots. The fact is, that with oppressive rulers, the pressure upon the Ryot is proportionate to what he will bear : nothing but the extreme of hardship could drive the native cultivator from the fields of his father ; but to make him labour in other lands, he requires to be tempted with a prospect of greater profit.

36. *Sookwassee Ryots (moving agricultural labour)*—The next class of Kursaus, or cultivators in Malwa, are termed Sookwassee, or seekers of protection : These are cultivating labourers, who settle, as the name implies, for one, two, and three or more years, where they expect to be best treated. This class consists of men who have been driven from their homes by war, pestilence, or tyranny, quarrels with their relations, or from any serious misfortune. They

enter into any engagements with the managers or renters of the country, in which they settle, taking such proportion of the produce as it suits his interest to give ; but they have no immunities or rights, and are much at the mercy of those by whom they are employed.

They, however, obtain rights through Pottahs, or written agreements ; and, after two or three generations, the descendant of the original Sookwassee Kursau becomes one of the Wuttunee or native cultivators of the village which he inhabits. It is a melancholy comment upon the past condition of Malwa, that a great proportion of its present cultivators are of this class ; but the competition which now exists over this province for cultivators, though it makes numbers leave their condition of settled hereditary Kursaus to become Sookwassee Ryots, must terminate in the restoration of many waste tracts ; and, finally, to the better settlement of these cultivators, with all the immunities which they are now induced, by oppression on one hand and interest on the other, to renounce.

37. *Khasagee, or Royalty Villages, Jaghires, &c., &c.*—Khasagee Gaon, or Royalty villages in Malwa, belong personally to the Prince and his family. These are generally managed by officers quite distinct from those of Government, and the accounts kept in the private office of the Ruler. The revenues of Jaghire (assignment either feudal or allodial to Princes or Nobles), or Serinjam (temporary grants for the support of troops), Enam or Nankar (free gifts), generally hereditary, to dependent favorites, and to district and village officers, Khyraut or charitable grants (in perpetuity) to holy persons, or in endowments of religious establishments, are either collected by their respective proprietors, or rented to any person, native or foreigner, who agrees to give the sum demanded.

38. The alienation of land in Malwa, on account of Wuttundar rights, petty engagements, and for charitable purposes, is often very considerable. The village of Belloda, near Dhar, was measured at my desire ; I found that it contained three thousand two hundred and seventy-nine begahs, of which seven hundred and seventy-seven begahs, fourteen beeswas were waste, occupied by the village and nullahs, or allotted for grass and pasture, and no less than five hundred and fifty-three begahs were alienated, leaving only one thousand eight hundred and forty-five begahs which pay rent, and of that amount, three hundred and twenty-eight begahs were fallow ; so that the alienations,* which are stated in the margin, amounted to more than one third of the soil that is productive to the State. The only grants in this village, that appear excessive, are those to Brahmins, of one hundred and seventy-two begahs, and one hundred and fifty begahs to two Jemadars and five Choukedars ; but the latter is the pay of these men, who are in fact the hereditary Sebundies, or soldiers of the village.

*The following is the exact distribution of the lands of Belloda.

Nankar land given to 4 Putteils at 12½ Begahs each	50	0
Free grant of land to Paeem Singh	25	0
Endue to Seo Lol for service performed	10	0
Charity land to Brahmins	172	4
Pudma, Jemadar of the Village, (Nankar)	30	0
Killa, Jemadar	0	45
5 Choukedars for protection of the Village, 15 each	75	0
Village Musician	15	0
Village Carpenter, Smith, Barber, Shoe-maker, Potter, etc.	34	10
2 Men who water the village cattle when water is scarce	20	0
Land attached to Houses and excused	24	15
Begahs .	552	9

Major Henley gives the particulars of the appropriation of the lands of four villages under his management, which are as follows :

SHUJAWULPOOR BAROWUL

No. of cultivated Begahs	606
Assessed by the Sirkar	546
Allowed in Enamee	120

ACCOUNT OF THE ENAM LANDS

Mitto Pursye, or Gaonmote	3
Gocul Brahmin	3½
Radhekissun, attendant at the Shrine of Kanhya . .	4½
Jumma Doss Byragee	5½
Hussein Faquir	5½
Putwaree of the village	9½
Chumars	7½
Bullyes	8½
Putteils, 3 Sharers	72
	120

POLA

No. of Cultivated Begahs	989
Assessed by the Sirkar	812
Allowed in Enamee	177

ACCOUNT OF THE ENAM LAND

Sunker Pursye or Gaonmote, ...	3½
Naujee Brahmin	2
Balchund Brahmin	2½
Nattoo Poory Gossain	3½
Toolsee Doss Byragee	5
Lalla Gharpagaree	5
Putwaree of the Village	12½
Nana Gossain	2½
Golab Shah Faquir	4½
Baluck Doss Byragee	4½
Mungnee Raur Byragee	4½
Pensioned family of a Gruhtee murdered by Pindaries .	8
Bullyes	12½
Chumars	12½
Putteils, 3 Sharers	34
	117

BAIRSEEAH

Babacheea

No. of Cultivated Begahs	2650
Assessed by the Sirkar	2434
Allowed in Enamee	216

39. Though the lands were assessed differently by the Mahratta governments in Malwa, according to the character of the person who exercised power, the mode of realizing the revenue varied little, as far as it related to the collections from the Kursaus, or cultivators. Buttye, or payment in kind, is very unusual except, with the Rajpoot principalities, and almost all the Ryots of the Mahratta rulers pay in money. The basis on which settlements of revenue were generally founded, was the Jureeb measurement. This is made of the Khureef crop when it is cut down, and of the Rubbee when it is about half a foot high, and is renewed every third year. The Merdah of the Pergunnah makes this measure ment by begahs, with a coarse rope divided into yards. The common begah of Malwa is sixty Guz Shahee, or royal yards long, and sixty in breadth. This measurement is seldom now made, except of lands that are cultivated. The culitivated fields, included in this measurement, have each of them a name, generally from some natural or artificial landmark ; as the mango tree field, the five-tree field, the sweet-well field, the brackish-well field.. the sheep-field, and they are often called by the name of the person who first brought them into cultivation, Ramjee's field, Omeid Singh's field. This latter appelation is more common, as it marks the ancestor of a cultivator ; and, on the loss of Pottahs or leases, forms part of that claim to the land, which the Ryots in Malwa term, emphatically, Jeeta Sunnud, or a living title-deed, implying thereby, that their right to the fields they till is living in the knowledge, or the memory, or in the traditions of the old inhabitants of their village.

40. When the lands are managed by the Government Officers, and usage is attended to a village settlement is in general made through the Putteil. When rented, the renter, or rather those to whom he underrents the different districts and villages, trust for their profit to more minute interference ; and, though they may not be able to go on without the aid of the Putteil, they frequently make separate agreements with almost every Kursau ; or, in other words, what is termed a Ryotwar settlement.

(footnote continued from previous page)

ACCOUNT OF ENAM LANDS

Khooutrah, or managing Putteil	42
Otner Putteils	32½
Putwaries	38½
Chentamun Brahmin	4½
Faquir attending the Durgah	5¾
Maun Bhut Gossain	25
Attendant at the Shrine of Keenhya	11½
Bullyes	10½
Ram Doss Byragee	2½
Goolab Brahmin, Pursye of Geanmote	3½
Mya Gheer Gossain	5
Saad Baba Byragee	3
Garh Pugaree, 2 Sharers	5½
Makund Jasee	1½
Bhopah, or attendant at the Shrine of the Putelary, deity of the Village	2
Mootee Bhasti Gossain,	¾
Chumars	11
Gushties	12½
	216

SOHAYA

No. of cultivated Beegahs	964
Assessed by the Sirkar	854
Allowed in Enamee	110

ACCOUNT OF ENAM LANDS

Bugwan Doss Byragee	21
Khooteah or managing Putteil, 2 Sharers	25
Other Putteil	12½
Faquir attending the Durgah	13
Feera Doss Byragee	6¾
Ackbar Gheer Gossain.	5¾
Khumghier	5
Rewa Crahmin	¾
Mundram Brahmin	¾
Bullyes	10
Chumars	6¾
Futwary Nulu n Singh	3
	110

(c) *Population of Malwa*

1. To render, as clear and full as the materials obtained will permit, the account of the inhabitants of Malwa, it will be first necessary to take a brief view of the different tribes, their character and peculiar habits ; next to advert to those usages which are common to the whole, or a great part of the population, concluding by a classification that will distinguish those who follow peaceable occupations, from the number who still consider arms as their profession. It will be best to preface the account of the Hindu inhabitants, with a short notice of their former master, the Mahomedans, a race who form at present a very small proportion of the inhabitants of this Province.

2. *Mahomedans of Malwa*—The first conquest of Malwa by the Mahomedans was in the beginning of the thirteenth century. It would not appear that at this period, or any subsequent one, any great number of that religion were settled in the Province ; but the object is to describe its present inhabitants. Except the Nabob of Bhopaul, his family and Chiefs, (including the petty Nabobs of Khoorwan and Mahomedghur,) there are no persons of this class who can boast any hereditary rank and authority. Ameer Khan is of recent rise, and though he possesses two districts, Seronge and Perawa in Malwa, he himself resides at Tonk Rampoorah. His connection, Ghuffoor Khan, has been raised by the treaty of Mundissore into a powerful Jaghiredar, and will become the head of a colony of Mahomedans, who are already beginning to settle themselves at his petty capital of Jowrah. Both these Mahomedans have risen in the service of Jeswunt Row Holkar, whose earliest fame was associated with the Syuds of Saurungpore, of whom not above one hundred remain in the service of his son, and these with two or three Hindustanee Chiefs and the Havildar of the Pagah, Suddur-U-Deen, a native of the Deckan, whose family has for three or four generations served that of Holkar, and always maintained high rank and estimation, constitute all that remains of those great bands of Mahomedans so lately in the service of the Holkar State.

3. Dowlut Row Scindiah has comparatively few Military followers of his tribe ; the Rajahs of Dhar and Dewass have none ; and except the Mekranee Chief, Moozaffir, not one remains with rank or power in the service of any of the Rajahs west of the Chumbul. None of the Rajpoot Chiefs have retained any numbers, except Zalim Singh, whose policy has induced him not to cast away this tribe. He has a number in his pay, and some Chiefs of rank, who hold lands in remuneration of their services, or that of their ancestors. The following towns are those in which Mahomedans of the Military class (for this tribe has here, like others, taken its divisions) principally reside. Bhopaul, Ashta, Sehore, Seronge, Koorwy, Mahomedghur, Ranoud, Kinjiah, Mughoolee, Neyserai, Sheerghur, Shahabad, Kotah, Shujawalpore, Sarungpore, Sahjehanpore, Sonarah, Augur, Mundissore, Rampoorah, Jowrah, Mahidpore, Oujein, Katchrode, Nolye, Dhar and Indore. In none of these towns, not even in Bhopaul or Seronge, do the Mahomedans form a majority of the population, and in many of them they do not certainly amount to a twentieth part of it.

4. *Mahomedan class of Cultivators, Artisans, etc.*—There are, besides the Mahomedans of the towns in Malwa, a number of cultivators, artizans and labourers of this religion, spread throughout the villages of the Province, particularly in those which compose the ancient Sirkars of Mandoo. These are in many places the Putteils, almost every where the Merdahs or hereditary measurers of the land ; and retain not only the usages, but some of them the names of their ancestors, and are divided into particular tribes, which in their denomination have reference to their origin, or to the persons who converted them.

5. This lower class of Mahomedans appear to be a race of half converts from the Hindu inhabitants of the country, who know little but the name of their professed faith ; and though there is generally a Fakeer or holy mendicant within or near their village, who prompts and aids them to religious offices, they have seldom any knowledge of their prayers, or a place of worship, and are more observant of Hindu usages than their own ; indeed their women almost invariably pay their devotions to the Hindu Shrine in the neighbourhood. These peculiarities cause them to be very little esteemed by their Mahomedan brethren of the towns, few of whom will intermarry with them, deeming their ignorance, low occupation, and usages, a disgrace to the religion of the former conquerors of India. The numbers of this class had been recently much increased by the dispersion of the Pindaries. The Chiefs of these freebooters, who were Mahomedans, made all the children and many of the men whom they took, profess their faith. Hindus of the lowest cast became converts for the sake of honourable association as fellow plunderers ; these have all been compelled to resort to peaceable occupations, and now form part of the lowest orders of the Mahomedan population of Malwa.

6. *Borahs.*—In the larger cities of Malwa, such as Bhopaul, Seronge, Oujein, Indore, Rampoorah, Mundissore, Katchrode, Rutlam, Shahjehanpore, and others, there are many of that mercantile tribe of Mahomedans, called Borahs. These engage in all species of commerce, and are wholesale merchants of the first class, as well as pedlars ; sometimes both characters united are to be found amongst them coming from the sea-coast of Goozerat into Malwa : they have imported with them the improvements of European settlements, even in the construction of their houses and furniture ; they are the chief medium through which the trade in European articles is carried on, and in every town in which they settle this industrious race form a distinct colony. They live in union under the spiritual rule of their elected Moullahs or priests, to whose orders, in conformity with the ancient precepts of the remarkable sect of Mohamedans[Mahomedans-*ed.*] to which they belong, they render implicit obedience. The good understanding in which they live with

each other gives them much strength, and though they have at times suffered from the violence of power, few of the industrious classes have escaped so well, during the worst of times, as the Borahs.

7. *Mooltanees*—The Mooltanees, though in general armed, are to be numbered among the civil classes of Mahomedans in Malwa. These consist of two tribes, carriers (Lodanah) and traders in cattle, who are also cultivators. The habits of the Lodanah Mooltanees are the same as those of the Brinjaries, and, like them, their head men are called Naicks. The traders in cattle and cultivators obey heads, whom they term Putteils, and reside in small colonies ; both tribes eat together, but from having different customs and habits of life do not intermarry. They alike trace their origin from Mooltan, but have settled in Malwa for seven or eight generations. There are in the Province about three thousand Mooltanees, of whom fifteen hundred are west of the Chumbul.

8. *Habits and Character of the Military Mahomedans of Malwa*—The Military class of Mahomedans in Malwa differ little either in dress, habits, or character, from those of their tribe in other parts of India. The Afghans of Bhopaul have some singular usages, which they brought from their native country, and have carefully cherished ; but, though a proud race and jealous of their honor, this small colony has been so long surrounded by Hindu communities of superior numbers, to whom they were forced to bend, if not to yield, and have been so chastened by adversity, that they neither have that rudeness in their manners, nor that turbulence of character, which belongs to the Patans from Hindostan. Of these latter there were sometime ago great numbers in Malwa, and they were the disturbers of its tranquil inhabitants. This, however, refers principally to the Military adventurers, who, though they resided in the Province viewed it as a foreign land. The Mahomedan natives of Malwa, who have been for generations in the habit of obeying Hindu masters, have completely amalgamated with that race, and, without decidedly adopting either the religion or customs of the latter, they seem in a great degree to have lost their own ; many of the most respectable have taken to trade and manufacture, and these occupations will become more universal, as the little Military feeling they have left declines. There cannot be a stronger proof of the condition of the Mahomedan population, than that there is hardly to be met with a priest or religious person of any rank, learning, or character, among the best societies of that tribe in Malwa.

9. *Hindus of Malwa*—The Hindus of Malwa, like those of other parts of India, are divided into four great sects ; but it will be better to speak of the inhabitants of this Province as nations and classes ; for it is in this manner they divide themselves, and keep alive those attachments and prejudices which unite or distinguish them from each other.

10. The Mahratta conquerors and possessors of part of Malwa may be divided into Brahmin and Sodras. Though the Princes and leading Military Chiefs are of the latter tribe, the former as the efficient agents and instruments of rule, as well as from their religious superiority, merit our first notice.

11. *Marhatta Brahmins*—The character of these southern Brahmins has been already given : many came on its original conquest into Malwa, while others flocked to the banners of their victorious countrymen, by whom they were employed, as has been stated, in all the principal offices of the Civil Governments, as well as in the Army. The number of these Brahmins, now in Malwa, has been computed at about two thousand families ; and, if we suppose two males arrived at mature age in every family, and add to this four thousand men of this tribe who have no settled families but are employed in the service of the local Mahratta Rulers, we shall have not less than eight thousand educated men, a very small proportion of whom are devoted to religious duties, at the utmost not more than one thousand, and the remaining seven thousand constitute that active and abstemious body of men of business, who carry on, all the duties of the Mahratta Governments, and are the most industrious and intelligent, both of the higher and lower classes of merchants and clerks. We may assume, that there is not one of this class who has not been instructed to read and write ; that they are from the habits of their order exempt from inebriety and idleness, and that, though very subtle and often unprincipled, they are almost all of decent demeanor, and have remarkable industry and perseverance. The consequence is, they are (usually speaking) the real masters, though only nominal servants of those rulers by whom they are employed, and the wealth they obtain adds to their influence, both as individuals and as a community.

12. The manner in which the Southern Brahmins settled in Malwa, and maintain their connection with the country from which they came, has been before noticed ; they will neither eat nor intermarry with the Brahmins of the Province, nor those of Goojerat or Hindostan, who resort to it, and the consequence is, that their connection with the Deckan (particularly with the territories lately belonging to the Peishwah) continues as strong as if they had never emigrated. They often visit their native country,

or rather that of their ancestors ; and those whom business prevents from doing so have almost all annual recruits to the family, male or female, from the southward. This is a fortunate circumstance as connected with the establishment of our influence over this large intellectual and powerful class of men ; many of them have lost a great deal by the extension of our power, and they may dread its further progrēss ; but they are also sensible of the repose which that part of their family they deem the stock enjoys under our protection, and the facility of communication with their homes, through the security of the roads, is felt and recognized by the generality of this class as a real blessing.

13. It is a very extraordinary fact, that out of the host of Southern Brahmins (these were twenty-five years ago at least treble their present number*) no one has ever been nominated to be a Zemindar or Kanoongo of a Province, or Putteil, Putwaree, or any other hereditary office, in their conquests north of the Nerbuddah. The Brahmins covet these offices in the Deckan, and nothing but respect for the prejudices of the inhabitants of Malwa, and a fear of expatriating themselves by wedding a foreign soil (for this the acceptance of such hereditary offices implies), could have prevented their invading these rights of the natives, in the same manner as had been done by the Northern conquerors of the province.

14. *Marhattas of the Soodra Cast*—With the exception of the Puar families of Dhar and Dewass, who are Rajpoots, almost all the Military classes of Mahrattas in Malwa are Soodras. These were formerly very numerous, but of late years it has been the policy of both the Governments of Holkar and Scindiah to entertain the natives of Hindostan in preference to their countrymen; and at present it may be safely asserted, that there are not above five thousand Mahrattas in service in Malwa ; four thousand is as many as are in the army of Scindiah, and the numbers in that of Holkar and the Puars do not exceed one thousand, inclusive of the relations of these Rulers. There are some of the Mahrattas in menial employ, particularly in the household of Scindiah and Holkar, but these are few, and a small number more have settled as renters and cultivators ; but the whole of this class, who may be deemed as settled in Malwa, do not amount to five hundred families, and these are limited to the principal towns. In the Census† of Indore, there appear one hundred and fifty-two houses of Mahrattas in that capital ; but in one, which was taken of eight populous villages in different parts of Malwa, there are only four houses inhabited by this tribe. The Mahratta citizens, as well as the military of this nation, preserve like the Brahmins their love of the Deckan with their families, in which quarter all who are able keep up a constant intercourse and form intermarriages. It is this usage which has prevented their amalgamating with the other inhabitants of Malwa.

15. *Marhatta Females*—The females both of the Brahmin and Soodra Mahrattas have, generally speaking when, their husbands are Rulers or men of rank great influence, and mix, not only by their power over individuals, but sometimes, as has been shewn, personally, in affairs of state. If married to men of rank, they have usually a distinct provision and state of their own, enjoy as much liberty as they can desire, seldom if ever wear a veil, and give feasts and entertainments to their friends on births and marriages, or on particular anniversaries. They also expend much money (when their husbands are rich) on jewels and cloths, and in this class the poorest must have a set of ornaments.

16. The higher orders of women, both Brahmins and Soodras, are remarkable for their devotion or rather superstition, and are, from their weakness in such matters, the invariable objects of attack of religious imposters. The constant camp life of the Mahrattas, which is known to have made very serious inroads upon the Hindu observances and morals of the men, has extended its effects to their women ; and the richer classes of these, even among the Brahmins, suffer great injustice from common fame, if they maintain that strict character which their sex enjoins. It may be remarked, in mitigation of this observation, as a general censure that both the courts of Holkar and Scindiah have for these last twenty-five years been exceedingly profligate.

17. The power which the Mahratta ladies of the families of Scindiah, Holkar, and the Puar enjoy, has been described. They have always had great influence in their secret councils, and usage has latterly given them a considerable and encreased share in the government, and in some cases they have been the acknowledged head. Those among them who are liable to be called to high duties, are usually taught to read and write, and understand accounts ; they are also carefully taught to ride, and they are in general active, lively, as well as intelligent, and, if not handsome, have generally soft features. Though almost all, when called forth, have shewn energy and courage, and some of them great talent, yet it must be confessed that few classes of high females exhibit more examples of shameless licentiousness than are to be found among

*In a calculation made during the life of Madhajee Scindiah and Alia Bae, the southern Brahmins in Malwa are estimated at thirty thousand.

† Not including the Cours and Camp accession, which will probably give as many more.

these Mahratta Bhaes, whom circumstances have freed from the common restraints, which the laws of society in India have imposed upon their sex. The poorer Mahratta females in Malwa are the companions of their husbands in their labours and their dangers; they are hard favored from constant exposure, and are stout limbed and esteemed industrious and well conducted.

18. *Different sects of Brahmins in Malwa*—Besides the various tribes of Brahmins from the Deckan, there are no less than eighty-four different sects of Brahmins in Malwa ; but almost all these trace or pretend to trace the emigration of their ancestors, and that at no distant period, (few beyond fifteen generations) from Goozerat, Oudipore, Joudpore, Jeypore, Hindostan, Kanoje and Oude. The six sects or Chenattee tribe of Brahmins alone claim Malwa as their native country, and even refer to a period of twenty or thirty generations back, when their ancestors came into it ; but still they have a pride in being termed Malwa Brahmins, which to the rest would be a reproach.

19. *Goozerat Brahmins*—The Goozerat Brahmins are very numerous in Malwa, some of these are employed in the offices of religion, while others of this tribe trade and gain a respectable livelihood as writers and accountants.

Joudpore Brahmins—The Marwar or Joudpore Brahmins are also many of them traders, but the great mass from that country, Mewar and Joudpore, are labourers and cultivators, forming indeed a very considerable proportion of the most industrious husbandmen of Malwa.

20. *Hindostan Brahmins*—The Hindostan Brahmins are not so numerous, and a considerable proportion of them are concerned in trade. The few respectable people of this class that come from Kanoje have in general some pretensions to learning, and live by giving lessons and by charity ; while those from Oude (classed with the natives from Behar, and known by the general name of Purbeahs, or Eastern Brahmins) are almost all soldiers, and seldom, if ever, settle with their families in this province. A few of the Brahmins of the above tribes have been supported by the charity of the Mahratta Rulers and Chiefs, while many have found employment as servants of the rich Southern Brahmins, and the latter, though they will neither eat nor intermarry with these sects, have studied their convenience by coming to the conclusion, that they are not defiled by the lowest Purbeahs giving them water, washing their clothes, and performing other menial offices.

21. *Rangree Brahmins*—These eighty-four sects, who are all classed by the Mahratta conquerors under the general head of *Rangree*, or barbarous, are in general a quiet, submissive race, with exception of the Purbeah or Eastern Brahmins, who, coming from Oude and Behar, filled the ranks of those insubordinate Corps of Regular Infantry belonging to Scindiah and Holkar, that had for so many years domineered over Malwa, and treated the peaceable inhabitants of this Province with an insolence and violence, which has rendered them as much dreaded and hated as the Patans.

22. *Bundlecund Brahmins*—The Bundlecund Brahmins and some of the lower orders from Kanoje, who come annually to Malwa, will be noticed among those classes, to a level and association with which their habits and crimes have regraded them.

23. *General Remarks*—There is perhaps no province in India, where the tribes of Brahmins are so various, and the numbers so great as in Malwa ; but there is certainly none, where there are so few wealthy and learned of that class, or where there is less attention paid to the religious rites of the Hindu faith, and to its priests by the rest of the population.

24. The Mahomedans have ever marked the Brahmins with particular hatred, and the Rajpoots, who were, before their rule, sovereigns of Malwa, were too much attached to their peculiar Priests, the Bhats and Charuns, to have shewn much favor to this race ; while the Brahmin Ministers and Chiefs of the Mahratta Princes, who have for the last century ruled this country, have been in general able worldly men. from whom the ignorant Priests and idle mendicants of their own order have had less attention, than they would have received from Hindus with qual [equal-*ed.*] rank, but with less pretensions to sacred knowledge ; and with the single exceptions of Alia Bae, there has been no Mahratta Ruler in Malwa, who has had a right to the character of pious. Her charity to this tribe was unbounded, and hordes of Brahmins from the most distant quarters flocked to Malwa during her reign. Such encouragement is not likely to recur ; but the quiet that is now restored will give again to Oujein that annual crowd of pilgrims, to which it is from its high rank among Hindu Teeruts entitled, but of which it has been in a great degree deprived by the troubles of the last thirty years. The holy shrine of Conkar Mundatta, which has so long been shut to Brahmins and pious Hindus, by the bands of robbers by which it is encircled, is once more open to pilgrims. These also resort in numbers of Moheysir, and the feeling entertained by the present Government of Holkar to everything connected with the name of Alia Bae is leading to the establishment of charitable institutions, and to the erection of religious buildings, which promise to make this holy place equal in beauty, though greatly inferior in size, to the first Hindu cities in India.

25. *Rajpoots*—The next class of inhabitants of Malwa is the Rajpoots, or Military class of Hindus, who form (taking in all their tribes and branches down to the half bred, who boast this proud race as their fathers) a great proportion of the population of Malwa. The chief Rajpoot tribes, who were the invaders and conquerors of this Province, have been before noticed. In the oldest records we have of Malwa, we find the Power and Chuar Rajpoots its Rulers ; these last were subdued by the Afghans, but from the character of the struggles which ensued between them and the Mahomedans, it is obvious they must have long settled in Malwa, as they were in great numbers and had taken deep root.

26. *Genealogy*—We know from concurring evidence, that all the tribes of Rajpoots trace their origin from Adjohodiah or Oude, and their Chiefs in this part of India, whom they term Princes, were probably no more than leaders or vicegerents, of the Hindu Sovereigns of Kanoje. The Oudipore family, which is admitted by all to be the most ancient of this class of Rulers established in Malwa, (and their rule at one time extended over several parts of that Province) though they trace their descent from the celestial Ramchunder, do not appear in authentic history before Bapoo Rawul took Cheetore, in the year of the Sumbhut 191. The title of Rawul, still cherished by some Rajpoot Princes, descended from this Prince to many of his direct successors, but the thirteenth in descent assumed that of Ranah, which still continues. The name Sesodee, now the distinctive appellation of the family, is said to have originated in the accident of the favorite Brahmin Priest of this Prince having come from the village of Sesodee in Goozerat.

An event of more importance is stated in the Mewar Manuscript, from which these facts are taken, which asserts that in the year of the Sumbhut 1191, this Rajpoot ruler conquered the Bheels, which is in confirmation of fact supported by many other accounts and traditions, that a great part of Mewar and Western Malwa were so late as the eleventh century in possession of that race, while we know that the Goands have been more recently driven out of some of the southern districts of this province. There is, in short, every reason to conclude, that, before the Mahomedan Invasion, the armies of the Monarchs of Kanoje and Delhi, which were chiefly composed of the Rajpoot or Chuttree tribe, made a partial conquest of this country. When these monarchs were in their turn obliged to yield to the Mahomedan invaders, the tide of the warlike clan of Rajpoots rolled south, and in its course overwhelmed the weaker inhabitants of the countries to which it was impelled. This is the progress of all changes of population in half-civilized nations. But the Rajpoots were no doubt, from the prejudices of the lower class of Hindus, with which they intermingled, received in most countries with feelings that facilited their usurpation of the rule. They were from cast superior, and accordant with national institutions, as well as religious prejudices, it was a duty to obey and serve them. Their intercourse with females of a lower tribe produced a mixed race, who inherited, with a share of the bodily strength, the pride of their fathers. They endeavoured to lose all recollection of the baseness of their mother's blood, and sought by taking the same names, and adopting similar habits, to approximate themselves to their male primogenitors ; but, though many of these spurious tribes were cherished as useful adherents, they were not permitted to mix or intermarry with the higher classes, and gradually fell into a lower rank in the same community.

27. *Dynasties*—The Rajpoot families who have exercised power, and who stand the first in reputation, are the Sesodians, Rhattorees, Kutchwas, and Chowans. The Sesodians, which includes the Oudipore family and all its relations, are considered the first in Malwa, from their rule being the most ancient. A Rhattore Prince who was driven out of Hindostan in A.D. 1111 succeeded establishing himself as Prince of this Province in A.D. 1155, and his family have since enjoyed more power than any other of the Rajpoot tribes in Malwa. The present families of the Rajahs of Rutlam, Jabooah, Silaneh, Seeta Mow, Amjherrah, Kutch, Baroda, Mooltan, Baglee, and many more, are of this tribe. The Kutchwa Rajpoots, who stand high, from the reigning family of Jeypore being of that tribe, are likewise numerous in Malwa, but there is no ruler of this branch in the Province. The Rajahs of Boondee and of Kotah are of the Harah tribe, a branch of the Chouans, who are very numerous; another branch, the Kychee, has risen to fame in Malwa, but the power of the house of Ragooghur, to which it chiefly owes its glory, has, as already noticed, within these few years, been completely destroyed by Scindiah.

28. The principal families of the tribes enumerated, and some others, intermarry, but they will not condescend to mix with those of lesser fame. The Puar Rajpoots are beyond all others celebrated in the ancient history of Malwa, but they were subdued by the Mahomedans, and had long ceased to rule, when a Chief of the tribe was restored to Dhar, the very seat of his ancestors ; but he came as a retainer with a Mahratta Ruler, and his family had, while in the Deckan, eaten and intermarried with Mahratta Sodras ; the consequence is, that, though this family has been, and now is high in rank and power, the poorest of the high-blooded Rajpoot Chiefs, whom they have any their dependants, would disdain to eat with them, or to give them a daughter in

marriage. Besides the Puars of the Dhar family, who consider themselves, and are considered by others, as Deckanees, of southern people, there are numerous Rajpoots of that tribe, and many others of little note, who trace from Hindostan, while the Dooriah and Salunkee tribes, who are possessed of great tracts of land and hereditary rights, come from Goozerat.

29. The Omuts have been mentioned as giving their name to a large district. They were a tribe of no note, but have been recently raised to rank and estimation by one of their chiefs, Atcheel Singh, Dewan of Nursinghur, who by the expenditure of a very large amount has obtained,in marriage for his son, the daughter of a near relation of the Prince of Oudipore. This fact proves, and several other might be adduced, that the distinctions of the Rajpoots are more those of family than of cast ; and, if the latter, that its rules can bend, and are those of usage, not of religion.

30. *Charuns and Bhats*—The Rajpoots of Malwa, like those of neighbouring Provinces, pay comparatively little attention to Brahmins. A holy man of this tribe has a share of their respect and veneration, but their priests are the Charuns and Bhats, who to the direction of their superstitious devotions, add the office of chronicler of their cherished fame and that of their ancestors. These classes have rank as the genealogists of proud and ignorant Chiefs, but more favored individuals combine with that office the station of counsellors, and establish an ascendancy over the minds of their lord, which is stronger from being grounded upon a mysterious feeling of awe. It is to them that the proudest Rajpoot looks for solace in the time of adversity, and for encreased joy and exultation in that of prosperity. We must, therefore, before the Rajpoot character and peculiar habits are noticed, say a few words of those, who exercise so powerful an influence over their lives and destiny.

31. *Tribes of Charun*—Both Charuns and Bhats boast of celestial origin ; the former are divided into two tribes, the Kachilee, who are merchants, and the Maroo, who are bards. These again branch out into one hundred and twenty other tribes, many of whom are the descendants of Brahmins and Rajpoots. The Kachilee and Maroo Charuns do not intermarry, but the latter being held in the highest estimation intermarry with Rajpoots. There are numerous Bhats in Hindostan and the countries from which the Rajpoots came, but Churans are there unknown. This extraordinary community appears to have arisen out of that condition of society into which their kindred tribe (for they deem themselves, though specially created by Maha Deo as appertaining to the Rajpoot race) had fallen ; the rude chiefs of military tribes were without union, and were in general ignorant. War was their only occupation ; feud became so deadly that all confidence ceased. The oppression of the Moghul Government having made many of them plunderers, a great proportion of the tracts where they settled soon became impassable to travellers or merchants. This was particularly the case with the whole of the countries west of Malwa, which stretch along the left bank of the Indus from Bickaneer to Kutch.

32. The Brahmin priests and religious guides of the Rajpoots, while they remained on the banks of the Ganges, do not appear to have followed them, in any numbers, to their remote habitations on the verge of India. Beings were therefore wanted, on whom weak and superstitious minds could repose, who had or pretended to have knowledge, whose faith was trusted, and who might constitute a link between men, who could not trust each other ; such the Charuns soon became, and the usages they adopted give a singular picture of the society, which they may be said in a great degree spiritually and morally to govern.

33. A Charun must understand the rites of worship, particularly those of Sheva and Purbuttee, the favorite deities of the Rajpoots. They are in general taught to read and write, and the class who traffic (generally in camels and horses) are shrewd men of business, while the Maroo Charuns apply their skill to the genealogy of tribes, and to the recital of numerous legends, (usually in verse) which celebrate the praises of former heroes, which it is their duty to chant to gratify the pride, and rouse the emulation, of their descendants.

34. *Duties and occupation of Charuns*—The Charun's chief power is derived from an impression, that it is certain ruin and destruction to shed his blood, or that of any of his family, or to be the cause of its being shed. They obtain a high rank in society, and a certain livelihood, from that superstitious belief, which they are educated to support, and which they teach their children in infancy to consider as their chief object in life to maintain.

35. A Charun becomes the safeguard of travellers and the security for merchants, and his bond is often preferred among the Rajpoots, when rents and property are concerned, to that of the wealthiest Sahokars. When he trades himself, he alone is trusted, and trusts among the community to which he belongs.

36. The Charun, who accompanies travellers likely to be attacked by Rajpoot robbers, when he sees the latter approach, warns them off, holding a dagger in his hand, to which, if they do not attend, he stabs himself in a place that is not mortal, and taking the blood from the

wound throws it at the assailants with imprecations of future woe and ruin. If this has not the desired effect, the wounds are repeated, and in extreme cases one of the Charun's relations, commonly a female child, is made a sacrifice. The same process is adopted to enforce the payment of a debt to himself, or a claim to which he has become security. It is not unusual as the next step to slay himself, and the scene has been known to close in the voluntary death of his wives and children.

37. The females of the Charuns are distinct from all the other population, both in their dress and manners. They often reside in separate villages, and, where they do, the traveller is surprised to see them come out in their long black robes (they wear no other colour) and attend him for some space, chanting his welcome to their abode. The Charuns are not only treated by the Rajpoots with great respect, (the highest rulers of that race rising when one of this class enters or leaves an assembly) but they have more substantial mark of regard as traders ; lighter duties are collected from them than others. They receive at all feasts and marriages presents, that are only limimited [limited—*ed.*] by the ability of the parties. The evil consequences of a Charun being driven to undergo a violent death, can be alone averted by grants of lands and costly gifts to surviving relations, and the Rajpoot Chief, whose guilt is recorded (for all these sacrifices are subjects of rude poems) as the cause of such sacred blood being shed, is fortunate, when he can by any means have his repentance and generosity made part of the tale.

38. This extraordinary class of men, who have grown up (in spite of habits that are revolting to humanity) as a correction of barbarism, are most numerous and most powerful among the petty Rajpoot chiefs of Western India, but are familiar to Mewar, Marwar, Jeypore and even Malwa, and though rare, there are in the latter Province some shocking instances of the effects of their enthusiasm.

39. The Bhats, or Rows as they are sometimes called by distinction, seldom sacrifice themselves or families ; but as, chroniclers or bards, they share offices with the Charuns and Rajpoots. Among the Bheelalahs, and lower tribes, they enjoy great and exclusive influence; they praise and give fame in their songs to those who are liberal to them, while they visit those who neglect or injure them with satires, in which they are reproached with spurious birth and inherent meanness. Sometimes the Bhat, if very seriously offended, fixes the figure of the person he desires to degrade on a long pole, and appends to it a slipper as a mark of disgrace. In such cases the song of the Bhat records the infamy of the object of his revenge. This image, or Pootla, as it is termed, usually travels the country, till the party or his friends purchase with money the cessation of the ridicule and curses thus entailed. It is not deemed in these countries within the power of the first Ruler, much less any other, to stop a Bhat, or even punish him for such a proceeding. He is protected by that superstitious and religious awe, which, when general among a people, controls even despotisms.

40. The community of Charuns and Bhats is said to be regulated and governed by rules well understood, and implicitly obeyed. This must be the case, for the society would not, if every individual had an arbitrary right of action, have so long preserved its power, the abuse of which must have dissolved it. Their superiors are in general those, whom talent and the favour of Princes have raised to rank and wealth.

41. The Bhats of Malwa differ little in dress from the other inhabitants, but the Charuns in this Province are distinguished by their large turbans, loose vests and trowsers, from all others, being chiefly from Kattywar ; they wear a costume resembling that of the inhabitants of the Province from which they came.

42. In describing the habits and character of the Rajpoots, it is unnecessary to say anything of the foreigners of this class, who came into Malwa for service. They are natives of Hindostan, Oude, or Behar, and preserve their own usages, quite distinct from the individuals of this Province. The latter may be divided into two great classes, soldiers and cultivators : there are few of this tribe, who obtain their livelihood in any other manner but by the sword or plough, and the latter, even, have all arms in their houses, cherish the martial habits of their ancestors ; listen to the Bhats who visit their villages, and preserve their genealogy, for the poorest of this race contributes his mite to support a bard, who annually sooths his vanity by tales of his forefathers, and by keeping a register of his family enables him to marry his sons and daughters without degrading it. Indeed the Chruns [charuns—*ed.*] and Bhats have their chief importance as conservators of the purity of the blood of the different classes of Rajpoots ; they make almost all the marriages, and when a wealthy Rajpoot of low tribe desires elevation by a marriage with a superior family, he must bribe these arbiters of rank, high, before his object can be accomplished. The military Rajpoots of Malwa, including Baugur and the petty States of Loonewarrah, Soante, and Barriah, on the frontiers of Goozerat, are all under Rawuls and Rajahs (Princes) and Thakoors, (or Lords) many of whom assume the name of Rajah ; but though wealth, or a certain degree of independance, may lead to this title being granted by courtesy, they neither are considered by others, nor consider themselves, on a footing with the head of

the family to which they belong, and to whom in all domestic concerns, and in extreme cases of danger, they continue (however politically independant) to pay deference and allegiance.

43. There are to the west of the Chumbul twelve Rajahs, who owe fealty to Dowlut Row Scindiah, Mulhar Row Holkar, and the British Government, among whom there is none whose revenue exceeds six lacs of rupees per annum, while there are several that are hardly, even when their country is in a state of prosperity, above one lac. These Rajpoots have all dependant upon them a number of Thakoors, who with their followers are supported by grants of land ; the numbers of these and their adherents will be hereafter noticed : suffice it to say, that some almost rival the dignity and wealth of their superiors. Urjoon Singh of Ghurry is the first lord in Baugur, and has long from personal character and rank been nearly on a level with his Prince, (for he possesses lands and owes allegiance to both the Rawuls of Dongerpore and Banswarrah) ; but he has never assumed a higher title than Thakoor, probably from his being of a different tribe from that of the Rajah's family, while no less than three Lords (those of Sillanah, Kutch, Baroda, and Moultan) of the Rutlam family have taken the name of Rajah's but they are all near relations of the Prince, and it is on that ground this distinction is conceded to them.

44. *The Rajpoot States East of the Chumbul*—To the east of the Chumbul, the first great Raj or principality is that of Kotah, which has from its revenue and army the rank of a State, though it owes allegiance and pays tribute to the British Government. Among the great Lords who are, or profess to be, dependant on the Maha Row, or Prince of Kotah, there are the Regent Zalim Singh, who has received the title of Raj Ranah from the Prince of Oudipore ; the Lords of Indurghur, of Ghytoh, Bumouleah and others, all of whom are called Maharajahs, but enjoy no distinct power, except over their own family, and a few personal adherents. The ancient Rajs or Principalities of Nerwar, Chanderee, Rhatghur, Buhadurghur, Sheopore, and Ragooghur, have been subdued by Dowlut Row Scindiah. Few of the relations even of these great Rajpoot families are left in the country ; many of their adherents still remain, and have preserved their lands and property. The policy of the late Mahratta Rulers has not employed them in their armies ; the consequence has been, that many of them have become plunderers, and some of them cultivators, but their reduction is too recent to have changed the latter even into a submissive peasantry, and the presence of a considerable force has hitherto been constantly required in these countries to repress their recurring insurrections. A great proportion of the Rajpoots in this quarter, though their Princes are destroyed, and their spirit much broken, must still be considered as part of the Military class of Rajpoots.

45. *Plunder, a livelihood*—The petty Rajahs of Nursinghur, Kilcheepore and Rajghur, in Omutwarrah, (Tributaries of Scindiah and Holkar) still retain their bands. The Rajah of Bauglee and many others east of the Chumbul, who were Thakoors and Zemindars, cannot be classed among the Princes of this race, nor can we assign that rank to the numerous Rajpoot Chiefs who continue Zemindars of districts and large Landholders ; or to those who from their condition are denominated Grassiahs*, and have till lately subsisted by plunder. The numbers of those hereditary plunderers in Malwa, who have continued to claim a Tanka or tribute upon the revenue from their assumed power to disturb the country, will be hereafter stated ; at present it is enough to observe, that we are guarantee to more than one hundred engagements with Chiefs of this class in the countries and districts contiguous to Oujein and Indore. All the Rajpoots, who have been enumerated as belonging to the Military classes of that tribe in Malwa, are in their dress, manners, and usages, quite different from the other inhabitants of the country, and their features and shape denote them a superior class.

46. Their chief pride or distinctive marks are turbans of an extraordinary size, and an embossed figure of a horse and the sun, which they wear round their necks. This mythological emblem is quite indispensible. It is (with all who can afford it) made in gold ; others are contented with silver, but the poorest Rajpoot makes this figure the first present to his infant male offspring. It is their personal deity, or rather image, and receives their daily adoration. It is common also, with this tribe, to wear the figure of a distinguished ancestor or relation, engraved in gold or silver. This image, usually that of a warrior on horse-back, is sometimes worshipped, but its chief utility is as a charm to keep at a distance ghosts and evil spirits.

The customs of the Military class of Rajpoots differ in no essential degree from others of their tribe ; but they have fallen from those high sentiments, and that proud honor which, if we can believe their records, once distinguished their race. Though the great Princes of the Rajpoots were conquered by the Kings of Delhi, the policy of these Sovereigns used these northern Hindu warriors to keep in check their own bands of turbulent Mahomedans, and to extend their conquests over the southern parts of India, so that, as they destroyed with one hand, they elevated with the other, and a great proportion of

* From Sanskrit term Grass, which signifies a mouthful, and is metaphorically applied to that portion of the produce which the plundering class claim.

this class in Malwa trace their rise to the Emperors of Hindostan. On the decline of the family of Timour, the Rajpoot subjects became first the dupes, and afterwards the prey, of the artful and rapacious Mahrattas. The history of their fall has been given ; suffice it, in speaking of their character, to add, that it appears to have been deteriorated even more than their condition ; though they have not lost their courage, and retain many feudal usages and feelings, they have ceased to be a nation. Too ignorant to redeem their former condition by intellectual effort, too prejudiced to seek the aid of others, and too radically divided by the quarrels of families and tribes, to unite in any great design connected with the restoration of their former power, the *great proportion of the Military Rajpoots* in Malwa appear to have given themselves upto a life of indolence and voluptuousness, indulging, as far as their means admit, in vicious habits, but particularly drinking strong liquors and eating opium. In the extreme use of the latter drug, which they indiscriminately take, in both its liquid and dry state, they indulge to an incredible excess. Their women share this luxury with them, and give it to the new-born child. The heavy leaden eye-brows of the men proclaim a habit, which, so far from denying they speak of as constituting the chief pleasure of existence, it would appear as, if feeling themselves low and insignificant in that society of which they were long the head, they sought relief in the dreams afforded by this seducing stimulant from that vacuity of mind, if not degradation, which belongs to their actual condition. There are exceptions to this character of the Rajpoots of Malwa ; many, as has been recounted, have shewn themselves in their gallant efforts to resist oppression worthy of the race of Ramchunder, and there are still among them men of great talent : Zalim Singh of Kotah, whose life is from natural decay drawing to a close, has for half a century evinced an energy and wisdom, that would redeem a tribe ; but such nevertheless, as I have described it, is the general character of the individuals of this race, who continue to consider themselves above industrious occupations, and still cling to the shadow of that power and eminence which they once enjoyed.

48. *Rajpoot Females*—The females of this class, though they are strictly secluded, have still managed to act a prominent part in all the great and petty revolutions, to which this tribe has been subject. Family pride appears with them the chief motive of every action, and they are at all moments ready not only to brave danger, but to sacrifice their lives to support it. This spirit, which has in good times led to their affording examples that have placed them as high in the songs of the bards as their fathers, or husbands, has latterly had its chief exercise in disgraceful domestic disputes. The Ranees (Princesses) or Thakoorances (Ladies) of the Rulers and Lords of this tribe (each of whom has three or four) are in constant rivalry, if not hostility, with each other ; and when (which is frequently the case) they are of higher blood than their husbands, they exact greater respect, if not obedience. These ladies have generally separate estates for their support, and when the Prince is, from old age, mental debility, or derangement, (the latter is very common) unfit to rule, the feuds of a Rajpoot family go to great extremes. The succession to the petty state or barony, is a matter of active contention and dispute for years before, the possessor dies ; his wives have their relations near them ; they sometimes hire troops, have Vakeels, or agents, at neighbouring courts, and maintain and active correspondence. If there are no children, the adoption of an heir is a further source of quarrels. If one of the wives have a son, she is an object of envy to all the rest ; the charge of imposition or bastardy is attempted to be proved, and the habits and character of many of the bold females of this class always give some colour to these accusations. In such cases, general assemblies of the Chiefs and retainers are often called ; those oaths, considered most sacred by the tribe, are administered, the highest and most respectable person in the family (if not connected with the quarrel) is called upon to prove his conviction of a child's legitimacy, by eating with it, which no Rajpoot of high honor would do, if he doubted its birth ; but all these appeals and trials do not prevent such family divisions giving rise to every species of crime. Spurious children are sought and obtained, sometimes by clandestine means, at other times by a departure from the laws of virtue. Feelings of such a nature are engendered by these proceedings, that murders (usually by poison) are quite common, and if a minor succeeds, his mind and body are often so enervated before he is of age, that he is incapable of disturbing those who govern in his name. It may be added, that this is at present the condition of three-fourths of the high Rajpoot families of Malwa,—but this is to be accounted for. It was the study of the Mahrattas to encourage divisions and feuds, which at once degraded and divided a race, whom they could neither reconcile to their rule, nor completely conquer. A different policy is now pursued, and the marked abhorrence which has been shewn to such scenes of family discord, and to the crimes it produces, appears already to have had a salutary effect ; indeed, our mediation and interposition between the few high families of the tribe, who remain in Malwa, and their Mahratta superiors, while it gives to the latter all the revenue they have a right to claim, will early give to the Military Rajpoots of this province a new character, and by changing their habits and sentiments, render these disturbers of the public peace its best support,

49. *Rajpoot cultivators*—Among the Rajpoot cultivators of Malwa, a number of the same tribe as the higher families are to be found; but in this class the Dhooriah, Gelott, Solunkee, Purthar, Purmar, and Chendalee, are most numerous; they are in many places Putteils, and have often small grants, which have been given to their ancestors. They are frequently the Zumeen ka Nokur, or soldiers of the soil, and as such have a few begahs of land assigned for their support; but many of this class are mere labouring Ryots, and of these families, such as do not cultivate take service as soldiers, hirkarrahs, and often in lower and more menial occupations. They usually however return, when they make a little money in such services, to their fields. This class of Rajpoots are not from dress, nor indeed in their habits, to be distinguished from the other peasantry; but they are all armed, and preserve, through the excitement of their bards and cherished recollections of their forefathers, a martial spirit, which is looked to as the defence of the village they inhabit. Like the Military Rajpoots they indulge in the use of opium, but they are much more moderate. The women of this class are neither veiled, nor confined to their house, but aid their husbands in the labours of the field, as well as in the village work, and are in general hardy and industrious.

50. *Binjarrahs and Lodhanas*—The Rajpoot inhabitants of towns, who pursue trade, or are employed as servants, differ nothing in their usages or character from the cultivators, except being in general, from the large society in which they mix, more dissipated. There are besides the cultivators and citizens a considerable body of Binjarrahs and Lodhanas, or grain carriers, who are of the Rajpoot cast; these are of various tribes, Rahtore, Jalore, Puar, &c. They live in tents, and can hardly be termed inhabitants of this, or any other, province, as every place where they pitch is their home, and that of their families. They come and go to the countries, as they are required to supply armies and to carry on commerce. Their number in any one province rises or falls like an article in trade, according to the demand, and they cannot, therefore, be taken into account as a part of its population. Their appearance and manners (both men and women) are formed by their condition, hardy, strong, and weather-beaten; they are an industrious but rude race, who live in a society, from the rules of which they preserve both in dress and usages a marked separation and independence. This tribe often engages in great speculations on their own account, and are deemed honest in their dealings, though very ignorant and barbarous. They trust chiefly to the Sahokars and merchants with whom they are concerned, and few keep accounts; but habit has made them very acute, and their memory is from continual exercise extremely retentive of the minutest particulars of their extended transactions.

51. *Soandees*—The principal among the illegitimate, or as they are often termed half-cast Rajpoots in Malwa, are the Soandees, who have spread from Soandwarrah, (a country to which they give the name) to many adjoining districts; a short history of them has been given. They are Hindus, and take pride in tracing their descent from Rajpoot heroes; but their habits have led them, on many points to depart from the customs of their fathers, and except refraining from the flesh of buffaloes and cows, they are little observant of the peculiar usages of Hindus. This tribe is divided into many classes or families, which take their names from Rajpoot ancestors, but all intermarry. Second marriages among their women are very common, and from the strict usages of the Rajpoots upon this point, there is none on which they deem the Soandees to have so degraded the race from which they are descended as in this.

52. The Soandees have always been cultivators and plunderers, according to the strength or weakness of the Government; but their tendency has ever been to predatory war, and they cherish its habits, even when they are obliged to subsist, as at present, by agriculture. Their dress is nearly the same as that of the other inhabitants; they imitate in some degree the Rajpoots in their turbans, and are in general robust and active, but destitute of manners, and rude and ignorant to a degree. No race can be more despised and dreaded than the Soandees are, by the other inhabitants of Malwa; they are accused of every crime, and are no doubt very immoral; they all drink strong liquors, and use opium to excess; and emancipated by their base birth, and their being considered as out-casts from those restraints which are imperious upon other branches of the Hindu society, they give free scope to the full gratification of every sensual appetite and vices, which are common to this class, and are looked upon by almost all others with horror and disgust. There is little union among the Soandees, and acts of violence and murder amongst themselves, are events of common occurrence, even in what they deem peaceable times. Their usual quarrels are about land, and each party is prompt to appeal to arms for decision. This race have not been known for a century as quiet as at present; their continuing to plunder, after the Pindaree war was over, gave an opportunity to seize their strong holds, and compel them to sell their horses, which has in a great degree deprived them of the power of plundering; but still the presence of troops is essential to repress their turbulent disposition, and a long period of peace can alone give a hope of reforming a community of so turbulent and depraved a character.

Soandees Females—The women of this tribe have caught the manners of their fathers and husbands, and are not only bold but immoral,

The lower ranks are never veiled, appear abroad at visits and ceremonies, and many of them skilled in the management of the horse, while some have acquired fame in the defence of their villages, or in the field, by their courageous use of the sword and spear.

53. At their marriages and feasts, etc., the Soandees are aided by Brahmins ; but that tribe have little intercourse with them, except when wanted for the offices of religion. Among this rude race, Charuns are treated with more courtesy ; but the Bhats, who relate the fabulous tales of their descent, and the Dholee or musician who sings their own deeds or those of their fathers, are the favourites on whom they bestow the highest largesses.

54. *Bheelalahs*—The next tribe is that of the Bheelalahs, who have sprung from Rajpoot fathers and mothers of the Bheel tribe ; they derive their name from associating with the Bheels, among whom, from the superior rank of their sires, they obtain respect and consequence. The Chiefs of the Bheels in the mountains of this Province are almost all Bheelalahs ; but this race has not multiplied in the manner it appears to have done on the borders of Goozerat, where the same tribe is termed Koollee.* The Bheelalahs of Malwa are more to be considered as leaders of plunderers, than a tribe with the pride and pretensions of Rajpoots ; they have all the cunning and roguery of the Bheels, and appear to be, almost without exception, a debauched and ignorant race, often courageous from constant exposure to danger, but invariably marked by an equal want of honor and of shame. We never see in them any of those gleams of generous and chivalrous spirit, which now and then break forth to redeem vices and failings of true Rajpoots.

55. Some of the Bheelalah leaders in Malwa have latterly risen into such power and consideration, that neighbouring Rajpoot Chiefs have found it their interest to forget their prejudices, and to mix so far as to eat and drink with them.

56. There are many other bastard Rajpoot tribes in Malwa, whose names are to be found in the list of its peaceable inhabitants ; but the lowest of these, who aspire to such a descent, consider themselves far above the Soodra, and it was deemed an honor for Mulhar Row Holkar to marry a female of the Sirwee tribe, who are only half cast; but the family of the bride has charged of the image of an incarnation of Bhowanee, which elevates them. This marriage took place in consequence of an engagement formed by the first Mulhar Row Holkar ; but his descendant, being a Soodra of the shepherd tribe, could not be allowed to marry a female with Chatteree blood, without a ceremony which marked the difference. The sword of the Mahratta Ruler with his handkerchief bound round it, represented the Prince, and to that the female was united, she married the wearer of the sword, not the shepherd.

57. Not only most of the Rajpoot petty Rajahs and Chiefs in Malwa, but the lowest head of a band of robbers, who claim kindred with that tribe, have a usage of affixing a rude drawing of the shaft of a spear or of a dagger to all their letters or orders to inferiors ; and on all papers and deeds I find this carried so far, that it is engraved upon the charitable grants styled *Tamba Potta*, from their being written on plates of copper. This emblem denotes that the power of the party, by whom the deed is granted, rests on his sword ; it would be endless to trace the numerous ramifications of the Rajpoots, or of such tribes as have arisen out of the mixture of cast in this Province ; but it is curious to remark, that, among these, the Kuttrees, who are the descendants of Brahmin fathers and Rajpoot mothers, take no pride in their female descent, but following the dress and usages of their fathers employ themselves in civil occupations, such as those of merchants, writers, and retail dealers ; they are very numerous in Malwa, particularly in Oujein, are without pride and chiefly remarkable for the loose habits of their females.

58. *Mercantile Classes*—Almost the whole of the Sahokars and Shroffs, (bankers and money-brokers) and a great proportion of Bunneahs, (or retail dealers) in Malwa, are either from Goozerat or Marwar, and generally not very old settlers ; the principal bankers at Oujein, of Goozerat origin, came there about three centuries ago, and those of Marwar at a later date ; the chief firm in Shujahalpore has been settled more than three hundred years, while the oldest houses in Indore have not been above one hundred. Indeed I only find two families, who trace beyond the establishment of the Mahratta rule at the latter city, or rather village ; for such it was when they first came to it. There are records of very wealthy men of this tribe having been in Malwa during the prosperous period of the Kings of Mandoo. The tradition, indeed, of some princely bankers is still preserved, who lived in palaces at that capital, but these were of Goozerat origin, as is fully testified by a few poor individuals in Nimaur, who trace their descent from them.

59. *Sahokars and Shroffs of the Vishnoo and Jayn sects*—The Sahokars, Shroffs, and Bunneahs in Malwa, are either of the Jayn or Vishnoo faith, but by far the greater numbers are of the former and their prevailing influence and wealth attracts many converts ; almost all the Byse and Soodra agents and servants they employed, if not before Jayns, conform to the tenets of that sect. This renders the tribe of Jayn (always hateful to Brahmins) detested by the priesthood of that order

* Two tribes (1) descendants of Bheel mother and Rajpoot father, (2) Bheel mother and Mahomedan father.

in Malwa, nor can all the favor of Hindu Rulers protect these money agents and merchants from their hostility. Six years ago the Jayns built a handsome temple at Oujein, a Jettee, or priest of high character, arrived from Goozerat to consecrate it, and to place within the shrine the image of their favorite Deity ; but on the morning of the day fixed for this purpose, after the ceremony had commenced and the Jayns had filled the temple, expecting the arrival of their idol, a Brahmin appeared conveying an oval stone from the river Seprah, which he proclaimed as the emblem of Maha Deo ; he was joined by a concourse of other Brahmins and Gosains, who arming themselves with bludgeons and stones soon drove the unarmed Sahokars and Bunneahs from their temple. The rude symbol of Maha Deo was placed in the niche prepared for the Jayn God, amid the shouts of Brahmins and other Hindus, and was proclaimed as *the overthrower of Jayns, the all powerful Maha Deo.* The Sahokars and Bunneahs appealed to the governor of the city, but the other tribes were too powerful, and dared his interference in a point of this nature. The authority of Dowlut Row Scindiah, to whom reference was made, was treated with no greater respect, and the fear of seeing Oujein deserted, with the prospects of distress at this city and Gwalior (for in both the Jayns stopped all business and shut their shops), led that Prince to use every means to obtain redress for the violent outrage and insult they had suffered ; but his threats and applications were alike derided, and fearing to proceed to extremities in a case of religion he was obliged to rest satisfied with making what amends he could, by remunerating in part the expense which the Jayns had incurred, and the latter, alike powerless from the comparative smallness of numbers and peaceable habits, were obliged to content themselves with this imperfect reparation, and to bear the additional mortification of seeing the temple they had erected become (chiefly from the manner in which it had been won) the most popular place of worship in all Oujein.

60. The Jayns and tribe of Vishnoo, though practising different rites and of different sects, being alike of the cast of Byse or mercantile Hindus, intermarry ; both these sects have numerous subdivisions, but the chief one is that of Bissah and Dussah, or the legitimate and illegitimate, between which two there is always and amicable intercourse, but though they eat together, their decendants do not intermarry. The amount of this class of the population in Malwa will be hereafter noticed ; the numbers from Marwar are greater than from Goozerat, but this is only since the Mahrattas governed Malwa ; a connection with the armies of that national and Joudpore brought crowds of active and industrious inhabitants of that country into this Province, but the majority of these new settlers continue their intercourse with their own country ; many of them, indeed, return to pass the close of their days in their native land, selling their shares in concern which go to a partnership in the smallest shops to their younger countrymen, who come annually from Marwar to make their fortunes in Malwa and the Deckan.

61. *Habits and character of Sahokars and Bunneahs*—The Sahokars and Bunneahs of Malwa, though, as has been before noticed, they may have given way, in the course of the revolutions in which they have been involved, to looser habits than is usual with their tribes, are nevertheless an active, intelligent, and industrious class and have in general the reputation of fair dealing. They are (particularly the Jayns) very abstemious, refraining in their diet from eating anything that had life ; they drink no strong liquor, but many of them use opium, though seldom to excess. The women of this class are veiled, and much secluded after they are married, or rather affianced, which takes place very early in life ; but till then the female children go abroad like the male, and the principal Sahokars appear as proud of bringing their little daughters into company as their sons. The Jayns in Malwn are very strict in their observance of fasts, which are longer and more severe than those of any other tribe of Hindus. This class of useful men were much cherished by the emperors of Delhi, and above all by the wise and tolerant Akbar. Those that were settled in Malwa during his reign appear to have enjoyed a full measure of his protection and favor, and they have still in their possession his royal mandate, directing that, in deference to them, no animal was to be slain in this province during the Putchoosur, or twelve days' fast of this tribe. The Sahokars have by presents obtained annual orders to the same effect from the Mahratta and other Rulers, but these have been but imperfectly observed.

62. *Kaiet or Kait tribe*—When the Mahomedans invaded Hindostan, and conquered its Rajpoot Princes, we may conclude that the Brahmins of that country, who possessed knowledge or distinction, fled from their intolerance and violence ; but the conquerors found in the sect of Kaiet, or as they are generally termed the Kait tribe, (a race who make their creation coeval with the art of writing, to which they are devoted, and who like the Nairs are said to be the pure Soodra) more pliable and more useful instruments in the conduct of the details of their new Government. This tribe had few religious scruples, as they stand low on the scale of Hindus, and were according to their own records, which there is no reason to question, qualified by their previous employment in all affairs of State, and to render themselves completely useful had only to add the language of their new masters to those with which they were already acquainted. The Mahomedans carried those useful Hindus into their southeru

conquests, and they spread over the countries of the Deckan and Malwa, and some families of the latter, who are Kanoongoes of districts and Putwarries of villages, (the two revenue officers for which their education qualified them) trace their settlement in the country to the earliest Mahomedan conquest ; many of them are of a more recent date, and a marked distinction subsists between the Malwa Kaits (as the older settlers are denominated) and the new comers. They eat together, but do not intermarry, and have little communication with each other. This tribe have been much employed by the Rajpoot Chiefs of Malwa, with whom as well as with the Mahomedans,some of them have risen to high stations.

63. *White-collar occupation*—The Kaits are all taught to read and write Persian, and in Malwa they learn the Rangree or Hinduwee provincial dialect, in which business is commonly transacted. They have few prejudices, and no pride of cast ; the qualifications which they cherish, from education and industrious habits, are always in the market. In all offices which require a knowledge of writing and accounts, such as Moonshees, secretaries, news-writers, Mootasuddees, or clerks at court or in the army, and in the country, down to the lowest village Putwarries, man of this class are to be found in the country of Kotah alone ; they reckon three thousand families of this useful and intelligent tribe ; they are not remarkable for the strictness of their moral character ; indeed it is their flexibility and submissive compliance with the wishes of their Mahomedan and Rajpoot masters, which chiefly recommend them to the offices they fill with these ignorant races, whose pride is never so gratified as when it can at once use and contemn those who are possessed of superior information and knowledge. The number of Kaits in Malwa will be hereafter noticed, but it is alike remarkable that no man of this tribe is without education, and that they are never to be seen in a state of mendicity or even menial employ ; there is among them a cast, or kindred obligation, which leads to their support of each other, and when they are not Wuttundars, or inheritors of native rights or lands, they are ready to proceed to any country, and to take any employ that suits their profession as writers or accountants. In a country where so large a proportion (and particularly the military part) are uninstructed, it is not surprising that such a race, however numerous, should ever want occupation, and be preserved from what to them would be a degradation, the necessity of that personal labour to which the first of the sects of Hindus (including Brahmins) are often reduced. The Kaits do not even serve each other in menial capacities, conceiving, to use an expression by which they describe their feeling on this point, that it would be a sin to use hands which God has expressly made for the noble purpose of writing in meaner offices.

64. *Priests and religious sects and Mendicants*—There are in Malwa, as in other Provinces in India, a number of Hindu religious persons, who sometimes settle in towns and villages, but more generally go from one district to another, as they see a prospect of support from charity or employment ; the most numerous of this class, who follow the occupation of mendicants, are Byragees : these seldom fix, unless they have a pension or a grant of land, which many of them possess in the Provinces. The Gossains (a well-known sect) are very different ; they are always armed and in bodies under leaders, and often enforce that charity which others solicit : they are however ready to take service as soldiers, and have the reputation of being brave and faithful. This tribe also trade and employ themselves in cultivation ; they generally come from Hindostan, but numbers have been settled in Malwa for several generations, and instances occur of men of this religious sect attaining high stations.

65. *Soodras*—In the towns of Malwa, besides the casts which have been noticed, there are all the tribes of Soodra, which are common to all parts of India ; these are distinguished, as elsewhere, according to the art, trade or occupation, which those that belong to them pursue ; each has his different denomination from the cow-herd, the shepherd, the goldsmith, musician, oilman, gardener, weaver and the confectioner, down to the lowest classes of laborers, distillers, rope-makers, dancers, and sweepers.

66. In the villages of Malwa there are similas classes of tradesmen and citizens, and, besides the Mahomedan, the Brahmin, and the Rajpoot cultivators there are in all these a variety of Soodra tribes, whose sole occupation is to till the ground. The most respectable of this class in Malwa are the Koomba, and the Jut ; the latter and the Goojen are the most numerous, and it is to be noticed that both of these tribes are decidedly of Hindostan origin. None of the Soodra tribes or families will eat or intermarry with the other ; and all, as in other Provinces, follow the usage and the profession of their fathers. Every one of these classes, even the barber, washerman, and sweeper, has its Bhat or bard, who preserves its genealogy, and gratifies their vanity with the tales of their ancestors. This bard is continually employed among the cast to which he belongs ; his arrival at a village is hailed as a day of religious festivity, and with the lower classes he settles all matters relating to their intermarriages, etc.

67. The Soodra inhabitants of the towns in Malwa differ in no material degree from those of other parts of India ; they are, generally speaking, a quiet and industrious race ; those of the villages are the same, and, considering the scenes in which they have lived, the little change that has taken place in their morals is quite remarkable. On minute enquiry into the history of their petty community for the last thirty years, we find that they were almost all freebooters and robbers from

necessity ; they do not deny it ; their Rulers, they state, plundered, they plundered, and all plundered ; there was in fact no other profession. These men have however returned cheerfully to the bonds, and restraints, and occupations, to which they were born, nor does the least suspicion appear to attach of their morals being destroyed by the life they have led ; and, if themselves are to be trusted, they are wearied of past troubles, and are come back with joy to the peaceful occupations which they were for a time compelled to abandon.

68. *Character*—The Soodra class of inhabitants of Malwa are, from their present poverty, not exposed to much temptation ; but on the observation of three years it may be stated, that few large communities of men can boast of less vice or crime ; they may be said, in their intercourse with strangers and with officers of government, to evade the truth, and often to assert positive falsehoods ; but this results from the caution and fear of men accustomed to suffer from violence and oppression. In their intercourse with each other falsehood is not common, and many (particularly some of the cultivators) are distinguished by their adherence to truth, art, or rather low cunning ; the vice of the timid is common to this class ; adultery is the crime which seems to have encreased most from the shock society has sustained. This is to be traced to that violence to which their females have been exposed from a lawless soldiery, and their ceasing in consequence to value a virtue which could not be preserved ; a desire in their rulers, not to preserve morals, but to encrease revenue, has laid heavy fines upon incontinence, which is said to have had the effect of disturbing the harmony of the inhabitants in a very great degree, as every informant, true or false, was attended to, and an opportunity thus given for the gratification of the worst passions of the human mind, envy, malice, and revenge. It has been before stated, that when new settlers came from Pitlawud to Rutlam, the principal condition in their articles of agreement was, that the jurisdiction of the women was to be in their own hands, and that the latter were not to be subject to fines for adultery. This condition is stated by the respectable men of the tribe to have proceeded from no want of confidence in the virtue of their women, but from the contemplation of the bad effects of the interference of the Government with their family concerns.

69. *Ryuts of Malwa*—The Malwa Ryuts or cultivators are deemed good husbandmen, and their fields, particularly those that are irrigated, bear testimony of their skill ; they are, from the scenes in which they have lived, inured to hardships, and many of them have a high character for courage in defence of their cattle, fields, and villages. They are at present almost all possessed of arms of some kind or another ; this was not formerly the case, but has been the result of the late disturbed state of the Province These affrays, (often terminating fatally) which are common to the Rajpoots of Malwa, and which, if the individuals who quarrel are men of condition, seldom end without involving villages and tribes, are very rare among the Soodra cultivators. The latter, who are a temperate, cheerful, and peaceable race, live in tolerable harmony with each other ; their principal disputes are about lands, but when engaged in these, whether they relate to the boundaries of a village or the claims of individuals, all parties shew a violence quite foreign to their wonted mildness and apathy. Interest, honor, pride, and every passion of their breast is roused, and their feelings become so excited, that the certainty of that distress, in which protracted quarrels on such points almost always involve both parties, does not deter them from pursuing their object ; they appear satisfied with ruin, so they can bring equal misfortune on their opponent.

70. *Moral degradation of upper class*—There are none among the cultivating classes of the population of Malwa, whose character has been more deteriorated than the Zemindars and Putteils of the towns and villages ; many of those, who were too weak to resist openly that violence from which they suffered, had recourse to the most criminal means of retaliation. Thieves were protected, and allowed to become inhabitants of the villages ; they were not only known, but avowed being of tribes to whom theft and robbery is an occupation from father to son, who in fact lived upon the produce of that petty war which they carry on in a greater or lesser degree, according to the usage of the tribe against the community. Almost every large village in Malwa, which was able to retain its inhabitants subsequent to the ravages of 1800, had a band of this description either living in it, or in communication with the Putteil, who received for his protection and support a fixed share of its booty. Some heads of villages personally engaged in the scene, but generally they limited themselves to the act of giving concealment to the crimes of those whom they made the instruments of attack or retaliation upon others.

71. *Mewattees*—The Mewattees, a well-known Mahomedan tribe in Hindostan, have long resorted to Malwa. They were entertained as Sebundees or militia by the renters and managers of the country, and were deemed faithful to those they served ; but great numbers of them who settled in the villages became professed plunderers ; they were however generally in bodies, which petty Rajpoot Thakoors and Zemindars could alone afford to maintain ; but what entitles them to pre-eminence in this list, is the lead which their Chiefs almost invariably took in all robberies, upon a large scale, and their connivance and support of all the other classes.

72. *Patans, Arabs, etc.*—The bands of Patans, Arabs, Scindees, and Mekranees, who for the last thirty years came annually to Malwa, and who though they pursued their objects in different modes, may all be said to have lived upon plunder, were most numerous to the west of the Chumbul, where they were hired to defend the Rajahs and Chiefs from Mahrattas and Pindaries, but soon made their nominal masters their own prey. These were all independant bands under particular leaders, and changed from one service to another, as their interest dictated ; but wherever they went, though always acting in the name of some local Ruler, they were justly dreaded (particularly the Arabs) by the inhabitants as the most lawless and violent of all their oppressors. There is no act of the British power that has rendered it more popular, than the complete expulsion of these trained robbers, none of whom remain in Malwa. The character of all of them, during the period (the last thirty years) that they have been in any considerable numbers in that Province, is nearly the same ; its chief features were that insolence and ferocity, which a sense of a stronger frame of body and mind inspire in men who, like these foreign mercenaries, were mere soldiers of fortune, with no knowledge whatever beyond that of the profession of arms, by which they were supported, and whose leading principle of action was a contempt of the inhabitants of the country in which they were employed.

73. *Pindaries*—A chapter has been given [any portion not reproduced here—*ed.*] to describe the Pindaries, or master robbers of Malwa, and indeed of India. Some individual Chiefs, pensioners of the English Government, and a few poor inhabitants of some villages in Bhopaul and Nimar, are all who now own to the name of this late formidable tribe. In an attempt to ascertain the number of those in another part of Malwa, success was found impossible, from their having completely amalgamated with the lowest of the laboring classes in society ; between five and six hundred have been at times in employment at the cantonment of Mhow, where a little colony of them settled as sellers of Toddy ; a number of others occupied themselves with making thatch roofs, and others in bringing materials for building. At and near Indore there are several thousands, and a number have been encouraged and aided by the Minister Tantiah Jogh to obtain a livelihood as grain carriers, they have every where acquaintance, if not old associates ; for (as has been stated) the whole Province of Malwa, from the highest to the lowest, fell into the vortex of this system, and the profits of the remote expeditions of these freebooters were common matter of speculation, and share with the principal inhabitants, Sahokars, renters and Government Officers of the Province. The Pindaries (as has been stated) were of all classes, and preserved the common usages of their tribe ; but those born in the Durrahs, or Camps, appear to have been ignorant in a degree almost beyond belief, and were in the same ratio superstitious. The women of almost all the Mahomedan Pindaries wore Hindu cloths, and worshipped Hindu Deities ; from accompanying their husbands in most of their excursions they became hardy and masculine ; they were usually mounted on small horses or camels, and were more dreaded by the villagers, than the men, being in general more rapacious and merciless robbers.

74. The return of the Pindaries from one of their expeditions presented at one view the character and habits of those plunderers. When they recrossed the Nerbuddah and reached their homes, their Camp became like a fair after the claims of the Chief of their Durrah (whose right was a fourth of the booty, but who generally compounded for one or two valuable articles) had been satisfied, and their Lubhuree, or chosen leader for the expedition, paid his usual share, and all debts to Bunniahs and others who had made advances were settled, the plunder of each man was exposed for sale ; traders from every part of Malwa came to make cheap bargains, and while the women were busy disposing of their husband's property, the men, who were on such occasions certain of visits from all their friends, were engaged in hearing music, seeing dancers and drolls, and in drinking. This life of debauchery and excess lasted till all their money was gone ; they were then compelled to look for new scenes of plunder, or, if the season was unfavourable, they were supported by their Chiefs, or by loans, at high interest, from Bunniahs, who lived in their Durrahs, and many of whom amassed large fortunes. This worst part of the recent population of Malwa is, as a separate community, now extinct.

75. *Bheels*—The history of Bheels has been fully given, and that necessarily included much of their habits and character ; the former is such as belongs to their condition ; those that live in villages, where they are the watchmen, are similar in their habits to the lowest classes of the inhabitants ; they are however deemed faithful and honest, are Wuttundars, and have rights on the village, which gives them the occupation and character of the other peasantry. These village Bheels have not much intercourse with their more numerous and independant brethren, who dwell in the hills ; having the same origin, and worshipping the same gods, they occasionally intermarry with these tribes. The cultivating classes of Bheels, who live in villages and hamlets under their Turwees or heads, are deemed industrious and usually honest ; but they have neither given up the habits or arms of the tribes in a ruder state, and like them indulge in strong liquors to excess. They intermarry occasionally with the wilder Bheels, with whom they have the same superstition and the same diet. All the Bheels

excite the horror of the higher classes of Hindus, by eating not only the flesh of buffaloes, but of cows. From this abomination they only rank above the Chumars, who feast on dead carcases, and are in Malwa, as elsewhere, deemed so unclean that they are not allowed to dwell within the walls of the village.

76. *Bheel women*—The plundering or wild Bheels, who dwell in the hills of Malwa, are a diminutive and wretched looking race, whose appearance shews the poverty of their food ; but they are nevertheless active and capable of great fatigue. They are professed robbers and thieves, armed with bows and arrows ; they lie in wait for the weak and unprotected, while they fly from the strong. Ignorant and superstitious to a degree, they are devoted to their Turwees, whose command is a law which they implicitly obey. The men, and still more the women of these wild Bheels, have their intellect formed by their condition ; they are quick, have a kind of instinctive sense of danger, and are full of art and evasion. To kill another when their Turwee desires, or to suffer death themselves, appear to them equally a matter of indifference. The whole race are illiterate, and they are without exception fond of tobacco and liquor to excess. The quarrels with each other begin and end in their drunken bouts ; no feud can be staunched, no crime forgiven, but at a general feast, and here the common and popular fine for every offence is more liquor to protract their riotous enjoyment, which sometimes continues for days. The Bheel women have much influence in the society, but it is a curious fact, that their manners and disposition are in general quite opposite to what has been stated, as those of the females of the Pindaries. They never accompany the men in their expeditions, and when prisoners are made by the Bheels, their principal hope of life is, in the known humanity of the women of that tribe. The latter are usually the first sufferers from the crimes of their fathers and husbands, the women and children (when the men are suspected) being always seized, when Government can lay hold of them. They shew in such circumstances great patience and fortitude, as they well know the men will never abandon them, and that the guilty will surrender themselves to any punishment, even death, rather than allow them and their children to continue in confinement. In the recent reform of a great proportion of the Bheels of Malwa, the women have acted a very prominent part, and one worthy of the character of their sex. They have invariably been the advocates of the cause of good order, but the fact is they have always been in habits of industry and labor, and are happy to see their partners, who have hitherto passed their time between crime and debauchery, compelled to more regular courses.

77. *Baugrees and Moghees*—Among the tribe settled in Malwa, who are professed robbers and thieves the two principal are the Baugrees and Moghees, both Hindus of the very lowest cast. These tribes come originally from the western parts of India, chiefly from the neighbourhood of Chittore. The Moghees can hardly be said to have passed the Chumbul, but the Baugrees have settled in the eastern parts of Malwa in considerable numbers, and sixteen years ago the Solunkee Rajpoots introduced no less than four hundred men of this tribe to garrison the small fort of Sattanbaree in Bersiah, in which district and others in its vicinity there had been for a long period past many settlers of this tribe. The Baugrees are a very brave race of men and though they till the soil and pursue occupations of industry from necessity, their favorite pursuits are thieving and plundering. In these arts they are at once expert and bold ; a few individuals of this class are as ready to combine in undermining the house, and stealing by night the property of a rich individual, as a larger gang are prompt to attack openly a party of travellers or a village. They are also mercenary soldiers, ready to live with any one, and to engage in any cause for pay. Like other classes of Hindus they have peculiar and distinct usages, which refer to their origin and condition. These men, habituated as they are to crime, are not without principle, and are deemed more than most Hindus true to their salt. This principle however is limited by this artful, though ignorant, people to its literal sense and they avoid as much as they can tasting salt from the hands of any one but their own brethren, dreading no doubt the inconvenience which would result from the frequency of an act that forced them to abstain from plunder.

78. The Baugrees are foot soldiers ; their Jemadars or leaders, whom they obey implicitly, are usually mounted ; wherever they settle they remain in colonies, and, even when three or four families fix in a small village, they are distinct from the other inhabitants. This tribe, though scattered preserve a correspondence, which makes them formidable enemies to the internal peace of any country in which they are numerous. The condition of Malwa has been for many years past favourable to them ; they have been the soldiers of Rajpoot Princes and predatory Chiefs, the robbers who formed the band around one of their own leaders, and the hired or protected thieves of managers of countries or Putteils of villages, who possessed in such classes the power of injury or retaliation and often that of encreasing their receipts ; for they had in all cases a considerable share of the goods stolen, or robbed by the Baugrees, in their district or village. What added to the reputation of this class, with those that employed or protected them, was the character they had established for secrecy, when taken or convicted of crime ; they seldom informed upon accomplices, and as they very rarely added murder

to theft or robbery, capital punishments were not often inflicted upon them ; heavy fines were usually imposed, and security for future good conduct exacted. The amount paid by the poorest Baugree shewed the support and connection that existed upon them, but that was more frequently evinced in their escape from prison, which occurred sometimes under very extraordinary circumstances.

79. The Baugrees drink strong liquors, but the men are not so dissipated as the Bheels, and are from that cause, and from inhabiting the plains, and having abundance of food, (they eat all flesh even to the cow) a much more strong and robust race ; their women are also strong and industrious but are reputed to be of as rude and violent a character as their husbands, and just as secret regarding their robberies. The numbers of this tribe within the districts of Malwa, that are under the direct management of the English Government, have given the fullest opportunity of appreciating their character, and great progress has been made in endeavours to change their inveterate habits, and to render them useful subjects.

80. The Moghees, who are chiefly settled in the eastern parts of Mewar and the countries of Dongerpore, Banswarrah and Purtaubghur, are originally from Marwar, whence they were expelled about sixty years ago by Rajah Bijey Singh. Though a distinct class they resemble the Baugrees ; the latter are generally reputed to be more brave and faithful to the service in which they engage, but there is neither in their condition in society, nor character, any very material difference.

81. *Meenahs, Goojurs and Gwarriahs*—The Meenahs and Goojurs of Hindostan who have come into Malwa though the greater proportion of them are cultivators have not forgotten the habits of their ancestors, and there are many of these classes who have made themselves noted in the Province, as expert and successful thieves and robbers ; the same may be said of the Goands who inhabit its southern frontier, who, though they till the land and have a high reputation as skilful husbandmen, are prone to plunder. There are, besides these distinct classes of plunderers and thieves in Malwa, some very remarkable associations of men of all tribes in that province, whose object is to live upon the community. That called Gwarriah, whose numbers chiefly infest the towns and villages west of the Chumbul, support themselves by stealing women and children, whom they sell in different distant districts ; they seldom have resort to violence, but use every species of deceit that can impose upon youth and weakness. They are quite well known as kidnappers, and resi e openly as such under the protection of Rajpoot Chiefs, managers of districts and others, who benefit by their crimes. When they have been absent from their homes for some time, their return is anxiously looked for by those who are desirous to obtain female slaves. After the principal person of the place in which they live has had his choice, the remainder are sold to the best bidders. This shocking species of traffic belonged peculiarly to the troubled period of Malwa, but at the worst of times the petty Ruler under whom the Gwarriah lived used (when he was discovered) to restore the stolen wife or daughter of an individual who had found them, and to punish the offender with a mock imprisonment. This abominable practice has already greatly diminished, and will no doubt be in time altogether abolished. Many of the Gwarriahs have lately been seized and punished, and every measure has been taken to break up this community in the districts over which the British influence extends.

82. *Thugs*—Independent of the thieves and robbers who dwell in Malwa, there have been for many years past annual incursions of vagrants from other countries ; amongt [amongst-*cd.*] the most numerous of these bands are a tribe of Brahmins from Bundlekund, who take the name of the sect of Kanonje ; they are at once mendicants, pilfering thieves, robbers, and murderers ; a number of them are usually found in that singular association called Thugs, who are well known in Hindostan, and have of late years become very formidable in this province, with many of the petty Rulers of which this extraordinary society were during its late troubles intimately connected.

83. A description of these robbers and their usual proceedings, while it shews their character, will suffice as an example of the bands by which the provinces of India, in the condition Malwa has lately been, are liable to be infested, if not invaded.

84. The Thugs, who have infested Malwa, are composed of all casts ; Mahomedans even were admitted, but the great majority are Hindus, and among these the Brahmins (chiefly of the tribes of Bundlekund) are in the greatest numbers : these latter are generally the directors of the operations of the different bands. Their principal residences is on the banks of the Chumbul and Kuwaree, near the junction of these Rivers north-east of Gwalior, where they have villages, and usually maintain a connection or at least an understanding with the Komisdar, or manager of the district. Their expeditions, which extend as far as Nagpore and the Deckan, have of late years been very frequent in Malwa, and more than three hundred of them were in that province last year. They have fixed rules for their community, particularly as to the division of booty ; auxiliaries to their enterprizes are sought for in all ranks, but the most abandoned of the officers of Government of the countries to which they proceed are those they chiefly desire, and, after having ascertained by letter or verbal report that circumstances are favourable, they usually send as precursors, for the

purpose of minute local information, spies disguised as religious mendicants, as tradesmen, or as soldiers looking for service. These connect themselves with the loose characters of the country, and all is prepared for the principal party, which often consists of three or four hundred ; but these are never seen altogether, though the different bands travel in perfect communication with each other. Some of them have horses, camels and tents, and are equipped like merchants ; others are dressed like soldiers going under a leader to take service ; some affect to be Mahomedan Fakeers, others Hindu Byragees ; in short, they assume every disguise ; parties of the boldest and most active are always on detachment from the main band : these sometimes seek protection from travellers ; at others, afford it : in either case the fate of those who join them is the same. The Thugs have, concealed, a long silken cord with a noose, which they throw round the necks of their heedless companions, who are strangled and plundered. Their victims, who are always selected from having property, are, when numerous or at all on their guard, lulled by every art into confidence. They are invited to feasts, where their victuals or drink are mixed with soporific or poisonous drugs, through the effects of which they fall an easy prey to these murderers and robbers, the extraordinary success of whose atrocities can only be accounted for by the condition of the countries in which they take place. They were at one time at a great height in Malwa, and many gangs of this class passed annually through this province, on their way to the dominions of the Nizam and Peishwah. It is not six years ago since the manager of Mundissore surrounded a body of Thugs, who had the appearance of being, what they professed themselves, a party of horse and foot soldiers, who were escorting their baggage on camels and bullocks from the Deckan. He had however gained information who they were, and commanded them to submit ; they refused, and an action took place, in which the Thugs were routed, some of them killed, and others made prisoners. The whole of their booty was captured, amounting, it is said, in value to more than a lack of rupees, and exhibiting every variety of personal clothes and ornaments, rich and poor, for they plunder all classes indiscriminately. Among other articles a great number of their strangling cords were taken and exhibited.

85. *Institutions, Festivals, Religious and Superstitious Beliefs, Usages, etc.*—There are many institutions, festivals, religious and superstitious beliefs, and usages in Malwa, which may be described as belonging equally to all its Hindu inhabitants, and indeed to the greatest proportion of the Mahomedan. Though there is not one public place of instruction endowed or supported by any State in Malwa, yet private schools, both in the towns and villages, are very numerous. In Bhopaul, Persian is taught very generally; and, as the correspondence as well as the revenue accounts of the principality are kept in that language, they are obliged to acquire a knowledge of it At Oujein, Mundissore, Sarungpore, and other towns, a knowledge of reading and writing in the Persian character is imparted to a few Mahomedan and Kait scholars, but this goes no farther than to qualify them to write letters, and transact current business. Nothing, indeed, can be more limited than the learning they acquire, and the Persian Moonshees, (whether Mahomedan or Hindus) employed by the Rulers and principal Chiefs in Malwa, have almost without exception been educated in Hindostan.

86. The Sanscrit is taught at Oujein by several who profess to be Shastrees each of whom has a few Brahmin pupils ; no other tribe of Hindus learn this sacred language. At Indore and Mundisoore, and some other towns, there are Shastrees, who instruct a few scholars, but have no regular schools.

87. In the large schools in the towns of Malwa the common language taught is the Malwa dialect of the Hinduvee, termed Rangree, which, as well as accounts, is learnt by all the children of the citizens who can afford it ; and in every village that has above one hundred house there is a schoolmaster, who teaches the children of the Bunniahs or shop-keepers, and those of such cultivators as choose. With the latter, such instruction is not deemed indispensible, but they are all sensible to its value, and when they can afford it they invariably give their children education. The teachers in towns are either Brahmins or Juttees, (the priests of the Jayns) ; they are paid by the parents of the scholars, from two rupees to two annas per month, according to their respective ability, and sometimes receive voluntary contributions. The town school-master is held in great respect, and has often an annual festival held in his honor at the town, where he goes through the streets in procession with his pupils, and a collection is then made for him. The office is usually hereditary from generation to generation in the same family. In villages the Parsaee, or priest, is usually the school-master ; in some that office is performed by a Juttee, and sometimes by a Bunniah, who has become a little more learned than his brethren. In all these schools there is considerable discipline, and some of the masters are very severe with their pupils, with whom their authority is deemed equal to that of a father over his children. There are no schools for females in Malwa, such institutions being quite incompatible with the prejudices and usages of the natives of India ; education among them is therefore rare ; even in the tribe of Brahmins, not one woman in a hundred can read. The

dancing girls here, as in other parts of India, are often well instructed, and many of the principal Rajpoot ladies have sufficient learning to carry on their own correspondence.

88. Among the merchants of the Jayn tribe, women are not in general educated, but when they are left widows, at an early age, they are in the habit of devoting themselves to Juttees, or Priests, with whom they abide, and from them they learn not only the rites, but to read the sacred books of their religion ; they become in fact mendicant priestesses, and exercise considerable influence over the females of this tribe.

89. Neither the past history of India, or that of their immediate country, forms a part of the instruction of the schools. The natives of this province, like the other inhabitants of India, take no interest in such subjects ; their education at its utmost extent has no object beyond making them acquainted with the mythology, fabulous origin, and the rites and usages of their particular sect. A few Brahmins acquire a knowledge of astronomy, so far as it is necessary for the purposes of judicial astrology, (which many of them profess) ; and to Kaits, Bunniahs and others, sufficient is imparted to enable them to write letters upon common business, and to keep clear accounts ; the latter is perhaps the only art which is taught to considerable perfection.

90. *Festivals, etc.*—The great Hindu festivals of India, particularly the Dusserah, Dewallee and Hoollee, are observed with the same ceremonies in Malwa, as in other provinces. Different tribes have a marked preference for the feast peculiar to each. The Dusserah, with all its associations and sanguinary rites, is particularly adapted to the feelings and habits of the Rajpoots and Mahrattas, while that of Dewallee is the favorite one of the Bunniahs, who delight in the illuminations that take place at the close of this festival. At this period, also, the accounts for the past year are closed ; new books are commenced, and numbers of the younger branches of the community enjoy that latitude of gambling for eight days, which belongs to the festival, and in which almost all join, who come within the vortex of its celebration. But the Hoollee festival appears in Malwa in the joyous period, in which every sect (including the Mahomedan cultivators) join ; it is, beyond all others, the popular festival with the lower classes. During this carnival, which lasts four weeks, men forget both their restraints and distinctions ; the poorest may cast the red powder upon his lord, the wife is freed from her habitual respect to her husband, and nothing but the song and the dance is heard. This festival extends to the lowest inhabitants equal, if not more, enjoyments than to the higher, and for the last eight days the labourer ceases from his toil, and the cultivator quits his field, deeming it impious to attend to anything but the voice of joy and gladness.

91. *Amusements*—Though it is principally at their festivals that the natives of Malwa enjoy themselves, they partake fully of the games and amusements common to other parts of India. In the towns, gambling with dice is a prevalent vice, but it is little known in villages. The military part of the population, who have horses, pass a great part of their time in training and exercising them, and in learning the use of the spear. Both these and the poorer classes, who follow the profession of arms, study the use of the sword under competent teachers, and practise with their matchlocks till they come to great perfection as marksmen ; they also improve their activity and strength by those exercises which are common all over India.

92. Dancing girls are the luxury of large towns, but every cluster of villages in Malwa has attached to them (living in huts or tents) men and women of the Nutt or Bamallee tribes. The former are tumblers and rope dancers ; the latter are jugglers. Both of them have small drums and minstrels, and it is their music and songs that form the common entertainments of the peasantry. The villages are also frequently visited by drolls and strolling players ; many of the latter in Malwa are very clever. The satire of the plays, or rather farces, which they represent, are alike directed at the demi-gods of their mythological fables, and earthly rulers and governors. The figure of the god Hunamun, with his monkey face,—Gunneiss, with his elephant head and great belly, are brought upon the stage to the great entertainment of the spectators. The Incarnation of the Hindu Deities is a common subject with these players, and the frisking of the figure of a large fish which represent one of the principal incarnations of Vishnoo, always excites bursts of applause. The Rajah, his Dewan, and all the Ministers of his court, are frequent objects of ridicule with the actors in Malwa ; but what gives most delight to the peasant are, those plays in which all the scenes that he is familiar with are exhibited. The new manager or renter of a district, for instance is exhibited on the stage with his whole train of Furnaveeses, Zemindars, Canoongoes, Peons Putteils, Putwarrees and Cultivators ; every air of consequence is assumed by the new superior, every form of office is ostensibly displayed, the Putteils and villagers are abused and threatened one minute, and flattered and cajoled the next, till they succeed in pacifying the great man by agreeing to his terms, or by gaining one of his favorites, who appears in the back part of the scene whispering and taking bribes. In some of these representations the village Putteil is described as losing his level by his communication with courtiers, and becoming affected and ridiculously

great among his poor friends, and this commonly closes in some event that shews him in a condition of ludicrous degradation and repentance. Such representations are received with acclamation by the village audience of men, women, and children, who sit for whole nights looking at them. The actors are fed by the principal people, and a little money is collected for their reward ; they also receive a mite from the village revenue. The place of exhibition is usually a green near the village, but on particular occasions, such as marriages or festivals, a temporary building is erected.

93. *Habits and Character of the Peasantry*—The peasants of Malwa, both male and female, and of all tribes, appear a remarkably cheerful race; they are particularly fond of singing ; the men, after the labor of the day is over, will sit for hours in circles singing in chorus, or listening to some story. The subject of these is generally religious, or tales of their former Princes, interspersed with the deeds of their forefathers. The women all sing, and it is usual to see them returning in groups from a well or river, with water for the use of their families, chaunting in chorus some favorite songs. At the village marriages the women mix in dances, and in every other scene of innocent merriment, with a liberty that is not exceeded by the usages of the same class in any part of the world. In all the ceremonies of their worship, and those observed at birth and marriages, there is no difference between those of the natives of Malwa and the same tribes in other provinces of India.

94. *Slavery*—Slavery in Malwa is chiefly limited to females, but there is perhaps no province in India, where there are so many slaves of this sex. The dancing girls are all purchased, when young, by the Nakins, or heads of the different sects, who often lay out large sums in these purchases ; female children and grown-up young women are bought by all ranks. Among the Rajpoot Chiefs these slaves are very numerous, as also in the houses of the principal Brahmins ; the usage however descends to the lowest ranks, and few merchants or cultivators with any property are without mistresses or servants of this description : male slaves are rare, and never seen but with men of some rank and property, with whom they are usually confidential servants.

95. There are a variety of ways in which slaves are procured in Malwa ; numbers date their condition from a famine or scarcity, when men sold their children to those who were able to support them, with a natural view of preserving the lives of their offspring, at the same time that they obtained means of protracting their own. A great number of the slaves of Malwa are from Rajpootana, where the excesses of the Mahrattas drove the inhabitants to exile, and to such distress as to be compelled to part with their children. But besides these sources of slavery there are, others of a more criminal nature.

96. There are many instances of Rajpoots, and men of other tribes, particularly Soandees, selling the children whom they have by their slaves! and who are deemed to be born in a state of bondage. This only takes place when the father is in distress, or when he is tempted by a large price. The sale, however, of the offspring of these women by other fathers than their masters is more common. The slaves bred (to use a term suited to their condition) in this manner are not numerous, but the further demand is supplied by the Binjarries, who import females into and from Goozerat and other countries, which they usually pretend to have bought, and by the tribe of Gwarriah, who have been noticed as open and professed stealers of female children.

97. When these slaves are bought, an enquiry is made as to their tribe, and the general answer (particularly from the Gwarriahs) is, that they are Rajpoots. The children are taught to make pretensions to high birth, and daily instances occur of whole families losing cast, in consequence of these being too hastily credited. When persons of inferior tribes discover their daughters, or husbands their betrothed wives, in the houses of Brahmins, which often happens, the latter are compelled to undergo long and expensive penances to recover the purity from which they and their family have fallen, in consequence of being defiled by intercourse with females so far below them. It is a remarkable fact, and one of the few creditable to the late community of the Pindaries, that among the numerous prisoners of all ages and sexes, whom they took, though they employed them as servants, gave them to their Chiefs, and accepted ransoms for them from their relations ; they never sold them into bondage, nor carried on like the Binjarries, a traffic in slaves.

98. Females in Malwa, except in times of scarcity, or general distress from any cause, (when they are very cheap) are sold from forty and fifty to one hundred and one hundred and fifty rupees ; the price is accordant with their appearance. They have been at times an article of considerable commerce, many being annually sent to the southward, particularly to the Poonah territories where they sold high. This trade, which has of late years decreased, was principally carried on by the Mahratta Brahmins, some of whom amassed great sums by this shameless traffic.

99. Male slaves, it has been stated, are few in Malwa, and are generally treated more like adopted children than menials. The case is very different with females, who almost in every instance are sold to prostitution ; some, it is true, rise to be favorite mistresses of their master, and enjoy both

power and luxury, while others are raised by the success in life of their sons, but these are exceptions. The dancing women, who are all slaves, are condemned to a life of toil and vice for the profit of others ; and some of the first Rajpoot Chiefs and Zemindars in Malwa, who have from fifty to two hundred female slaves in their family, after employing them in all the menial labors of their house during the day, send them at night to their own dwellings, where they are at liberty to form such connections as they please ; but a large share of the profits of that promiscuous intercourse into which they fall is annually exacted by their master, who adds any children they happen to produce to his list of slaves. The female slaves in this condition, as well as those of the dancing sets, are not permitted to marry, and often very harshly treated, so that the latter, from this cause, and the connections they form, are constantly in the habit of running away. If discovered they are always given up, provided the deed of purchase can be produced, which, with them, above all others, must be registered at the Cutwall's Chabootree, at the period the slave is bought.

100. It is not the habit of the native Governments of Malwa to take any cognizance of the punishment which masters inflict upon slaves, except such extend to their life, when they are responsible ; they are in some cases cruelly treated, but this is not general ; it is indeed, against the interest of the master to do so, when there are so many opportunities of escaping from his authority.

101. The State of Malwa for the last thirty years has been favorable to the species of slavery described, and that province is filled with the mixed progeny of these unfortunate women. This traffic must, however, now decrease, as the Gwarriahs and others who carried it on can no longer steal or conceal children, with that confidence of impunity which they had long done. A few years ago no man dared leave his own district to enquire after his wife or daughter ; the whole country can be now traversed in safety ; from this cause, and the discoveries of guilt that have recently been made, these stealers of women and children have taken alarm, while the restitution to their relatives of slaves bought of them at high prices must deter future purchasers.

102. *Mendicity*—Mendicity in Malwa, as in other parts of India, is the pursuit of two classes ; to the one it is a profession, by which those who follow it live, and by devoting themselves to be objects of charity have no other means of support ; but with the other class it is the result of accidental necessity or distress ; the one body of mendicants is a permanent infliction on the community, while the numbers of the other fluctuate with the state of the season, or general condition of the country. In the first class are to be included all Brahmins, who are religious functionaries at temples, or who, devoted to that life, are without employ ; these are numerous in Malwa ; their general pretex, is, to obtain money to marry their daughters, or to proceed on a pilgrimage. There are few Brahmin females that are mendicants. The Mahomedan Fakeers, and the Hindu Gossains, Byragees, Joggees, Bhats and Juttees, are all religious beggars. The Pursaie of the village is also a mendicant upon the same principle.

103. Among those who are beggars from distress, besides the blind and lame, may be enumerated, in Malwa as elsewhere, great numbers whom real misfortune has reduced to poverty, and as many who are the victims of idleness and vice. The numbers of the latter are greatly increased by that casual and ostentatious charity, so common to rich natives, of feeding indiscriminately a number of poor ; but this is limited to large towns, and even in them there are sects, such as the Kaits, among whom the beggars are unknown ; they are also very rare among the large tribes of Bunniahs. In villages it is uncommon, except in times of scarcity, to meet a beggar, unless of the religious class, with whom, as has been stated, the begging of alms is a profession ; but in almost all the hamlets, as well as villages of Malwa, there is, as the attendent of its humble shrine, (which it is his duty to sweep and keep clean) a holy mendicant, who is termed a Bopah, and is usually of the Goojur or some low tribe. There are few pretenders even to medical knowledge in Malwa, and these reside in the principal towns. An offering of a handful of grain, and a pice to his Bopah, is the usual means to obtain relief, to which the villager has resort, when himself or any of his family are indisposed, and the remedy is perhaps a few grains of his offering returned, after they have been sanctified by laying on some shrine, or by a few incantations or a charm. When (as is often the case) a peasant believes that he suffers from witchcraft, he has also recourse to the Bopah ; but this subject will be noticed hereafter.

104. *Suttees and Infanticide*—The practice of Suttee, or self-immolation of widows, was formerly very common in Malwa, as is proved by the numerous gravestones, on which the figures of the husband and the wife who burnt herself after his death are both engraven. This usage prevailed most when the Rajpoots had power and influence. The Mahomedan Rulers endeavoured, as much as they could without offending their Hindu subjects, to prevent it ; and the Mahrattas, since they acquired the province, have by a wise neglect and indifference, which, neither encouraged by approval, nor provoked by prohibition, rendered the practice of very rare occurrence. In the whole of Malwa there have not been, as far as can be learnt, above three or four Suttees annually for the last twenty years. They are much limited to particular tribes of Brahmins and Rajpoots

but it is consolatory to state, that those shocking scenes which still occur on the death of the Princes of Jeypore, Joudpore and Oudipore, to swell whose funeral honors numbers of unwilling females are forcibly thrown upon the pile, have long been unknown in Malwa. There has not been a Suttee with any of the three last Rajahs of Ragooghur ; the Sesodee family of Purtaubghur have had none, either, for three generations, and the present Rajah Sawut Singh (an excellent man) is not only the declared enemy of this shocking usage, but of female Infanticide. When the Rajah of Banswarrah died last year, not one of his wives desired to burn, though the bards of the family sung to them the fame of the former heroines, who had acquired immortality by perishing in the flames which had consumed the body of their lords. Among the Rajpoots the females of the Bhuttee tribe are the most prompt to sacrifice themselves ; indeed with most of them it is a point of honour not to outlive their husbands. There are few of this class in Malwa, where no Suttee has been known to take place for many years, that was not only voluntary, but against the advice and remonstrance of the friends of the female and the public officers.

105. Infanticide in Malwa is not known among the lower classes ; this shocking usage still prevails among some Rajpoot Chiefs of high rank and small fortunes, who from a despair of obtaining a suitable marriage for their daughters are led by an infatuated pride to become the destroyers of their own offspring. This usage is, however, on the decline, and every effort has been made to prevent the frequent recurrence of such crime.

106. According to former accounts of Malwa self-destruction among men, by casting themselves, during public festivals, from a rock at Oonkar Mundatta, on the Nerbuddah, and from a precipice near Jawud, was once common. These sacrifices have of late years occurred seldom ; there had not been one at Mundatta for the last five years, but this year, when the pilgrims were numerous, there were three infatuated creatures who threw themselves head long. These men are generally of low tribes, usually Bheels, Dhers, or Chumars. One of the leading motives, by which they are said to be actuated, is a belief that they will be re-born Rajahs in their next state of transmigration ; but it is no slight means that can bring the human mind to the resolution of committing such an act, and nine out of ten of these victims of superstition have been bred up to the continual contemplation of the sacrifice which they make ; they are generally the first-born sons of women who have been long barren, and who, to remove what they deem a curse, have vowed their child (if one is given them) shall be devoted to Oonkar Mundatta. The first knowledge imparted to the infant is this vow, and the impression is so implanted upon his mind, as an incvitable fate, that he often appears for years before he comes to the rocky precipice, which overhangs the Nerbuddah, like a man haunted by his destiny. There is a tradition, supported by popular belief at Oonkar Mundatta, that it is incumbent to make a person, whose life is saved after the tremendous fall over the rock, (which is more than one hundred and twenty feet) Rajah of the place, and it is further stated that the rule was so obtained about one hundred and fifty years ago. To prevent, however, the possibility of the recurrence of such a succession, poison is mixed with the last victuals given the devoted man, and its action is increased by stimulants before the dreadful leap is taken there, as at the pile of the Suttee ; retreat is not permitted, and armed men are ready to compel the completion of the scene, as well as to finish any remains of life that may appear after the fall. Women sometimes, but rarely, sacrifice themselves in this manner.

107. *Witchcraft*—The belief in witchcraft is common to all India, but it prevails in an extraordinary degree in the Province of Malwa and the Rajpoot States adjoining it. From the most learned Brahmin, to the lowest Bheel, all share in this superstition, the consequences of which have been, and are, too fatal to those who are its objects and victims to admit of its being passed over with a slight notice.

108. The idea entertained of the Dhakuns, or witches, is that certain women (generally the old and wrinkled) are endowed with a limited supernatural power, which, though it does not extend to seeing into futurity, or of obtaining what they wish, enables them, with the aid of their familiar or Bheer, and by their incantations, to inflict pains, diseases, or death upon human beings or animals, as they may desire to gratify their malice or resentment. The common means to which they are believed to have resort to fulfil their vengeance is, by causing the gradual decay of the liver of the person or animal they wish to destroy. Their power of witchcraft exists on the 14th, 15th and 29th of every month. It is also very strong during certain periods of the year, particularly nine days before the Dusserah ; but the Dewallee is the time when they have most power. At other times Dhakuns appear, dress, talk, and eat, like other women ; but, when the fit is on them, they are sometimes seen with the eyes glaring red, their hair dishevelled and bristled ; and their head is often tossed around in a strange convulsive manner. On the nights of these days they go abroad, and casting off their garments ride upon tigers and other wild animals on land, and if they desire to go upon the water the alligators come, like the beasts of the forest, at their call, and they desport in rivers and lakes upon their backs till near

dawn of day, about which period they always return home, and assume their usual forms and occupations. Such absurd belief would not merit mention, did not the numerous murders, (they can be called by no other name) which it annually produces, force it into notice. It is calculated and on tolerable data, that within the last thirty years between two and three thousand women have been put to death as witches in Malwa, and a very large proportion of these have perished by the orders of Zalim Singh, Regent of Kotah, who for all his talent is remarkable for his weak, childish superstition upon this point. His reputation has gone far to confine the belief of others, and in many late murders of supposed witches his example has invariably been brought forward, while the acknowledged superiority of his understanding has been urged as *an infallible proof* of the existence of sorcery, and of its guilty supernatural agents. The usual mode of proving, whether an accused women is a witch, is through a religious mendicant of low tribe, who is termed a Bhopah, and is believed to have the talent of discovering those who have the latent power of sorcery ; but, generally, for a woman of a village to be old and haggard, and bad tempered, is sufficient to make suspicion fall upon her. If a man, his wife or child, or any of his cattle, are seized with illness or die suddenly, and any old woman is supposed to have an ill-will against him or his family, she is seized, and red pepper is stuffed into her eyes ; if they do not water the unfortunate creature is condemned, sometimes she is flogged with the branches of the Nuxvomica, or root of the Palma Christi, or castor-oil tree, and if these (after other stripes have failed) make her call out, she is deemed a witch ; for they alone can inflict pain upon such a being. On other occasions the witch is tied in a bag, and thrown into a pool, where, sinking at the hazard of her life, is the only proof of her innocence. If her struggles keep her afloat she is inevitably condemned and punished, either by being obliged to drink the water used by the leather dressers, (which is a degradation from all cast) or by having, her nose cut off, or being put to death. The latter often occurs through the superstitious fears of rulers, or among the lower classes through the violent resentment of individuals ; nor are the latter exposed to suffer for such crimes, when they can produce any ground whatever for their suspicion.

109. After these facts it appears almost incredible, that, though the accusation of being Dhakuns, or witches, is usually denied by the unfortunate women to whom it is affixed, some encourage the opinion that they possess supernatural powers, which give them both influence and profit in the community ; they are propitiated, particularly by women with child and others whose infants are sickly, by presents and requests for their prayers, and as they alone are supposed to possess the power of counteracting the incantations of other Dhakuns they are often secretly employed for this object. Among the inhabitants of Rhat and Baugur men will not marry into a family in which there is not a Dhakun to save them from the malice of others ; but this name, which is odious, is not given to these persons by their family or friends ; they are termed Rekwallee, or guardians. In these countries this belief is more in extreme than in Malwa, and they have many wizards, as well as witches ; but enough has been said upon the subject. Though this superstition is general and too deep-rooted to give way, except gradually, as knowledge is introduced, sufficient has been already done to diminish greatly the murders committed upon the unhappy class of beings who are branded with the imputation of sorcery.

110. *Military Establishments and Chiefs of Malwa*—The different tribes which compose the population of Malwa having been described, it remains to take a review of the military establishments of the different Princes and Rulers in that province. These, as may be imagined, principally consist of Hindu soldiers, but the proportion necessarily varies in different States. Among the troops in military service with Scindiah Holkar and Zalim Singh, we may reckon that there are five Hindus to one Mussulman. The troops of the petty State of Bhopaul give a much greater proportion of Mahomedans ; almost the whole Horse and a considerable number of Infantry, including one thousand Affghans from Pishore and Cabul, being of that class.

116. With materials such as we now possess we are enabled at once to ascertain, not only the numbers, but the residence of a great proportion of those plundering classes, such as Mooghees, Baugrees, Bheels, Soandees and Bheelalahs, who, being thieves by birth and profession, have for many years past been the worst of enemies to the prosperity of this province. In the Malwa dominions of Holkar and the Puars these tribe, alone give a population of 43,888 souls, and they may be calculated to be full as numerous in the territories of Dowlut Row Scindiah, and his tributaries west of Shahjehanpore and Augur.

117. The Rajpoots of Malwa, whether we consider their numbers, their pride and ignorance, or the attachment they have for their Rulers, claim, notwithstanding their want of union, and the debased state into which they have fallen, our most particular attention. Although not so numerous as in some of the adjoining countries, their character is the same, and they must at all times be governed with minute attention to their prejudices. The censuses we possess of the territories of Holkar and the Puars in Malwa amount to 71,191, which is a little more than an eighth of the whole ; but in Scindiah's dominions

they are much more numerous, and may with certainty be calculated as forming a sixth part of the population.

118. Other facts connected with the population of Malwa, though of less importance, do not fail to present themselves. Among them may be enumerated the small proportion of children compared with the grown-up part of the community, *viz.* less than one-third and the disproportion of Mahomedans to Hindus, which is as to 21½. The cause of the former is, perhaps, to be found in that anarchy which has prevailed for the last twenty years over the whole of this part of India, while the latter fact serves to illustrate most forcibly how very rapid and complete the annihilation of the Mahomedan power has been in this part of India. In the short period of little more than a century Malwa may be said to have returned to its former condition of a Hindu province.

119. In contemplating the benefits likely to result from the statistical information obtained of the Holkar and Puar Government, it cannot but be a subject of regret that the jealousy of Scindiah and other States has rendered fruitless all attempts at similar enquiries in their territories ; sufficient, however, may be deduced, from what we know of other parts of Malwa, to form an estimate of the total population. The Purgunnahs of Indore, Saweir, Haseilpore, Baitmah, Depalpore, Allote, Ringnode, Dewass, Dhar, Budnawur, Mehidpore, Turanah, Kaitah, and Naulcha, contain as near as can be calculated 3,474 square miles, and 342,077 persons, being in the proportion of about 98 to a square mile. If, therefore, we take these as data, we shall have in the whole of 26,767 square miles, which Malwa Proper is supposed to contain, a population of two millions, six hundred and forty-two thousand, six hundred and seventy-seven souls.

(7) *Gaps*—

The territories under Scindia and other State could not be enumerated.

(8) *Essential information*—

(*a*) area—Av.
(*b*) houses/households—Av.
(*c*) breakdown of population into
  (i) male/female—Av.
  (ii) occupation—Given in a descriptive form.
  (iii) religion—Given in a descriptive form.
  (iv) caste—Given in a descriptive form.
  (v) age—Av.
  (vi) urban/rural—Av.
  (vii) others—N.A.

(9) *Editorial Comment*—

(*a*) *Quality of Materials*—

The author placed the materials before Hastings, the Governor-General in Council with the following statement—

"The twelfth part of the Report, which attempts to convey to your Lordship in Council a clear view of the mixed population of Malwa, is in itself so full, that it requires no remark. The consequence of this subject as a guide to our future measures called for all the detail into which I have entered, and the correct tables of population which have been obtained of a great part of this Province, will be deemed valuable, not only as they exhibit its condition as to inhabitants, but as they furnish grounds for calculation in other parts of India. Your Lordship will notice with satisfaction the spirit of unreserved confidence with which these documents have been furnished by some of the Native Governments, and be pleased to learn that the benefit of such knowledge is so well appreciated, that arrangements have been made throughout their Territories by the ministers of HOLKAR and PUAR States for annual returns of births, deaths, removals, and new settlers. This is quite a spontaneous measure on their part, and was adopted subsequent to their compliance with my request, and has been entirely suggested by a sense of its utility, as connected with their own objects of internal Government, I have noticed this in the Report as a remarkable advance towards civilization."

(*b*) *Restoration of villages*—

The author is of opinion that conditions obtained in Malwa under native rulers before they came into contact with the Government of the East India Company were unsafe for a peaceful living and as such, depopulation occurred on a significant scale. He says that a contact with the British Government has enabled the rulers to increase their revenue and decrease cost of collection. Conditions became favourable for the cultivators to return to the villages they had left. The table below is a summary of the data presented by the author "exhibiting the progress of restoration of villages" under different rulers from 1874 Sumbhut, A. D. 1817 to 1877 Sumbhut, A. D. 1820.

TABLE

	Holkar	Petty State of Dhar	Dewass State	Nawaub of Bhopaul
Number of villages	3,954	351	..	4,130
Assigned villages	253	..	..	1,534
Balance Khalsa villages	3,701	..	..	2,596
Villages inhabited in 1874	2,038	36	257	965
Villages uninhabited in 1874	1,663	315*	..	1,631
Villages restored in 1875	269	28	35	302
Villages restored in 1876	343	18	106	249
Villages restored in 1877	508	52	..	267
Balance uninhabited villages	543	217	..	313
Total number of villages restored.	..	..	141	..

* Desetted villages

The author's view, subject to qualification appears to be objective.

(6) Hamilton's description about the Malwa agency is extensive. According to Hamilton, the principal modern territorial subdivisions are the following—

1. Cutchwara	4. Mundessor	7. Sarangpoor
2. Chanderee	5. Oojein	8. Bopaul
3. Omudwara	6. Mandoo	9. Raisseen

The towns of most note are Oojein, Indore, Bopal, Bilsah, Seronge, Mundessor, Burseah and Mundoo.

Hamilton says "Malwa includes the eleven large provinces each equal to a Kingdom, formed by the Emperor Acber, as also Cashmere and Cutch in the Hindostan proper".

"These provinces have been long celebrated for their riches and fertility... The generality of the inhabitants are a superior race to the population of other divisions, possessing a more robust frame of body, besides surpassing them in intellectual qualities."

Again, Hamilton says about the population—

"Those who inhabit the northern territories between the Nerbudda and the Indus are almost all (or pretend to be) of a military tribe, the Caste of Rajpoots or Rajwars, who are governed by petty chiefs, and divided into small independent principalities,...The great mass of the Hindoo and Mahommedan population throughout Hindostan has nearly attained the same stage of civilization, but intermixed with them are certain races of mountaineers, probably the true aborigines, whose languages have little affinity with the Sanscrit, and whose customs retain all their primitive barbarity. The most remarkable of these tribes are the Gonds, Bheels and Coolies."

[Hamilton, Walter. Geographical, statistical and historical description of Hindostan, and the adjacent countries, in two volumes. Vol. I. London, 1820. *p.* xxiv, 727]

(10) *Reference to—*

(i) earlier estimate

(ii) later estimate

MADRAS TERRITORY : FORT ST. GEORGE PRESIDENCY : 1823

(1) *Year*—1823

(2) *Place*—Madras Territory : Fort St. George Presidency

(3) *Source*—0.0056. (a) Great Britain. House of Commons. Appendixes to the third report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons and the minute of evidence on the affairs of the East India Company. 17th February to 6th October, 1831. London, 1832. 1316 p. NL GP 954 G 798 sea.

(b) First appendix to the third report of the Select committee of the House of Commons. [*p.* 330.]

(4) *Materials*—(*a*) *Geographical location*—Nothing given.

(*b*) *Particulars of population*—

Madras Territory and Population Fort St. George Presidency

District	Extent of each District in English square miles	Population in 1814	Population in 1823
Ganjam	6,400	..	332,015
Vizagaputam, including Chicacole	15,300	..	772,570
Rajahmundry	6,050	..	738,308
Masulipatam	5,000	Not Available	529,849
Guntoor	4,960	..	454,754
Vellore [Nellore-*ed.*]	7,930	..	439,467
Bellary	12,980	..	927,857
Cuddapah	12,970	..	1,094,460
Chingleput	3,020	..	363,129
Arcot Northern Division, Arcot Southern Division.	13,620	..	892,292 455,020
Salem	8,200	..	1,075,985
Tanjore	4,000	..	901,353
Trichinopoly	3,000	..	481,292
Madura, Shevagunga, including Dindigul and Ramnad	10,700	..	601,293 186,903
Tinnevelly	5,700	..	564,957
Coimbatore	8,280	..	638,199
Canara	7,720	..	657,594
Malabar	6,060	..	907,575
Seringapatam, Fort and Island	3.1/2	..	31,612
Madras, town and District	30	..	462,051
Total	**141,923.1/2**	..	**13,508,535**

(5) *Method*—

The Statement of the Population of these Provinces is given on the authority of the official Reports of a Census taken by the Collectors of the several Districts, and by the Superintendent of Police at the Presidency for the town of Madras, in obedience to a Circular Order, dated the 28th of January 1822, on which documents the Board of Revenue observed as follows : "In the present Census the Population of some of the districts (as Salem) have not been correctly ascertained ; though the estimate of the aggregate population of the Madras Territories is probably near the truth." Their extent in square mile has, as in the preceding instances, been ascertained by measurement.

(6) *Explanation*—Nothing given.

(7) *Gaps*—

There are not any documents at the East India House from which the population of these Districts, in the year 1814, can be stated.

(8) *Essential information*—

(*a*) area—Av.

(*b*) houses/households—N.A.

(*c*) breakdown of population into

(i) male/female—N.A.

(ii) occupation—N.A.

(iii) religion—N.A.

(iv) caste—N.A.

(v) age—N.A.

(vi) urban/rural—N.A.

(vii) others—N.A.

(9) *Editorial comment*—

Mr. R. M. Martin* has presented the following table with a comment that "the population of the Madras Presidency, is thus given in some returns furnished me from the India House : it is acknowledged that the census of some of the districts, was not correctly ascertained when the first returns were made, owing to the unwillingness of the zemindarsa to fford any information to government".

*[Martin, R. M. statistics of the colonies of the British Empire in the West Indies, South Africa, North America, Asia. Austral-Asia, Africa and Europe. London, 1839 *p.* 291]

MADRAS TERRITORY : FORT ST. GEORGE PRESIDENCY : 1823

*Population and Area * of the Provinces under the Madras Government*

Districts	Extent N. to S. Miles	Extent E. to W. Miles	Area in Square Miles	Total of A. D. 1822	Total of A. D. 1827	Fusly, 1240, A. D. 1830-31 Males	Females	Total
Ganjam	120	30	3,700	332,013	468,047	222,891	215,283	438,174
Vizagapatam	110	50	5,600	772,570	1,008,544	545,674	501,740	1,047,414
Rajahmundry	100	80	4,690	738,303	660,906	367,292	327,724	695,016
Masulipatam	100	68	4,800	529,849	519,125	295,182	249,490	544,672
Guntoor	..	..	..	455,754	476,787	271,792	246,526	518,318
Nellore	140	75	7,478	439,467	730,603	448,176	398,396	846,572
Bellary	280	264	12,703	927,857	941,612	590,831	538,008	1,128,859
Cuddapah	262	160	12,752	1,094,460	1,000,957	558,300	504,864	1,063,164
Chingleput	120	130	8,002	363,121	289,828	171,699	160,122	331,821
N. Division				892,292	730,410	397,855	375,113	772,968
S. Division	100	90	8,500	455,020	549,795	288,277	265,111	553,388
Salem	134	80	7,593	1,075,985	955,480	424,048	398,059	822,107
Tanjore	108	70	3,872	901,353	1,065,560	578,112	550,618	1,128,730
Trichinopoly	96	48	3,169	481,295	476,720	274,151	262,546	536,697
Madura, &c.	190	166	6,932	601,293	1,122,979	578,379	557,032	1,135,411
Shevagunga	54	49	1,724	186,903				
Tinnevelly	135	80	5,590	564,957	765,746	430,142	420,749	850,891
Coimbatore	162	86	8,392	638,199	854,050	425,170	429,664	854,834
Canara	230	46	7,477	657,594	665,652	367,691	339,880	707,571
Malabar	118	65	4,900	907,575	100,366	561,172	552,325	1,113,497
Madras City	..	..	..	462,051	(No returns since 1822)			700,000
Total	2,559	11,628	97,864	14,006,918	14,287,272	7,796,834	7,293,250	1,509,084

It may be noted that Martin's figures for 1822 do not always agree with the figures presented in the Parliamentary Report where the year is mentioned as 1823. Area also differs. The figures for 1830-31 in Martin's table for some districts are similar to the result of census taken in 1836.

It is very difficult to understand the source of his figures for 1827. Mr. Munro asked the collectors to submit returns of education containing, among others, data on population (*vide* his minute on revenue proceedings of 2 July, 1822). The returns were collected probably in 1826-27 and submitted in a consolidated form in 1829. The returns give the population as follows—

Population of Madras, 1826-27 (figures in 000)

District	Population
1. Ganjam	375
2. Vizagapattam	941
3. Rajamundri	738
4. Musalipatam	530
5. Guntoor	455
6. Nellore	839
7. Cuddapah	1,094
8. Bellary	928
9. Chingleput	363
10. Madras	no return
11. N. Arcat	577
12. S. Arcat	421
13. Tanjore	383
14. Trichinopoly	481
15. Madura	788
16. Tinnevilly	565
17. Coimbatore	638
18. Salem	1,076
19. North Canara	653
20. South Canara	
21. Malabar	908

Tanjore's population at 383,000 in 1826-27 appears to be a printing mistake.

Population of Tanjore (figures in 000)

1822 (Martin)	901
1823 (Parl. Return)	901
1827 (Martin)	1,065
1831 (Martin)	1,129
1836-37 (Census)	1,12
1851-52 (Census)	9,6117

All these confirm that this is obviously a printing mistake.

*I give the area and population from separate manuscripts at the India House, which do not agree in the names of the districts.

[Martin R. M. Statistics of the Colonies of the British Empire in the West Indies, South Africa, North America, Asia, Austral—Asia, Africa and Europe, London, 1839. *p.* 291.]

MADRAS TERRITORY : FORT ST. GEORGE PRESIDENCY : 1823

*Statement of the number of Native Schools and Colleges in each Collectorate and of the number of Scholars**

Name of Collectorate		Schools and Colleges (Number)	Brahmin Scholars			Vyser Scholars			Sooder Scholars			All other Castes		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
North Arcot	Schools	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Colleges	None	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Name of Collectorate		Grand Total No. 4 to 15 inclusive			Mussulman Scholars			Total Hindoo Scholars			Total Popu'ation†		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
North Arcot	Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

[Enter the Other Collectorates as above]

[Extract Fort St. George Revenue Consultation, dated the 2nd July, 1822. *In* Selection of Papers from the records of the East India House. Vol. III. Revenue. London, 1826. *p.* 538-89.]

(10) *Reference to*—
(i) earlier estimate
(ii) later estimate

* Circular annexed with the Minute by Sir Thomas Munro dated 25 June, 1822.' On education of the natives.

† Where no previous census has been taken, the estimted population to be inserted.

LOWER BENGAL : 1825

(1) *Year*—1825

(2) *Place*—Lower Bengal

(3) *Source*—0.0001. (a) Martin, R M. Statistics of the colonies of British Empire in the West Indies, South America, North America, Asia, Austral-Asia, Africa,and Europe. London, 1839. v, 906 p. map,tables. BSL VA 23(839). [*p.* appx. 112-113.]

(4) *Materials*—(*a*) *Geographical location*—[Nothing given in reference to the population estimates —*ed.*]

(*b*) *Particulars of population*—

Villages—157,384

Houses—7,447,653

Population—37,238,265

Returns from different Zillahs

MIDNAPORE

Thannahs* (1)	Villages (2)	Houses (3)
Town Midnapore	556	23,373
Kasheegunge	826	29,247
Kalmeejale	334	16,368
Purtabpoor	550	22,728
Seebung	637	30,336
Pudumbusan	335	13,746
Bamnarah	243	10,776
Musud poor	181	14,238
Kanchunnagur	257	14,091
Basoolecah	201	8,739
Tamal	23	33,363
Khejooreeah Ghaut	25	1,410
Nugwan	291	13,995
Mohespoor	195	7,371
Sagressur	320	11,847
Putaspoor	453	18,174
Chutterpal	350	14,724
Phoolhuttah	29	1,074
Kadooryan	268	9,612
Rymoobundur	355	11,832
Dinamaree	455	19,071
Sildah	595	19,743
Gurbeetah	569	22,032
Sursa	222	7,860
Salpatee	266	7,062
Total	8,536	382,812

*Thannah signifies station ; the division usually refers to a police district.

DINAGEPORE

Thannahs (1)	Villages (2)	Houses (3)
Rajarampoor	844	36,420
Chintamun	469	16,296
Beergunj	455	23,730
Gungarampoor	614	21,983
Bunseharee	675	22,275
Hemutabad	362	15,786
Loll Bazar	766	26,448
Putheram	766	25,278
Puthneetulah	544	19,021
Jugdullah	589	19,437
Thakoorgaon	276	26,718
Peergunj	373	14,380
Nabobgunj	348	13,020
Hubeah	232	13,383
Khetlal	344	12,003
Raneeganj	544	18,186
Raneesunkole	208	10,959
Maldah	269	10,329
Poorsah	467	16,113
Budulgotchee	656	23,052
Kaleegunj	468	17,199
Bholahat	295	21,861
Kaleeachuck	327	10,908
Gomqureeba	439	18,582
Sheebgunj	212	11,388
Kotwallee Ratgunj	21	3,528
Total	11,564	468,284

CUTTACK

Thannahs (1)	Villages (2)	Houses (3)
Bhudruck	870	30,465
Jehajpore	870	30,480
Urruckpore	748	25,971
Cuttack	372	18,937
Peeply	511	19,233
Gape	661	22,281
Torun	678	22,491
Hurryhurpore	809	28,686
Puhrajpore	552	18,918
Assressur	525	18,561
Talmal Kunka	373	18,087
Zemindary of Kunka	423	14,544
Bustah (Joint Mag. Balasore)	392	13,170
Balasore	474	18,378
Soro Chooramum	690	23,706
Khordah Joint Mag.	757	30,123
Ranpoor	256	8,982
Pooree.	550	33,861
Total	10,511	396,924

TIPPERAH

Thannahs (1)	Villages (2)	Houses (3)
Jugurnathdiggee	373	12,309
Kusbah	332	11,775
Burkumptah	260	8,931
Toobkeebagrah	632	24,330
Lukshaumee	541	17,970
Regungunje	373	17,016
Kajeegunje	458	15,231
Daudcondy	769	25,494
Vemeergong	402	16,257
Soodaram	206	9,702
Chgulyah	159	5,832
Thurlah	364	12,012
Ramgunge	421	14,595
Luckipoor	1,030	36,258
Bominj	18	3,462
Naseernugur	328	13,278
Goureepoorah	115	4,263
Cutwallee	748	25,737
Total	7,529	274,452

NUDDEA

Thannahs (1)	Villages (2)	Houses (3)
Hurdee	232	11,013
Meherpoor	237	15,666
Bumdumma	426	14,633
Ugurdeep	146	8,424
Kaurah	187	14,130
Hauskholly	207	12,993
Dowlutgunge	227	12,753
Baugdah	305	12,120
Drogaon	185	10,710
Kakuspookooria	328	15,366
Subsah	391	21,345
Busseerhaut	371	14,832
Sooksagur	320	14,268
Santipoor	124	13,263
Cotwallee	90	8,928
Bally	68	6,.14
Dewangunge	188	17,715
Goverdangah	316	13,149
Total	4,348	237,432

HOOGHLY

Thannahs (1)	Villages (2)	Houses (3)
Hoogly	174	13,905
Bansberreea	89	4,455
Benipoor	194	11,193
Pandovah	209	22,536
Dhuneeakholly	372	20,877
Dewangunge	200	16,497
Chunderkona	292	16,92
Ghattaul	155	14,613
Jehanabad	310	18,777
Rajbulhat	239	18,789
Hurripoul	174	11,082
Omtah	129	8,016
Baugnaun	356	12,900
Rajapoor	210	14,676
Bydbatty	230	19,803
Colooburreah	248	14,679
Kotrah	203	8,103
Total	3,787	247,830

JESSORE

Thannahs (1)	Villages (2)	Houses (3)
Singah	361	17,325
Teermohanee	151	8,004
Sulkeea	299	14,277
Mohamedpoor	268	9,729
Khagsal	296	11,688
Pumgsah	341	13,959
Koosteeah	321	14,703
Dhurumpoorah	163	10,026
Zemighdah	714	29,691
Kaloopole	177	5,841
Kotechundpoor	233	10,863
Sezially	265	10,803
Talah	596	22,893
Noabad	616	36,777
Lohagurh	334	15,666
Cotwallee	64	4,482
Total	5,199	236,718

TIRHOOT

Thannahs (1)	Villages (2)	Houses (3)
Soopool	655	32,322
Moozufferpore	1,504	54,888
Curnaul	365	14,616
Nugubussee	1,110	15,018
Catrah	630	15,723
Kajeepore	741	17,385
Durbhungah	692	29,622
Muddehpore	180	5,286
Muhooah	552	19,686
Rekah	756	23,376
Buherah	475	21,972
Laulgunje	262	10,647
Khezoolee	214	9,750
Dulsing surae	1,214	32,337
Jelah	400	18,489
Buhoorah	491	18,423
Total	10,241	339,540

LOWER BENGAL : 1825

BEERBHOOM

Thannahs	Villages	Houses
(1)	(2	(3)
Pachtobee	125	6,813
Kaagaon	208	18,231
Shahkoolipoor	195	11,079
Laulipoor	288	15,951
Kusbah	332	23,316
Kisheunagur	412	22,830
Ufrulpoor	296	12,525
Shahanah	371	12,777
Oopurbundha	518	17,094
Molessur	528	21,951
Nungoolea	202	9,603
Soorey	143	9,291
Deoghur	1,071	36,645
Khuroon	94	7,056
Nulhuttee	182	8,595
Pulsah	165	11,004
Doongong	157	8,652
Total	5,287	253,413

BHAUGULPORE

Thannahs	Villages	Houses
(1)	(2)	(3)
Kotwallee	167	10,650
Lokmanpoor	255	18,018
Pirjalapoor	391	14,490
Chundunpoora	7	231
Foodkeepoor	43	1,536
Shunkerpoor	372	14,514
Furakabad	63	2,664
Kumurgunj	54	3,135
Poyntee	18	6,862
Lukurdwanee	874	29,076
Joypoor	807	29,739
Kalkapoor	117	4,212
Rajmahal	86	8,163
Ruttunjung	413	16,269
Total	3,667	159,558

PATNA

Thannahs	Villages	Houses
(1)	(2)	(3)
Bankipoor	259	10,251
Sooltangunj	11	363
Alumgunj	2	66
Futtooah	181	9,510
Sheerpoor	57	4,734
Begumgunje	4	366
Dhoulpoor	2	666
Malsulamee	4	1,116
Sodikutra	2	366
Mehendegunje	6	849
Mogulpoorah	1	150
Sadikpoor	9	1,116
Golonel gunj	2	183
Peerbuhoree	12	630
Bikrum	361	14,085
Noubutpoor	185	6,690
Total	1,098	51,141

PURNEEAH

Thannahs	Villages	Houses
(1)	(2)	(3)
Deemiah	289	17,868
Dhumdah	326	22,617
Mutteearee	257	16,650
Bahadoorgunje	394	17,931
Kulliagunge	284	20,376
Kishengunge	389	19,878
Arrareeah	366	19,545
Havelly (Purneah)	391	27,405
Doolargunge	670	26,556
Neignagur	539	23,052
Dundkhorah	489	24,189
Gundwarrah	156	17,855
Munneearee	185	8,862
Khurbal	213	9,651
Total	948	272,433

LOWER BENGAL : 1825

SARUN

Thannahs (1)	Villages (2)	Houses (3)
Chupra	278	22,272
Goldinggunge	137	7,593
Kasmur	190	11,946
Pursaw	336	13,077
Futtehpore	314	13,953
Musoorah	252	10,371
Dhakha	201	12,045
Motteharee	76	8,796
Kulianpore	282	15,648
Gorindgunje	187	11,247
Bunjeereea	442	15,288
Baggah	284	9,957
Bettecah	439	2,165
Koolsapore	786	26,823
Sewaun	530	24,990
Butterdha	374	15,852
Tajepore	505	23,211
Deroulie	370	18,837
Maujee	135	9,294
Total	6,118	292,815

RUNGTOAR

Thannahs (1)	Villages (2)	Houses (3)
Bogdwar	356	11,865
Foorunbaree	138	10,149
Fugeergunge	11	9,530
Benakooree	13	5,763
Patgong	24	7,776
Shadoollapore	310	19,239
Chilmaree	70	6,981
Peergunge	425	16,914
Burabaree	509	21,573
Barnee	53	13,536
Rungpoor	152	6,018
Deemlah	76	12,516
Dhaup	586	37,863
Kooergunge	69	8,766
Bhowanygunge	266	9,714
Durwanee	215	17,961
Mullung	243	11,676
Boda	435	27,999
Wulleepoor	280	12,231
Total	4,231	268,070

JUNGLEMEHALS

Thannahs (1)	Villages (2)	Houses (3)
Oookra	177	10,317
Sainpaharee	108	6,921
Chooloolea	126	5,913
Oondah	537	19,791
Bissenpoor	335	19,950
Sona Mookee	199	11,607
Sitlah	341	14,139
Chatna	327	11,141
Raypoor	454	15,567
Bancoorah	106	4,365
Burrabhoom	312	10,764
Pachete	1,315	55,095
Bygunkodur	61	2,547
Bangmoondee	87	3,573
Mookundpoor	8	264
Kislah	17	912
Amynagore	200	6,717
Jheeldah	134	4,539
Simlapaul	105	3,465
Noagurh	101	3,333
Jaypoor	64	2,529
Jhureea	226	8,169
Maunbhoom	206	6,915
Soopoor	205	6,999
Katrass	84	3,006
Toondee	173	5,826
Nugurkeeree	71	2,460
Jaynagore	65	2,145
Toraung	11	480
Patcoom	174	5,859
Pauran	153	5,700
Total	6,492	260,948

RAMGURH

Thannahs (1)	Villages (2)	Houses (3)
Huruckdeea	2,412	81,234
Chuttro Chutty	206	7,500
Sherghotty	1,198	41,235
Aurungabad	1,208	45,321
Nubbingnuggur	605	22,317
Mughervun	216	7,362
Kana Chutta	124	4,092
Catwally Chitra	75	3,942
Echack	318	11,478
Itkoree	587	19,956
Kuntergunge	199	6,567
Puggar	386	13,791
Bishun Ghur	306	11,502
Chitterpoor	318	12,081
Sahpoor	142	4,920
Anuntpoor	173	5,709
Leslie Gunge	319	10,527
Turhussee	320	10,560
Gorha	220	7,260
Moharazgunge	1,175	41,883
Bondhoo	427	19,317
Burwa	216	7,245
Jeeko Chatty	573	20,679
Burkagurh	482	16,440
Oody Gunge	275	9,192
Salidag	160	5,697
Kudurma	81	2,790
Total	12,721	450,597

LOWER BENGAL : 1825

SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA

Thannahs (1)	Villages (2)	Houses (3)
Chitpoor	14	5,265
Manicktullah	51	11,487
Tazeerant	291	21,234
Nahazaree	231	18,669
Sulkeeah	123	15,417
Total	710	72,072
City of Calcutta	53,000	265,000
Chinsurah	3,996	18,679
Foreign :—		
Chandernagore	8,484	44,538
Serampore	2,973	11,445

CHITTAGONG

Thannahs (1)	Villages (2)	Houses (3)
Zorawarjung	138	5,523
Buttearee	35	8,622
Hazaree Haut	40	11,907
Phutuckcharee	105	12,735
Roojan	123	19,584
Puteea	258	27,417
Satkonea	192	20,997
Chuckerea	32	7,524
Ramoo	67	9,669
Sundeep	46	5,925
Kattya	32	4,644
Taknauf	13	2,133
Islamabad	27	3,480
Total	1,108	140,160

MOORSHEDABAD

Thannahs (1)	Villages (2)	Houses (3)
Hurhurparah	104	8,706
Bhurspoor	203	15,348
Julinghee	64	5,937
Guwas	201	10,875
Sootee	107	6,471
Burrovah	104	8,289
Doulutabad	218	11,301
Mirzapoor	166	11,385
Shumsheergunge	170	13,449
Bhadwreeath	83	4,092
Kulleengunj	110	5,451
Gockurn	132	9,564
Chyndangah.	67	3,096
Ranee Talaub	185	9,915
Khumrah	122	6,531
Dewansurae	131	7,278
Nuwadah	29	1,674
Govindpoor	134	12,546
Burhampoor	12	630
Total	2,342	152,538

RAJSHAYE

Thannahs (1)	Villages (2)	Houses (3)
Nattore	577	93,693
Chowgaon	593	48,405
Buggorah	932	42,675
Sherepoor	285	22,050
Nokeelah	243	16,032
Roygunge	454	43,911
Hurriaul	540	70,695
Shazadpoor	451	53,994
Muttoorah	183	18,822
Keytooparah	186	29,802
Pubnah	520	65,061
Belmureeah	482	48,312
Bauleeah	393	50,907
Godagarry	186	20,176
Chapye	195	27,936
Rahunpoor	197	14,985
Taunore	398	22,977
Maundah	463	24,750
Doobulhutty	574	29,421
Adumdiggee	555	24,648
Bhouanygunge	763	48,174
Total	9,170	817,431

BACKERGUNGE

Thannahs (1)	Villages (2)	Houses (3)
Bareekura	367	15,570
Kalacolly	177	5,958
Bokynugur	139	8,994
Cheendeea	56	8,619
Kalsakollee	45	7,191
Tugrah	76	3,561
Boapaul	81	12,645
Augareeah	158	11,073
Kutchooah	134	4,656
Gaurmuddea	180	14,085
Mendeegunge	538	21,447
Mizzagunge	103	7,923
Kotwaleeparah	276	11,514
Booreehaut	124	4,092
Total	2,454	137,328

LOWER BENGAL : 1825

SYLHET

Thannahs (1)	Villages (2)	Houses (3)
Parkool	389	19,560
Latoo	580	22,797
Hingajeeah	262	10,650
Russoolgunje	1,167	39,096
Nubeegunj	404	17,874
Sunkerpossah	236	8,139
Tanjpoor	591	19,620
Rajmughur	445	15,738
Noacally	297	12,960
Abidabad	243	9,486
Bunsikoorah	244	8,169
Luskerpoor	622	22,815
Laor and Bungung	237	9,840
Total	5,717	216,744

SHAHABAD

Thannahs (1)	Villages (2)	Houses (3)
Belountee	195	12,060
Dramrown	451	20,325
Ekwaree	449	17,223
Kurrunjee	468	16,212
Burrown	475	16,926
Sahseram	365	16,464
Telonthoo	178	10,278
Sarinja	228	9,111
Sanout	249	8,802
Ramgurh	289	10,356
Mohuneeah	435	16,290
Arrah	403	27,723
Total	4,185	181,770

BURDWAN

Thannahs (1)	Villages (2)	Houses (3)
Burdwan	132	12,768
Ambooa	318	23,676
Cutwa	153	16,059
Mungulcote	180	14,883
Suleemabad	326	20,691
Gangoorea	328	21,510
Amoosgaon	204	20,565
Raina	247	17,256
Pooteenah	205	15,711
Muntissur	261	17,847
Poobthul	273	17,289
Balkishen	141	13,602
Indas	434	25,656
Total	3,202	237,516

BEHAR

Thannahs (1)	Villages (2)	Houses (3)
Dureapore	174	10,479
Baur	268	15,201
Kilsah	812	33,876
Jahanabad	824	30,180
Shaikpoorah	613	21,447
Koolasgunge	337	15,114
Arwul	275	10,479
Dawoodnagur	357	16,719
Behar	615	34,539
Nawabadah	1,083	39,948
Gya	954	40,140
Total	6,312	268,122

MYMENSINGH

Thannahs (1)	Villages (2)	Houses (3)
Ghosgong	598	20,436
Nitterkona	958	32,499
Niklee	989	36,981
Serajgunj	588	26,850
Modoopoor	689	23,790
Madargunj	843	28,353
Futtehpoor	682	24,144
Sheerpoor	575	21,783
Pakooleea	951	33,957
Hajeepoor	582	21,312
Nuseerabad	333	16,533
Burmee	116	4,296
Total	7,904	290,934

24-PERGUNNAHS

Thannahs (1)	Villages (2)	Houses (3)
Anreeaduh	111	7,302
Putterghottah	144	7,324
Etagatchee	356	14,088
Govindpoor	203	7,818
Bishenpoor	373	13,713
Bankeepoor	503	18,471
Ramnugur	388	16,245
Kudumgatchee	651	24,174
Nyhuttee	158	9,785
Barrackpoor	4	999
Total	2,891	119,919

LOWER BENGAL : 1825

DACCA JELALPORE

Thannahs (1)	Villages (2)	Houses (3)
Hajeegunge	345	16,677
Manickgunge	195	9,675
Sibchur	296	15,831
Talma	197	12,000
Furreedpoor	96	4,887
Juffergunge	211	9,135
Butka	300	12,672
Muscoodpoor	420	17,517
Nuwaubgunge	223	9,231
Boosnah	177	7,311
Bailgutchee	83	2,739
Total	2,543	117,675

DACCA

Thannahs (1)	Villages (2)	Houses (3)
Jessore	232	8,592
Nuranegunge	491	17,322
Tezgang	183	6,507
Mulfutgunge	255	10,872
Rajabarry	355	15,750
Salagurh	319	16,407
Sabom	312	12,399
Ekdallah	422	14,628
Total	2,569	102,477

Note—From the foregoing official returns, dated Calcutta 1824 (the latest at the India House), it will be seen that in the Lower Provinces of Bengal there are 157,384 villages, and 7,447,653 houses. The population census has been formed by calculating *five* inmates to every house (a fair average in India) which gives 37,238,265 mouths. This is the nearest approximation to correctness of the population of a vast section of the empire.

(5) *Method*—

[The return contains number of houses. Population has been calculated by taking five persons per house as stated at the end of the foregoing table.—*ed.*]

(6) *Explanation*—Nothing given.

(7) *Gaps*—Nothing mentioned.

(8) *Essential information*—

(*a*) area—N.A.
(*b*) houses/households—Av.
(*c*) breakdown of population into
(i) male/female—N.A.
(ii) occupation—N.A.
(iii) religion—N.A.
(iv) caste—N.A.
(v) age—N.A.
(vi) urban/rural—N.A.
(vii) others—N.A.

(9) *Editorial comment*—

Martin discovered the manuscript at the India Office.

(10) *Reference to*—

(i) earlier estimate

(ii) later estimate

TERRITORIES UNDER THE RAJAH OF NAGPUR : 1825

(1) *Year*—1825

(2) *Place*—Territories under the Rajah of Nagpur

(3) *Source*—0.0037. Jenkins, Richard. Report on the Territories of the Rajah of Nagpur submitted to Supreme Govt. of India. Calcutta, 1827. 358p. BSL XIIA—74. [*p.* 3-28.]

(4) *Materials*—(*a*) *Geographical location*—

The general situation of these territories is between 18°40′ and 20°40′ north latitude, and 78°20′ and 83° east longitude, though Kuronde and Bustar probably extend as far as 84° and in a line drawn southwest from the Wurda, near Amnere, to the mountain near Goomsir, the greatest length is about 550 miles. From north to south and from east to west, the average length and breadth may, however, be computed at 300 miles. Colonel Blacker estimates the area at 70,000 square miles.

(*b*) *Particulars of population*—

(i) Estimate to the population of the Territories of the Rajah of Nagpur in 1825 according to Census.

		Total Population	Towns & Villages
1	Deogurh Below the Ghats . . .	572,792	1,690
2	Wyne Gunga Districts	690,770	2,111
3	Chutteesgurh	639,603	4,434
4	Chanda	306,996	1,223
5	Deogurh above the Ghats . . .	145,363	1,241
6	City of Nagpur and Suburbs . . .	115,228	
	Total	2,470,752	10,699

(ii) The total population is classed :
Musulmans—58,368
Gonds—2,91,603
Hindoos of various caste—2,120,795.

The Moosulmans being to the whole population as 2·36 to 100, and the Gonds as 11·8 to 100.

Vital statistics—

Tables of births and deaths have been kept in the Wyne Gunga district for the last four, and in Deogurh below the Ghats, for the last two years. They give the following results :

Wyne Gunga district in 1231. Total population, 660,040. Births 25,436. Deaths 14,015, being as one hundred to fifty-five, nearly. The births are one in twenty-six, nearly, and the deaths one in forty-seven, nearly. The excess of births above the deaths, is 11,421, and the proportion of excess of births above the deaths, to the whole of the living, nearly one to fifty-eight, so that, at this rate, the population would double in about forty years.

In 1232

Total population, 671,117

Births, 27,692. Deaths, 15,564

The births being as one hundred to fifty-six nearly. The births are one in twenty-four, nearly, the deaths one in forty-three, nearly.

The excess of births above the deaths, is 12,128, and the proportion of excess of births above the deaths, to the whole of the living, nearly one to fifty-five ; consequently, the period of doubling is about thirty-eight years and half.

In 1233

Total population of the Wyne Gunga and Deogurh districts, 1,263,562.

The births, 47,896. The deaths, 23,103

The births being to the deaths, as one hundred to fifty and a half, nearly. The births are about one in twenty-nine and a half : the deaths are one in fifty-three and a half.

The excess of births above the deaths, is 18,873 ; the proportion of the excess to the whole of the living being nearly one to sixty-five, the population would double in forty-five years.

In 1234

Total population of Wyne Gunga, and Deogurh districts, 1 263,562.

The births, 47,896 The deaths, 29,946

The births to the deaths are one hundred to sixty-two and a half, nearly. The births, one in twenty-six. The deaths, one in forty-two. Excess of births above the deaths, 17,950 ; the proportion of this excess to the whole of the living being, as one to seventy ; at this rate, the population would double in about forty-eight years.

The above calculations, although not embracing a sufficiently long period to admit of general conclusions being drawn from them, will, probably, be considered as shewing satisfactorily that, at present, the population is rapidly increasing ; and that the average mortality is low, not exceeding that of the agricultural parts of England.

(5) *Method*—

Under the Mahratta Government, there existed a kind of ground-work for a census, in most of the districts, in what is called the Khana Shoomaree, or annual enumeration of the houses of each district, with a specification of the casts and professions of each householder, and other particulars, made by the Government-officers, for the purpose of adjusting the Pandree dues of Government. A census which was ordered by the Resident in 1819, was only an extension of this plan, and made through the Purgunnah officers and Putels of villages, each of whom is fully competent to give an actual muster of all the inhabitants of his village. There appeared no reluctance to furnish this information anywhere, but in Chutteesgurh, where the jealousy of the people, regarding their women, and other prejudices about the unluckiness of a census, presented some obstacles, to which it was thought advisable to give way, and accordingly, after the first enumeration of the inhabitants that was made, the subject was not followed up.

In some of the other districts, too, information to the full extent required has not, from various causes been furnished ; but there is no reason

to doubt the accuracy of the details as far as they go. The returns from the city of Nagpore were procured by the Superintendent of Police, through the writers of the different companies of the Police corps, who were instructed to go to each house of the district, or quarter, of which their respective companies had charge, and to ascertain the necessary particulars from the heads of families.

Some of the Mooselman people of rank shewed reluctance to answer such enquiries ; but the census is thought to be generally correct, and every precaution was used to prevent any material errors.

[The Compiler has given the figures for 1825 by estimating population of Chutteeshgurh to have increased as at the average rate obtained for the rest—*ed.*]

(6) *Explanation—*

As the whole country has not been surveyed, the means of estimating the number of people to a square mile, does not exist. It is, however, no doubt, very low, as in Deogurh below the Ghats, in extent six thousand square miles and with exception of part of the Wyne Gunga district, by far the best peopled part of the country, there are, by the last census, only ninety-five and a half to the square mile, or, including the city of Nagpur, one hundred and fourteen and two thirds.

Origin of population and language

As a general clue to the probable origin of the motley population which is scattered over the Nagpore territories, a short statement of the languages which prevail in the different provinces, into which it is divided, may be premised.

The Gondee language may be said to be spoken, more or less, with some trifling variations of words and phrases, throughout the whole of the present dominions of the Nagpore Government. It has no written character.

The Gonds, in the Khalsa lands of Deogurh above the Ghats, constitute more than one-fourth of the whole population ; but their numbers have not been ascertained in the Zemindaries. In Deogurh below the Ghats, they are not more than a twelfth ; in the Wyne Gunga districts, a seventh ; in Chanda, a fourteenth ; and in Chutteesgurh, about one-twenty-fifth of the whole population ; but there are many more in the dependencies both of the Chutteesgurh and Chanda.

Generally, the languages prevailing in the above districts are, in Deogurh above the Ghats, a mixture of the Rangree, or Hindee, of Malwa, and the Marhatta, with the Gondee and Guolee dialects. The two former are common to the whole population, whilst the Gondee and Guolee are familiar only to the peculiar tribe to which either belongs, viz., Guolees and Gonds. In Deogurh below the Ghats, the Marhatta is the prevalent language. Besides Gondee, Telinga is also spoken by some tribes of artizans ; and there are several other pretty tribes which have distinct dialects.

In the Wyne Gunga district, the most common language is Marhatta. The Guolees speak a dialect of Canarese ; the Puwars and Lodees, Hindee ; and there are a few other varieties of dialect.

In the Chanda district, the Marhatta and Telinga languages seem to be spoken by the people, in nearly equal proportion.

The primitive inhabitants of Chuteesgurh, speak either Gondee or Chutteesgurhee, which is a mixture of Hindoostanee and Gondee. To the eastward, towards Sumbhulpore, some of the inhabitants speak Ooriya. On Kuronde the Koand language is spoken, which Colonel Agnew understands to be a mixture of the Gond and Ooriya dialects. The Pardeea and Binderwa tribes, hereafter to be mentioned, speak dialects peculiar to themselves. Besides these, Hindoostanee, Marhatta, and Telinga, have been introduced by the numerous settlers from other parts of India.

The Marhatta is, of course, the language of the city and court of Nagpore and of all the functionaries of Government throughout the country.

The districts about the capital being those most advanced in civilization and opulence, and the information respecting them being more full and satisfactory than that which has been obtained from the others, it may be sufficient to take these districts as a specimen of the whole country, and to confine the principal details of the circumstances of the population to them, where no marked difference presents itself for observation in other quarters.

(7) *Gaps*—Specifically nothing stated.

(8) *Essential information—*

(*a*) area—Av.
(*b*) houses/households—N.A.
(*c*) breakdown of population into
  (i) male/female—N.A.
  (ii) occupation—N.A.
  (iii) religion—Av.
  (iv) caste—Av.
  (v) age—N.A.
  (vi) urban/rural—N.A. but number of township or villages are given.
  (vii) others—N.A.

(9) *Editorial comment—*

The report contains a mine of information as already stated in commenting on the estimate of 1820-21.

(10) *Reference to—*

(i) earlier estimate
(ii) later estimate

BENGAL PRESIDENCY : UPPER OR WESTERN PROVINCES : 1826

(1) *Year*—1826

(2) *Place*—Bengal Presidency, Upper or Western Provinces.

(3) *Source*—0·0056. (a) Great Britain. House of Commons. Appendix to the third report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons and the minutes of evidence of the Affairs of the East India Company. 17th February to 6th October 1831. London, 1832. 1316 p. NL GP954 G 798 sea.

(b) First appendix to the third report of the Select Committee of/ the House of Commons. [*p.* 329]

(4) *Materials*—(*a*) *Geographical location*—

Nothing mentioned.

(*b*) *Particulars of population*—

Statement of the extent of Population in British India. Bengal Presidency, Upper or Western Provinces

Division and District	Extent of each district in English squre miles	Population in 1814	Population in 1826
Benares—			
Allahabad . . .	2,650		
Futtehpore . . .	1,780		
Bundlecund, N. and S. .	4,680		
Benares	350		
Ghazeepore . . .	2,850	N.A.	
Goruckpore . . .	9,520		
Juanpore . . .	1,820		
Azimghur . . .	2,240		
Mirzapore . . .	3,650		
Bareilly—			
Agra	3,500		
Allyghur . . .	3,400		
Furruckabad . . .	1,850		
Bareilly	6,900		
Shahjehanpore . . .	1,420		
Seharunpore . . .	3,800		
Meerut	2,250		
Cawnpore . . .	2,650		
Etawah	3,450		
Moradabad . . .	5,800		
Bolundshuhur . . .	1,950		
Total .	66,510		32,206,806

(5) *Method*—

The total amount of the Population of these Provinces is given on the authority of a statement made by Mr. Walter Ewer, in his Police Report for the Year.

(6) *Explanation*—Nothing given.

(7) *Gaps*—

There are no documents at the East-India House from which the Population of these Provinces in 1814 can be stated.

(8) *Essential information*—

(*a*) area—Av.

(*b*) houses/households—N.A.

(*c*) breakdown of population into

(i) male/female—N.A.

(ii) occupation—N.A.

(iii) religion—N.A.

(iv) caste—N.A.

(v) age—N.A.

(vi) urban/rural—N.A.

(vii) others—N.A.

(9) *Editorial comment*—

In the despatch dated 3rd June, 1846 from the Court of Directors, they commented on the above estimate in para 17 as follows :

In a calculation made of the population of the North-Western Provinces in 1826 (excluding the ceded Nurbudda and those ceded by the Rajah of Berar) founded on an actual enumeration of the villages in these provinces and a partial enumeration of the houses, the amount is taken at 32,206,806 and the number of square miles occupied by this vast mass, as ascertained by measurement upon a map, is stated to be 66,510. Thus rejecting fraction, it would give a population of 484 to a square mile. While in an estimate of the principal portion of the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency in 1822, the amount is given at 37,503,265 and the amount in square miles (ascertained as in the N.W.P. by measurement upon a map) affording no more than 243 inhabitants to a square mile, little more than half of the number contained for the N.W.P., notwithstanding that the Lower Provinces contain the greatest Cities of Calcutta, Dacca, Moorshedabad and Patna and the populous tracts among them.

Shakespeare, A. memoir on the statistics of the North Western Provinces of Bengal Presidency Compiled from official documents. Calcutta, 1848 *p.* 3-5.

(10) *Reference to*—

(i) earlier estimate

(ii) later-estimate

MAHRATTA COUNTRY : 1826

(1) *Year*—1826

(2) *Place*—Mahratta Country

(3) *Source*—0·0059. Duff, James Grant. A history of the Mahrattas. Vol. 1. London, 1826. xxxii, 571p. maps, plates. NL 954·04 D 873.[*p.* 1-35]

(4) *Materials—(a) Geographical location*—According to Hindoo geographers, the Deccan, or country south of the Nerbuddah and Mahanuddee rivers, consists of a considerable number of parts; but there are five principal divisions, named Drawed, Carnatic, Andur, or Telingana, Gondwaneh, and Maharashtra.

Drawed—The portion Drawed extends from Cape Comorin to the north of Madras : in this tract the Tamul is the Vernacular tongue.

Carnetic—The ancient Carnatic, is comprehended in the great table land between Malabar and the coast now known by the name of Coromandel: the Ghauts, or chain of hills on both sides, form its boundary to the east and west; but it extends in an angle between Telingana and Maharashtra, as far north as the Manjera river; from which point it forms the western boundary of the former, and the south-eastern boundary of the latter.

Telingana and Gondwaneh—Telingana, commencing southwards about Pulicat, or the northern extremity of Drawed, extends to Sicacole in Orissa; which last, together with Gondwaneh, occupies the space between Telingana and the Mahanuddee.

Maharashtra—Maharashtra is that space which is bounded on the north by the Sautpoora mountains (the Sautpoora is properly, I am informed by Major Tod, the range adjoining the Vendhia mountains to the south, but the Mahrattas term the whole *Sautpoora*); and extends from Naundode on the west, along those mountains, to the Wyne Gunga, east of Nagpoor. The western bank of that river forms a part of the eastern boundary until it falls into the Wurda. From the junction of these rivers, it may be traced up the east bank of the Wurda to Manikdroog, and thence westward to Mahoor. From this last place a waving line may be extended to Goa, whilst on the west it is bounded by the Ocean.

Area—102,000. Square miles.

(*b*) *Particulars of population*—

Total Population—6,000,000 persons.

Average rate of persons per square miles is 59.

(5) *Method*—

All well informed Hindoos talk familiarly to these [Geographical divisions of the Mahratta country—*ed.*] divisions, but they disagree materially as to their extent. Colonel Wilks, in the absence of more direct evidence, has adopted the best practical rule of ascertaining their boundaries by tracing them according to the space over which each particular language is now spoken.

The present population is estimated principally from the returns of the Collectors in the territory, lately conquered by the British Government.

6. *Explanation*—

For the fifth division [Maharashtra] which forms the Western boundary of Gondwaneh, and Telingana, it will be necessary to define with more precision.

Maharashtra is the native country of the people Different limits are assigned to this great portion of the Deccan. According to the *Tutwa*, one of the books of the *Jotush Shaster*, on Hindoo Astronomy, Maharashtra extends no farther, than the Chandore range of hills, where Kolwun. Buglana, and Candeish and all beyond these countries is indiscriminately termed *Vendhiadree*. The tract between Chandore and Eroor Manjera, on the Kistna is certainly the most decidedly Mahratta, and in it there is the least variation in the language; but the following rule adverted to, in its more extended sense.

The Mahratta language prevails throughout this great tract of country; but in a space so extensive, there are, of course, various dialects of it, with a mixture of other languages towards the verge of the boundaries; and there is a small space about Surat, Baroach and Rajpeeplee, where the Guzerattee is spoken, but which may be excluded, by an imaginary line drawn from Damaun to the middle of the Naundode district or western point of the Sautpoora range, whence this definition of Maharashtra commences.

Maharashtra, from its still retaining a distinct language, from its giving name to a class of Brahmins, and the general appellation of Mahrattas to its inhabitants, was, perhaps, at some very distinct period, under one Rajah or Hindoo prince. But no direct evidence to support this conjecture... The Concan is that part of Maharashtra which lies between the Ghauts and the sea, and extends along the coast, from Sewdasheogurh to the Taptee. Although so far below the great chain of mountains stretching along parallel with the western coast of India, it must not be considered a flat country. Notwithstanding the roughness of feature which characterizes the Concan, it is in many parts remarkably fertile. Its breadth, from the sea to the summit of the Syhadree range, is of unequal extent, varying from 25-50 miles. The top, or table land, which is, in many places, very extensive, forms part of what the natives call Concan-Ghaut Mahta or Concan, on the top to distinguish it from Thul-Concan, or Concan below the Ghauts. The breadth of the Concan-Ghaut-Mahta is about 20 or 25 miles and comprehends all the mountaineous tracts on the upper or eastern side, including the vallies that lie between the smaller branches of hills. The whole tract is populus, and the vallies are

now well cultivated. The inhabitants are remarkable for their simple, inoffensive demeanour, but they are hardy and patient.

The Concan-Ghaut-Mahta, from Joonere to Kolapoor, is divided into the Mawls, the Khoras, and the Mooras: these are names used by the natives, both for parts of the table land and the vallies. The whole tract is populous and the vallies are now well cultivated. The inhabitants are remarkable for their simple, inoffensive demeanour, but they are hardy and patient, and, as the well known Mawulees of Sivajee, we shall find them led on to active and daring enterprise.

The general aspect of Mahrashtra is hilly, the vallies are well watered, and the climate is perhaps the most salubrious in India; but in regard to cultivation, soil, and products, it is inferior to most other parts of that fertile region.

The mass of the population, in the country thus briefly described, are Hindoos, who, by the ordinances of their sacred writings, are divided into the four well known casts of Brahmin, Kshittree, Weysh, and Shooder; but all these classes, though nominally preserved, are degenerated, extinct, or greatly subdivided.

The Brahmins are the priesthood, whose lives ought to be spent in worshipping and contemplating the Divinity, and teaching, by precept and example, what is proper to be observed by the rest of mankind, to enable them to gain the favour of the gods, and to attain a more exalted state in their transmigration. They ought to have no interference in worldly concerns; but they have long been the principal officers, civil and military, in all Hindoo states. Those Brahmins who strictly follow the tenets of their faith, and devote their lives to the study of what Hindoos conceive the divine ordinances, are held in great esteem; but otherwise, in the Mahratta country, there is no veneration for the Bramin character.

Independent of the two Mahratta divisions of Concanist, or those who belong to the country below the Ghauts, and Deshist, or those of the territory above, there are in the Mahratta country eight classes of Bramins, who differ from each other in some of their usages, and present, to those accustomed to observe them, perceptible differences both of character and appearance.

The second of the four grand classes of Hindoos is termed Kshittree, or the military body. The pure Kshittrees are considered extinct; but the Rajpoots, who assume their appellation and their privileges, are the least degenerate of their descendants.

The third grand class is the Weysh, or the mercantile community.

The last of the fourgrand classes is the Shooder; they are properly the cultivators, and as such, are known in the Mahratta country by the name of *Koonbee*.

But besides these four grand divisions, there are a vast number of Hindoos, the intermixed progeny of the four classes and of each other. They are not, however, what the European reader might fancy as out-casts: they have a community of their own, and ranks, professions, and employments peculiar to themselves, of which there are an infinite number. All trades and artizans are of this irregular offspring, and classed, in Maharashtra, under the general appellation of *Shunkerjatee*.

From all casts and classes there are devotees, who, renouncing the world, assume a religious character, which is generally put on in order to attain a larger share of what they pretend to give up; but some have been exemplary in their conduct and, by the tenor of their lives, as well as their penance and observances, are supposed to have been animated by hopes paramount to all bodily suffering, and to have looked for no earthly reward; that in them even vanity was subdued, and that they were superior to that greatest of all seductions, the praise of their fellow-men. A person of such a character is termed a Sadhoo: he may be of any cast, or persuasion; for a Hindoo admits that there may be pure devotion in any religion, sex, or cast. Of the Sadhoos, or saints that have been famous in Maharashtra, Kubheer was a Mahomedan, Tookaram, a Banian, Kanhoo Patra, a woman born of the dancing tribe, and Choka Mela was a Mhar or Dher.

Bramin devotees are of three sorts, Brimhacharee, Wan-Prist, and Sunneashee.

Banians, though there are many devotees from this class of people, are not so apt to become so, as the other casts.

The Rajpoots, however, and all classes of Shooders may become Gosaeens and Byragees. When a Bramin assumes either of these characters he forfeits all claim to cast as a Bramin. Yet Gosaeen is a familiar name for the followers and disciples of the famous Mahapoorush, and Brimhacharee, Ramdass Swamy, the spiritual director of Sivajee; and it is likewise an appellation of those Bramins who are professional story-tellers, or reciters of Kuthas, generally known as Hurdass Gosaeen; but in these cases it is a mere nominal distinction.

The Gosaeens, properly so called, are followers of Mahdeo. The Byragees generally maintain the supremacy of Vishnoo.

The Gosaeens are a much more numerous body in the Mahratta country than the Byrageesh their dress, when they wear clothes, is invariably dyed orange; a colour emblematical of Mahdeo. The Gosaeens, for the most part, have deviated from the rules of their order in a manner universaly stigmatized by Hindoos. (They engage in trade, they enlist as soldiers; some of them marry, and many of them have concubines.) Gosaeens who go without clothing, acquire superior character; but those of greatest sanctity are the Gosaeens who never shave, or cut their hair or nails, or who have vowed to keep their heads or limbs in a particular position. The penances by extremes of heat and cold, and the voluntary tortures which some of them undergo, are often greater

than one might suppose the human frame could endure.

All Mahratta learning, except simple reading, writing, arithmetic, is confined to those Bramins who study the Sanscrit language, in which only their sacred writings are composed.

A small proportion only of the Mahratta Bramins understand Sanscrit; and there is no great proficiency, even in Hindoo literature, to be found among them at the present day.

In Maharashtra, and indeed throughout all the country of Hindoos, next to their singular arrangement into casts, the most striking feature in their polity is the division of the country into villages, each of which forms a distinct community...an acquaintance with them is essentially necessary to the reader, in order to understand the state of the country at different periods and to comprehend the mode in which the modern Mahrattas, gradually and insidiously found pretexts for encroaching upon the corrupt and indolent Mahomedans.

A Hindoo village in the Deccan is termed *Gaom*; when not a market-town it is called '*Mouza*;' and when it enjoys that distinction, it is styled *Kusba*. The inhabitants are principally cultivators, and are now either Meerasdars, or Ooprees (a mere renter).

Besides the cultivators and the regular establishment, there are other castes and trades in proportion to the size of each village. The complete establishment consists of a *patell*, *Koolkurnee*, and *Chougula*, with 24 persons, called the *Baruh Balowtay*, and *Baruh Alowtay*. The following are the 12 Balowtay and 12 Alowtay, according to the general opinion of Mahrattas:—1st, *Balowtay*—the head of the 12 Balowtay is the carpenter. 2nd, the blacksmith. 3rd, the shoemaker and currier. 4th, the Mhar or Dher. This is a person of the very lowest order of Shunkerjatee, except the Mang, but on the village establishment his duties are very important. The Mhars acts as a scout, as guide, frequently as watchman... He is a principal guardian of the village boundaries, and in Maharashtra, the Mhars are a very active, useful, and intelligent race of people. 5th, the Mang makes all leather ropes, thongs, whips etc., used by a cultivator, he frequently acts as watchman, but by profession is a thief. 6th, the potter. 7th, the barber. 8th, the washerman. 9th, the *goorow*, who is a shooder employed to wash, ornament and attend the idol of the village temple...They are also trumpeters by profession. 10th, the *Joshee* or astrologer. 11th, the bhat or bard. 12th, the moolana so called by the Mahrattas, is the moolla, or Mahomedan priest.

2nd the *Alowtay* are: 1st, the Sonar, or Goldsmith. 2nd, the Jungum, or *Gooroo* of the Lingait sect. 3rd, the tailor. 4th, the *Kolee* or water carrier. 5th, the *Tural*, or *Yeskur*. 6th, the Gardener. 7th, the *Dowree Gosawee*, a religious personage. 8th, the *Gursee*, or piper. 9th, the *Ramoosee* or Bheel. These, although their office is the same when employed on the village establishment, are different casts of people, but they resemble each other in many of their habits, both are professed thieves. The *Ramoosees* belong more particularly to Maharashtra. The Bheels, in the Mahratta Country, are only found in Candeish, and along the Syhadree Range north of Joonere. In villages, they generally hold the office of watchman; and when a country is settled, they become useful auxiliaries in the police; but under a weak government, or when anarchy prevails, they become thieves and robbers. The Bheels are less domesticated than the former. Bheels abound to the north of the Nerbuddah, and over the greater part of Goozerat. When employed on the village establishment, they are, in that province, called *Burtinneas*. 10th, the Telee or oil seller. 11th, Tambowlee, or Pawn leaf vender. 12th, the Gonedullee, or beater of the *tambhut*, a double Kettle drum.

These 24 persons are of various trades and professions, necessary as artisans and public servants, or desirable on account of religious observances and common amusements.

The Patell is the head managing authority, his immediate assistant is the Chougula and both of them are generally of the Shooder Cast.

The principal person next to the Patell, is the Koolkurnee, the clerk, or registrar, who is now generally a Bramin.

(7) *Gaps*—Nothing mentioned.

(8) *Essential information*—

(*a*) area—Av.

(*b*) houses/households—N.A.

(*c*) break-down of population into

(i) male/female—N.A.

(ii) occupation— }
(iii) religion— } Av. only in a descriptive form.
(iv) caste— }

(v) age—N.A.

(vi) urban/rural—N.A.

(vii) others—N.A.

(9) *Editorial Comment*—

Population figures were casually mentioned. Actually James Grant Duff refers to the population of the fifth division or Bombay. The population of Bombay was estimated at above sixty lakhs based on census reports or returns by collectors at various point of time during the decade, 1820-30. In this connection, the estimate for Bombay, 1820-28 presented hereafter may be referred. The Report of the Select Committee also says, "This [Bombay—*ed.*] Presidency includes 59,438 English square miles, and contains 6,251,546 inhabitants exclusive of the population of Northern Concan."

[Great Britain. House of Commons. Report of the Select Committee...on the affairs of the East India Company. Vol. III. London, 1832.]

(10) *Reference to*—

(i) earlier estimate

(ii) later estimate

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY : 1820-28

(1) *Year*—1820-28

(2) *Place*—Bombay Presidency

(3) *Source*—0·0056. (a) Great Britain. House of Commons. Appendix to the third Report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Affairs of the East India Company, 17th February to 6th October, 1831. London, 1832, 1316 p. NL GP954 G 798 sea. [*p.* 331.]

(4) *Materials*—(*a*) *Geographical location*—Nothing given.

(*b*) *Particulars of population*—

District	Extent of each District in English square miles	Population 1814-15	Population 1820-28
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Bombay ; Island including Colaba, and old Woman's Island.	18·¼	N.A.	162,570
Surat; comprehending the City and Suburbs, the Town of Randier and the twelve pergunnahs, which constitute the Collectorate.	1,350	274,471	454,431
Broach Collectorate . .	1,600	..	229,527
Ahmedabad Collectorate .	4,600	..	528,073
Haira Collectorate [Kaira—*ed.*]	1,850	N.A.	484,735
Southern Concan Collectorate.	6,770	..	640,857
Poona Collectorate, Ahmednuggur Collectorate.	20,870	..	484,717 650,000
Kandeish Collectorate . .	12,430	..	417,976
Dharwar Collectorate . .	9,950	..	684,193
The Southern Jageers . .			778,183
Sattara			736,284
Total .	59,438·1/4	..	6,251,546

(5) *Method*—

The population of Bombay is here stated on the authority of a Census taken by the order of the Government, and certified by Major Dickinson, the Inspecting Engineer, and W.A. Tate, the Revenue Surveyor, A.D. 1826. The extent of the Island has been ascertained by measurement on Captain Tate's Map. The population of Surat is stated on the authority of a Census taken by order of the Government, between the month of November 1815 and April 1816, and certified by John Romer, the Magistrate of Surat; and of a Report delivered into the Bombay Government by Captain J. Cruickshank, Revenue Surveyor of the Province of Guzerat, under date the 31st December, 1828. The extent of the Collectorate has been ascertained by measurement.

The Population of these [Broach, Ahmedabad, Kaira—*ed.*] Collectorates is stated on the authority of the Census taken by Captain J. Cruickshank, as above-mentioned. Their extent has ascertained by measurement.

The population of the Southern Concan is stated on the authority of a Census taken by J. H. Pelly, the Collector, in December 1820. The extent has been ascertained by measurement.

The population of these Collectorates [Poona Ahmednuggur, Kandeish, Dharwar, the Southern Jageers, Sattara—*ed.*] is stated on the authority of Mr. Commissioner Chaplin's Report, and of the Report of the Collectors, which were sent to the Government in 1821. Ahmednuggur, Kandeish and Dharwar are stated on the authority of Censuses, on which Mr. Chaplin observes : "They will, I think, be found very near the truth : but more complete returns are expected. The extent of the Districts has been ascertained by measurement."

(6) *Explanation*—Nothing given.

(7) *Gaps*—

There is no document at the East India House from which the population of Bombay, in the year 1814, can be stated.

There are not any documents at the East India House from which the population of these [Broach, Ahmedabad, Haira (Kaira), Southern Concan, Poona, Ahmednaggar, Dharwar, the Southern Jageers, Sattara—*ed.*] collectorates, in the year 1814 can be stated.

Extent of Territory subject to the Government of Bombay, of which no Returns of the Population can be traced—Northern Concan, 5,500 square miles. In a Report on Education, entered on the proceedings of the 31st December 1829, the population of the Northern Concan is stated at 387,264; but the same report gives the population of Surat at 254,882, being nearly 200,000 less than the number returned by Captain Cruickshank in his Revenue Survey.

(8) *Essential information*—

(*a*) area—Av.

(*b*) houses/households—N.A.

(*c*) breakdown of population into

(i) male/female—N.A.

(ii) occupation—N.A.

(iii) religion—N.A.

(iv) caste—N.A.

(v) age—N.A.

(vi) urban/rural—N.A.

(vii) others—N.A.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY : 820-28

(9) *Editorial comment—*

Estimates or census results of Bombay for 1821-30 are apparently a bundle of confusion. This is because of two factors. Firstly, sources and coverages are different. Secondly, territories belonging to several native powers have never been properly enumerated. In the estimates presented, sometimes they have been included, sometimes excluded. It is very difficult to take a stock of the details of gaps in the area covered, or to trace out the area left. A close examination of all the primary sources may throw some light on the descrepancies. We have collected some of them and are in search of others. The following table for four collectorates may give an idea of the nature of problems. Similar tables may be prepared for other collectorates also.

Statement of population for the decade 1821-30

Collectorate	Area (*a*)	Population (*a*)	Area (*b*)	Population (*b*)	Population (*c*)	Area (*d*)[1]	Population (*d*)	Population (*e*)	Area (*f*)	Population (*f*)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Poona . . .	4,200	500,000	8,281	558,313	284,807*	8,281	550,313[2]	558,902	..	484,717
Ahmednuggur . .	28,000	650,000	9,910	666,376	408,724†	9,910	666,376[3]	500,000	20,870	650,000
Khandesh . . .	13,187	418,021	12,527	478,457	417,976	12,527	478,457	377,321	12,430	417,916
Darwar . . .	N.A.	N.A.	9,122	838,757	684,193‡	9,122	838,7574	794,142	..	684,193
Total .	..	..	39,840	..	1,795,700	..	..	..	..	..

Another table for the same collectorates already referred to in the foregoing table is being presented hereafter as this table throws a flood of light on the composition of the population. The table has been reproduced from Great Britain House of Commons, Appendix to the Report of the Select Committee. Vol. III. Revenue. London, 1832, appx. *p.* 662.

(*a*) Answers of the Collectors submitted to Commissioner Chaplin on the subject contained in enclosures to Report of William Chaplin to the Secretary to Government. 20 August, 1822. *In* Selection of Papers from the East India House Vol. IV. London, 1826. *p.* 453.

(*b*) Martin, R. M. Statistics of the Colonies of British Empire... London, 1839. *p.* 292.

(*c*) Abstract of population presented by William Chaplin. *In* Selection of Papers from the East India House. Vol. IV. London, 1826. *p.* 614-615.

* Exclusive of the City of Poona and alienated villages.

† Exclusive of all foreign territory and the late cessions from the Nizam and also of wandering tribe.

‡ Exclusive of the principal jagheers and of the late cessions from the Nizam. The abstract was signed by J. Macleod, First Assistant. The statement was also quoted by Mr. R. M. Martin. (*Ibid*, appx. IV. *p.* 119) But details of male and female given in both the tables present internal inconsistencies, e. g., breakdown does not sometimes agree with group totals, etc.

(*d*) ([1]) Including jagheers.

([2]) Exclusive of the City of Poona, 81,315 souls, but inclusive of the estimated population of the sub-collectorate of Sholapoor, 164,294 souls.

([3]) Exclusive of the City of Ahmednagur, 17,182 souls.

([4]) This number includes the estimated population of the talooks of Cheekoree and Munowlee, 65,805 souls.

Source : Great Britain, House of Commons. Appendix to the Report of the Select Committee. Vol. III. Revenue. London, 1832. Appx. *p.* 662.

(*e*) Education return submitted by collectors in October, 1829. *In* Great Britain. House of Commons. Appendix to the Report of the Select Committee. Vol. I. Public and Miscellaneous. London, 1833. *p.* 305-306.

(*f*) The foregoing estimate, Bombay Presidency 1820-28.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY :, 1820-28

Abstract of the Population of the Collectorate of Daccan, 1827-28

Collectorates and States	Total Inhabitants	Area including Jagheers (in square Miles)	No. of houses	Average No. of inhabitants to a square mile	Average No. of inhabitants to a house	No. of populated villages	No. of inhabitants to a village	Proportion of males to females	Constituents of the Population Per cent.				
									Brahmins	Rajpoots	Shoodruhs i.e. Mahrattas, Cultivators.	Atee Shoodruhs or out castes	Moosulmans
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Poona . . .	550,313	8,281	114,887	66·45	4·79	1,897	247·36(*a*)	100 to 88	11·58	0·41	73·85	9·78	4·38
Ahmednuggur . .	666,376	9,910	136,273	67·24	4·89	2,465	263·47(*b*)	100 to 86	..	..	unknown	..	..
Khandesh . .	478,457	12,527	120,822	38·19	3·96	2,682	178·39	100 to 85	5·40	3·47	69·58	14·72	6·38
Dharwar . .	838,757(*c*)	9,122	187,222	91·94	4·48	2,491	336·71	100 to 89	4·48	0·60	74·53	11·89	..
Southern Jagheerdar's territories.	263,236(*d*)	2,978	not known	88·39	not known	917	287·00	not know	..	..	unknown	..	8·49
Rajah of Sattarah's territories.	488,846(*d*)	6,169	,,	79·25	,,	1,703	287·00	,,	..	..	,,	..	..
Total and Means	3,285,985	48,987	..	67·08	..	12,155	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(*a*) Exclusive of the population of the City of Poona, 81,315 souls, but inclusive of the estimated population of the Sub-Collectorate of Sholapoor, 164,294 souls.

(*b*) Exclusive of the population of the City of Ahmednuggur, 17,182 souls.

(*c*) This number includes the estimated population of the Talooks of Cheekoree and Munowlee, 65,805 souls.

(10) *Reference to*—

(i) earlier estimate—

(ii) later estimate—

(1) *Year*—1825-28

(2) *Place*—Assam

(3) *Source*—0.0077. (a) Hamilton, Walter The East-India Gazetteer; containing particular descriptions of the empires, kingdoms, principalities, provinces, cities, towns, districts, fortresses, harbours, rivers, lakes, etc., of Hindostan, and the adjacent countries, India beyond the Ganges, and the eastern archipelago; together with sketches of the manners, customs, institutions, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, revenues, population, caste, religion, history, etc., of their various inhabitants. Vol. I. London, 1828. 2nd *ed.* xv, 684 p. ISI 915.4 H222 (1) [*p.* 657.]

(b) 0·0008. Hamil on, Walter—A geographical, statistical and historical descriptions of Hindostan, and the adjacent countries, in two volumes. Vol. II. London, 1820. 831*p.* maps, bibliog. BSL XIIA-1. [*p.* 740-749.]

(4) *Materials*— (*a*) *Geographical location*—

This remote country adjoins the province of Bengal at the north-eastern corner, about the 91st degree of E. longitude, from whence it stretches in an easterly direction to an undefined extent; but it is probable that, about the 96th degree of east longitude, it meets the northern territories of Ava, and is separated by an intervening space of about 180 miles from the province of Yunan in China. In this direction it follows the course of the Brahmaputra, and is in fact the valley through which that noble stream flows. The average breadth of the valley may be estimated at 70 miles, though in a few places of Upper Assam, where the mountains recede furthest, the breadth considerably exceeds that extent. In its greatest dimensions Assam may be estimated at 350 miles in length by 60 the average breadth; divided into three provinces, Camroop on the west, Assam Proper in the centre, and Sodiya at the eastern extremity.

The present territory of the Assam Raja nowhere reaches the northern hills, the Deb Raja of Bootan having taken possession of all the territory adjacent thereto, which is a modern usurpation since the breaking out of the disturbances that have so long desolated this unhappy province. The western province named Camroop, with several subordinate or intermixed petty jurisdictions, extends from the British boundary to bear the celebrated temple of Middle Kamakhya, lat. 26°36′ N. long. 92°56′E. being about 130 miles in length. From the boundary opposite to Goalpara to Nogorbera, a distance of 21 miles, the Assamese possess only the northern bank of the Brahmaputra, so that on the south side the length of this province is only 109 miles. Its width on the south side of the river may be reckoned at from 15 to 30, and on the north side on an average about 30 miles. About 104 miles above Gohati, which stands in long. 91°48′ E. the Brahmaputra separates into two branches, and encloses an island five days' journey in length and about one in width. This province contains many low hills covered with woods, and also a great extent of fine low land, all susceptible of cultivation.

Assam Proper, the middle province of the kingdom, is of greater extent than the western; but no European having penetrated far beyond the capital; Gohati, situated at its western extremity, there is no accurate data for ascertaining its length. The portion to the north of the Brahmaputra, named Charidwar, probably exceeds 200 miles in length and 20 in average breadth; but the length on the south side of that river is less considerable. It commences near the Middle Kamakhya, about 130 miles E. from Goalpara, and reaches to the Upper Kamakhya, which is said to be 10 miles below Tikliya Potar Mukh. Within these limits it comprehends the upper half of the western island formed by the Brahmaputra, and includes the whole of the very large island, named Majuli, between the main Brahmaputra and a branch named the Dehing. The province of Assam Proper is of a higher and a better soil than that of Camroop, and is said to contain few hills or woods. Of the third and most remote province, nothing is known, except that it is a small and insignificant tract on the west side of the Dikrong river, about long. 95°10′E.

Bijnee—The possessions of the Bijnee Raja are situated on both sides of the Brahmaputra, and consist partly of independent territory, and partly of lands within the limits of the British jurisdiction. The Ayi river, which appears to be the Barally of the Bengal Atlas, is asserted by the Bijnee chief to be the line of separation between that part of his estate subject to the British government and the portion which is subordinate to Bootan. His territories to the West of the Ayi river comprise two divisions, *viz.* Bijnee or Khuntaghaut which is situated to the north of the Brahmaputra and Howeraghaut, which lies to the south of that river, and borders on the Garrows. To the east Bijnee adjoins the province of Camroop in Assam. The common language is that of Bengal.

The Garrows—This tribe formerly occupied an extensive tract of country, between the 25th and 26th degrees of north latitude; bounded on the north by the course of the Brahmaputra, on the south by the districts of Silhet and Mymunsingh, to the east by Assam and Gentiah, and on the west by the great Brahmaputra. Such were the ancient dimensions, which, besides the country still retained by the independent Garrows, comprehended the territorial divisions in modern maps named Howeraghaut, Measpar (or Mechpara) Caloomaloopara, Currybarry, Gonasser,

Susung, and Sheerpoor in Mymunsingh. At present, the tract occupied by the Independent Garrows cannot be estimated at more than 130 miles in length by 30 in breadth and nowhere touches the Brahmaputra.

Currybarry (Carivati)—This large and jungly zemindary is composed of lands situated on the east side of the Brahmaputra, originally dismembered from the Garrow territories, and it is still almost surrounded by the hills and jungles inhabited by that people, into the defiles of which no regular troops can penetrate. Including the estate of Mechpara, this tract of country stretches from north to south over a tract nearly 67 miles in length, by about 23 in breadth.

Gentiah (Jaintiya)—According to native authorities this petty state occupies the country bordering on Assam on the north ; the Bengal district of Silhet on the south ; and extending as far west as Cajoll, which is about 70 British miles east from Goalpara, or about 91° 50'E. from Greenwich ; but the geography of this portion of Asia is as yet but very imperfectly ascertained.

Cachar—West from Khamti, and bounded by Assam on the north, is the territory of the Cachar Raja, which is said to be of considerable extent and very mountainous. To the west it borders on the Bengal district of Silhet, with which its chief and his subjects have frequent intercourse.

Munipoor (or Cassay)—This province is bounded on the north by Cachar ; on the south by Arracan, and the rude tribes bordering on that country ; on the west it has the Bengal districts of Tiperah and Silhet ; and on the east it is separated from the original Birman territories by the river Keenduem, which taking a south-eastern course, unites its waters with those of the Irawaddy, a short way above the town of Sembewghewn.

(*b*) *Particulars of population*—

Assam and the adjacent petty states occupying a space of about 45,000 square miles and a population of 301,000 souls.

(5) *Method*—Nothing given.

(6) *Explanation*—

Population estimate refers only to "Countries from which the Burmese have been expelled, consisting of Assam and the adjacent petty states."

(7) *Gaps*—Nothing mentioned.

(8) *Essential information*—

(*a*) area—Av.

(*b*) houses/households—N.A.

(*c*) breakdown of population into

(i) male/female—N.A.

(ii) occupation—N.A.

(iii) religion—N.A.

(iv) caste—N.A.

(v) age—N.A.

(vi) urban/rural—N.A.

(vii) others—N.A.

(9) *Editorial Comment*—

Figures of area and population for Assam as given by Hamilton are of doubtful reliability. Area and population figures for 1835 were given at 18,200 square miles and 602,500 respectively by Pemberton.[1]

Mr. William Robinson writes,[2]

From this boundary (Assam-Bengal boundary—*ed.*) West, or longitude 90°40' to the Mishmi and Singpho hills east, longitude 97°20', a length of about 500 British statute miles, is comprised the country commonly known as Assam. Its breadth between northern and southern mountains varies considerably, but may be averaged at about 60 miles, covering an area of 30,000 square miles, or 15,870,000 purahs of Assam.

The same author puts the population at 800,000 for around 1840. Mr. A. J. Mils, Officiating Judge, Sudder Court, Mymensing, in his report submitted to Mr. Cecil Beadon, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, dated 24th July, 1853 gives the following particulars for Assam.[3]

Total area	(Sq. miles)	34,345
Cultivated	(,,)	2,252
Population	(,,)	1,201,151
Population per Sq. mile		32

Assam here represents Assam "proper", that is, Kamroop, Nowgong, Durrung, Sibsagar, Luckimpoor, and with this figures for Gowalpurra are also added.

Parliamentary returns of 1851 give the area of Assam at 21,805 square miles and population at 710,000.

It is quite possible that Hamilton had in view a larger tract containing inaccessible mountainous regions about which little or nothing was known. He had also taken adjacent states. But his population figures give a density of less than seven persons per square mile. Hamilton in his Gazetteer[4] mentioned about a state of anarchy and reign of terror that had prevailed in Assam for forty years. He noted that the Singpho carried away 25,000 plain people. He had clearly mentioned a trend of depopulation which

[1]Mcculloch, J. R. Dictionary, geographical, statistical and historical. Vol. I. London, 1844. *p.* 200.

[2]Robinson, William. A descriptive account of Assam. London, 1841. *p.* 3,252, etc.

[3]Mills, A. J. Report on the province of Assam. Calcutta, 1854. *p.* 1, i.

[4]Hamilton, Walter. The East-India Gazetteer, Vol. 1, London, 1828.

appears to be correct in the prevailing circumstances :

"Formerly all (of salt) was monopolised by Europeans settled at Goalpara, to the amount of 100,000 maunds annually ; but the trade becoming monopolised by the farmers of customs, that quantity in 1809 diminished to 35,000 maunds. This might also be in part attributed to a decreased demand ; but the population of Assam has been reduced by the long prevailing anarchy, and those who survived much impoverished... No accurate estimate of the population can be formed but it is known to be extremely scanty in proportion to the extent of the surface, more than three-fourths of which is covered with jungle."

But factors responsible for the trend of a decaying population continued to operate in Assam.

> Sporadic cases of cholera frequently occur ; on an average it has hitherto appeared epidemically, every fourth year. Thus in 1825 it raged with uncommon mortality among the troops then on service ; again, in 1829, many thousands of the natives were carried off by it ; it re-appeared in considerable virulence in 1833.[1]

Apart from being a systematic prey of cholera, the inhabitants of Assam were attacked by a number of diseases. "The natives of the country are very subject to an ephemeral fever, with symptoms closely resembling incipient elephantiasis...".[1] Hamilton mentioned that because of these virulent diseases, foreigners were afraid of settling in Assam in the early period.

Later population figures (1835, 1840, 1851) do not seem to justify Hamilton's estimate which gives a density of nearly seven persons. It may be interesting to note that the tea plantation had its root in this decade 1820-30.

"At the breaking of the Burmese war in 1824, his brother [brother of Mr. Robert Bruce, the first British merchant who came to Assam in 1823—*ed.*] was appointed to the command of a division of gun-boats, and ordered up to Sadiya. After the capital has fallen into our hands, the Singpho chief came down to pay his respects. Mr. Bruce took the opportunity to speak to him of the tea plant, when the chief produced his brother's agreement. A request for plants and seeds followed, which upon his return he sent down to the amount of several hundred plants, and a considerable quantity of seed."[2]

(10) *Reference to*—

(i) earlier estimate

(ii) later estimate

[1] Please see · *p.* 25-26.

[1] *Ibid, p.* 25.

[2] Please see, [2] *p.* 136.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY : 1829

(1) *Year*—1829

(2) *Place*—Bombay Presidency

(3) *Source*—0.0057. (a) Great Britain. House of Commons. Appendix to the report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the affairs of the East India Company, 16th August, 1832 and minutes of evidence. Vol. I. Public and Miscellaneous. London, 1833. 916 p. NL GP 954 G 798 eir. [*p.* 305-306]

(4) *Materials*— (*a*) *Geographical location*— Nothing given.

(*b*) *Particulars of population*—

Collectorates	Population	Population attending School to the total population
1	2	3
In the Deccan :		
Poona . . .	558,902	113
Ahmednuggur . . .	500,000	159
Candeish . . .	377,321	226
In Guzerat :		
Surat . . .	254,882	61
Broach . . .	238,421	228
Kaira . . .	444,298	139
Amedabad . . .	470,729	140
In Concan :		
Northern Concan . .	387,264	144
Southern Concan . .	655,776	97
Darwar . .	794,142	185
Total .	4,681,735	133

(5) *Method*—

In July 1828, a circular letter was issued to several collectors under the Bombay Government, calling upon them to report annually to the Foujdarry Adawlut the number of schools in their collectorates, the number of boys attending each, and the mode in which the education was conducted, also the mode in which the printed tracts were sought after and disposed of. In October 1829, these reports having been received, the register of the Adawlut was instructed to forward to the Government a general report of the state of education in the provinces of the Bombay Presidency, framed from the information conveyed in the statements of the several collectors, and suggesting the means which in the opinion of the Judges were most likely to promote and improve the education of the natives of India.

(6) *Explanation*—

The report was accompanied by a Statement of the Schools and Scholars in the different collectorships, showing the proportion of persons attending to schools to the population. (From this statement, information presented in the table under item 4 has been extracted—*ed.*)

(7) *Gaps*—Nothing mentioned.

(8) *Essential information*—

(*a*) area—N.A.

(*b*) houses/households—N.A.

(*c*) breakdown of population into

(i) male/female—N.A.
(ii) occupation—N.A.
(iii) religion—N.A.
(iv) caste—N.A.
(v) age—N.A.
(vi) urban/rural—N.A.
(vii) others—N.A.

(9) *Editorial comment*—

The population figures for 1829 are, in fact, figures of earlier estimates adjusted arbitrarily or presented as they are.

(10) *Reference to*—

(i) earlier estimate
(ii) later estimate

PART II

DISTRICTS AND SIMILAR AREA

BROACH COLLECTORATE : BOMBAY PRESIDENCY : 1820

(1) *Year*—1820

(2) *Place*—Broach Collectorate, Bombay Presidency

(3) *Source*—0.0038. (a) Great Britain. House of Commons. Minutes of evidence taken before the Select Committee on the Affairs of the East India Company ; and also an appendix and index. III. Revenue. Ordered, by the house of commons, to be printed, 16th August, 1832. Plates, maps, tables. 346, 836 NL. 208G 10.

(b) Appendix No. 115. Survey of Broach, Report of Lieutenant Colonel Monier Williams. [*p.* 553-603]

(4) *Materials—(a) Geographical location—* The Collectorate is situated in the province of Goojerat (or Guzerat) : it lies along the eastern shore of the Gulf of Cambay, and comprises six pergunnahs, *viz.* the Broach, the Occlasier, the Hansoote, the Jumbooseer, the Amood, and the Dehej.

(b) Particulars of population—

TABLE

Broach Collectorate

Names of the Pergunnahs	No. of towns & villages	No. of Houses	Area Br. Sq. mile (0·00)	Population	Average size of house*	Population per Sq. decimal mile
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Original Collectorate—						
Broach Pergunnah and suburbs of city	162	22,753	..	97,874	..	..
The city of Broach within the walls	1	3,707	..	16,563	..	..
Whole Broach .	163	26,460	430·09	114,437	4·33	266
Occlasier . .	50	6,001	134·90	25,751	4·33	191
Hansoote . .	51	3,900	142·25	16,992	4·33	119
Annexed A. D. 1817—						
Jumbooseer . .	82	12,723	337·15	46,443	3·66	138
Amood . .	42	4,075	220·14	16,347	4·00	74
Dehej . .	10	1,038	55·46	3,938	4·00	70
Total .	398	54,197	1,319·99	223,908	4·12	169·6

*Converted from fraction to decimal by the editor.

Population by religion and caste-occupation

[This table has been compiled by editor from descriptive materials over page appx. 560-568 and also taking some materials from the table at appx. *p.* 569.]

Pergunnah	Total Population	Mahomedans	Parsees	Hindoos	Rajpoots	Konbees	Koolees	Brahmuns	Dhers†
Broach Pergunnah	97,874	23,520	..	74,354					
City of Broach	16,563	3,492	2,992	10,079					
Broach Total .	114,437	27,913	2,992	84,433					
Occlasier	25,751	5,752	348	19,999**	1,660	2,552	5,236	1,759	8,792
Hansoote	16,992	2,186	494	14,806§	895	3,638	6,625	1,778	5,363
Jumbooseer	46,443	7,289$	..	39,154	2,688	8,433	8,185	3,698	16,150
Amood	16,347	3,203‡	..	13,144	1,164	2,648	2,496	945	5,891
Dehej	3,938	194	..	3,744	1,048	..	1,047	396	1,253
Total .	223,908	45,636	3,834	(a)175,280	7,455	17,271	23,589	8,576	37,449

†Dhers, Mechanics and other castes.

**19,651 elsewhere.

$Of the Mahomedans, 2,039 are boras, and 5,250 are mulleks, sheikhs, sipahees, syuds, etc.

‡1,219 are boras, 1,984 sheiks, sipahees, mulleks, etc.

§14,312 elsewhere, total of Col. (6) to (10) 18,299.

[(a) 1,75,280 is the vertical total of column (5). But a total of vertical totals of columns (3), (4), (5) is not equal to the vertical total of col. (2) In that case, the vertical total under column (5) should be 1,74,438. This figure may be arrived at by replacing the figures marked** and under colum (5) with those presented at the foot-note. Again, for Hansoote, Col. (6) to (10) is not equal to column (5) horizontally—*ed.*)]

Plough, Cart and Cattle

Pergunnahs	Plough	Carts	Cow	Buffaloe	Cow & Buffaloe	Oxen
Broach	6,255	N.A.	3,413	6,264	9,677	13,219
Occlasier	2,774	N.A.	..	..	10,971	6,005
Hansoote	2,601	N.A.	..	..	8,992	5,682
Jambooseer	4,287	2,301	..	..	13,821	10,991
Amood	1,752	889	..	..	5,908	4,639
Dehej	443	219	..	..	1,173	1,096
Total .	18,112	3,409	3,413	6,264	50,342	41,612

Alienated Villages

The alienated villages of Broach collectorate are 19 in number, *viz.* 10 in the Broach pergunnah; two in the Occlasier; one in the Hansoote ; and two in the Amood pergunnahs. Of the whole 19, 12 are called wuzzeefa villages, and were given away by Mahomedan sovereigns... Five are called enaum villages, and are held entirely free of any payment.

The other two alienated villages of the collectorate are called wanta villages, and are held by grasias ; they both pay an annual sum to Government. One is in the Jambooseer pergunnah... and the other is a little tract,...in the Amood pergunnah.

The whole of these 19 alienated villages comprise 1,352 houses ; 5,619 inhabitants ; of whom 4,974 are Hindoos, 645 are Mahomedans. They possess 1,191 oxen, 804 cows and buffaloes, and 569½ ploughs.

Male and Female

Broach Collectorate including alienated villages

Male	119,238
Female	104,670

(5) *Method—*

"The revenue survey of Broach was started in 1812, after Williams had carried out the experimental survey of one village. The Directors were so pleased with the survey of the first *pargana*, that they urged Bengal and Madras to take up surveys on similar lines.

The survey of Broach, which distinguishes not only the limits of every village, but the boundary and extent of each field, whether cultivated or not, together with the name of the possessor and the amount of revenue payable, was connected with the investigation of the rent-free lands, and a...resumption of such as had been improperly alienated from the State. The revenue recovered,... in one small district only, has amounted to an annual income considerably exceeding the estimated charge for surveying the whole district. It is obvious that a survey conducted in this way tends to prevent...litigation, and may be of material use in guiding the courts to just decisions in... claims to disputed property.

Survey of the *parganas* of Anklesvar and Hansot was completed early in 1816 and the records submitted a year later, with a note that "in the course of the survey the whole population were vaccinated against small pox". Government advised the Directors of the receipt of

a volume of plans and statements of all the lands in each and all of the villages of the Broach pergunnah,...including also a general plan of the pergunnah, shewing the boundarise and relative positions of all the villages...General statements of all the lands,...holders of alienated lands,... lands recovered,...payments made in the pergunnahs, and of the population with index, etc. The whole occupying 161 of the largest follio pages.

A volume of plans of all the lands...in the pergunnhas of Occlasier and Hansoote...108 folio pages...

Two copies of a general plan of the whole Broach collectorship, shewing its general extent and boundary, as well as the extent and boundary of every village, and their union forming a proof of the accuracy of the whole.

Captain Williams has also formed a topographical map...which includes all the villages,...not only for our own pergunnahs, but of those belonging to the Guiowar and to the late Poonah governments throughout the whole of the Atta-veesy, and the country between the Kim and the Tapty rivers on a very comprehensive scale.

The mode in which the valuable information...has been digested and brought forward—the plan on which the surveys...have been conducted—the assiduity with which the resources of the several villages have been explored—and the neatness...with which the survey has been executed—reflect the highest credit on Captain Williams and...his...assistants...

For...surveys yet to be undertaken, we have drafted a Regulation founded on the principles on which those of Broach, Occlasier, and Hansoote, have been conducted,... and under its operation the surveying department will proceed with a greater degree of confidence...whilst the inhabitants will attach more importance to an investigation thus formally recognised.

The area covered by the three *parganas*, which at that time formed the whole Broach collectorate, covered 430 square miles. The 162 villages contained 22,753 houses, and a population estimated at 97,874. The assessment came to Rs. 1,048,787 derived from 177,055 acres, or 348,845 *bighas* of productive land, the waste being 96,726 *bighas*. The survey took about two years and a quarter, and Williams had from four to six military officers as assistants.

Survey was then extended over Surat and the village of—

Kutargum, from the richness and value of its lands their being entirely cultivated, and in a great degree enclosed, watered, and planted with fruit trees like gardens, appeared to be a good village on which to try the experiment of a very minute survey. Accordingly one was made, and laid down on a scale four times larger than ordinary. Every field, whether of Government or alienated land, was measured separately, and inserted under its proper name, with the name of its cultivator (in most instances hereditary) in the statement. The profitable trees were all counted, and their number given on both the plan and statement.

After 1818 the Broach collectorate was enlarged by the addition of *Parganas* Amood and Dehej, and the survey of these was completed between 1818 and 1820 by Cruikshank Adams, Ovans and Newport...

[India. Surveyor General. Historical records of the, survey of India. Vol. III. 1815-1830. Dehra Dun (U.P.), 1954. *p.* 169-170.]

Census

To form a correct census of the pergunnah (Broach-*ed.*), a list of inhabitants was taken at

every village during the survey, and in these lists the name of every householder was inserted, with the number of men, women and children composing his family. The census of the city and suburbs was taken by the Judge and Magistrate, and amount added to that of the villages. [Similar method was followed in other pergunnahs-*ed.*]

(6) *Explanation—*

CASTE OCCUPATION

Introductory remarks

The population of Broach Collectorate may be said to be entirely agricultural, although containing a large proportion of those tribes which are generally supposed to be the warlike, the plundering, the religious, or the mendicant. The Koonbees who are more numerous than any other single sect, are cultivators from origin and Caste. But there are villages of mulleks, or sipahees, and even of syuds, where the work of cultivation goes on with as much skill as in other villages, and where these Mahomedans have the same appearance as other cultivators, and are equally industrious; they, however, commonly speak Hindoostanee, not Goojerattee, and in this they differ from the Hindoo cultivators.

Borahs, Mussulman cultivators

But there is another tribe of Mahomedan which cuts a considerable figure in this collectorate as agriculturists ; these are the borahs ; but they are quite a distinct sects from the trading borahs. Agriculture is their sole pursuit and occupation, although they sometimes hire out their carts, and accompany them as the drivers. They are the most active, industrious and skilfull cultivators in the Zilla, as the appearance and resources of their villages fully indicate ; their dress, manners and the language are the same as those of the Koonbee and other Hindoo cultivators. They were, indeed, themselves originally Hindoos. Their ancestors are supposed to have been for the most part colees and rajpoots, with perhaps a few koonbees, and their conversion, they think, took place in the time of Mahomedan monarch of Goojerat, known by the name of Sooltaun, Mehmood Beygurra. The Goojerattee is the language spoken among these borahs; and not the Hindoostanee, as in the case of those among the Mahomedan cultivators called mulleks, khans, &c. All the cultivating borahs are soonees.

There are 45 villages in the Broach pergunnah, 17 in the Occlasier, 2 in the Hansoote, 13 in the Jambooseer, and 7 in the Amood, in which the patells and bhagdars are borahs ; and some of the most intelligent men that were met with during the survey were among this class of the inhabitants. All the borah inhabitants belonging to the villages just mentioned, intermarry ; but they consider these south of the Nerbudda, after passing the Occlasier pergunnah, and including these on the banks of the Tappee, where there are many villages of them, as a different caste, though also soonees, and with these they do not intermarry. The habits and manners of the borahs are equally temperate and simple with those of the Hindoos ; but the borahs are a more bold and sturdy race, and they have a particular cast of countenance and beard, which renders them very distinguishable by those who are at all familiar with the inhabitants of the country.

Mussulmans calling themselves "sipahees"

Besides the mulleks, khans, or sipahees of the villages who are cultivators, there is a very considerable number of mussulmans of this description in the chief towns of the collectorate. These last do not get their bread by tilling the land but by serving as peons, and as village havildars malzuptees, &c. These people are entirely free from a vice which is very prevalent among the same class in and about Surat, *viz.* drinking. They do not pretend to habits of industry ; but they are as faithful and trustworthy in the performance of the duties assigned to them as any other natives of their sphere. A great many of them have been, and are, employed with the survey ; and they have proved obedient, quiet and very useful people ; their women assist in supporting the family by spinning and selling cotton thread, which is not a painful labour, but an aggregate occupation. Although a large proportion of this class is extremely poor, although they profess to be soldiers by birth, none ever enter into the Honourable Company's regular battalions.

Koonbees the principal Hindoo cultivators

The most respectable part of the population, and the principal cultivators of this highly cultivated and fertile collectorate, are the Koonbees or Koombees, or Kulnbees or Kulmbees, for the word is pronounced in all these different ways : their numbers amount to about 35,000. There are two grand divisions of them, the leywa and the Kurwa : the former is by far the most numerous in the zilla. The habits, way of life, and general character of both are the same ; but, although they will eat together, they do not intermarry. The leywa is allowed to be the superior caste of the two. The koonbees are as peaceable as they are industrious, and are doubtless the most valuable subjects of the State in this quarter. No Hindoos are more particular as to the simplicity of their food, and more rigid in abstinence from using anything as such that has had life ; in this differing widely from the koonbees of the

Dekhun ; neither will they knowingly occasion the death of any animal, or the meanest insects ; those that commit the greatest depredations on their crops being equally safe with the most harmless.

They conceive that the Creator intended a portion of the fruits of the earth for these creatures as well as for man, and that there is enough for all ; besides that it would be only wanton cruelty to destroy them, as all their endeavours would not sensibly diminish the numbers or the evil. The following remarks on the Koonbees, by Mr. Marshall, appear to be very correct ; "the koonbees are attentive agriculturists ; they are particularly well acquainted with the qualities and powers of all the variations of the soil, and have distinctive terms for differences that, to an experienced eye, are difficult to be perceived. They are also perfect masters of all the circumstances which are favourable or adverse to the growth of each particular subject of cultivation, and there is not a season in which this knowledge is not applied ; they are by no means averse to new experiments, provided they can be made without much trouble or expense ; but they do not like to wait for a tardy result ; and in case of failure ; they have neither enterprise nor capital to persist. Considering the general standard of intellect in the country, and the various obstacles to improvement in which their very condition is involved, they may be called good farmers : their processes, if not the best possible, are nearly the best that the circumstances admit of. The Koonbee heads of villages generally live in a patriarchal way with their ryots : there is great apparent equality, but still an active superintendence, and undisputed superiority. Subjects of general concern are publicly and unreservedly discussed, and what appears to be the general opinion is usually acted on. In their domestic life, as far as I have been able to penetrate, I observe a great deal of quiet, unostentatious, simple morality." These remarks may be applied with equal propriety to the other agriculturists of the zilla, and particularly to the borahs, whose villages rival, and sometimes surpass, those of the Koonbees.

Koolees

The Koolees are about equal in number in this zilla to the Koonbees ; that is, they amount to about 35,000. It is a caste of bad reputation throughout the country, being commonly supposed to be robbers and pirates by profession. Indeed, in some places, they openly avow that this is the case ; but here they are, for the most part, quite a reformed race, and in many villages they are as industrious and skilful cultivators as any in the collectorate. In the Hansoote pergunnah, in particular, some of the finest village are held by koolee patells and bhagdars, and are peopled and cultivated chiefly by this caste. They form indeed, in that pergunnah, more than one-third, of the whole population and in the Occlasier pergunnah more than one-fifth ; and they are obedient subjects, as well as able husbandmen....

Rajpoots

The Rajpoots of this collectorate afford another instance of a complete change from the warlike and turbulent character to that of quietness obedience and industry. Many villages have Rajpoot patells and bhagdars; and their dress appearance and manners are such that they cannot be distinguished from the inoffensive koonbees, who have never been known in any other characters but that of a husbandmen. This description, of course, only applies to such rajpoots as have become exclusively cultivators; or to such as, being grasias or proprietors of land, cultivate that land always themselves. There are rajpoot inhabitants besides these, chiefly grasias or landowners, who live a life of idleness on the rent of their lands : but even these do not retain much of the military character beyond what the practice of wearing a sword leaves them.

Brahmins

Brahmins of different sects are found in this collectorate as patells, bhagdars, and cultivators ; performing, like other cultivators, the manual labours of tilling the ground. The villages in which this is the case indicate perhaps, in general, inferior management ; and it is, there is reason to believe, more difficult to preserve the rights of Government unencroached upon, where the patells and bhagdars are brahmins, than in other villages. These brahmins differ little or nothing in dress and appearance from their brother husbandmen of the country ; they are sunburned and rugged, and exhibit not the sleek skin or pampered person which many people associate with the word "brahmin", in the notion that they are all of the sacerdotal order. A large proportion of the brahmins of Goojerat are metahs, writers, revenue officers, desaees, &c. They are indeed, a highly useful race of people in the quarter...

Parsees

In a few villages of Occlasier and Hansoote pergunnahs, the patells and some of the cultivators are parsees, and they are active and skilful husbandmen. One of the ameen patells of the Hansoote pergunnah is a parsee, and another a Koolee.

Bhats

Many bhats (or bharotes) have also, in this quarter, completely abandoned those professions which, more the northward, they are engaged in

exclusively, and live entirely by cultivating the land. In no instance, however, are they found as patells or bhagdars of villages. In many villages, a single one, with his family, is still maintained in the exercise of the original calling of the caste. He is the genealogist, poet and story-teller of the village ; it is his business to preserve the traditional history of the country, as well as of the interesting events of the place in which he resides, and he recites these memorials in a poetical language and measure, in the hours of leisure and recreation, much to the delight of his auditors. He used formerly also, to be the security for the performance of engagements between the village and the Government, enforcing the faithful discharge of such obligations by the threat of shedding his own blood, and the readiness always shown to carry that threat into execution. This last duty, however, is almost obsolete and forgotten in this collectorate. A bharote of this descriptions generally holds from 10 to 20 beghas of pussaeeta. The cultivating bhats are more numerous in the Hansoote pergunnah. The remarks in this paragraph may be extended to the charuns, of whom there are a few in this collectorate,...

Dhers

The principal cultivating classes have now been enumerated. The dhers form a very large part of the population of the zilla : those among them who enjoy pussaeeta land, for performing such common duties of the villages as are alloted to them, often cultivate it themselves. The duties of the dhers are well-known to be as follow : to carry the baggage of all travellers as far as the next village on the road ; to be the village scavengers ; to act occasionally, too, as watchmen in the kully ; to convey letters from the public functionaries and patells to the next village ; thence to be forwarded, by a dher or bunghee of that place, on the road to their destination. Money also, or other valuables, is sent in this manner with perfect safety ; and they are intelligencers, and know well how to show boundaries. There are often many dhers in a village who are not entitled to share in the pussaeeta. Spinning and weaving are the principal occupations of the dhers, by which, and their other means they get a very good livelihood ; and in some villages they pay a tax. The coarse cloth worn for cumberhunds, &c. by all the cultivating classes, is manufactured by the dhers...The dhers stand in the lowest division of the scale of Hindoo caste ;...

Bunghees

The bunghee is still below the dher, and may be said to be at the very bottom of the scale of Hindoo castes. He also holds pussaeeta land for performing village duties, the pincipal of which are removing filth of all descriptions, showing the road to travellers, sweeping and watching the kully, and carrying letters. A dher will not eat with a bunghee ; and as to intermarriage, they are as distinct as any other two castes : they both feed on the flesh of cows, bullocks, and other animals that die a natural death about the village, and the hides are the perquisite of the dhers...

Rebarees, shepherds

There are good many rebarees or bhurwars, in the Jumbooseer, Amood, Dehej and Hansoote pergunnahs, where pasturage is extensive on the flats that lie between the cultivated parts of these pergunnahs and the sea. In the first-mentioned pergunnah, the rebarees rear camels, as well as sheep and goats. These shepherds (for such they may be called) do not willingly sell any of their flock ; they live on and by the milk and fleece, consuming a portion of the former, and making the remainder into ghee, to be exchanged for the few other articles of necessity required in their simple way of life. These people lead a perfectly rural life ; they are never the inhabitants of towns or villages ; and when huts are erected by them, they are of the most slight and temporary description. The rebarees or bhurwars are very different in appearance, manners and dress from the other inhabitants.

Bunneeas

The Bunneeas are never husbandmen, and this is the most considerable sect, not belonging to the agricultural population, in the collectorate ; there are none in the villages but those who keep shops, or are the villaget ullatees. A small village does not require a shop, and it must be a very large one that has more than two. It is in the towns where the bunneeas are numerous and of importance, as they carry on all the trade, wholesale and retail, including that of money-dealers, bankers and brokers. They are in the constant habit of lending money at a high interest to the patells and cultivators ; and the fruits of the industry of these villagers but too frequently go entirely to the surafs, or money lenders ; for a cultivator, once deeply in debt, can do little more, with all his exersions, than pay the interest of it. The penalties of usury under our Government are evaded, by occasionally adding the interest to the principal, and taking a new bond for the whole as principal ; and the exactions are submitted to by the borrowers for the sake of the accommodation. The undeviating frugality, temperance and moderation of the bunneeas promote the accumulation of wealth in their hands ;...

Slaves

There are a few slaves in the zilla, but the number is so insignificant, that it would be worth notice, wereit not, perhaps, proper to state that such a class of people does actually exist.....

(7) *Gaps*--Nothing specifically mentioned.

(8) *Essential information*—

(*a*) area—Av.

(*b*) houses/households—Av.

(*c*) breakdown of population into

(i) male/female—available for the whole of collectorate.

(ii) occupation—Caste-occupation in a tabular form and explanation in a descriptive form given. Details breakdown for population not given.

(iii) religion—Av.

(iv) caste—Av.

(v) age—N.A.

(vi) urban/rural—only population for Broach city given separately, no further breakdown available.

(vii) others—plough, cattle, cart, etc.—Av.

(9) *Editorial comment*—

The Report of the survey of Broach contains a mine of information. The importance and quality of survey conducted as early as the second decade of the nineteenth century can hardly be overemphasised. The comments of the Governor General and of the Court are sufficient to indicate the character of the survey.

Comments on the materials by the Governor General, Bombay

The Governor General, M. Elphinstone, in his minute, dated 25th April, 1821 said " the district of Broach has been so ably reported on, and its general system is so fully known, that I did not think it necessary to give up to it more of the little time I had remaining than six days."

In the para 54 of the Revenue letter to Bombay, dated 23rd May, 1827 it had been observed, " we have persued the report of Colonel Monier Williams with great interest, and have derived from it valuable information. We see that Colonel Williams prosecuted the important operations committed to his charge with the same intelligence and care to the end, which merited so fully our approbation at their commencement. You now possess, as far as this survey has extended, an accurate record of the quantity of land belonging to each village, divided into its different kinds ; you know the boundaries of the villages, and the extent and boundaries of each field within the village. You are also acquainted with the crops which are raised on the several kinds of soil, and the modes of cultivation".

The report contains detailed information on agriculture, land utilisation, land tenure system, festivals, religious rites, consumption household budget, production, productivity, art and craft, habits, etc.

One of the special feature to which Colonel Williams has drawn attention is the greater number of males over females.

In paragraph 220 of the Revenue letter from Bombay, dated 6th November, 1823 it has been said, " By a comparision drawn in the 26th paragraph of the Revenue Survey of Guzerat with that of the Ceded Districts by Colonel Munro, the first point that calls for notice is the greater disproportion between the male portion of the population in three of the Collectorates under Bombay, than prevails in the ceded districts.

Ceded Districts, females are tenth less than males.

Broach Males	119,289
Broach Females	104,670
Kaira Males	203,817
Kaira Females	167,687
S. Concan Males	329,747
S. Concan Females	302,540

(10) *Reference to*—

(i) earlier estimate

(ii) later estimate

PERGUNNAHS OF SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY : 1820-21

(1) *Year*—1820-21

(2) *Place*—Pergunnahs of Southern Mahratta Country

(3) *Source*—0·0039. (a) Marshall, Thomas, statistical reporter to the Government Statistical reports on the pergunnahs of Padshapoor, Belgam, Kalaniddee and Chandgurh, Khanapoor, Bagulkot and Badamy, and Hoondgoond ; in the Southern Mahratta Country ; followed by a letter from William Chaplin, Commissioner in the Deccan, and observations by St. John Thackeray, acting Principal Collector and Political Agent, Southern Mahratta Country. Bombay, 1822. 210 p. tables. BSL VA-13. [*p.* 3—183.]

(4) *Materials*—(*a*) *Geographical location*—

Padshapoor—The Taluk or pergunnah of Padshapoor situated chiefly near the River Markunda before it falls into the Gutpurba at Gokak, is bounded on the North by the district of Goorgurhee and Wutmuree, on the North East and partly on the East by Gokak, on the remainder of the Eastern side, on the South East and a little on the South by the Desnoor Talook and on the remainder of the Southern side by the Purgunna of Shahpoor, on the Western side a range of thickly wooded hills separates it from the Shahpoor Purgunna and from the district of Duddee in the Kolapoor country. The greatest length is about 13 miles from the Northern extremity of the lands of Aloor to the village of Toomurgoodee on the Shahpoor boundary, the line running nearly N.N.E. and S.S.W. Another line of about the same length may be drawn from Chikuldinee W. S. W. to Mawanpoor E. N. E. but as there are many indentations on the area, the number of square miles probably does not exceed 100.

Belgam—The small Talook of Belgam, consisting of only three hamlets besides the capital or Kusba, is nearly surrounded by the Purgunna of Shahpoor in possession of the Putwurdun family, the circle being interrupted only at the S. E. by small portion of the Kittoor Raja. The river Markunda runs on its West and North sides, but is not at all points a boundary. From S. S. E. to N. N. W. the Talook extends about 6 miles, and a line crossing this at right angles about it's middle may be about 4 miles. Belgam itself is situated about 24 miles S. S. W. of Padshapoor, 28 miles N. W. of Kittoor, and 32 miles E. of the Ram Ghat, by which there is a free communication with Waree, and with Malwan on the coast to the W. and with Goa to the S. W.

Kalanudee & Chandgurh—The united Talooks of Kalanudee & Chandgurh lie N. W. and N.N.W. of Belgam, from which they are separated by a ship of the Shahpoor territory six or seven miles in breadth. These Talooks are so much intersected by lands of other States & small Jageers, that it is difficult to assign any definite shape or exact boundaries to them, but it may be said generally that the Zilla of Khanapoor lies to the South, the Balaghat possessions of the Bhonsla family of Waree on the East & partly on the North, and a small part of the Kolapoor country with some little Jageers dependent on it, on the North and North East. The longest line that can be drawn within the Talooks is from E. S. E. to W. N. W. about 13 or 14 miles ; from N. N. E. to S. S. W. may be about 12 miles but the general figure is so irregular that Thomas Marshall does not venture on any estimate of the extent of the area.

Khanapoor—The Zilla of Khanapoor is bounded on its Northern side at the Eastern part by the Angol Talook of the Putwurdun State, further to the West by the British Zilla of Kalanudee, and beyond that by the Heera Talook of the Waree State ; on the West it is separated by a very mountainous border through which lead the Chorla and Keeala Ghats, from the Portuguese territory known in this country by the name of Bardes. On the Southern side, which is almost uninterrupted forest, mountainous at its Western end but only moderately hilly, throughout the remainder, runs the Soopa Purgunna ; on the Eastern side the territory of the Kittoor Desaee fills up the boundary. From the Chorlla Ghat on the West to the Kittoor boundary, in a line due East, is not less than 28 miles, which may be taken as it's mean length, and the average breadth from North to South is from 20 to 24. Within this large tract are included the little tributary state of the Desaee of Jambootee, and a series of villages whose lands are assigned for the maintenance of the Militia Garrison of the Hill Fort of Bheemgurh.

These 4 Talooks describe the Western Border of the Southern Mahratta country.

Bagulkot and Badamy—The territory known in the present division of the country as constituting the Purgunnas of Bagulkot and Badamy is bounded on the N. E. by that part of the river Krishna which is immediately above the Kapur Sungum or the junction of the River Malaparee or Malpurba ; proceeding upwards the river continues to be the boundary until a little beyond the Moormuree Sungum or the junction of the Gutpurba. The extreme length of this district from the junction of the Krishna and the Gutpurba, to the village of Goojmagree, the direction nearly S. by W. is about 54 miles, and its greatest breadth from the village of Khoojoordonee a few miles West of the British Cantonment of Kuladgee, to the junction of the Malaparee and the Krishna, the direction nearly E. about 44 miles but the average length and still more the breadth are much less. Of a tract whose outline is so very irregular it is not easy to make a correct calculation of the area ; a rough estimate gives about 1,230 square miles.

Hoongoond—The Pergunna of Hoongoond lies like the district last described, separated by the river Malaparee, on the South or right

bank of Krishna, which for about 12 miles in direction nearly E. from the Kapur Sungum forms its Northern Boundary. The Moodgul territory bounds it on the East for about 18 miles from the village of Oormarwadgee on the Krishna to Somlapoor, the line being about S. S. E. On the Southern side several nearly independent Desaeeships, belonging to the Nizam's Souba of Kunekeree, touch on it from Somlapoor to the village of Mooruree of Malaparee, being a line nearly due West for nearly 30 miles, but containing one large indentation extending into the centre of the Purgunna for about 9 miles near the town of Hoongoond. From Mooruree to the Malaparee the boundary line runs nearly North for about five miles, and that river until its junction with the Krishna at the Kapur Sungum, completes the boundary. A line drawn due South from the Kapur Sungum, passing through the town of Hoongoond, to the hills beyond the village of Korghulee, measures about 22 miles, and the longest line from E. to W. is that already mentioned as the Southern boundary, about 30 miles. The Area may be roughly estimated at 675 square miles.

(*b*) *Particulars of population*—

TABLE I

Estimate of the Population of some pergunnahs of the Southern Maharatta Country

[Prepared by the editors from descriptive materials]

Name of the Pergunnah/Zillaś (1)	No. of Villages (2)	Area Sq. miles (3)	No. of houses (4)	Average per house (5)	Population (6)	Population per sq. mile (7)	Remarks (8)
Padshapoor .	40	100	..	..	10,443	104½	
Belgam . .	4	..	1,393	..	8,063	..	
Kalanudee . .	11	..	427	nearly 4⅓	2,020	..	
Chandgurh . .	12	..	594	4⅓	2,410	..	
Khanapoor . .	75	312½	2,144	..	10,829	31¾	Superficies total including alienated villages 500 sq. m.
Bagulkot and Badamy	319	1,230	21,654	4½	97,884	..	Average of Males to Females is 8 to 7
Hoongoond Pergunnah.*	106	675	6,719	4⅔	31,079	49	
Total	..	..	..	..	162,728	..	

*But as there is one quarter where the population returns appear to have been constructed without any care and give results much lower than there is any cause for believing, I think, 33,000 may be assumed for as the total as near the truth and this affords nearly 5 to a house.

TABLE IA

Urban Population

[Prepared by the editors from descriptive materials]

Name of Pergunnah/Zillas/Talooks (1)	Name of town (2)	No. of houses (3)	Average per house (4)	Population (5)
Belgam	Belgam	1,309	5⅓	7,652
Kalanudee	Patna	114	..	467
Chandgurh	Chandgurh	277	..	1,088
Khanapoor	Khanapoor	514	5⅔	2,648
Bagulkot and	Bagulkot	1,376	5½	7,523
Badamy	Keroor	568	5½	3,110
	Badamy	476	4¾	2,267
	Purwutee	480	4⅘	2,223
	Seroor	680	3½	2,314
Hoongoond	Hoongoond, Kandgul, Keloor	999	nearly 5⅓	5,467
	Ilkul	572	4½	2,579
	Umeengur	462	4½	1,899

PERGUNNAHS OF SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY : 1820-21

TABLE II

Caste and Occupation

[Prepared by the editors from descriptive materials (Part I)]

	Name of the Pergunnahs (1)	Jungum or Lingayets (2)	Mahratta (3)	Brahmuns (4)	Beruds (5)	Jains (6)
1	Padshapoor	The most numerous class, ... is the chief cultivating and labouring tribe of Kanara ... are found as Weavers, Coppersmiths, Shopkeepers, etc.	Almost equalling the Jungum. As cultivators they seem to be active and laborious	Either of the widely extended families of the Despandees or of the clerical character belonging to the temples ... are to be found only in the large and more comfortable villages, but in them they are inconsiderable numbers	Forms a perfectly distinct class of the community. Open thieving was the main fund of their subsistence, tillage extending no further than just around their houses	Too small numbers, strong marks of former prominent place, either cultivators or trading on superfluous commodities on a very limited scale
2	Belgam	Not more than 1/16 either keep shops or cultivate	Composes 1/3 of the whole population including almost the whole of the class who labour for hire	Brahmuns constitute about one-ninth connected with temples, a few keep shops and some cultivate	..	Nearly 1/8 are prominent amongst the cultivators and traders
3 & 4	Kalanudee and Chandgur'h	60 families	4/5 of the whole people together with the lingayets form nearly the whole class of agriculturists	90 families at Chandgurh	Artisans	..
5	Khanapoor	A few are farmers in the villages, about 100 families inhabit in the town	3/4 of the whole population cultivators	A few are scattered over the villages. In the town about 120 families	About the same number as the Lingayets, generally thieves	..
6 & 7	Bagulkot and Badamy	1/3 of the whole population, most prominent	A few are settled as cultivators	..	1/13 of the Brahmuns	..
8	Hoongoond	4/9 of the whole	..	Village officers	Small in number	..

Caste and Occupation

[Prepared by the editors from descriptive materials (Part II)]

	Name of the Pergunnahs (1)	Mussulmans (2)	Weavers (3)	Hunbur (4)	Dhungur or Shepherd (5)
1	Padshapoor	There are a few among the Zamindars, others are Kutchery sepoys, some are cultivators and a few exercise handicraft trades, they are generally idlest fellows	Consists either of Lingayet or Hutgur tribe; the whole do not amount to 30 families	Cattle breeder, nearly the most uncivilised class	Number of this caste is quite unimportant
2	Belgam	Musulmans come next to the (Mahrattas) nearly 1/6. There are also cultivators, shopkeepers, artisans and labourers	Most important of artisans	..	..
3 & 4	Kalanudee Chandgurh[1]	Some are to be met with amongst the garrisons. Others are Revenue servants	..	..	..
5	Khanapoor	Trifling numbers, Employed as Police & Rev. Affairs	..	Found two or three Villages uncivilised	..
6 & 7	Bagulkot & Badamy	1/6 of the whole sepoys, handicraft professions & weavers	..	..	1/5 of the whole population
8	Hoongoond	Kutchery servants	Small in number	..	1/5 of the whole

PERGUNNAHS OF SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY : 1820-21

TABLE II—*contd.*

Caste and Occupation

[Prepared by the editors from descriptive materials (Part II)]

	Name of the Pergunnahs (1)	Dher or Mhar (6)	Hutgur 7!	Christians (8)	Artisans (9)	Others (10)
1	Padshapoor	..	..	..	..	..
2	Belgam	65 houses	..	..	Besides the Weavers are Tailor, Carpenter, Blacksmith, Mason. Potter, Barber, Butcher, Goldsmith, Coppersmith, Oilman, Tinman, Basket maker, Paper maker, etc.	..
3	Kalanudee	Artisans	..	A few are found as Distillers and Venders of spirits	..	Remaining population is ordinary country artisans, but entirely confined to 4 villages out of 23
4	Chandgur'h					
5	Khanapoor	Small in number	..	50 families of Portuguese Christians, Distillers of Spirits or Cultivators	Remainder of the people.	..
6	Bagulkot &	..	..	..	..	The remainder 3/10 are Mooshtegeers, Ooparss, Artisans, etc.
7	Badamy	..	..			
8	Hoongoond	Small in number	..	..	Small in number	..

TABLE III

The Population of Belgam arranged into 5 sections

	Occupation	Houses	Persons
1	*Khooshbash*, those living on their own means, without the necessity of labour. They are chiefly Brahmins and Mussulman Inaamdars . . .	304	1,644
2	*Beoparee*, Merchants and Shopkeepers	161	986
3	*Kusubdar*, exercising professions ; of these 136 houses are Weavers The Dhers are included in this class, but improperly	342	2,098
4	*Kool*, Cultivators, not of their own lands . . .	318	2,021
5	*Muzdoor*, Labourers . .	184	903
	Total .	1,309	7,652

Of these it will appear that highest rate to a house, $6\frac{1}{3}$, is amongst the cultivators, and the lowest, 5, amongst the labourers; all however are very high. A considerable part of the fifth class may be supposed to be in the employ of the first, and a large proportion of both, with the whole of the fourth, to be engaged in the cultivation of the soil.

TABLE IV

Details of the Villages

[Prepared by the editors from description]

Padshapoor contains . . .	40 villages
No. of Alienated villages . .	11 .
Average Population in an alienated village	200
Of the 29 villages 3 number above .	100 houses
11 villages have less than . .	20 houses
Khanapoor—Under Company's Government	74 villages
In the hands of the garrison of Bheemgur'h	12 villages
Jageer of the Desaee of Jambootee (tributary to British & Patel of one our principal villages)	17 ,,
Alienated to Zumeendars or Religious establishments	15 to 18 ,,
Deserted	8 or 9 ,,
Consisting less than 20 houses . .	118 to 121 ,,
In the 74 belong to the British less than 10 houses each	12 ,,
Houses not average 20 . . .	33 ,,
Hoongoond—Inhabited places . .	106 ,,
Entirely alienated . .	11 ,,
Deserted . . .	22 ,,
Nearly all of the villages contain .	30 to 60 houses
28 have less than . . .	20 ,,

PERGUNNAHS OF SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY : 1820-21

TABLE V

Abstract statement of the Population in the Southern Mahratta Country

Stations	No. of Families	Number of Houses				
		Terraced	Tiled	Thatched	Total of houses	Shops
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Darwar	4,986	2,225	141	2,782	5,148	133
Mescrecolla	7,128	1,601	598	5,291	9,490	181
Bellagerre	4,753	2,155	102	3,879	5,136	112
Pursugerra	5,520	4,653	63	877	5,593	186
Nowlgoond	8,060	7,942	..	205	8,147	212
Badamee	11,894	11,302	..	1,216	12,518	170
Bagalcatta	11,707	10,291	..	1,971	12,262	80
Hoongoond	6,108	6,016	..	346	6,362	106
Patchapoor	10,128	1,313	2,455	6,446	10,214	191
Dummull (Dummul)	8,198	7,785	1	593	8,379	206
Bankapoor	5,941	3,227	500	2,523	6,250	51
Haungal	5,954	87	503	5,886	6,476	55
Andoor	3,849	891	220	3,178	4,289	43
Nar Hoabley	7,565	2,950	945	3,144	7,039	376
Raumbidnorr	5,417	3,703	6	2,036	5,745	38
Guttull	5,463	4,487	27	1,290	5,804	89
Kode	5,345	549	334	4,684	5,567	12
Kangenella	5,066	2,392	51	2,728	5,172	108
Total	**123,082**	**73,570**	**5,946**	**48,075**	**129,591**	**2,349**
Beyapoer	15,700	13,384	..	2,991	16,375	246
Lollapoor	9,970	5,962	69	3,814	9,845	407
Total	**25,670**	**19,346**	**69**	**6,805**	**26,220**	**653**
TOTAL of the above Totals	**148,752**	**92,916**	**6,015**	**54,880**	**153,811**	**3,002**

[Estimated number of Pindaries in the Dooab, according to their own account, Houses, 800 ; Population, 5,000.]

PERGUNNAHS OF SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY : 1820-21

TABLE V—*contd.*

Abstract statement of the Population in the Southern Mahratta Country—contd.

Stations	Inhabitants							
	Men	Male		Female		Full Grown	Total of each Young*	
		Boys	Total	Women	Girls		Boys	Girls
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Darwar	7,497	4,016	11,513	7,529	2,743	10,272	15,026	6,759
Mescrecolla . . .	10,354	6,036	16,390	10,252	4,634	14,886	20,606	10,670
Bellagerre . . .	7,623	4,416	12,039	7,495	3,125	10,620	15,118	7,541
Pursugerra . . .	8,370	4,120	12,490	8,347	3,321	11,668	16,717	7,441
Nowlgoond . . .	12,241	6,990	19,231	12,902	4,926	17,828	25,143	11,916
Badamee	18,738	10,242	28,980	180,504	7,553	26,057	37,242	17,795
Bagalcatta . . .	17,761	9,614	27,375	17,440	7,293	24,733	35,201	16,907
Hoongoond . . .	10,144	5,138	15,282	9,651	3,691	13,342	19,795	8,829
Patchapoor . . .	16,138	10,132	26,270	16,114	6,766	22,880	32,252	16,898
Dummull (Dummul) . .	13,363	6,922	20,285	13,148	5,340	18,288	26,511	12,062
Bankapoor . . .	9,137	5,718	14,855	9,221	4,169	13,390	18,358	9,887
Haungal . . .	8,550	5,322	13,872	8,508	3,612	12,120	17,058	8,934
Andoor	5,985	3,694	9,676	5,800	2,747	8,547	11,785	6,441
Nar Hoabley . . .	12,203	7,017	19,220	12,382	4,850	17,232	24,585	11,867
Raumbidnorr . . .	8,225	5,187	13,412	8,022	3,650	11,672	16,247	8,837
Guttull . . .	8,105	5,539	13,644	8,187	3,759	11,946	16,292	9,298
Kode	8,269	4,975	13,244	7,690	3,402	11,092	15,959	8,377
Kangenella . . .	7,652	5,050	12,702	7,509	3,461	10,970	15,161	8,511
Total .	**190,355**	**110,128**	**300,483**	**188,701**	**78,842**	**267,543**	**379,056**	**188,970**
Beyapoor . . .	23,187	13,734	36,921	23,096	10,747	33,843	46,283	24,481
Lollapoor . . .	12,897	8,003	20,900	13,907	5,596	19,503	26,804	13,599
Total .	**36,084**	**21,737**	**57,821**	**37,003**	**16,343**	**53,346**	**73,087**	**38,080**
TOTAL of the above Totals	**226,439**	**131,865**	**358,304**	**225,704**	**95,185**	**320,889**	**453,143**	**227,050**

[Martin, R. M. Statistics of the Colonies of British Empire in the West Indies, South America, North America, Asia, Austral-Asia, Africa, and Europe, London, 1839. (*p.* appx. 113.]

[*Headings of above Cols. (13) and (14) are wrong and misleading. Col. (13) is equal to Cols. (11) and (12), i.e., total females. Col. (14)=Cols.(8)+(11), i.e., total full grown men and women. Col. (15) is equal to Cols. (9)+(12), i.e., total young boys and girls—*ed.*]

(5) *Method—*

Padshapoor—The talook of Padshapoor is divided for Revenue and Police purposes into two Zillas, the two Native Zilladars being stationed at the two most considerable places, Padshapoor and Unklegee, and each has nominally 20 villages or Kherus under him, exclusive of the Pet or market of Padshapoor which has no lands belonging to it, but is itself build on those of Aloor—Of the former section 2, and of the latter no less than 9 villages are alienated in toto ; of the remaining 29, three only (excluding Padshapoor) number above 100 houses in each and there are 11 in not one of which the inhabited houses amount to 20. As no census has been taken of the population of the alienated villages, it is impossible to give anything more than a probable approximation of that of the whole district. These alienated villages are certainly not of the worst description, and are probably not equal to the very best, but I have many reasons for believing that they all belong to the second best class, the average population of which is at least 200. Allowing then this number to each of the 11, the total number of inhabitants in the Padshapoor Talook is 10,443. If I am nearly right in estimating the area of the Talook at 100 square miles, about 101½ persons exist on each, and taking into account the quantity of absolutely unproductive hill, and the plain marks displayed by almost every village of having at no very distant period contained many more inhabited houses than there are at present, the rate is greater than I should a priori have calculated on. It is however not nearly the rate that the country in times of prosperity and peace will afford subsistence to, and judging from the quantity of land out of cultivation for want of labourers, and the number of vacant and dilapidated houses, I do not think that I exceed in estimating at least one-third as the probable advance that may attain to under moderate management.

Belgaum—[Nothing specifically given. Please see the materials, specially table—*ed.*]

Kalanudee and Chandgur'h—The Zilla of Kalanudee contains 2,020 souls, inhabiting 427 houses, in 11 villages ; the largest number in one place, Patna, being 467 occupying 114 Houses. The Adjunct Zilla of Chandgur'h contains 2,410 people, occupying 594 houses, distributed into 12 villages, one of which, Chandgur'h, consists of 277 houses with 1,088 inhabitants. The average number to a house throughout both Zillas is 4 one-third nearly.

Khanapoor—There are in the Zilla of Khanapoor one market town and 74 villages (besides 8 or 9 deserted) under the management of the Hon'ble Company's Revenue Officers, 12 more are in the hands of the garrison of Bheemgurh, 17 constitute the Jageer of the Desaee of Jambootee (a tributary to the British and Patel of one of our principal villages) and from 15 to 18 more are alienated to Zumeendars or Religious establishments. The total number of inhabitated places in the whole area, which is very moderately assumed at 500 square miles, is thus from 118 to 121, of which by far the greater number consist of less than 20 dwellings each. In the 74 which immediately belong to the British (and of which alone the number of houses and people have been ascertained) 12 villages do not contain 10 houses each, and 33 more do not average 20. The town of Khanapoor is inhabited by 2,648 people, occupying 514 houses, at a rate of 5 two-thirteenths to a house. The 74 villages have amongst them 1,630 houses, containing 8,181 people, affording an average rate of 5 to a house. If the lands of the alienated villages be of the same average extent as the unalienated, and I know no reason to conclude that they are not, 312½ square miles will be the share of the superficies belonging to the latter, bearing 10,829 people, or 31.3/4 to a square mile. The population of the town of Khanapoor, though amounting to about one-fourth of the whole, is legitimately included in this calculation, as it is merely the provincial centre of business, and if the inhabitants were not in it, they would be in the villages.

Bagulcot and Badamy—This district contains 319 inhabited township (Kherus) including the Towns of Bagulkot, Badamy, Keroor, Purwutee and Seroor. The number of Houses as stated by the population returns is 21,654 and of inhabitants 97,884, giving an average of 4½ to a house. Of these the town of Bagulkot comprises 1,376 Houses inhabited by 7,523 people, or nearly 5½ to a house. Keroor has 568 Houses occupied by 3,110 people at the same rate of 5½ which is nearly the highest to be met within the district. Badamy has 476 houses with 2,267 inhabitants having an average of 4.1/4. Purwutee, 480 houses in which are 2,223 people, the average 4.5/9 to a house, and Seroor the next largest town to Bagulkot, in 680 houses returns only 2,314 inhabitants or 3½ to each house.

Hoongoond—The Hoongoond Purgunna contains 106 inhabited places, (of which 11 are entirely alienated) and 22 nominal sites of villages, a few of which have never been occupied within the period of record. These 106 places are reported to contain 6,719 houses, with 31,079 inhabitants, the rate being about 4 two-thirds to a house, but as there is one quarter where the population returns appear to have been constructed without any care and give results, much lower than there is any cause for believing, I think 33,000 may be assumed for the total as near the truth, and this affords nearly 5 to a house. The fullest population is to be found in the strictly agricultural and well doing towns

of Hoongoond, Kandgul and Keloor, which have 5,467 persons occupying 999 houses, at nearly 5½ to each house, and the lowest is to be met with as usual in the small villages in the hills, where there are scarcely more than 3 to a house. The largest manufacturing town, Ilkul, contains only 572 houses and in these returns only 2,579 people, or 4½ to a house, and the chief Pet or Market, Umeengur, 462 houses with 1,899 people, at a rate of only 4½ to a house, but as both of these are flourishing places, and, the former particularly healthily situated, I have no doubt that the population of both is under-stated.

The villages are nearly all of a small class, from 30 to 60 houses ; 28 have less than 20 houses each, but several of these have only very lately been re-established.

(6) *Explanation*—

It is by no means difficult to assign adequate causes for the diminution which the population has been gradually sustaining for the last sixteen years with the exception of the two that have passed under the British rule. The country was for that time subjected to all the direct and all the indirect mischiefs of bad government worse administered. The Revenue was farmed to the highest bidder, and no enquiry was made into the amount the farmer realised, or the modes in which the realisation was made. Besides taxing the cultivators beyond what it was possible they could pay, arbitrary fines on the most false or frivolous pretences were levied on every individual who by any accident betrayed an ability to pay them. The Police was suffered to go to total decay and two or three well known gangs of organised robbers under Berud Naeks existed within the precincts of the Talook. There must also have been a very general opinion of either the impotance or the apathy of the Poona Government, for scarcely a year passed without an open inroad either from the Nepankur or the Kolapoor Raja. Even the Putwurdun, who in general seem to have been good neighbours and masters, were more than once encouraged by the general disorder to become marauders. At the same time and in some way (which I cannot correctly explain) connected with these inroads large alienations of government lands took place ; several whole villages were given away to the Zumeendars (Deshpandees or Desaees) and in every village they acquired considerable augmentations to their original grants. These Zumeendars certainly became wealthy as the Ryuts were wasting away, and most probably at their expense. It does not appear that any one act of extreme violence or tyranny led to any considerable emigration, perhaps it was difficult to discover an asylum to emigrate to, but the wearing away of the people was gradual, the reproduction was not equal to the expenditure, families became extinct and houses untenanted. The recovery from this state of depression must of course be the very converse, it cannot be sudden for there is no external source from whence it can be drawn ; it will not even be rapid unless the fostering care of Government be felt in the moderation of the assessments and in protection as well from external disorder as from the more secret and less easily detected aggressions of the Zumeendars. This recovery has experienced most untoward checks at its outset in two successive seasons of very deficient crops, and in the wide mortality of the Epidemic Cholera.

The population is of a very mixed description. The most numerous class is the Jungum, next and almost equalling it is the common Mahratta than Brahmuns either of the widely extended families of the Deshpandees or of the clerical character belonging to the temples, Beruds, Mussulmans, a few Jains, a few Weavers, Hunbur, Dhungur or Shephered and a very limited number of the ordinary professions of Blacksmith, Carpenter, Barber, Coppersmith, Goldsmith, Washerman, Oilman, Gardener, Potter, Basket-Maker and Musician ; the outcast Dher (in Mahratta Mhar) closes the list, his useful inferior the Bunghee of Guzerat being unknown.

The Jungum, the lay members of which are usually known by the title of Lingayut, is the chief cultivating and labouring tribe of Kanara. In its religious relations it is remarkable for its exclusive worship of Siva in the form of the Lingum. The Jungum most obstinately resists the clerical interference and pretended spiritual superiority of the Brahmun. In their civil character the Lingayuts seem a plain, useful set of men, naturally laborious, and turning themselves without difficulty from one sort of labour to another ; they are not all restricted to agricultural occupations but are found as Weavers, Coppersmiths, Shopkeepers, etc. Of the proper Mahrattas it may be enough to say that as Cultivators they seem to be active and laborious. Their women seem to have very little of the usual Oriental restraint imposed on them, but are seen at all hours sedulously occupied, without attempt at concealment of face or person.

The Brahmuns are to be found only in the large and more confortable villages, but in them they are in considerable numbers. With the exception of the Poojarees at the various temples who are altogether a different class of men, they consist almost entirely of the relations, connections and dependents of the Zumeendars, whose families having been always in better circumstances, and better able to resist or evade the various vexations that have borne so hard on the mass of the people, are the only ones that have increased and spread themselves. They cultivate much land, either that which they hold in their own right, government land on

common ryuts, or still more extensively the surplus of the Zumeendars' lands that they cannot till themselves ; in this last situation a division of the crop takes place in proportions differing very widely according to circumstance, the leading one is whether the tenant or the landlord owns the working cattle with the implements of husbandry, and supplies the seed. If these are the tenant's property the landlord is content with one-third of the produce of the richer lands, or one-fourth of the poorer, and in adverse seasons he does not get so much, as it seems understood that being better able to bear the loss attendant on natural or unavoidable calamity, it shall fall rather on him than on the working farmer. The Beruds form a perfectly distinct class of the community, corresponding in some measure with the Bheels of Guzerat, and Ramoosees of the neighbourhood of Poona, but not identical in caste or habits with either. The curious union of notorious and professional thieving, with the guardianship of the public property is found in this tribe in a similar manner, the two callings being exercised sometimes separately, but very often both at once, and both effectually, by one and the same individual. They do not easily fall into the formal systems of regular agriculturists, but generally when they have any land, prefer accepting a very small rent to the trouble of making the most of it. Open thieving was the main fund of their subsistence, tillage extending no further than just around their houses. At length, the free unhoused Beruds are most unwillingly converted into taxable cultivators. The writer when visited Chikuldinee, he found the Beruds simple in their manners, civil, and good humoured in their department and communicative in their discourse. They made no scruple of lamenting the good old times when they held their lands free of all other charge than that of performing the Naek's service, and it did not require much cross examination to lead them to confess that his service was neither more nor less than thieving. There are a few Mussulmans amongst the Zumeendars, who seem to have been settled in this Talook as Desaees early in the Bejapoor dynasty. They are in possession of grants both from the sovereigns of that kingdom and also from Alumgeer at Delhi. They have not been able to maintain a parity of wealth or influence with the Deshpandees, but have completely sunk before those crafty Brahmuns. Other Mussulmans are Kutcherny Sepoys ; some are cultivators and a few exercise handicraft trades. They are generally the idlest fellows of the community, and if less debauched here than in other places, it is probably because the means of debauchery are less easy of access, drinking at least being by no means the current vice of the people. The Jain are here in too small numbers to authorise writer to enter into any discussion on their peculiar tenets or modes of life. Patelships, which are perhaps the strongest evidences of long successive occupancy, are frequently in the hands of Jains. Those resident here are either cultivators or carry on a small traffic between this and the surrounding districts, interchanging the sperfluous commodities of each ; their transactions are on a very limited scale. The Weavers are either of the tribe of Lingayut, or of another Kanaree caste called Hutgur, which is entirely devoted to the loom. The whole do not amount to 30 families in the Talook, and are insufficient to supply the inhabitants with the common Dhotee of the men or coarse coloured Sarhee of the women. The Humbur is a tender and breeder of cattle, and if his stock contains a few cows or buffaloes he sells the butter and milk. Some attempt agriculture, but it is of the rudest and most unprofitable kind ; they prefer being amongst the hills, and when attached to villages generally build their huts remote from the other inhabitants, they are nearly the most uncivilized class of the community. Of a similar character is the Dhungur or Shepherd but the number of this caste is quite unimportant, there being very few sheep or goats in the Talook.

Belgam—The Population of the Talook of Belgam is so nearly identical with that of the town itself that no information can be gained by comparing it with the superficial extent. The three villages are inhabited by 411 persons in 84 houses, or five to a house nearly. The greater number are cultivating Mahrattas, with a few Cowherds, Lingayuts, Brahmuns and Dhers. These three villages, and particularly the two Western, are not half peopled, and may be expected to increase rapidly.

The augmentation of the population which has been very considerable since the English rule commenced, cannot be regarded as a natural increase, for which there has been no time ; it is partly a restoration of many artisans as well as the more independent Inaamdars who had abandoned their residences in Belgam and taken refuge in the neighbouring town of Shahpoor, in order to avoid the endless oppressions and vexations they were subject to from the Peshwas Mamlutdars. On promise of protection from Sir T. Munro, the whole of the weavers and the greater part of the others returned. The presence and wants of a Military Force must also have contributed greatly to the increase of the Shopkeepers and of the Labourers, and were it withdrawn, it is not probable that either of these classes could maintain itself at its present standard. The agricultural branch, though not very deficient, is certainly not at its natural level, there being still arable land both Sirkar and Alienated, out of cultivation, perhaps to the extent of one-tenth of the whole, but the writer does not perceive any reason to doubt

of the vacuum in a moderate time filled up. The neighbourhood of the town of Shahpoor probably served to prevent the dispersion of many of the families who had abandoned Belgam during the late disorders, and many have thus been able to return who might otherwise never have found their way back.

The ordinary Mahratta composes nearly one-third of the whole population, including almost the whole of the class who labour for hire, and a considerable share of all the others. Moosulmans come next in point of numbers, amounting to nearly one-sixth of the whole, they are principally connected with some large religious establishments founded both under the Beejapoor Dynasty and by Aurungzeb after its overthrow. There are also Moosulman Cultivators, Shopkeepers, Artisans, and Labourers. The Jain compose nearly 1/8 of the whole and are prominent amongst the Cultivators and Traders. The Patelship of the town, which is still in a state of great respectability, is divided between a Maharatta and a Jain. Brahmuns constitute about one-ninth of the whole ; almost all are connected with the temples which are very numerous ; others are of the family of the Deshpandees and employed in Revenue affairs, a few keep shops and some cultivate. The Jungum are not in Belgam more than one-sixteenth of the whole mass, and either keep shops or cultivate. The remainder is made up of the artisans that may be expected to be established in such a town. The most important are the Weavers, of whom further notice will be taken in a separate section. The others are individuals of the professions of Tailor, Carpenter, Blacksmith, Mason, Potter, Barber, Buthcer, Goldsmith, Coppersmith, Oilman, Tinman, Basket Maker, Paper Maker, Bracelet Maker, Washerman, Cotton Cleaner, Sword Sharpener, Leather Dresser, Palkee Bearer, etc. are also 65 houses of Dhers.

Kalanudee and Chandgur'h—As there is no sufficient data on which to estimate the area of these Talook, so the writer cannot pretend to assign the proportion of this population for each square mile, but every view of the subject points out the rate to be very low ; the villages are distant, their sites are small, small as they are, they are not filled and the quota to each house is a very inferior one. The complaint of deteriorating circumstances, and the comparison of former and not forgotten prosperity with its late and even present reverse, are as common here as in all parts of the Mahratta country, but, at least as to population, the writer does not think the state so much boasted of can ever from natural limitations have been very excellent, though no doubt much superior to what it is now. The suffering during the disorders of the latter years of the Peshwa's government were doubtless considerable, and of their effect in reducing the numbers of the people there is sufficient evidence ; there is scarcely a village without a vacant space on which there are traces of buildings, in some places numerous said to have been inhabited houses but a very few years ago. The injury sustained by the exactions or oppressions of the Mamlutdars seems to have been little thought of in comparison with the absolute destruction with which the villages were every now and then visited in the attacks of the neighbouring Desaees who in those time of anarchy set up as Master Robbers. The process consisted in plundering every house, driving off the whole of the Cattle, and then firing the village, and was inflicted on the little town of Patna, close to the Fort of Kalanudee, three times in five years, by Venkut Raoo of Jambootee, who was the most notorious of these freebooters. His professional rivals were Appajee Raoo, Desaee of Arkoor, and the Desaee of Nesree. The two first are now peaceable subjects of the British, and the latter, possessed of no property, has sunk, since the general settlement, into his original insignificance. The Ram Ghat is the great pass to the upper country from Goa to the South West, and from Waree & Malwan to the West, and Chandgur'h, being one march from it on the great road to Ajera, Kolapoor and Poona, whilst Patna is similarly situated on the Eastern road to Belgam and Shahpoor, it is to be hoped that these two places will under a steady and mild government, attract fresh inhabitants particularly of the class of small traders, but there are evidently some strongly operating causes preventative of any rapid increase of numbers from the present stock. The quota of people to each house, 4 one-third is certainly not that of a rising population, and is not merely that of the poor and distressed, but includes the Zumeendars, the clerical profession, and the Garrison of Kalanudee, who from a very considerable proportion of the whole, and who, though far from being rich, are not in such a state of proverty as can be supposed to impede the natural multiplication of the species, and who at all events are in better circumstances than the remainder can ever expect to be.

About four-fifths of the whole numbers of the people are Mahrattas, who with about 60 families of Lingayuts form nearly the whole class of agriculturists. Several of the Zumeendars and almost all the village Patels are Mahrattas.

About 90 families of Brahmuns are to be found, principally as Inaamdars connected with a large religious establishment at Chandgur'h. The Deshpandees and Koolkurnees are all Brahmuns, and all related to each other. Some Moosulmans are to be met with amongst the Garrison of Kalanudee, and others have been long established as Revenue Servants at Chandgur'h. A few Christians have found their way up

from Goa, and established themselves in the road villages as Distillers and Venders of Spirits, professions which neither Mahrattas nor Moosulmans, though indulging without much scruple in the use of the beverage, seem willing to engage in publicly. The remainder of the population is composed of Beruds, Mhars (Dhers), and the ordinary country artisans, but the last are entirely confined to four villages out of 23; and even in three of these the offices of Lohar and Sotar (Blacksmith and Carpenter) are exercised by the same individual. There is not a single professional Taylor in the Talooks, nor did the writer hear of one in that of Padshapoor.

Khanapoor—This Zilla is undoubtedly capable of sustaining a much larger population with as much ease as it does its present stinted numbers, and it would appear from some old Revenue papers the writer met with, that about 35 years ago some villages which are now deserts, did then yield a respectable revenue, and must of course have been tolerably peopled. Only 9 years ago the town of Khanapoor contained from 100 to 150 houses more than it has at present, principally Soukars and Shopkeepers who were forcibly removed by the Kittoorkur to his newly established market of Nundgurh. The causes which have led to the loss of the village population are not very evident, and apparently not very recent. During the time that the Peshwa's immediate dominions were vexed and ruined by his Revenue Farmers, Khanapoor was under the administration of the Kittoorkur, who though not very famous for the paternal care he took of his subjects, always governed them with moderate steadiness, and taxed them with some system. The internal state of the country, though not very excellent, was not so disorderly as to drive the people out of it, or even to disturb them much in their ordinary occupations. Robberies, and even Murders, on the roads, by the bands of Jambootee, and other Beruds scattered over the district, were not uncommon, but there does not appear to have been any sweeping plunder of the cattle and property of the whole villages, and then burning them down. This abstinence is probably attributable to the chance of the Kittoorkur retorting on the Jambootee villages, for it does not seem to have been a governing principal in the times immediately preceding his Surunjamee possession. These villages must have then been in a very different condition from their present, in wealth, spirit, and population, the first to render it worth while to undertake such a work for its preservation, the second to instigate them to such a labour, and the third to enable them to execute it within such a time as should give them a visible prospect of benefiting by it. The united force of twenty of these villages could not now accomplish such a work under two or three years, even supposing the workmen capable of maintaining themselves during that time.

People

Nearly three-fourths of the village population, or about three-fifths including the town of Khanapoor, consist of the Cultivating Mahratta or Koolumbee, of which tribe are Desaees, and nearly the whole of the village Patels.

They seem to have learnt little of the vicious parts of the Mahratta character, but are a most inoffensive though little civilised people. A very few Brahmuns are scattered over the villages ; in the town of Khanapoor is a considerable body, about 120 families of them, part attached to the religious establishments, the remainder the Deshpandees and their connections ; these last are of the inferior tribe of Senwaee, originally the writer believes from the Coast to the Southward of Goa, of which many are to be met with in the public offices at Bombay. A few Lingayuts are farmers in the villages, and about 100 families of them inhabit Khanapoor, where they are either petty dealers or cultivators of Inaam lands. About the same numbers of Beruds are found in the Zilla, two villages being almost entirely inhabited by them ; the rest are usually the village guards. They were all thieves during the late regimen, and are supposed to be much more inclined to pursue that profession than to take on the regular habits of the times. The number of Moosulmans is very trifling, and the greater part is employed in the Police and Revenue affairs at Khanapoor. At two or three villages the cattle keeping tribe of Hunber is to be met with, and is perhaps the very lowest in the scale of civilisation and intellect. There are about 50 families of Portuguese Christians, the greater number at Khanapoor, either as Distillers of Spirits or little cultivators ; in the villages they are nearly all engaged in agriculture ; they are an exceedingly poor, sunken race. The remainder of the people is made up of the common village artisans, and Mhars (Dhers). The former are more numerous than might be expected from the smallness and miserable appearance of the villages.

Bagulkot and Badamy—In most places if the returns are to be believed the Males exceed the Females in a ratio of at least 8 to 7, and as the tribes who keep their women from public view form a very small proportion of the whole, I do not see any cause for doubting their fidelity in this regard more than in any other, though I by no means consider their accuracy so great as to found any very solid reasoning on ; I imagine that in the villages particularly, the whole numbers are under rated, the more ignorant of the populace being exceedingly suspicious of the object of these Returns, and those who construct them, the Koolkurnees, as little given to accuracy from habit, as from

principle, insert without enquiry whatever numbers are proposed to them. It would appear that the lowest rate of population is found in small hamlets of 8 or 10 huts, which are either just commencing to settle, or have been broken up by the numerous afflictions of the last 20 years. In no less than 10 villages in the vale of Purotee, the returns give only 3 to a house ; in such places poverty is generally extreme and the people little removed in intelligence from savages. The next lowest scale seems to be in ruined towns, as in Seroor already noticed, the numbers of which I was inclined to take as a strong proof of the general inaccuracy of the statements, until on visiting the place I found nearly a fourth of the dwellings little wattled huts each occupied by a single old woman whose friends were all dead or fled, or by a poor day labourer or Sepoy who had not the means of marrying. It is not twenty years since this place contained 1,000 houses fully inhabited. The highest rate, or 5½ to a house, exists in the towns of Bagulkot and Keroor, both manufacturing places ; the latter also possessing some trade. It is remarkable that both these towns have greatly fallen off from what they were, particularly Bagulkot as to its commerce, yet still manufacture seems in a less depressed state than agriculture, and there is less dispersion of those who profess it. Manufacturing towns of this size in India are scarcely less healthy, *ceteris paribus, than* mere agricultural villages ; in the latter no great selection of site is practicable, but in the former it is almost certain that an unhealthy position will never be chosen. Viewing the numbers of this population in regard to the extent of the area over which it is spread, it is very low, scarcely exceeding 81 to each square mile which is much below the indication of a prosperous condition ; the same conclusion results from an inspection of the villages, and a comparison of their present state with that of which there are tolerably clear records of having existed at a period in no case further back than 30 years, and in many much more recent. On a review of the whole circumstance, I am inclined to state the populations as under one half of what it ought to be, and what under proper management it will almost certainly arrive at. The absolute obligation which every Hindoo parent feels to marry his children before, or at the age of puberty, and which the Mussulmans have adopted in practice as they have many other Hindoo habits, tends directly to destroy the due effect of poverty as a preventive check on population, there is however fortunately another habit, scarcely less practically operative, though less theoretically obligatory which restores poverty in some measure to it's proper power ; this is the nearly universal and all but absolute necessity of spending a considerable sum on the marriage ceremonies ; the operation of this seems to be very parallel to that of the necessity of a British couple being able to provide a house and furniture before they can marry, and I believe the proportion which in the former case the least sum that can be reputably expended bears to the ordinary means of the parties is at least as great as in the latter. This cause seems to be efficient on all but the wandering tribes, of what may be termed Gypsy habits, and most powerfully on those of the higher and prouder Castes. I have often heard a Brahmun lament as the greatest possible calamity his having three daughters in his house unmarried, and bachelors of fifty have been pointed out to me as so many unanswerable proofs of extreme poverty. Were it not for artificial check, I believe nothing short of present famine would prevent a Hindoo from looking out for a wife for his son or listening to the first proposal to his daughter.

People

The most numerous and most prominent tribe is the Jungum, or Lingwunt, divided into several sections, the chief of which will be noticed, separated from each other in their interior economy as effectually as the most exact Hindoo castes, and having nothing in common but the worship of the Lingum (including the wearing its emblem in a metallic case), and the rejection of Brahminical Priesthood. They amount to a full third of the whole population. The next in point of number is the Dhungur, or Shepherd, here, however, less in that capacity than that of a laborious agriculturist, and constituting about one-fifth of the whole mass. The Beruds come next but do not exceed a thirteenth of the whole Brahmuns, chiefly local officers. Moosulmans either as Sepoys, or exercising handicraft professions, and Weavers, chiefly in the large towns, are nearly an equal strength, and the three amount to about one-sixth of the population. The remainder, about three-tenths, is made up of Mooshtegeers, who are allied to the Beruds and appear to be the descendants of the old Poligar chiefs and their officers ; Oopars, who are Salt makers and makers of embankments and channels for irrigation ; Kubeers, who are always the Boatmen where there is a ferry, and in other situations perform an indefinite sort of village service called Barkee, the chief duty of which is to find the grain for strangers and religious mendicants ; Mahrattas, of whom a few are settled in the villages as cultivators or found in the towns as labourers ; the ordinary village professions of Carpenter, Blacksmith, Potter, Barber, Tailor, Goldsmith, Mat and Basket Maker, Washerman, Stone digger, Musician, and the more Citizenlike callings of Coppersmith, Grocer, Green seller, Money changer, Butcher, Spirit-dealer, Bracelet Maker, Saddler, Sword sharpener, Oilman, with a few Silk Spinners and Dyers. The outcast Mhars (Dhers of Hindostan), Chamars (Skinners) and Mangs and local tribe, at the

very bottom of the scale, close the list. The first calling for particular remark is the division of the Lingayet called Riddee or Riddeer, which is decidedly at the head of the agricultural community throughout this district. They are to be found chiefly in the great villages which have a large range of the fertile black soil, and in these they were not many years ago extensive and enterprizing farmers, in possession of considerable wealth ; their numbers are now greatly reduced of their wealth little but the remembrance remains, but they are still by far the most respectable Ryuts. Another section of the Lingayet is called Telee, or Kurekool ; they have, I imagine from the name, been original makers or sellers of Oil but by far the greater part is now cultivators in the Northern parts of the district. The Dhungur has also very marked peculiarities as an Agriculturist. As far as unremitting labourious industry goes, he is not inferior to the Riddeer. Several small villages are in the hands of the tribe, and such as have been protected are in a very excellent state of cultivation, and are able to pay, or at least do pay, much higher assessments than their neighbours ; perhaps for this class of villages, from 3 to 700 acres, they are the very best tenants. In a village near Badamy entirely held by them, their numbers have increased so that there is not more than about 3 acres of land for each, and yet they do not attempt to remove, to where there is abundance of unoccupied land, though not more than 5 or 6 miles would be sufficient ; the village has accumulated a great stock of Cattle and the people revel on the Milk and Ghee, but sell none. The family of Hunapa Hurgulee had long been considered as the chief of the Ryuts of Nundkeshwur, cultivating three-fourths of a Mar, (in this instance about 40 acres). Hunapa's 40 acres were all in good order and his stock of cattle trebled. Hunapa's stock of cattle kept increasing ; about 1800, it amounted to 16 Bullocks, 50 Buffaloes, 20 Cows, and 200 Sheep and Goats.

Hoongoond—Viewed with regard to the area, the population of this Purgunna only yields 49 to a square mile, which, considering the very great proportion of arable land, is singularly low. There is sufficient evidence that many of the villages have at one time contained nearly double of what they now do, but on the other hand, the principal places, particularly the five above mentioned, are supposed to be now almost as full as ever they were. It must therefore have been always a low peopled district, and it seems a part of the same natural inference that it can never have been for any great length of time together a very productive one ; it certainly has, though not lately, enjoyed periods of sufficient repose to enable it develop its resources to their full extent.

People

The two most industrious tribes of this part of the world, the Lingwunt or lay Jungum, and the Dhungur, occupy the most prominent places in the division of this population, the former constituting about four-ninths and the latter nearly one-fifth of the whole numbers. There is no other tribe in sufficient numbers to merit distinction, but the remainder is made up of Brahmuns as village Officers, Moosulmans chiefly as Kutchery Servants, Kubeers or Boat-men, the often described Beruds, Mooshtegeers, Weavers, Dyers, the ordinary Village artisans and tradesmen, and lastly a very considerable body of the outcast Mhars, and Mang.

None of these demand any particular remark beyond what has occurred in preceding reports except it be the Lingayut as to the litigious and pugnacious spirit which animates them, more especially the manufacturers, as a caste, and which keeps them in perpetual feuds with Brahmuns, Jyuns, Shopkeepers, and almost every tribe that may be in numbers sufficient to dispute with them. Nothing can be more absurd than the alleged origins of these quarrels, and as reason has nothing to do in their birth, so it is not of the least use in composing them. Generally the strong hand of authority is necessary to inforce a return of peace, but it is equally necessary to apply it with all regard to caste prerogative, or the stubborn bond of mutual alliance which unites these men would lead, and more than once has led, to the desertion of whole villages. In other respects the Lingwunt are an honest and fair dealing people, respectable in their domestic relations, and certainly amongst the most useful subjects of the state.

(7) *Gaps*—Nothing mentioned.

(8) *Essential information*—

(*a*) area—partially available

(*b*) houses/households—broadly available

(*c*) breakdown of population into

(i) male/female—N.A.
(ii) occupation—N.A.
(iii) religion—N.A.
(iv) caste—N.A.
(v) age—N.A.
(vi) urban/rural—Av.
(vii) others—N.A.

(9) *Editorial comment*—The report contains a valuable mass of information not only on population but also on trade, manufacture, agriculture, soil, climate, general condition of people, their dress, custom, language, food, etc. Mr. Marshall could not finish the Report on account of his

untimely death. Mr. Chaplin wrote the following letter to Francis Warden, Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government, on his ability.

No. 30 of 1821

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

To

Francis Warden Esq.,
Chief Secretary to Government,
Bombay.

SIR,

Deccan—1. Having observed in the late Mr. Marshall's Report on the Bagulkot and Hoongoond Talooks, many remarks which appeared to me to convey an impression that Mr. Thackeray's management of the Southern Marhattah Country, must be very injudicious ; and being convinced from my own personal knowledge, that the general principles on which Revenue settlement was formed thereby myself during the first year in which any regular administration was introduced, were not such as Mr. Marshall has represented, I deemed it proper to suggest to Mr. Thackeray the propriety of his noticing such points as might appear to him to be erroneous in Mr. Marshall's papers.

2. Mr. Thackeray has in consequence transmitted to me the enclosed hasty, but I think just and sound observations, which will I trust appear to the Honorable the Governor in Council sufficiently clear to shew that Mr. Marshall was a good deal misinformed in many details of Revenue subjects, and that some of his conclusions have been drawn from imperfect data, and are evidently founded on information received from sources which cannot be implicitly depended upon for their accuracy.

3. I regret extremely to state that Mr. Thackeray has at the same time reported to me the death of Mr. Marshall, and has expressed the high sense he entertains of the value of that Gentleman's services. Much and various information has been derived from his researches, and it is solely to be ascribed, to a want of practical experience, that his judgement on matters relating to Revenue management is less conspicuous than his extensive ability as a Naturalist and general Statistician.

4. If the liberality and benevolence evinced by this Gentlemen in his review of the Districts above adverted to have led him to draw a picture somewhat unfavourable to the character of our fiscal administration, as conducted by Mr. Thackeray in the Southern Marhattah Country, the same qualities would I am confident have induced him, on further information, to render to the Collector that ample justice which he had before done in his concluding remarks upon the Padshapoor Tallook.

5. I trust that the explanations afforded may be considered by the Honorable the Governor in Council as a sort of accompaniment to the late Mr. Marshall's report. His strictures will otherwise impress the Honorable Court of Directors with a belief that Mr. Thackeray has more zeal than humanity, and that I advocate a system which I am convinced must be as injurious to their best interests, as it would be oppressive to their subjects.

6. I shall be happy to furnish any further explanations relative to the questions on which Mr. Marshall has animadverted, should Mr. Thackeray's notices be deemed, in any particular insufficiently explicit.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient
Humble Servant,
Wm. Chaplin

Poona,
6th September 1821.

Statistical reports of each pergunnah are generally divided under the following heads :

Geographical location, climate, soil, tillage and agricultural implements, subjects of cultivation, seasons of sowing and gathering, productiveness, gardens, cattle, breed of horses, population, people, general condition of the people, dwellings, size of farms, markets, coins, manufactures and trade, constitution and revenue of the villages, police, miscellaneous remarks, and an appendix containing valuable information.

(10) *Reference to*—
(i) earlier estimate
(ii) later estimate

(1) *Year*—1821

(2) *Place*—Kutch

(3) *Source*—0·0053. (a) Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency. Vol. V. Cutch, Palanpur, and Mahikantha. Bombay, 1880. vii, 463p. maps, tables. BSL XI 19.

(b) Appendix B. The Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone's Minute, Dated Chobari, Cutch, 26th January 1821. [*p.* 107—264.]

(4) *Materials*—(*a*) *Geographical location*—

A Province in the Bombay Presidency. It is a territory of small extent, about 180 miles long and sixty broad.

(*b*) *Particulars of population*—

The Capital Bhuj	20,000	
Lakhpat Bandar	10,000	Urban population
Anjar	10,000	
Mundra	10,000	
The sea port of Mandvi	30,000 to 40,000	

The number of chiefs are about 200 and the whole number of their tribe in Cutch is suggested at 10,000 to 12,000 persons. This tribe is called Jadeja,—a branch of the Rajputs. The other inhabitants of Cutch are computed by the natives at 500,000 souls, of which more than one-third are Muhammadans.

[Total population—600,000—*ed.*]

(5) *Method*—[Returns collected by the Government—*ed.*]

(6) *Explanation*—The capital Bhuj contains only 20,000 souls. Lakhpat Bhandar, Anjar, and perhaps Mundra may have 10,000 inhabitants each. The other towns are generally much smaller. The sea port of Mandvi alone bears the marks of industry and prosperity. It carries on a considerable trade especially with Arabia and the coast of Africa and contains from 30 to 40 thousand inhabitants. The number of the (Principal) chiefs is at present (1821) about 200 and the whole number of their tribe in Cutch is guessed at 10,000 or 12,000 persons. This tribe is called Jadeja ; it is a branch of Rajputs. The other inhabitants of Cutch are computed by the natives at 500,000 souls, of which more than one-third are Muhammadans (mostly converts from the religion of the Brahmins) and the rest Hindus, chiefly of the peaceful castes : the Jadejas are all soldiers and the Musalmans supply the rest of the military class.

The neighbourhood of Sind (on importation from which it at all times depends for a large portion of its subsistence) prevented Cutch from feeling the famine of 1813, so much as Kathiawar. It has never been so much harassed by plunderers and although the earthquake of 1819 was a severe calamity, it was not one of that sort which seriously affects the population or cultivation, so that Cutch is on the whole probably in as flourishing a condition as it ever has been.

The character of the common people appears to be peaceable and inoffensive. The inhabitants of Vagad are said to retain their propensity to plunder, the Muhammadan herdsmen in Banni (a tract of grass lands extending along the edge of the northern Ran) are reckoned fierce and unsettled ; and the Mianas (another Muhammadan tribe in the east of the Rao's territories) are notorious for their desperate character, always ready to hire to undertake any enterprise however dangerous or however flagitious. These tribes are under hereditary heads of their own.

(7) *Gaps*—Nothing mentioned.

(8) *Essential information*—

(*a*) area—N.A.

(*b*) houses/households—N.A.

(*c*) breakdown of population into—

(i) male/female—N.A.

(*ii*) occupation—N.A.

(iii) religion—Av.

(iv) caste—N.A.

(v) age—N.A.

(vi) urban/rural—Av.

(vii) others—N.A.

(9) *Editorial comment*—We get circumstantial evidences of decay of population.

" In 1815, still known as *underiu* or the rat year a promising early harvest was destroyed by rats, which swarming over the fields carried off the ears of corn and stored them in their holes."

" In 1813, came the fiercest and most destructive famine on record. Destitute and unruly bands passing to Sind, plundered the villages, and grain was sold only in well guarded stores. Prices once rose to ten pounds the rupee. To relieve the distress, work was offered on the Desalsar lake at Bhuj, on a daily wage of 4/5ths of a pound of grain. Well guarded grainshops were also opened in Bhuj, Mandvi, Mundra and Anjar, and private charity helped by giving daily doles of food. The distress, increased by bands of destitute wanderers on their way to Sind, was most severe. Many sold their children for food. A cat or dog was a delicacy and even human flesh was eaten."

" In 1820, heavy rain rotted the grain and Indian millet and wheat were frost-bitten, grain prices rising to about thirty-nine pounds the rupee."

"As the Cutch water-supply depends almost wholly on the rainfall, and as the rainfall is most uncertain, droughts are common. The saying is that a famine comes once every 10 years."

"The famine of 1811 and 1812 was, at the close of the latter year, followed in Cutch by an outbreak of pestilence so deadly, that it is said to have destroyed half the people of the country. What, along with the weakened state of the people, must have strengthened, if it did not give rise to, this plague, was overcrowding in the towns, where on account of the disorders of the four preceding years, people from the villages had sought shelter. For two years the disease abated. Then in May 1815, the year of the heaviest known rainfall, it broke out with deadly force at Kanthkot in east Cutch. Most died between the third and the ninth day. The plague seemed in the air ; there was nothing to show that it had been brought from outside, or was spread by the touch. It seemed to attack most fiercely the sluggish and vegetable eaters ; Rajputs escaped where Brahmans and Vanias died in numbers. Oil-makers were believed to be safe. In Bhuj, care was taken that no one should come from the affected districts. From Kanthkot the disease spread to other parts of Vagad, causing much loss of life in the early months of 1816. In May it crossed to Morvi in Kathiawar, and came back in August within ten miles of Bhuj [Dr. McAdam, Anjar and Cutch, 6th Nov. 1816. Trans. Bom. Med. and Phy. Soc. I. (183-189)] and at the same time raged in Radhanpur and Sind. In 1817 from Morvi it travelled to Dholera. Since 1817 there has been no return of this pestilence."

"The most disastrous earthquake, severer than any that had happened for more than 400 years, began on the 16th June, 1819. The shock seems to have been felt at the same time over the whole of Cutch. Cutch seems to have been the centre of disturbance. The damage caused by the earthquake was very great. At Bhuj, 7,000 houses including the Rao's palace were destroyed, and 1,150 persons buried in the ruins ; hundreds of houses in Anjar, Mandvi, and Lakhpat were hurled to the ground ; all the fortified towns were injured, and Tera, the best fortress in Cutch, was utterly ruined."

Earthquakes

(10) *Reference to—*

(i) earlier estimate

(ii) later estimate

THE DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CONCAN : 1821

(1) *Year*—1821

(2) *Place*—The District of Southern Concan

(3) *Source*—0·0024. (a) India. Selection of papers from the records at the East India House, relating to the revenue, police, and civil and criminal justice under the Company's Government in India. Vol. III. London, 1826. xv, 883 p. tables. BSL XXIV—72.

(b) Extract Revenue letter from Bombay, dated the 23rd February 1822. [*p.* 779—786]

(4) *Materials*—(*a*) *Geographical location*—

Area—7,000 square miles. The entire zillah is separated into 9 grand divisions or talooks, the northern and southern boundaries of which are generally some very cosiderable river. Each of these talooks...is made up of several smaller districts termed mehals, tuppahs, maumlehs, and turups. The number of these latter in each talooka varies according to circumstances from five to twelve. In no instance, however, has any change been made in the ancient boundaries of divisions.

There are 2,249·1/2 villages in all.

(*b*) *Particulars of population*—

Result of a census by Mr. Pelley, vide, *consultations 24th Jan. 1821, No. 4*

Area in square miles—7,000 square miles

No. of villages—2,249.1/2

No. of castes—128

Castes	*Houses*	*Population*
Hindoos	123,309	597,150
Portuguese	205	1,035
Jews	147	645
Mussulmans	7,963	42,035
Total .	**131,624**	**640,875** [640,865-*ed.*]
Number to one square mile .		91·56
Males under 12 years . .		131,933
Males above 12 years . .		202,258
Total Males .		**334,191**
Females under 12 years . .		79,784
Females above 12 years . .		226,882
Total Females .		**306,606** [306,666-*ed.*]

The number of ploughs is stated to be . . 58,535

And the bullocks and buffaloes employed in Agriculture 120,089

[Figures for male and female as corrected agrees with those given by Martin appended here; but the total population in that case comes to 640,857, which is presumed to be correct—*ed.*]

(5) *Method*—Nothing given.

(6) *Explanation*—Nothing mentioned.

(7) *Gaps*—Nothing given.

(8) *Essential information*—

(*a*) area—Av.

(*b*) houses/households—Av.

(*c*) breakdown of pupulation into

(i) male/female—Av.

(ii) occupation—N.A.

(iii) religion—N.A.

(iv) caste—Av.

(v) age—Av.

(vi) urban/rural—N.A.

(vii) others—ploughs—Av.

(9) *Editorial comment*—

Mr. Robert, M. Martin reproduced a detailed table from the census of Mr. Pelly, the Collector. The table is appended here from :

Martin, R. M. Statistics of the Colonies of the British Empire in West Indies, S. America, N. America, Asia, Austral-Asia, Africa and Europe. London, 1839. *p.* appx. v. 116-118.

Some discrepancies may be found in the figures presented under item 4(b). The total population at 640,875 is obviously a printing mistake as a recalculation of the column will show. Again, the population under different castes do not agree with the figures reproduced by Martin.

THE DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CONCAN : 1821

Census of the Population of the Zila Southern Concan, taken in 1820, distinguishing the males and females of each caste and separating those of each sex above from those beneath twelve years of age, exhibiting also the number of houses in the occupancy of each caste.

(Given to shew the variety of castes in India, R.M.M.)

Caste	Trade or Business	Males			Females			Grand total of males and females	No. of houses
		Under 12 years of age	Above 12 years of age	Total	Under 12 years of age	Above 12 years of age	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Brahmins	Great variety of occupations	11,361	22,122	33,483	5,957	22,730	28,687	62,170	10,587
Purbhoe	Cultivators of their own property on accounts	736	1,348	2,084	312	1,514	1,826	3,910	643
Mahrattahs	Mostly cultivators and soldiers	51,976	77,300	129,276	31,346	87,734	119,080	248,356	53,167
Moosulmans	Of all trades	8,353	12,191	20,544	5,289	13,075	18,364	38,908	7,404
Souar [Sonar]	Goldsmiths	1,937	3,279	5,216	1,016	3,577	4,593	9,809	1,822
Kasaur	Coppersmiths	627	1,019	1,646	295	1,070	1,365	3,011	640
Waney	Traders or Shopkeepers	3,234	5,052	8,286	1,657	5,651	7,308	15,594	3,172
Seempee	Tailors	328	514	842	176	567	743	1,585	374
Jeeguur	Saddlers	28	45	73	12	43	55	128	25
Boorood	Basketmakers	160	250	410	102	279	381	791	185
Sallee	Weavers	302	455	757	126	496	622	1,379	297
Kostee	Ditto	226	304	530	448	361	809	1,339	205
Sootar	Carpenters	1,302	1,812	3,114	727	1,886	2,613	5,727	1,036
Pecreet	Washermen	612	1,065	1,677	317	1,142	1,459	3,136	670
Dhunghur	Cattle-keepers	459	573	1,052	231	582	813	1,845	420
Telle Mahrattahs	Oil-makers	1,489	2,242	3,731	875	2,399	3,274	7,005	1,272
Tellee Musulmans	Ditto	131	197	328	83	209	292	620	96
Bhoee	Palanquin-bearers	510	694	1,204	380	769	1,077	2,281	506
Combar	Tile-makers and potters	1,299	1,890	3,189	65	2,145	2,760	5,949	1,230
Mumai	Bangle retailers	19	25	44	11	24	35	79	17
Coonbee	Husbandmen	9,763	14,273	24,036	6,494	16,682	23,176	47,212	9,834
Mahrattah Goorow	Priests	510	762	1,272	333	874	1,207	2,479	538
Lingay et gorow	Ditto	372	726	1,098	238	841	1,079	2,177	445
Soowlee	Cow-keeper	2,620	3,509	6,129	1,450	4,076	5,526	11,655	2,589
Bbandaree	Drawers of toddy and distillers	6,741	12,100	18,841	3,970	13,021	16,991	35,833	6,860
Ghundullee	Mendicants	52	74	126	27	80	107	233	61
Mallee	Gardeners	26	65	91	30	69	99	190	39
Jungum	Priests	579	824	1,403	294	859	1,153	2,556	596
Hulvaee	Confectioners	..	1	1	..	1	1	2	1
Chambhar	Shoe-makers	1,676	2,113	3,789	1,054	2,377	3,431	7,220	1,409
Mahar	Degraded caste	11,355	14,615	25,970	6,936	10,996	23,932	49,902	10,530
Wotaree	Copper casters	9	12	21	9	9	18	39	7
Surraykurree	Spirit sellers	105	122	227	63	139	202	429	90
Senoy	Most employed as accountants	371	761	1,132	210	757	967	2,099	392
Jawul Brahmin	Various calling (only residing in Severndroog Colooka)	235	370	605	117	370	487	1,092	189
Bhukoorapee	Cutters of black stone	8	14	22	11	13	24	46	10
Takeens	Beggars	12	12	24	8	12	20	44	11
Beldaur	Heavers of black stone	2	3	5	1	3	4	9	3
Dhurgur Cooley	Fishermen	293	544	837	255	544	799	1,636	303
Cooley	Ditto	1,214	1,762	2,976	981	1,861	2,802	5,778	1,310
Nahavee	Barbers	980	1,671	2,651	518	1,728	2,246	4,897	978
Seekelghur	Steel polishers	4	4	8	3	10	13	21	6
Kurgree Jogee	Beggars using musical instruments	2	1	3	..	1	1	4	1
Gouroodee	Jugglers	6	10	16	6	14	20	36	8
Koomtee	Foreign beggars	1	1	2	..	1	1	3	1
Veedur	Heavers of black stone	6	4	10	3	8	11	21	1
Luigay et Vaney	Shopkeepers	63	118	181	29	122	151	332	87

THE DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CONCAN : 1821

Caste	Trade or Business	Males			Females			Grand total of males and females	No. of houses
		Under 12 years of age	Above 12 years of age	Total	Under 12 years of age	Above 12 years of age	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Kajaree Kamisar	Bangle sellers	6	2	8	1	6	7	15	5
Panturuut	Heavers of black stone	28	46	74	16	42	58	132	39
Moosulman Golam	Male slaves	31	63	94	6	27	33	127	16
Mahratta Golam	Ditto	1,484	2,092	3,576	922	2,447	3,369	6,945	1,665
Mahratta Butkee	Female slaves	951	786	1,737	976	3,571	4,547	6,284	1,575
Musulman Butkee	Ditto	31	10	41	40	143	183	224	33
Daldee Moosulman	Fishermen	432	626	1,058	286	668	954	2,012	283
Khawwee	Ditto	405	608	1,013	439	692	1,131	2,144	475
Meetgauday	Salt makers	1,047	1,731	2,778	605	1,897	2,502	5,280	964
Kantkuree Gawday	Hardly civilized	68	104	172	63	111	174	346	79
Lawar	Ironsmiths	74	118	192	45	127	172	364	64
Goozer	Shopkeepers from Guezerat	254	1,026	1,280	174	477	651	1,931	506
Surowday	Beggars	98	201	299	68	208	276	575	178
Rawool	Ditto	5	8	13	8	7	15	28	5
Maharin Buttick	Slaves females of Mahar caste	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	1
Dhuvudd	Iron makers	91	166	259	71	171	242	499	115
Ghudsee Bheekaree	Beggars	20	12	32	12	38	50	82	30
Bhukeerajee	Ditto	2	2	4	..	1	1	5	2
Tambutt	Coppersmiths	124	199	323	55	219	274	597	111
Bhawak Gooroou	Priests	374	561	935	233	637	860	1,795	301
Dowray Gossavee	Beggars	68	118	186	42	119	161	347	93
Seengur	Hemp preparers	61	87	148	41	72	113	261	60
Bhootay	Beggars and attendants on pagodas	21	35	56	6	39	45	101	23
Rajpoot	Various calling	3	17	20	1	6	7	27	6
Cristian Portuguese.	All trades, but mostly red stone-heavers	205	346	551	172	307	479	1,030	205
Jogee	Beggars	114	201	315	79	192	271	586	37
Goozooratte Brahmins	As other Brahmins	3	21	24	3	5	8	32	14
Waghay	Beggars	3	1	4	1	1	2	6	7
Heuzday	Eunuchs	5	7	12	2	10	12	24	7
Kusbenee	Dancing Girls	..	..	..	1	2	3	3	2
Kutulkootia	Furriers	..	1	1	..	1	1	2	1
Khantuk	Goat butchers	5	13	18	9	14	23	41	9
Goundy	Masons	..	4	4	1	1	1	5	3
Augree	Cultivators and salt manufacturers etc.	1,218	1,881	3,099	682	2,079	2,761	5,860	1,415
Purdazsee	Foreigners	7	38	45	3	31	35	80	30
Antaur	Performers	3	7	10	1	6	7	17	4
Khurkhundy	Butchers	5	5	10	1	6	7	17	4
Pautanay Purbhoo	Clerks	19	36	55	7	35	42	97	34
Bhoonsaree	Grinders	32	55	87	38	65	103	190	39
Durwaysee	Beggars Moosulman	3	4	7	..	6	6	13	5
Kullvantnee	Attendants on dancing girls	31	44	75	34	121	155	230	42
Vehaloo	Musicians	3	4	7	1	3	4	11	3
Bhaut	Poets and beggars	17	22	39	8	26	34	73	18
Phootangur Bhoojary	Grain dealers	8	17	25	3	8	11	36	12
Maunj	Often thieve and hunters	56	58	114	17	62	79	193	59
Bhangaallay	Shopkeeperss	16	34	50	12	29	41	91	20
Khutry	Silk manufacturers	19	46	65	12	52	64	129	32

THE DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CONCAN : 1821

Caste	Trade or Business	Males			Females			Grand total of males and females	No. of houses
		Under 12 years of age	Above 12 years of age	Total	Under 12 years of age	Above 12 years of age	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Salvee	Potters	9	17	26	4	21	25	51	6
Punchaul	Goldsmiths	4	15	19	10	14	24	3	10
Wadvul	Gardeners	174	250	424	98	333	431	855	216
Gosavee	Beggars	174	305	479	125	323	448	927	331
Khakoor	Inhabitants of the jungle	251	282	333	217	277	494	1,027	196
Gabel	Fishermen	1,080	1,814	2,894	775	1,922	2,697	5,691	1,058
Bhowney	Attendants on courtezans	171	224	395	160	440	600	995	204
Buennay Koodaldavy	Brahmins (as they alledge)	17	43	60	15	35	50	110	16
Vir Raynnany	Beggars	12	25	37	7	30	37	74	21
Seedee	Servants (mostly)	6	6	12	4	12	16	28	7
Gullack	Illegitimate attendants of Brahmins	3	13	16	..	13	13	29	11
Hethurry	Labourers	11	31	42	11	18	29	71	23
Kaullun	Distillers of spirits	139	242	381	60	300	360	741	188
Kattary	Tanners	2	11	13	6	9	15	28	8
Marwaddy	Shopkeepers	4	96	100	3	2	5	105	38
Vanjary	Bullock drivers and owners	3	9	12	1	9	10	22	6
Pelly Sorail	Jews, who are oil makers	133	211	344	61	238	299	643	147
French	Settlers of French extraction shopkeepers &c.	3	11	14	10	4	14	28	9
Causar Bungdywably	Bangle makers	39	84	123	31	104	135	258	52
Dakotay	Beggars	6	9	15	6	15	21	36	8
Bhurady	Ditto	..	3	3	..	1	1	4	1
Kunojvy	Hindostannee	2	4	6	2	6	8	14	4
Vajeintry	Musicians	20	26	46	13	22	35	81	17
Soukolly	Labourers	60	81	141	37	93	130	271	64
Jair	Various callings	..	3	3	..	3	3	6	2
Surojoy Takoor	Beggars	22	50	72	8	54	62	134	35
Kogey	Various callings	14	22	36	10	17	27	63	20
Mooday	Eunuchs	2	5	7	3	4	7	14	5
Fungur Mussulman	Goral makers	4	5	9	4	7	11	20	9
Hallalcore Bhangay	Sweepers, &c.	..	5	5	1	5	6	12	8
Pulsay	Physicians	20	18	33	1	22	23	61	13
Parsee	Various traders	3	11	14	10	4	14	28	1
Dhorayjal	Leather sellers and makers	1	4	5	1	3	4	9	1
Bhattay	Shopkeepers	..	12	12	..	12	12	24	11
		131,933	202,258	334,191	79,784	226,882	306,666	640,857	131,428

Note.—An abstract of Mr. Pelly's (the Collector) Report for 1820 gives the following details relative to the S. Concan : *Houses*—of Hindoos, 123,309 ; Mussulmans, 7,963 ; Portuguese, 205 ; Jews, 147 ; total, 131,624. *Population*—Hindoos, 597,150 ; Mussulmans, 42,034 ; Portuguese, 1,030 ; Jews, 643 ; total, 640,857 ; of *males*, 334,191 ; *females*, 306,666. The total number of animals of the cow kind, 392,143 ; of bullocks employed in agriculture, 120,089 ; ditto, otherwise, 97,961. Total ploughs, 58,535. The yearly expenses of the whole population is rupees 13,012,570. The government assessment, rupees 1,591,942. The males are to the females as 20 to 18½. The inhabitants to the houses as 4½ to 1 ; and supposing the Zillah to extend from the Abta river to the Portuguese Possessions at Karree, is 7,000 square miles, the number of mouths to the square mile will be 91½—R. M. M.

[Martin gives the number of houses as 131,624 in the 'Note' above, but the total number of houses at the foregoing table is 131,428—*ed.*]

(10) *Reference to—*

(i) earlier estimate

(ii) later estimate

BHOTEA MEHALS OF KUMAON : 1822

(1) *Year*—1822

(2) *Place*—Bhotea mehals of Kumaon

(3) *Source*—0·0061. (a) Batten, J. H. Official Reports on the Province of Kumaon, with a medical report on the mahamurree in Gurhwal, in 1849-50. Edited under the orders of the Hon'ble Lt. Governor, N.W.P. Agra, 1851. xi, 467 p. maps, tables. BSL XIIA-86

(b) Traill, George William, Commissioner for the Affairs of Kumaon. Statistical Report on the Bhotea Mehals of Kumaon. [*p.* 70-106.]

(4) *Materials*—(*a*) *Geographical location*—

The northern boundary extends to the commencement of the table land : for the southern boundary the opposite base of the range may be *Himalaya* assigned. With these limits, *Bhot* may be estimated as forming one-third of the province. The southern line of demarcation is, by no means, continued or well defined, intervals between the snowy peak presenting themselves in the neighbourhood of the principal rivers ; the most considerable of these occurs at the foot of the *Niti* pass, where the line of perpetual snow recedes full a quarter of a degree to the north.

At the intervals in question, are found the mouths of the *Tartar* passes, five in number, and commencing from the west, as follows :

Mana, on the *Saraswati*, } Branches of the *Ganges*
Niti, on the *Dulile* }

Juwar, on the *Gauri*, }
Darma, on the *Dhouli*, } Branches of the *Sarda* or
Byanse, on the *Kali* } *Gogra*

The productive and habitable portion of *Bhot*, is confined to the passes and their immediate neighbourhood, and does not exceed a sixteenth of its total extent ; the remainder consists of snow or barren rocks.

(*b*) *Particulars of population*—

The *Bhot* mehals present only fifty-nine villages, within the ghats, distributed as undermentioned ; comparatively speaking, these are of good size, the village of *Melim*, alone (in the *Juwar* pass) contains nearly two hundred houses, a number greater than is to be found in any other village in the province.

	No. of Villages	*No. of Houses*
Mana	3	125
Niti	10	219
Juwar	13	455
Darma	24	342
Byanse	9	184
Total .	59	**1,325**

Total population—nearly 10,000 inhabitants, of whom, probably nine-tenth are *Bhoteas* and one-tenth natives of other parts, chiefly artificers of low caste.

The *Bhoteas*, who reside permanently in the villages, at the mouth of the *Ghat*, and not included in the foregoing, may be estimated at about 500.

(5) *Method*—

No complete enumeration has been made of the population in *Bhot*, but sufficient data exist for computing the average of residents in each house to exceed seven. The *Bhoteas* are, generally, in good circumstances, and many individuals possess one or more slaves or domestics, who, with their families, live under the same roof with their masters.

(6) *Explanation*—

The name of *Bhot* is here, properly speaking applicable only to the *Himalaya* ranges, which once formed a part of the adjacent *Tibet* province of *Bhot*. Since the annexation of that tract to the states of *Kumaon* and *Gerhwal*, a portion of the neighbouring pergunnah has been incorporated with the several *Bhot* mehals. These villages have mostly continued in the occupation of the Hindu proprietors, and as they offer no pecularities in regard to produce or management, no further notice of them will be taken in the present report, which will, consequently, refer solely to *Bhot* in its restricted sense. The houses are commonly large, consisting of two or more stories, substantially built of stone, with sloping roofs of slate, planks or gravel beat smooth ; where this last material is made use of, a previous layer of birch bark is requisite to render the roof water-proof. In the choice of a site for building, security from avalanches forms the primary consideration, but even the greatest foresight sometimes proves vain. In 1822, more than twenty houses were swept away by an avalanche in the village of *Mana* ; although it is, at least, two miles distant from the peak whence the destructive mass must have proceeded. This catastrophe took place, fortunately, during the periodical absence of the inhabitants.

Prejudices in regard to caste, joined to the jealousy of the *Bhoteas* for their commercial monopoly, prevent the permanent establishment of *Hindus* within the *ghats* ; by the latter cause also, further emigrations from *Tibet* are impeded.

Animals—The domestic animals are horned cattle, ponies, sheep, goats, dogs, and cats.

Origin—Personal appearance, language, religion, customs, and tradition, all unite in pointing the origin of the present inhabitants to the adjoining Tartar province of *Tibet*.

In the *Mana*, *Niti*, *Juwar*, and *Byanse* passes the principal *Bhoteas* still trace the emigration of their individual ancestors from some one of the

villages or towns in that quarter. The colonization of these ghats, would not appear to have taken place simultaneously throughout their extent ; the first body of emigrants established itself in the villages at the mouth of the ghat from which the Hindu occupants were forcibly driven, the remaining villages were settled by succeeding adventurers at different intervals, and migration continued to be directed thither till the final dismemberment of the *Himalaya* chain from *Tibet*. The intimate intercourse which has continued to subsist with the mother country since that event, has prevented a variation in language, and the dialect spoken in those ghats, is strictly that of the adjoining Tartar tribe.

These observations do not apply to the *Darma ghat* ; its inhabitants though equally of Tartar origin, are traditionally derived from a different race, and their settlement is traced through the circuitous route of Hindustan. They are here considered as the descendants of a body of Mongal Tartars, which was left to secure possession of *Kumaon* after its subjection to Timur. This force, thinned by disease and the sword, ultimately retreated to the *Darma* pass, and there formed a permanent establishment.

The histories of Timur, mention the subjugation of these hills by one of his *Atabegs*, a fact which is also confirmed by the local records : these consist of little more than an enumeration of former Rajas, with the duration of their respective reigns ; they, however, note an interregnum of about twenty years, during which the Mogul sway continued. Vestiges of this race are still found in the centre of the province, particularly at *Dewara* and *Bageswar*, consisting of tombs constructed with large flat tiles, and in other respects, substantially built ; these cannot, consequently be attributed to the aborigines, who were too rude to have made use of tiles or bricks for any purpose, while they differ both in form and appearance from the graves of Jogis, the only class of Hindus which adopts sepulture. It is therefore to Tartars or Mahomedans only that these graves can be ascribed. The extreme sanctity of *Bageswar*, a principal *Prag*, or *Jamtran*, precludes the supposition that either of these sects would have been suffered, as subjects of a Hindu government, to pollute that place with their dead, while the Mahomedans, as is well known, were never able to effect any conquests within these hills. By the natives, these tombs* are called Mogul. The *Darma Bhoteas* from the association of the Mahomedan creed with the name of Mogul, repel as an insult, the extraction here attributed to them ; they are, nevertheless, unable to assign any other, while the difference in language, customs and dress particularly of the females proves that they could not have had a common origin with the other *Bhoteas*. No opportunity has been offered for comparing the *Darma* dialect with that of the Moguls.

Religion—The religion of the *Bhoteas* has been naturally influenced by their peculiar situation and pursuits, subjected to a government, which, as regarded the infringement of its religious tenets was over intolerant. The *Bhoteas* have been compelled to conform with the Hindu prejudices ; continued intercourse with the latter sect has also led to a gradual adoption of many of its superstitions, while the annual communications maintained with *Tibet* have served to keep alive the belief of their forefathers. The *Bhoteas* may now be regarded as Pantheists, paying equal adoration at every temple, whether erected by the followers of *Brahma*, of *Buddh*, or of the *Lama*. The only temples in *Bhot* are small rude buildings erected with loose stones, merely sufficient to shelter the idol. The *Bhoteas* have no priest of their own caste, but avail themselves, according to circumstances, of the services of *Brahmin* or of a *Lama*. Among the *Darma Bhoteas*, divination is practised ; the omens are taken from the reeking liver of a goat or sheep, sacrificed for the purpose, by ripping up its belly. No undertaking of importance is commenced without this ceremony ; when the first augury proves unfavourable, fresh animals are sacrificed, and further inspections made ; the result of the majority of omens decides the question. The office of diviner appears to be assumed indiscriminately by all males of good age ; certain previous purifications are undergone on each occasion.

Caste—The Bhoteas ought necessarily to have no distinctions of caste ; the *Mana*, *Niti*, and *Juwar Bhoteas*, however, pretend to consider those of the *Darma* and *Byanse* ghats as an inferior sect, and neither eat nor intermarry with them. The descendants of the first colonists in the villages at the mouth of the ghats, who now confine their pursuits to agriculture, and maintain no direct intercourse with *Tibet*, affect similar pretensions in regard to the *Bhoteas* within the ghats, while all unite in assumptions of superiority to the natives of *Tibet*, though on their annual visits to that country, they are compelled to drink tea at the houses of their several correspondents, such ceremony being their an indispensable preliminary to every commercial dealing. Of late years, the *Juwar Bhoteas* have affected to imitate the niceties and scruples of *Hindus*, in regard to food, and have assumed the designation of *Sinh* ; but they have derived no consideration from these pretensions, and continue to be regarded with abhorrence by the *Hindus*, as descendants from a cow-killing race. The policy which may have dictated this line of conduct having now ceased, with the abrogation of the

*Gold ornaments and arms are reported to have been occasionally found in them, several graves have been exposed in digging foundations at *Bageswar* since 1815, but they contained only small earthenware lamps.

Brahminical government, it may be expected that these pretensions will gradually disappear, and that the *Bhoteas* will relapse into the unscrupulous habits of their Tartar ancestors.

Language—The original languages of *Bhot* have been previously noticed, they are current only in verbal intercourse, as scarce an individual is to be found in *Bhot* capable of reading or writing the *Tibet*, while of the *Darma* dialect, it does not appear that any characters were ever in use. In the *Mana*, *Niti*, and *Juwar* passes, the Hindustani has become naturalized, and forms the medium of both colloquial and writtten communications ; in *Darma*, it is also current, though not so generally ; in *Byanse* it has hitherto made only a partial progress, as the necessity for its acquisition commenced at a recent period.

In the division of time, the Hindu method is followed exclusively.

.....The trade carried on by its inhabitants rendered them in some degree, dependant on the will of the neighbouring *Cis-Himalaya* chiefs ; but they were long able to repel the contracted efforts of the latter made for their subjugation.

Manufactures—The only manufactures in *Bhot* are woollens, consisting of blankets, and serges of various descriptions ; these are partly consumed by the *Bhoteas*, in clothing, tents, &c. the residue is disposed of in other parts of the province : this manufacture is not confined to any distinct class, but is carried on indiscriminately by the females of all ranks ; the weaving is performed sitting, one end of the web being fastened to a stone, or stake fixed in the ground, the other secured by a strap to the body of the weaver ; the yarn is prepared by the males, who may, at all times be seen engaged in that employment, with a spindle in their hand, and a roll of wool round their wrist.

Trade—Trade as has been already incidentally noticed, forms the primary object of importance to the *Bhoteas*, and is the principal, if not sole consideration which retains them in the unfertile villages of *Bhot* ; now, that waste lands, of a far superior quality in the northern pergunnahs, every where present themselves for occupation. The adjoining province of *Tibet*, here called *Bhot*, and *Huindes*, (snow land) indiscriminately, holds out peculiar attractions to commerce. Subjected, by the rigor of its climate, to perpetual sterility, it depends on the surrounding countries for almost every commodity, both of necessity and of luxury ; to remedy these deficiencies, it has, at the same time, been amply furnished by nature with a variety of valuable products ; its rivers and deserts abound with gold, in its lakes are produced inexhaustible supplies of salt and borax while to its pastures it is indebted for wool of an unrivalled quality. In addition to these staple articles, *Huindes*, yields many other articles of commercial demand, such as drugs, coarse precious stones, *chaour* tails, *tangans*, &c., with these wants and resources, the *Huindes* has naturally attracted the resort of numerous traders from every quarter, and has, in consequences, become a general mart, in which not only the wants of its inhabitants, but the demands of foreign merchants also are supplied. A periodical fair takes place annually in September, at *Gartokh*, the residence of the *Lhassan* viceroy which is principally attended by traders from *Hindustan*, *Ladakh*, *Cashmer*, *Tartary*, *Yarkhand*, *Lhassa*, and *Liling*, or *China* proper ; under the first description are included, the *Bhoteas* of this province, though at present those of the *Juwar* ghat, alone enjoy the unrestricted privilege of visiting *Gartokh*. The trade of *Huindes* is an exclusive system of monopoly and restriction, which appears to have been originally established for the encouragement of local and particular interests, and is now pertinaciously adhered to, partly from a reverance for ancient forms, and partly through the influence of the Chinese power. The intercourse to which the *Bhoteas* are admitted, is considered as a measure of sufferance, and a formal permission is requisite for its annual renewal. The trade from each ghat is confined to some proximate town, beyond which the *Bhoteas* are prohibited from proceeding without special license obtained from the local authorities, the *Juwari Bhoteas* alone, in consideration of military services rendered by their ancestors, enjoying an immunity from these regulations.

On the upper parts of the ghats becoming practicable, special missions are dispatched by the *Bhoteas*, to their respective marts. These *Vakils* are each attended by a single follower only, and carry a small offering of established value ; on reaching their destination, they make a full report of the state of politics and of health in this quarter, the heads of their information are taken down in writing, for transmission to the viceroy at *Gartokh*, and they then receive their dismissal, together with a return in gold dust, equivalent to the offering brought by them. A *Huiniya* officer commonly accompanies or immediately follows the *Vakil* for the purpose of verifying the statements made by him, and to collect the tribute due from the *Bhoteas*. On the fiat of this officer, depends the re-opening of the intercourse.

This regulation would appear to be intended chiefly as a precaution against the introduction of small pox, or other contagious disorders, as even the British invasion of the hill states occasioned no interruption in the intercourse with *Huindes*, although the event undoubtedly created a considerable sensation there. When the small pox

is ascertained to prevail in any ghat, all communications with its inhabitants is temporarily prohibited. The commercial operations of the season usually commence by the arrival of the *Huiniya* traders in *Bhot*, as the superior strength and hardihood of their sheep enable them to cross the snow earlier than the *Bhoteas ;* from this period (about the end of July) till the middle of October, the flocks of both parties are employed in plying with loads between the marts and the ghat villages. The *Huiniya* traders do not visit any villages below the ghats, deterred partly by the jealousy of the *Bhoteas* and partly by a dread of the climate. The landholders of the northern pergunnahs, who transport their own produce into *Bhot*, are deterred by the same causes from proceeding to *Huindes ;* even in *Bhot* they are precluded from dealing directly with the *Huiniyas*, whom they may meet there, but are compelled to barter their merchandize with the *Bhoteas*. A few of the *Almora* merchants occasionally visit the nearest marts in *Huindes*, more particularly Taklakot, at the head of the *Byanse* pass ; but their ignorance of the *Tibet* dialect, and their want of the means of carriage, render them dependant, to a great degree, on the *Bhoteas*, and prevent them from trading in those articles of bulk, such as gram, *gur* &c. which afford the most certain and profitable returns.

The *Bhoteas*, consequently, enjoy, to a great extent, a monopoly of the carrying trade from *Hindustan* to *Tartary*, in the supply of the local demands, in *Huindes*, and the system in force there operates to confirm a complete monopoly. The regulation which restricts the trade of each ghat to a prescribed mart, affects the inhabitants of the latter equally with the *Bhoteas* ; this system is further extended even to individual dealings, and every trader has his privileged correspondent, with whom he alone has the right to barter. These individual monopolies, if they may be so called are considered as hereditary and disposable property, and where the correspondent becomes bankrupt, the trader is under the necessity of purchasing the right of dealing with some other individual. From successive partitions of family property, and from partial transfers, this right of *Arath* has been gradually subdivided, and many *Bhoteas* collectively, possess a single correspondent. This system differs so far from that of the Hong merchants in China, that it leaves to every *Huiniya*, the power of trafficking directly with the foreign trader, though it restricts his dealings to particular individuals : the only persons who appear to be exempt from its operation in *Huindes*, are the local officers, civil and military, and the *Lamas*. On the dealings of foreign merchants with each other it has no effect.

In the winter of 1822, the village of *Melam* in *Juwar*, was plundered by a band of Tartars, during the periodical absence of its inhabitants. A part of the plunder has since been recovered through the authority of the *Lhassan* viceroy, at *Gartokh ;* but the owners have hitherto declined receiving it, unless accompanied with an indemnification for the missing portion. The property in question, consequently remains in deposit at the *Gartokh* police office. The second inroad took place in 1823, at the *Byanse* ghat, the whole of the villages in which were subjected to a forced contribution by a party of *Jats*, from *Jamla*, on some antiquated claim of tribute. The whole plunder amounting to about 2,000 rupees in value has since been recovered and restored through the intervention of the *Gorkha* chiefs in *Datti*.

(7) *Gaps*—Nothing mentioned.

(8) *Essential information*—

(*a*) area—N.A.

(*b*) houses/households—AV.

(*c*) breakdown of population into

(i) male/female—N.A.

(ii) occupation—N.A.

(iii) religion—available in descriptive form.

(iv) caste—available in descriptive form.

(v) age—N.A.

(vi) urban/rural—N.A.

(vii) others—N.A.

(9) *Editorial comment*—

The account was first published in the sixteenth volume of the Asiatic Researches.

(10) *Reference to*—

(i) earlier estimate

(ii) later estimate

ORISSA PROPER OR CUTTACK : 1825

(1) *Year*—1825

(2) *Place*—Orissa Proper or Cuttack.

(3) *Source*—0·0060. Stirling, A. An account, geographical, statistical and historical of Orissa Proper or Cuttack. [Calcutta, 1825 ?] 176 p. charts, plates. BSL XIIA-63 [*p.* 5-48.]

(4) *Materials*—(*a*) *Geographical location*—

The modern Orissa or Cuttack, comprises, as is well known, an extensive, little explored region on the west, consisting chiefly of hills and forests, intersected by many fertile plains and vallyes ; and a plain level country, extending from the foot of that barrier to the sea, evidently of alluvial formation, the uniform surface of which is not disturbed by a single rocky elevation throughout its whole extent—nor does a single stone occur between the beds of iron clay lying on the western frontier, and the ocean, if we except the curious spheroidal concretions of calcareous matter or limestone nodules which are found very generally dispersed. The province may be considered as divided both naturally and politically into three regions, distinguished from each other by their climate, general aspect, productions and the institutions prevailing on them, *viz.*, 1st. The marshy woodland tract which extends along the sea shore, from the neighbourhood of the black Pagoda to the Subanrekha varying in breadth from five miles to twenty : 2ndly. The plain and open country between this and the hills, whose breadth on the north is as trifling as ten or fifteen miles, and never exceeds forty or fifty ; and 3rd. The hill country. The first and third are known to the natives as the Eastern and Western Rajwara or Zemindara, that is, the country occupied by the ancient feudal Chieftains, Khandaits, Zemindars or Poligars of Orissa ; and the second, as the Mogulbundi or Khaliseh,..

(*b*) *Particulars of population*—

Village Inhabitants (243, 273 × 5) . .	1,216,365
Population of the town of Cuttack . .	40,000
Population of the town of Puri . .	30;000
Population of the town of Balasore . .	10,000
Total . .	**1,296,365**

The area of the tract now under consideration, has been estimated with tolerable accuracy at about 9,000 square miles, by counting the squares into which Captain Sackville's map is divided. The result of the above calculation therefore gives to the open and cultivated part of Orissa, a population of 135 souls per square mile. That the estimate for Cuttack should fall much below that suggested for Bengal, *viz.*, 203 per square mile, will not surprise those who have attended to the picture drawn in the preceding part of this paper, of the general poverty of the people, and the paucity of large towns and villages.

The statements for the Pergunnahs Raheng, Seraen, Choubiskud, Uldhar, and Rorang, which are by far the most to be relied on, yield the following proportions of the principal classes, *viz.* :—

Total number of Householders . . .	19,930
Chasas* or Husbandmen	7,432
Brahmins	3,565
Mahtis (Carana or Writer cast) . . .	611
Gowalas (Cowherds)	537
Baniyas, both Druggists and Shroffs . .	232
Artisans, Manufacturers, Shopkeepers, &c. of all sorts excepting the above . .	4,887
Low castes as Fishermen, Kandras, Pans, Bawaris, Chandal, &c. who furnish common labourers, coolies, village watchmen, &c. .	2,420
Balance composed of Mussulmans, foreigners, mendicants and casual residentes, .	246

(5) *Method*—

Estimate of the population—In estimating the amount of the Population of the Cuttack Province, I shall begin with candidly confessing, that we have no means of forming even a tolerable guess at the number of inhabitants in the hill countries. Information on that subject could be procured only from the hill Rajas or Zemindars, and such are their jealousy, contumacy, and untractableness, that we might be sure, even if they condescended to furnish any returns at all, they would be entirely false. The estimate given below for the Mogulbandi, and that portion of the Rajwara which lies between it and the sea, though mostly conjectural, is founded upon data of a nature which warrant some confidence in its accuracy. The total of villages has been tolerably well ascertained from the returns made by the Police Officers at different periods. To be enabled to strike an average for the number of houses and inhabitants, I have obtained Khaneh Shumari accounts, on which I can depend, for a few Pergunnahs, both at the northern and southern extremity of the district, and in the central parts. The results deducible are as follows :

The eighteen Police Thanas† of the Mogulbandi including the Rajwara estates of Aul,

*It should be observed, that although the Chasas are the proper cultivating caste of Orissa, many of the other classes tenant land, and pay revenue as ryots.

†They are thus named ; Basta, Balasore, Soro, Churaman, Badrak, Mattu or Talmal, Janjipur, Patamandri, Asserassar, Arackpur, Cuttack, Puharajpur, Taran, Hariharpur, Gope, Piply, Puri or Pursottam, Khurda, and Banpur.

Kanka, Kujang, Herispur, Marichpur, and Bishenpur, with the whole of the smaller Killajat, contain 11,915 villages (Mouzahs and Patnas) and 243,273 houses, exclusive of the towns of Cuttack, Balasore, and Puri. This enumeration yields an average of about twenty houses to a village, which although low compared with the Bengal average, is corroborated by actual observation of the very small size of such villages of Orissa as ordinarily meet the eye. In the three northern Thanas which comprise the poorest and most unproductive portion of the Mogulbandi, the average is scarcely nineteen ; in the twelve central ones it is nearly twenty ; and in the three southern ones which contain the Pergunnahs adjoining Puri, filled with the large villages of the Sasan Brahmins, it is thirty.

Again, in the first mentioned division, the ascertained number of inhabitants, men, women, and children in 1,678 houses is 9,576 ; yielding an average of rather more than five and two-third inmates for each house. In the second, 5,758 houses have been found to contain 27,643 souls, or on an average nearly four and four-fifths per house. In the southern division, 19,930 houses have been ascertained to hold 1,30,871 inmates, *viz.*, men 33,518, women 33,903, infants 36,450, that is five and a fraction of about one-fifth per house. Adverting to these data which have been prepared with much care and accuracy, more especially in the Southern division, an average rate of five per house, for the whole district, would not appear too high.

[On this calculation, the population has been estimated at 1,296,365 as given above. The writer has cross-checked his estimate as follows. —*ed.*]

It will not be altogether uninteresting to compare the estimate here attempted of the population of Cuttack, with the sales of salt for the supply of the district. Salt is sold on the part of government at several golahs or store-houses in the interior, in quantities of not less than one maund, at the fixed monopoly price of Sicca Rupees two per maund, increased by charges of transportation, storing, commission, &c. which raise the price according to circumstances to from 2 Rs. 3 As. to 2 Rs. 6 As. per maund, at the golahs. The average retail rate varies from about 2 Rs. 8 As. to 3 Rupees per maund. This system of supply has been established only since the beginning of 1818. During the last four years, the average of the public sales for consumption of the article in this district, is explained by a reference to the peculiar diet of the people, the villainous insipidity of which must necessarily require to be relieved by an additional mixture of alt. Abul Fazl has observed of the Oorias, 'After boiling their rice they steep it in cold water and eat it the second day". This stale and unpalatable species of food is still universally used under the name of *Panbhatta*. As the enhanced price of salt under the British government, which certainly amounts to from 400 to 500 per cent, may have somewhat reduced the former consumption by the poorer classes, that is the mass of the community, we shall perhaps arrive near the truth by taking a medium between the Cuttack and Bengal allowances. Some deduction too must be made on account of children under ten years, whose numbers, adopting the average suggested by the Raheng returns, may be estimated at about one-third of the whole population. The calculation of the quantity necessary for the Cuttack people will then stand as follows in round numbers :

	Mds.
Eight and a half lacs of adults, at between one-fourth and one-half chittacks per diem, consume annually	175,000
Four and a half lacs of infants, at rather less than one-fourth do. . .	56,200
Total Consumption . .	**231,200**

The balance required of about 30,000 maunds, may very well be supposed to be obtained by smuggling, independent of the government sales.

6. *Explanation—*

Towns—The only collections of houses which deserve the name of Towns in Orissa Proper are Cuttack, Balasore, and Jagannath. Jajpur, though a place of a great sanctity in the estimation of the Hindus, and the site of an ancient capital, is merely a large village. The more important Kesbehs, or head Villages of Pergunnahs are Badrak, Soro, Kendrapari, Asserajsar, Hariharpore, and Pipley, but these are of small size, and nearly all the rest of the Cuttack Mouzahs are mere hamlets, if we except the villages of the Sasan Brahmins. The country of Rajwara does not, I believe, contain a single respectable village.

The extent, appearance and population of the Town of Cuttack, are not unsuitable to its rank as the capital of a large province. Its situation on a tongue of land or peninsula, near the bifurcation of the Mahanadi, is commanding both in a political and commercial point of view, though these advantages have been in some degree counterbalanced, by the outlay incurred in defending it by stone revetments, from the encroachment of the rivers which wash two of its sides. The hilly country of Rajwara seen from its environs furnishes a pleasing and picturesque prospect.

The town of Cuttack contains a population of about 40,000 souls, residing in 6,512 houses, exclusive of cantonments, amongst which are several fine mansions of stone that belonged formerly to the Gosain and Parwar merchants, who engrossed all the trade and principal official employments of the province under the Marhattas.

It is divided into a number of Mehallas and Bazars, named after the Sirdars who founded, or the trades or classes residing principally in them, as the Tatar Khan, Ali Shah, Uria, Telinga, &c. Bazar. The Chandni Chouk is a fine broad street, consisting of neat stone houses disposed with much regularity, but owes its respectable appearance chiefly to European interference. There is of course no deficiency of small modern temples in and about the town, amongst which that dedicated to Sita Ram is the most conspicuous both in size and form ; and from its existence having been officially recognized by the British Regulations, *vide* Section XXX. Regulation XII. 1805.

Balasore, distant about 105 miles from Cuttack, is a large straggling town, containing several small brick houses inhabited by merchants, who carry on an inconsiderable traffic with Calcutta. Its situation is extremely unfavourable, on a low dreary plain, deformed by numerous unsightly ridges and ant hills, near the muddy banks of the Bura Balang, and it is considered in consequence unhealthy during the rainy season.

The number of inhabitants does not exceed 10,000. Balasore is nevertheless the principal port of the district, and is provided with dry docks on the banks of the river, to which sloops, drawing not more than fourteen feet water, can be floated during the spring tides. It is frequented chiefly by three descriptions of country craft, *viz.* Maldive vessels, the boats employed in transporting the Company's salt to the presidency, and a class of sloops built at Contai and Hidgelly called Holas, which come in great numbers during the cold weather to carry off rice to Calcutta.

The trade of the place was important formerly, from the Sannahs and fine Muslins manufactured there, and likewise at Badrak and Sore, the demand for which has now almost entirely ceased. The drugs and dies imported from the hills, may have constituted also a considerable article of export. Balasore however, doubtless, derived its principal consequence as the site of a factory, from its convenience for carrying on a commerce with Bengal Proper, before permission had been obtained to establish settlements within that province itself.

The town of Puri Jagannath owes its size and importance entirely to its connection with the temple. It contains 5,741 houses. Every span of it is holy ground, and the whole of the land is held free of rent, on the tenure of performing certain services, in and about the temple. The principal street is composed almost entirely of the religious establishments called Maths, built of masonry, having low pillared verandas in front, and plantations of trees interspersed. Being very wide, with the temple rising majestically at the southern end, it presents by no means an unpicturesque appearance but the filth and stench, the swarms of religious mendicants and other nauseous objects, which offend one's senses in every part of the town, quite dispel any illusion which the scene might otherwise possess. Fine luxuriant gardens and groves enclose the town on the land side, and produce the best fruit in the province. The stately and beautiful Callophyllum Inophyllum, called by Dr. Ainslie the Alexandrian Laurel, grows here in great abundance, and the Cashew-nut thrives with peculiar luxuriance. The environs exhibit some fine tanks, as the Indra Daman, Chandan, Markandeswar Talao, &c. which are supposed to be very ancient; and the inquisitive stranger who may be disposed to explore amidst the sand hills situated between the sea and the S.W. face of the town, will find many ancient and curious looking religious edifices, nearly overwhelmed with sand, to excite and reward attention.

Castes and Manners

Casts, Manners, Population, &c.—The four great tribes into which the Hindu part of the populatiou is divided, are of course the same in Orissa as elsewhere, and have the same origin ascribed to them. The ordinary castes and professions of the province are known by the name of the thirty-six Pathaks *Chattis Pathak*, the individuals composing which are all either Sudras, or of what is called the Sankara Verna, that is, a mixed impure race, proceeding from the promiscuous intercourse of some of the four tribes in the first instance, and again from their commerce with the descendants of such a connection, or the indiscriminate cohabitation of those descendants amongst one another. Pathak signifies literally a learner, it being the duty of the whole of these castes either to perform service to the three higher tribes, or if they cannot gain a livelihood in that way, to *learn* the various arts and trades which are useful to Society.

Of the Utcala Brahmins, I shall speak more particularly below. The proper, genuine Khetris, are I believe considered to be extinct, and those who represent them are by the learned held to be only Sudras. There are eight classes or families who claim to represent the military and regal tribe, known by the affixes or titles of Dhir, Dhal, Towang, Mal, Bhanj, Rai, Rawat, and Khandait. The only professions of the pure Vaisya or Byse tribe, in Cuttack, are the two classes of Baniyas called the Gandha Baniya or druggist, and Swerna Baniya or money changer. The following are considered apparently genuine Sudras, *viz.* The Gowala (Gopa) milkman; Bhandari (Napita) barber; Gowria (Gourakara) vender of sugar; the Chasa (Krishakara) or husbandman; and the Talica or seller of Arecanut. The designation of Or *Odra* is applied as it were *par excellence* to the class of husbandmen, who are commonly called Or Chasa. Such of that tribe as perform the duties of Paiks in the hills, and of sirdar village watchmen in the plains, are called Or Paik and Or Khandait.

The first set of the mixed caste or (Sankara Verna) springing from intermarriage of original tribes, chiefly Byse and Sooder, and which with

exception to the two last, rank next below the pure Sudra, is composed as follows, *viz* :—

Ooria	*Sanscrit*	*Occupations*
Mali	Malacara	Gardener
Lohar	Karmakara	Iron smith
Sankari	Sanc'hacara	Worker in shells
Tanti	Tantravaya	Weaver
Kumhar	Cumbhacara	Potter
Kansari	Cansacara	Brazier or rather worker in bell metal
Barhai	Sutracara	Carpenter
Chitrakar	Chitracara	Painter
Sonar	Swernacara	Goldsmith
Kewat	Caiverta	Fisherman
Bed	Vaidya	Physician
Mainti	Carana	The Writer or Secretary class.
Bawari	Berbera, or Berber	Labourers
Chandal	Chandala	Performs the lowest and most degrading offices

The last mentioned, the Chandal, is described to be the offspring of a Sudra father and Brahmin mother, and is considered here as elsewhere, to be the most degraded of the human species. Some make the founders of the first nine trades to have sprung from Viswakarma by a Sudra woman; and the physician they derive from the cohabitation of the god Aswinikumar with a Brahmin female. The Pathariya or stone cutter and Kutwya or sawyer are likewise introduced into some enumerations, as forming separate trades, of the same origin with the carpenter and iron smith.

A second set is derived from the promiscuous intercourse of the above casts with each other, and are as follows:

Ooria	*Sanscrit*	*Occupations*
Teli	Tailica	Oilman
Tiur	Tivara	Fisherman
Chamar	Charmacara	Leather dresser
Sundi	Sundika	Wine seller
Dhobi	Rajaka	Washerman
Magora	Vyadhi	Huntsman
Naik	Jyotishi	Astrologer
Shewala	Madhuka	Confectioner and toddy seller
Dom	Dombha	Matmaker
Patra	Patucara	Cloth seller and weaver
Tula Bhania	Tula Bhedara	Cotton beater
Kandra	Danda Pasika	Village watchman
Chunari	..	Lime maker
Pandra or Pan	..	Cane maker
Shiputi	..	Taylor
Baldia Teli, Chiria Mar, Bindhani, Hari		Perform the lowest offices

In some lists, the Rupacara or maker of gods, appears amongst the mixed classes, as the follower of a separate trade, but I cannot learn how he ranks, compared with others of the degraded class. The Patra or cloth seller and weaver, branches out into the following subdivisions, *viz. Sakuli*, Pangani, Hansi, Matia, Ashti, Gola, Sara, Bona; and the fisherman as follows, Rarhi, Khatwa, Newnlea, Kartiya, Gokha and Panua. The three tribes called Dom, Pan, and Hari, furnish the village musicians. They are termed in Sanscrit Antavasi, or those who live in the most abject state.

The remaining caste are the wild tribes of the hills, called Kole, Khand and Sour by the Oorias, and in Sanscrit *Pulinda* (a word signifying mlechcha and barbarian) who scarcely belong to the great Hindu family.

The Odra or Utcala Brahmins, are one of the ten original races of Saca Dwipa Brahmanas, taking their names from the countries which they inhabit, *viz.* Gaura, Saraswati, Canyacubja or Cannouj, Mait'hila, *Utcala*, Tailanga, Carnata, Maharashtra, and Dravira. Their duties are said to be *Yajana*, *Adhyayan*, and *Dan*, or sacrificing, reading the Vedas, and giving alms; and their regular means of subsistence *Yajan*, *Adhyapan* and *Pratigraha*, or officiating at sacrifices, teaching the Vedas, and receiving charity. If they cannot gain an adequate livelihood by the regular modes, they may eat at a feast in the house of a Sudra, or receive charity from one of that class; also they may cut firewood from the hills and jungles, and sell it. Should these resources fail, they may, after fasting for three days, steal a little rice from the house of a Brahmin or any other, in order that the king hearing of their distress by this means, may assign something for their maintenance. Should all these expedients prove insufficient, they may engage in the duties of the Cshatriya and Vaisya, but as soon as they have collected a little property, they must repent and return to their original occupations. The Brahmins who confine themselves to the six duties and employments above noticed, are of course the most honoured and esteemed. Inferior Brahmins are those called Devalaca, and Grama Yajaka, who attend the village gods, and perform funeral obsequies for hire. There is another class known commonly in Orissa by the name of Mahasthan or *Mastan* Brahmins, who form a very considerable and important class of the rural population. Besides cultivating with their own hands, gardens of the kachu (Arum Indicum), cocoanut, and Areca, and the piper beetle or pan, they very frequently follow the plough, from which circumstance they are called Halia Brahmins, and they are found every where in great numbers in the situation of Moqeddems and Serberakars, or hereditary renters of villages. Those who handle the plough glory in their occupation, and affect to despise the *Bed* or Veda Brahmins, who live upon alms. Though held in no estimation whatever by the pious Hindu, and although not free from some of the vices of the Brahmin character, *viz.* audacity, stubbornness and mendacity, they are unquestionably, the most enterprizing, intelligent and industrious of all the Company's ryots or renters of malguzari land, in Orissa. Their moral and intellectual worth indeed, seems to rise exactly in proportion to their emancipation from those shackles of prejudice and superstitious observances, which narrow the minds, and debase the natures of the

higher and orthodox class. I have not been able to trace satisfactorily the origin and history of these Mastan Brahmins, who I am informed resemble exactly the cultivating Brahmins of Tirhoot and Behar, but the point is one well worthy of investigation.

Character, manners, etc. of the people of the plains—The Oorias as a nation are justly described by Abul Fazl to be very effeminate, that is they are extremely deficient in manly spirit, their figures are slight and delicate, and the costume of the males has little to distinguish it from that of the females, except the different manner of wearing the cloth fastened about the loins.....A striking proof of the estimation in which their capacity has been ever held, is the fact, that in all ages and under all governments since the downfall of the Orissan monarchy, the principal official employments throughout the province have been engrossed by foreigners—by Bengalees, north, and Telingas, south of the Chilka Lake—owing I really believe in great measure to the difficulty of selecting from its indigenous population, persons properly qualified for trusts of difficulty and importance. The mass of the people are little prone to the commission of crimes of a daring and heinous character, as might be inferred from the feminine spirit above ascribed to them; but they are well versed in all the arts of low cunning, dissimulation, and subterfuge, and the love of intrigue forms a prominent feature in their character, however clumsy many of their attempts to mislead or circumvent.*

Their manners are sufficiently dissolute, a failing not to be wondered at considering the obscene character, and impure symbols, of the demoralizing religion which they profess. In justice however to the bulk of the agricultural population it must be said that the *ryots* of Cuttack are extremely industrious, though they work with little spirit or intelligence, and altogether the Oorias of the plains, whatever their faults, are certainly the most mild, quiet, inoffensive, and easily managed people in the Company's provinces. They furnish too a valuable class of servants known as the Balasore bearers, in whom the virtues of fidelity and honesty (according to their own conception of those qualities) are conspicuous.

Population of the hill countries—The inhabitants of the hills, and of the jungles on the sea shore, differ chiefly from the population of the Mogalbandi, in that they are more shy, sullen, inhospitable, and uncivilized than the latter. Their chiefs, the Khandaits or ancient Zemindars of Orissa, who claim to represent the regal and military class, are grossly stupid, barbarous, debauched, tyrannical, and slaves of the most grovelling superstition. Whatever the cause of the degradation ascribed to them in a very curious passage of the Institutes of Menu, if *subjection to Brahmins* could redeem their lost dignity, they have long since entitled themselves to the recovery of their station amidst the four great classes of the Hindu nation. The passage above alluded to is this, "The following races of Cshatriyas by their omission of holy rites, and by *seeing no Brahmins*, have gradually sunk amongst men to the lowest of the four classes, *viz.* Paundracas, *Odras** and Draviras, Cambojas, *Yavanas* and Sakas ; Paradas, Pahlavas, Chinas, Ciratas, Deradas, and Chasas." The Paiks or landed militia of the Rajwara, combine with the most profound barbarism, and the blindest devotion to the will of their chiefs, a ferocity and unquietness of disposition, which have ever rendered them an important and formidable class of the population of the province. They comprehend all castes and classes, chiefly perhaps the Chasa of cultivating tribes ; occasionally individuals of the lowest castes are found amongst them, as Kandras, Pans and *Bawaris* (Sanscritice Berber or Barbarians :) and the fashion has often prevailed of adopting into their order some of the more savage inhabitants of the remote hills, called Kands, as also even Mussulmans and Telingas. It is well known that they are paid by service lands, which they cultivate with their own hands in time of peace, subject to the performance of military and rude police duties whenever called upon by their chiefs. Abul Fazl states the number of Paiks or zemindari militia (in the original, Sipah-i-zemindari) liable to be required for the service of the state according to the conditions of the tenure of the zemindars, at about, 155,000 for the present districts of Cuttack and Midnapore, which probably formed but a small part of the entire force maintained by those chiefs. The Paiks of this part of the country are divided into three ranks distinguished by names taken from their occupations, or the weapons which they use chiefly, *viz.*

1st. The Pahris, who carry a large shield made of wood covered with hides and strengthened by knobs and circles of iron, and the long straight national sword of Orissa, called the khanda. They are stationed chiefly as guards.

2nd. The Banua, who use the matchlock principally now (in lieu of their old missile weapons), but have besides a small shield and sword. It was their duty to take the field principally and go on distant expeditions.

3rd. The Dhenkiyas who are armed with bows and arrows, and a sword, and perform all sorts of duties.

The war dress of the *Paiks* consists, or did consist, of a cap and vest made of the skin of the tiger or leopard ; a sort of chain armour for the body and thighs ; and a girdle formed of the tail of some wild animal. Besides the terror inspired

*Many writers including W. W. Hunter repeated a similar view ; they had held such adverse notions of the character and integrity of the Indian in other parts also ; there are ample proofs in this volume. Needles to say, the editors do not subscribe to any such unscientific formulations—*ed.*

* Oorias

by these unusual habiliments, they farther heightened the ferocity of their appearance by staining their limbs with yellow clay, and their countenances with vermillion, thus exhibiting altogether as savage and fantastic an air, as one can well conceive to invest the national army of any country or people. However wild and motley their appearance and composition, they certainly did not fight badly, when encouraged at least by the proximity of their jungles, since we find them constantly sustaining the most bloody battles with Moguls, and it may be doubted whether they were not superior to any infantry which the Berar Marhattas ever brought into the field during their government of the province.

Exclusive of the regular Ooria population of the Brahminical persuasion, there are three remarkable races inhabiting the hilly region (noticed above under the general designation of Pulinda or barbarous mountaineers) which merit a separate description in this place, I mean the Coles, Kands and Sours. They are quite distinct, the two former at least, in language, features, manners, and religion from the Hindus of the plains, and the supposition seems plausible that their ancestors may have been the aboriginal inhabitants of the country, prior to the arrival of the Brahmin colonists from the north who now possess India. No such tradition or belief however exists in the province. These three tribes should perhaps be considered merely as branches of the same original stock, but as the offsets, if such they are, are found under different names and circumstances in different parts of the province, it will be convenient to mention them separately.

The Coles are divided into thirteen different tribes, *viz.* Kol, Lurka-kol, Chowang, Sarvanti, Dhurowa, Bahuri, Bhunian or Bhumiah, Khandwal, Santal, Sour, Bhumij, Batholi and Amavat. Their original country is said to be Kolant Des, which the natives describes as a hilly tract lying between Moherbanj, Sinbhum, Jynt, Bonye, Keonjher and Dalbhum. They have however for many years gained possession of parts of Chota Nagpore, Jaspur, Tymar, Patcura and particularly of Sinbhum ; their encroachments upon Moherbanj have been felt as serious ; some tribes (the Bhuniahs) are found settled in the back parts of Nilgiri, and from their restless disposition and constant endeavours to extend their possessions, they have proved troublesome neighbours even to the powerful Keonjher Raja. The Coles are a hardy and athletic race, black and ill favored in their countenances, ignorant and savage to the last degree, but their houses, built entirely of wood, are said to exhibit a considerable degree of neatness and comfort, and they carry on a very extensive cultivation. Their arms are the bow and arrow, and a small iron battle-axe called *Tangi*, in the use of which they display much spirit and dexterity. This people own none of the Hindu divinities, and indeed seem scarcely to have any system of religious belief whatever, but four things are held by them in high veneration, the Sahajna tree (Hyperanthera Morunga), paddy, oil expressed from the mustard seed, and the dog. In all their contracts and negotiations, the leaf of the former is always introduced, and they rub each other with oil which is considered to give solemnity to the proceeding. They have also a curious method of striking a bargain or concluding a pacification, which will not fail to remind the classical reader of the origin of the word *stipulation.* I allude to the circumstance of their breaking a straw (stipula) between the disputants, a practice which always follows or precedes the final adjustment of any compact. The Coles are passionately fond of fermented liquors, and eat all kinds of flesh and grain, as well as various roots which grow spontaneously in their jungles called the Buenjkarba, Charmika, Tanka, Pachali, Pani Alu, Massia and Mankachu. The flesh of the hog is particularly prized by them, so much so that every house of the Coles almost is said to have the appendage of a piggery. They are governed chiefly by numerous petty sirdars, or heads of villages, called Manki and Munda, but acknowledge allegiance, and is some cases pay tribute, to the hill zemindars in whose countries they are settled.

The Kands are found in great numbers in all the hill estates south of the Mahanadi. They form the principal part of the population of Killah Ranpur which has thence been called the Kandreh Dandpat. The natives also have the idea of a district situated between Daspalla, Boad, and Gumsir, inhabited entirely by this tribe of hill people which they call *Kandra.* I believe that the vast unexplored tracts of mountain and forest lying at the back of the Ganjam and Vizagapatam hill estates, down as far as the Godaveri, are peopled chiefly by Kands in a very savage state, who differ little probably from their neighbours the Gonds, though Captain Blunt observes on the authority of the Jaghirdar of Malud and Manickpatam, (*vide* Journal of his route from Chunar to Yertnagoodum) that the Coands and Goands are to be considered quite distinct races.*

The Sours are found chiefly in the jungles of Khurda, from Banpur to Cuttack, and in the woods of Atgerh, Daljora, &c. which skirt the foot of the hills for some way to the northward of the Mahanadi. They are in general a harmless,

*The passage is as follows:"Having afterwards heard of a people who in the northern Sircars are called Coands (Kands) and whose depredations into those provinces are attended with similar acts of cruelty, I naturally conceived them to be the same tribe, but in a conversation with Kumal Mahommed, the officer in charge of the Marahatta Pergunnah of Manickpatam, and who appeared to be well acquainted with the different tribes of mountaineers subject to the Berar government, he informed me that these are a different race from the Goands. The latter he said are much larger men, and had in many instances been made good subjects, but the Coands are inferior in stature and so wild, that every attempt which had been made to civilize them had proved ineffectual."

peaceable race, but so entirely destitute of all moral sense, that they will as readily and unscrupulously deprive a human being of life, as any wild beast of the woods, at the orders of a chief, or for the most trifling remuneration. Thus during the insurrection which prevailed in Khurda, they were the agents employed to carry into execution most of the schemes of revenge planned by its instigators, whenever helpless individuals were to be the sacrifice, and the quantity of blood shed by the hands of these ignorant savages without motive or remorse, during the above period of anarchy and disorder, is almost incredible. In ordinary times they are considered very useful both by the zemindars and villagers, in clearing the jungles and providing fuel which are their chief means of gaining a subsistence. They likewise collect the produce of the woods, and dispose of large quantities to the druggists and fruit sellers, in the neighbouring bazars. They are distinguishable from the other natives of the province, by their inferiority of stature, mean appearance, and jet black colour, as well as by an axe for cutting wood, the symbol of their profession, which they always carry in their hand. Their language little resembles that spoken by the Oorias, and is scarcely intelligible to any but themselves. They are said to worship certain rude forms of Devi and Mahadeo or rather the Hindus so interpret the adoration paid by them to a few natural objects, as stumps of trees, masses of stone, or clefts in rocks, in which an impure imagination may discern some resemblance to the human organs of generation. Some are fixed in small villages called Sour Sais ; others lead a migratory sort of life, clearing annually spots in the jungle, where they erect huts of sticks, leaves, and grass, and sow different sorts of grain of the Millet kinds as the Jooar, Bajereh, Makye, Mandea, &c. which sprout up with extraordinary luxuriance in such situations. They will eat almost any kind of food, whether animal or vegetable. A great part of their subsistence is derived from the roots and produce of the jungles. The flowers of the Madhuka (Bassia latifolia), and the Keora,* yield them an intoxicating liquor ; in lieu of rice they consume the seed of the bamboo, a very heating and indigestible food ; the wild yams, arums, and other roots furnish a nutritious, and not unwholesome substitute for bread ; and for a desert they have the wild mangoe, the fruit of the Bela everywhere abundant, and the seeds of the Bauhinia racemosa, served up on the large ribbed leaf of the Ravya (apparently a species of Dillenia), which answers the purposes of a dish.

The author of the work called the Kholaset ul Towarikh, places in the neighbourhood of Orissa, the country called the Triya or Stri Raj, where females (not amazons) exercise the powers of government, and have the upper hand in society, and in the management of all affairs As the fable of the existence of such a country in this part of India seems to be a purely gratuitous invention of the Mahommedan writers, and is not supported either by the histories or the current belief of the natives of the province. I shall not here stop to inquire into its meaning and origin.

Language—The language of the *Or* or *Odra* nation is a tolerably pure Bhasha (dialect) of the Sanscrit, resembling closely the Bengali, but far remote apparently from any affinity with the Telinga. Most of the titles of which the natives are so found are pure Sanscrit ; more than three-fourths of the nouns and roots of verbs may be traced to that language,and its few simple inflections are obviously founded on the rules of the Vyakaran. The basis of the alphabet is the common Hindi or Nagari character, somewhat disguised however by a peculiarity in the mode of writing it. In the direction of Bengal, the Ooria language is used tolerably pure, following the line of the coast as far as the Hijellee and Tumlook divisions at least, I have been credibly informed that in the Mysadal Pergunnah, all revenue accounts are written on tal patra or leaves of the palmyra tree in that dialect. On the western side of Midnapore district, the two languages begin to intermingle at Rani Sarai about twenty miles north of the Subanrekha. A very mixed and impure bhasha is used in the Zemindari of Naraingerh and the hill estates beyond it, which improves a little at Mindapore (itself situated in a Jungle Mehal called Bhanjbhum) and at that town becomes more decidedly Bengali. The inhabitants of the country on the north of Keerpoy (officially termed the Jungle Mehals) probably speak the language of the Bengal province quite correct and unmixed. To the westward the Gond and Ooria languages pass into each other on the estate of Sonepur, the Raja of which country informed me that half his people speak one and half the other dialect. On the south we find the first traces of the Telinga about Ganjam, where a different pronunciation may be observed. The people there call themselves *Oodiahs* and *Wodiahs*, instead of Oorias, Gerh becomes Gadda, Jagannath, Jagannada, &c. The language of Orissa Proper still however prevails at Baurwah, forty-five miles south of Ganjam, on the low lands of the coast, and as far as the large estate of Kimedy in the hills, beyond which the Telinga begins to predominate, at Cicacole is the prevailing dialect, and in Vizagapatam, Telinga only is spoken in the open country. In the mountains of the interior, however, the dialect of the Odras is used by the bulk of the inhabitants, from Gumser down to Palcondah, Bastar, and Jayapur.

I know of no original composition deserving any notice in the language of Orissa, excepting the Epic Poem called the Kanji Kaviri Pothi which celebrates the conquest of Conjeveram, one of the most distinguished events in the modern history of the country. There is no deficiency

* Pandanus odoratissimus.

however of translations of the more esteemed writings of the great Hindu authors, both religious and scientific, and every temple of importance has its legend or Sthan Puran, every almanac maker his Panji, and Bansabali, composed in the local tongue.

(7) *Gaps*—

[The author has mentioned that calculations for some areas are purely guesswork—*ed.*]

(8) *Essential information*—

(*a*) area—Av.

(*b*) houses/households—Av.

(*c*) breakdown of population into

(i) male/female—available only for a part of the province.

(ii) occupation—available only for a part of the province.

(iii) religion—available only for a part of the province.

(iv) caste—available only for a part of the province.

(v) age—available only for a part of the province.

(vi) urban/rural—available only for a part of the province.

(vii) others—N.A.

(9) *Editorial comment*—

We get the following details from Hunter :

Population—Orissa Division, total population in 1822 Cuttack, Puri and Balasor contained	1,296,365
(of which) Cuttack District .	440,784

In 1825 Cuttack contained 6,512 houses and 40,000 people.

In 1825 Puri contained 5,741 houses.

"This census was based upon an enumeration of dwellings, allowing five persons to each house."

"No records exist to show whether, in the numerous attempts at a Census, any distinction was made in the average number of inmates per house between the town and rural population, nor does the Collector think that any great difference exists. It is doubtful whether the average of inmates per house is greater in the towns than in the country, as town life has scarcely developed in Orissa, and anything like our crowded city existence is unknown. I have mentioned, how prominently this strikes a stranger in the town of Balasor, where the streets and market places are interspersed with rice fields and homesteads. In the two rural tracts of Cuttack District where Experimental Census of 1869 was taken— *viz.* Kanika on the coast, and Chaushattipara in the hilly northern frontier—the number of inmates to each house was greater than in the towns. In Kanika (on the coast) the average was 5, and in Chaushattipara 5.1, while in the towns it varied from 4.5 to 4.1."

"This vast increase of the rural population is simply the result of good government. We have as much as possible left the people alone, and somehow they have increased of themselves. Famines, inundations, wild beasts, war and oppression, had kept the Province at an unnaturally low ebb ; and we had only to remove these chronic checks on population in order the inhabitants should rapidly increase. No foreign enemy has crossed the boundary of Orissa since 1803. Armed violence on the part of the rulers has ceased, oppression on the part of the landholders, and a hundred of their vexations imposts, such as those on the marriages of the peasantry and the birth of their children, have been put down."

Hunter, W. W. Orissa : or the vicissitudes of an Indian Province under Native and British rule. Vol. II. London, 1872. appx. 122-132.

Stirling's account of Orissa does not indicate any date relating to the census or to publication. The account was published in the Asiatic Researches, Vol. XV. 1825. Hunter dates the census at 1822.

(10) *Reference to*—

(i) earlier estimate

(ii) later estimate

COLLECTORATE OF KHANDESH : 1827

(1) *Year*—1827

(2) *Place*—Collectorate of Khandesh

(3) *Source*—0.0003. (a) Census of Bombay Presidency, 1872. General Report and Tables of the population, houses &c. enumerated in the Bombay Presidency on the 21st February, 1872. Part II. Bombay, 1875. Various pagination. BSL V—76.

(b) Returns submitted by W. H. Sykes, Officiating Statistical Reporter to Government on 28th October, 1827. [Various pagination]

(4) *Materials*— (*a*) *Geographical location*—*Collectorate of Khandesh*

Area & boundaries—The Dekhun Survey not having extended to Khandesh, Lieutenant Boyd, the officer in charge of the Survey Department, is unable to furnish me with the Area or boundaries of the several talukas and pergunnahs in the Collectorate ; but from a map of the province of Khandesh, completed under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Briggs, Lieutenant Boyd deduces the area of the province of Khandesh to be 12,527·82 square miles, including tracts belonging to Foreign States and to Jagheerdars. The province being bounded on the north by the Santpoora mountains, on the east by the province of Berar, on the South by the Indyadree range, and in the West by Dong and Raj Peempla.

(*b*) *Particulars of population*—

Proportion of Inhabitants to the Square Mile and to each House, and of the grand divisions of Castes—Males and Females—to the whole Population in the Collectorate of Khandesh, A. D. 1827

				Brahmins			Rajpoots		
Area in Sq. Miles	Names	Total Inhabitants	Inhabitants to the Sq. mile	Males to males of the whole population as 1 to	Females to females of the whole population as 1 to	Males and females to the whole population as 1 to	Males to males of the whole population as 1 to	Females to females of the whole population as 1 to	Males and females to the whole population as 1 to
*6760	Collectorate of Khandesh	371404	59.93†	18.24	18.82	18.51	29.27	28.13	28.73

Shudrahs			Low castes			Musulmans				
Males to males of the whole population as 1 to	Females to females of the whole population as 1 to	Males and females to whole population as 1 to	Males to males of the whole population as 1 to	Females to females of the whole population as 1 to	Males and females to the whole population as 1 to	Males to males of the whole population as 1 to	Females to females of the whole population as 1 to	Males and females to the whole population as 1 to	Proportion of Inhabitants to each house	Proportion of Draught Cattle to each cultivator
1.43	1.44	1.43	6.81	6.78	6.80	14.84	14.33	14.60	3.96	1.62

Poona, 28th October, 1827

(*Signed*) W. H. Sykes, *Major*,
Officiating Statistical Reporter to Government.

*The area in square miles is that of the lands of the populated villages only, giving nearly 60 inhabitants to the Sq. miles including, however, the lands of depopulated villages, the area would be about 11,480 Sq. miles, and the proportion of inhabitants to the Sq. mile would be reduced to 32½ nearly.

†The correct figures are 54.93—J. L.

COLLECTORATE OF

ABSTRACT OF THE POPULATION RETURNS FROM THE

Number of Purgunnah	Square miles in each Purgunnah	Names of Purgunnah*	HOUSES		Cultivators	LANDS OF EACH PURGUNNAH					
						CULTIVATED LAND					
						Garden		Field Land	Total Cultivated	Waste Land	Total Lands of the Purgunnah
			Inhabited	Deserted		Puthusthul	Mothusthul				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	371·32	Lulling, Talook Dhoolia	3,417	267	1,448	875¾	6,560½	14,414¾	21,854¾	295,000	316,866
2	215·10	Soangheir, Talook Doolea	3,097	63	1,338	1,298½	3,526½	17,386	22,214½	158,934¾	183,560
3	65·06	Chickulwahul, Talook Mallegaum.	474	..	198	..	204½	7,499	7,703½	47,814½	55,520
4	36·65	Tokra, Talook Mallegaum	221	3	95	..	70½	3,209	3,279¾	27,999½	31,280
5	83·07	Nimbul, Talook Mallegaum	1,919	69	307	540½	994½	8,125¾	9,662	61,222	70,890
6	14·32	Jhorga, Talook Mallegaum	264	4	91	..	64	3,677	3,741¾	8,478¾	12,221
7	66·30	Galua, Talook Mallegaum	1,161	32	369	1,036¾	554½	8,879¾	10,471¾	46,101½	56,578½
8	21·13	Sanduss, Talook Baglan	918	3	322	1,182	546½	6,511	8,241	9,793½	18,037
9	57·92	Loneir, Talook Loneir	1,242	60	441	346¾	1,153	11,963½	13,466½	35,956½	49,425¾
10	35·24	Warkarree, Talook Loneir	487	17	182	32½	535½	4,600½	5,169	24,920	30,092
11	27 47	Wotoor, Talook Loneir	484	16	252	437	241	5,270¾	5,949	17,483	23,443¾
12	15·59	Palla, Talook Loneir	164	..	86	275½	33	2,113½	2,422¾	10,884	13,307¾
14	38·17	Zytapoor, Talook Baglan	995	13	359	605½	539	10,406	11,552	21,022½	32,578
15	40·11	Pissole, Talook Baglan	1,391	6	545	1,546¾	620¾	11,894½	14,063½	20,066½	34,234¾
16	30·21	Tilwun, Talook Baglan	792	22	378	1,487	206½	7,266	8,961¾	16,821	25,785
17	14·29	Korallee, Talook Baglan	435	12	262	705½	131¾	3,643½	4,481¾	7,720½	12,202
18	7·80	Kunnassee, Talook Loneir	173	..	73	48½	..	3,210	3,258½	3,399¾	6,659¾
19	9·82	Pimpla, Talook Lonier	210	..	116	85½	58¾	2,081¾	2,227	6,054¾	8,382½
20	7·28	Pankehr, Talook Pimpulnair	158	8	89	331½	..	899½	1,230¾	4,984½	6,215½
21	..	Moollehr, Talook Baglan	193	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	15·35	Pimpulnair, Talook Pimpulnair	1,157	48	406	1,477½	83½	5,668	7,230¾	5,872	13,105
23	6·72	Dhynwell, Talook Pimpulnair	251	2	87	355½	41½	2,787	3,184½	2,552½	5,737¾
24	9·24	Warsa, Talook Pimpulnair	396	1	95	2½	..	3,606¾	3,609	4,278	7,890
25	0·84	Oomurput, Talook Warsa	72	..	28	16¾	..	461½	477¾	243½	721¾
26	2·72	Chowpalla, Talook Pimpulnair	112	..	14	11¾	..	467½	479½	2,183	2,662½
27	108·47	Nehr, Talook Bhamere	1,452	43	413	910¾	984¾	8,598½	10,496¾	82,059½	92,562½
28	144·78	Bhamere, Talook Bhamere	2,368	37	569	995	904¾	10,681	12,583¾	110,951	123,549
29	932·97	Nandoorbar, Talook Nandoorbar.	7,042	78	2,817	1,254½	3,356¾	61,354¾	65,981¾	730,150	796,136
30	73·49	Nowapoor, Talook Nandoorbar	1,570	..	944	8½	4½	7,797½	7,810½	54,899	62,712½
31	288·72	Sooltanpoor, Talook Sooltanpoor.	4,301	7	1,029	1,270¾	2,414¾	36,792¾	40,481¾	205,890	2,46,382½
32	35·46	Kookurmoonda, Talook Kookermoonda.	717	7	128	772½	25	2,230	3,028¾	27,235¾	30,267
33	157·59	Talneir, Talook Talneir	2,540	44	1,300	..	180¾	27,534½	27,714¾	106,762	134,477
34	117·05	Betawud, Talook Talneir	2,211	17	1,223	605½	1,263¾	31,919½	33,789	66,096½	99,887
35	0·21	Sindwa, Talook Talneir	96	3	23	..	43¾	136	179¾	..	179¾
36	1·07	Amba, Talook Talneir	130	..	71	..	5	913½	918	..	918½
37	167·92	Dongree, Talook Amulnair	1,459	42	746	934¾	1,536½	13,947½	16,419½	126,871	163,292½
38	169·63	Amulnair, Talook Amulnair	2,591	32	1,198	622½	3,387½	16,412½	20,423½	124,329	144,753
39	136·07	Jullode, Talook Amulnair	1,567	95	785	..	558½	18,108	18,666½	97,451	116,118
40	245·47	Erundole, Talook Erundole	4,441	210	1,008	..	3,360	22,894½	26,254½	183,218	209,472½
41	138·34	Airawud, Talook Chopdeh	1,548	12	683	..	456¾	13,588½	14,045	104,009½	118,055½

*Two Purgunnahs, Serial No. 13—Hutgur and Serial No 46—Zynabad—no returns.

KHANDESH : 1827

COLLECTORATE OF KHANDESH A. D. 1826

INHABITANTS												
Brahmins		Rajpoots		Shoodruh or Mahratha		Atee Shoodra or low Caste		Musulmans		Total Inhabitants		Number of Purgunnah
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(1)
424	342	186	178	3,857	3,419	928	742	209	165	5,604	4,846	1
223	181	429	410	4,248	3,629	1,036	831	456	424	6,392	5,475	2
34	30	1	1	608	590	102	79	17	12	762	712	3
4	2	19	22	338	267	90	69	15	11	466	371	4
209	143	20	16	3,033	2,039	568	409	614	426	4,444	3,033	5
35	27	..	..	519	406	72	42	14	15	640	490	6
128	81	38	30	1,446	1,076	607	457	88	57	2,307	1,701	7
87	79	25	28	1,379	1,207	428	378	53	59	1,972	1,751	8
114	95	190	169	1,972	1,640	721	568	63	69	3,060	2,541	9
38	34	25	26	787	673	276	197	10	9	1,136	939	10
63	50	10	11	720	643	280	251	5	8	1,078	963	11
44	32	30	17	248	212	66	55	4	4	392	320	12
82	56	44	44	1,280	987	769	699	34	23	2,209	1,809	14
125	104	17	14	2,053	1,745	566	470	113	93	2,874	2,426	15
126	81	87	64	1,238	1,072	384	314	38	32	1,873	1,563	16
73	55	13	13	753	642	173	127	14	15	1,026	852	17
23	18	..	..	239	213	114	82	2	2	378	315	18
10	8	..	..	294	246	116	90	1	1	421	345	19
23	18	..	..	127	127	159	123	..	..	309	268	20
137	100	..	..	252	199	32	18	20	18	441	335	21
135	144	32	31	1,708	1,559	639	539	128	126	2,642	2,399	22
35	30	..	..	443	418	167	136	10	8	655	592	23
5	9	..	..	478	417	307	257	5	7	795	690	24
..	..	..	..	77	70	41	39	..	..	118	109	25
..	2	..	..	101	89	170	140	..	..	271	231	26
71	62	..	..	1,830	1,568	693	526	131	101	2,725	2,257	27
208	156	56	42	2,707	2,150	1,514	1,251	185	140	4,670	3,739	28
821	824	1,009	984	8,082	7,289	3,617	3,296	942	1,144	14,471	13,537	29
20	13	11	3	211	149	2,016	2,003	38	39	2,296	2,207	30
306	222	341	258	6,839	5,616	543	420	434	330	8,463	6,846	31
95	106	13	11	977	1,020	25	27	68	94	1,178	1,258	32
315	234	400	317	3,918	3,110	705	540	382	322	5,721	4,523	33
237	231	169	162	4,031	3,375	509	422	203	181	5,141	4,371	34
7	7	..	..	131	133	4	5	6	6	148	151	35
2	2	2	..	189	120	36	28	7	4	236	154	36
154	140	195	174	2,574	2,226	588	502	202	191	3,713	3,233	37
358	288	138	124	3,777	3,075	619	501	512	399	5,404	4,387	38
138	119	40	37	2,930	2,404	360	283	205	193	3,673	3,036	39
1,042	855	550	474	6,024	5,235	525	452	1,090	984	9,231	8 000	40
151	107	60	51	3,050	2,455	396	309	280	211	3,937	3,133	41

COLLECTORATE OF

ABSTRACT OF THE POPULATION RETURNS FROM THE

Number of Purgunnah	Square miles in each Purgunnah	Names of Purgunnah*	TRADES								
			Dyers of Cloth	Leaf Plate Sellers	Metal Casters	Fruit Sellers	Boree	Lohudaree	Silk Cleaners	Appraisers	Stone Masons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
1	371·32	Lulling, Talook Dhoolia	26	10	5	26	4	4	3	6	24
2	215·10	Soangheir, Talook Doolea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	65·06	Chickulwahul, Talook Mallegaum.	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	36·65	Tokra, Talook Mallegaum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	83·07	Nimbul, Talook Mallegaum	131	15	..	22	..	..	..	..	3
6	14·32	Jhorga, Talook Mallegaum	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	66·30	Galua, Talook Mallegaum	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	21·13	Sanduss, Talook Baglan	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	57·92	Loneir, Talook Loneir	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	35·24	Warkarree, Talook Loneir	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	27·47	Wotoor, Talook Loneir	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	15·59	Palla, Talook Loneir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	38·17	Zytapoor, Talook Baglan	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	40·11	Pissole, Talook Baglan	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	30·21	Tilwun, Talook Baglan	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	14·29	Korallee, Talook Baglan	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	7·80	Kunnassee, Talook Loneir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	9·82	Pimpla, Talook Loneir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	7·28	Pankehr, Talook Pimpulnair	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	..	Moollehr, Talook Baglan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	15·35	Pimpulnair, Talook Pimpulnair	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
23	6·72	Dhynwell, Talook Pimpulnair	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	9·24	Warsa, Talook Pimpulnair	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	0·84	Oomurput, Talook Warsa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	2·72	Chowpalla, Talook Pimpulnair.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	108·47	Nehr, Talook Bhamere	5	31	..	..	..	18	..	..	..
28	144·78	Bhâmere, Talook Bhamere	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	932·97	Nandoorbar, Talook Nandoorbar.	28	27	1	8	..	36	6	2	..
30	73·49	Nowapoor, Talook Nandoorbar	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	288·72	Sooltanpoor, Talook Sooltanpoor.	26	42	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
32	35·46	Kookurmoonda, Talook Kookermoonda.	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	157·59	Talneir, Talook Talneir	17	6	1	7	1	19	1	..	..
34	117·05	Betawud, Talook Talneir	31	13	4	3	10	13	1	..	..
35	0·21	Sindwa, Talook Talneir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	1·07	Amba, Talook Talneir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	167·92	Dongree, Talook Amulnair	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
38	169·63	Amulnair, Talook Amulnair	54	..	..	10	..	7	7	..	..
39	136·07	Jullode, Talook Amulnair	3	..	1	..	2	5	5	1	..
40	245·47	Erundole, Talook Erundole	39	10	4	..	..	33	..	..	..
41	138·34	Airawud, Talook Chopdeh	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..

* See note at page No. 178.

KHANDESH : 1827

COLLECTORATE OF KHANDESH A. D. 1826

TRADES												Number of Purgunnah
Borahs	Rice Pounders	Porters	Cloth Sellers	Lime Burners	Paan Sellers	Fishermen	Liquor Sellers	Dyers of fixed colours in Thread	Branjaries	Gold finders in Sweepings	Exerciser	
(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(1)
4	6	4	10	5	6	10	1	3	30	2	1	1
..	..	1	10	..	1	4	1	1	..	..	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
62	11	12	..	13	35	26	23	..	..	..	2	5
..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
..	..	..	..	9	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	7
..	..	..	..	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	8
..	..	..	..	18	2	7	..	..	46	..	..	9
..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	22	..	..	10
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	15
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
..	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	21
..	..	..	..	..	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	22
..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	23
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
6	..	..	..	3	11	..	..	..	4	..	..	27
2	..	..	..	..	3	5	3	..	40	..	..	28
17	..	7	..	3	26	42	20	..	..	..	6	29
..	..	..	..	..	6	1	3	..	..	..	..	30
..	..	..	..	..	4	..	16	..	..	..	..	31
..	..	..	..	..	4	..	10	..	..	..	..	32
5	..	..	..	..	12	28	15	..	..	..	1	33
..	..	..	..	10	..	18	6	..	..	..	..	34
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	37
2	..	..	..	..	6	22	..	..	..	..	..	38
5	..	..	..	..	5	29	4	3	..	..	..	39
..	..	..	..	..	16	26	13	9	2	3	8	40
..	..	..	..	..	1	5	4	..	..	..	..	41

COLLECTORATE OF

ABSTRACT OF THE POPULATION RETURNS FROM THE

Number of Purgunnah	Square miles in each Purgunnah	Names of Purgunnah	TRADES								
			Red Powder Sellers	Fire-work Makers	Glass-ring Sellers	Maun Bhaw	Milk-men	Hunts-men	Brokers	Dancing Women	Khutree
(1)	(2)	(3)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)
1	371·32	Lulling, Talook Dhoolia	1	1	5	2	10	1	2	50	..
2	215·10	Soangheir, Talook Doolea	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
3	65·06	Chickulwahul, Talook Mallegaum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	36·65	Tokra, Talook Mallegaum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	83·07	Nimbul, Talook Mallegaum	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	10	12
6	14·32	Jhorga, Talook Mallegaum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	66·30	Galua, Talook Mallegaum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	21·13	Sanduss, Talook Baglan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	57·92	Loneir, Talook Loneir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	35·24	Warkarree, Talook Loneir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	27·47	Wotoor, Talook Loneir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	15·59	Palla, Talook Lonier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	38·17	Zytapoor, Talook Baglan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	40·11	Pissole, Talook Baglan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	30·21	Tilwun, Talook Baglan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	14·29	Korallee, Talook Baglan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	7·80	Kunnassee, Talook Loneir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	9·82	Pimpla, Talook Loneir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	7·28	Pankehr, Talook Pimpulnair	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	..	Moollehr, Talook Baglan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	15·35	Pimpulnair, Talook Pimpulnair	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	6·72	Dhynwell, Talook Pimpulnair	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	9·24	Warsa, Talook Pimpulnair	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	0·84	Oomurput, Talook Warsa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	2·72	Chowpalla, Talook Pimpulnair	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	108·47	Nehr, Talook Bhamere	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
28	144·78	Bhamere, Talook Bhamere	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	932·97	Nandoorbar, Talook Nandoorbar	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	14	..
30	73·49	Nowapoor, Talook Nandoorbar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	288·72	Sooltanpoor, Talook Sooltanpoor	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	1
32	35·46	Kookurmoonda, Talook Kookermoonda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	157·59	Talneir, Talook Talneir	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
34	117·05	Betawud, Talook Talneir	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
35	0·21	Sindwa, Talook Talneir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	1·07	Amba, Talook Talneir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	167·92	Dongree, Talook Amulnair	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	169·63	Amulnair, Talook Amulnair	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	13
39	136·07	Jullode, Talook Amulnair	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	245·47	Erundole, Talook Erundole	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	166
41	138·34	Airawud, Talook Chopdeh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

KHANDESH : 1827

COLLECTORATE OF KHANDESH; A. D. 1826—contd.

	TRADES											
Gusreh	Dher, Mahr, Mang	Shoe-makers	Sweepers, Nightmen	Weavers	Shop-keepers	Iron-smiths	Braziers	Silver-smiths	Washer-men	Barbers	Pot-makers	Number of Purgun-nah
(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)	(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(1)
..	601	68	7	44	390	34	66	120	32	95	30	1
..	226	42	1	47	338	17	30	62	22	75	33	2
..	17	5	..	..	79	17	11	44	8	41	..	3
..	49	9	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	5	..	4
28	205	84	13	147	321	33	46	163	49	63	26	5
..	31	13	..	..	34	3	7	14	5	6	8	6
..	246	38	..	5	97	12	16	39		32	14	7
..	71	14	..	20	32	8	4	20	6	11	5	8
..	101	75	..	35	142	17	17	82	13	46	9	9
..	221	33	..	6	28	7	..	18	13	7	8	10
..	218	21	..	..	42	10	15	13	7	10	14	11
..	44	7	..	..	2	1	..	2	..	8	5	12
..	88	18	..	..	20	5	2	10	3	20	3	14
..	92	23	1	3	45	11	4	36	10	20	5	15
..	194	13	..	6	18	4	5	10	5	15	4	16
..	42	9	..	..	34	4	1	11	3	9	6	17
..	121	7	..	..	4	6	..	3	1	4	4	18
..	78	3	..	..	17	6	..	7	2	4	..	19
..	5	1	..	..	3	1	..	3	1	2	1	20
..	15	3	..	..	41	2	1	10	4	8	3	21
..	95	11	1	14	72	18	15	52	20	61	8	22
..	17	5	..	..	12	2	1	5	2	9	2	23
..	3	..	..	..	13	2	..	7	..	3	..	24
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	26
..	240	40	1	10	114	15	22	61	16	57	19	27
..	115	20	1	11	68	20	4	27	11	25	7	28
..	362	73	4	27	193	37	14	90	43	113	29	29
..	5	1	..	..	29	5	1	6	3	5	3	30
..	159	24	5	35	43	23	1	32	17	77	17	31
..	4	2	1	..	10	2	..	5	2	5	5	32
..	217	19	..	23	158	15	5	46	15	46	10	33
..	144	17	..	10	66	17	5	36	15	40	12	34
..	.. 3	1	..	..	7	1	..	1	1	2	1	35
..	.. 7	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	36
..	41	18	..	..	22	6	..	13	8	23	5	37
..	117	29	1	42	107	21	11	48	11	62	15	38
..	20	28	..	24	75	16	14	81	17	37	18	39
..	21	36	2	201	390	28	12	122	19	90	25	40
..	1	12	..	..	41	9	1	18	5	17	5	41

COLLECTORATE OF

ABSTRACT OF THE POPULATION RETURNS FROM THE

Number of Purgunnah	Square miles in each Purgunnah	Names of Purgunnah	TRADES								
			Carpenters	Tailors	Turband Weavers	Turners	Cotton Cleaners	Saddlers	Sweetmeat Sellers	Sheep Butchers	Beast Butchers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(67)	(68)	(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)
1	371·32	Lulling, Talook Dhoolia .	61	124	4	1	13	37	7	28	1
2	215·10	Soangheir, Talook Doolea .	31	82	9	2	3	2	2	3	10
3	65·06	Chickulwahul, Talook Mallegaum	9	5	..	..	19	..	..	..	..
4	36·65	Tokra, Talook Mallegaum .	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
5	83·07	Nimbul, Talook Mallegaum .	37	152	..	..	22	31	32	5	..
6	14·32	Jhorga, Talook Mallegaum .	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..
7	66·30	Galua, Talook Mallegaum .	19	15	..	..	..	19	..	..	..
8	21·13	Sanduss, Talook Baglan .	12	22	..	..	1	..	..	2	..
9	57·92	Loneir, Talook Loneir . .	18	51	..	..	2	..	1	1	..
10	35·24	Warkarree, Talook Loneir .	15	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	27·47	Wotoor, Talook Loneir . .	10	3	..	..	..	..	1	6	..
12	15·59	Palla, Talook Loneir . .	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	38·17	Zytapoor, Talook Baglan .	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
15	40·11	Pissole, Talook Baglan . .	16	24	..	..	4	..	..	2	..
16	30·21	Tilwun, Talook Baglan . .	8	11	..	..	1	..	..	2	..
17	14·29	Korallee, Talook Baglan .	6	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	7·80	Kunnassee, Talook Loneir .	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	9·82	Pimpla, Talook Loneir . .	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	7·28	Pankehr, Talook Pimpulnair .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	..	Moollehr, Talook Baglan .	3	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	15·35	Pimpulnair, Talook Pimpulnair	28	58	..	..	6	2	..	2	..
23	6·72	Dhynwell, Talook Pimpulnair.	5	18	..	..	2	..	..	1	..
24	9·24	Warsa, Talook Pimpulnair .	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	0·84	Oomurput, Talook Warsa .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	2·72	Chowpalla, Talook Pimpulnair	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	108·47	Nehr, Talook Bhamere . .	26	67	..	..	11	..	1	10	..
28	144·78	Bhamere, Talook Bhamere .	9	30	..	..	11	..	..	4	..
29	932·97	Nandoorbar, Talook Nandoorbar	58	102	4	..	30	6	5	13	6
30	73·49	Nowapoor, Talook Nandoorbar	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	288·72	Sooltanpoor, Talook Sooltanpoor	30	38	..	..	27	2	2	3	..
32	35·46	Kookurmoonda, Talook Kookermoonda	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	157·59	Talneir, Talook Talneir . .	24	38	7	..	6	3	1	5	..
34	117·05	Betawud, Talook Talneir .	23	52	..	..	10	2	1	6	..
35	0·21	Sindwa, Talook Talneir . .	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	1·07	Amba, Talook Talneir . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	167·92	Dongree, Talook Amulnair .	13	9	..	..	8	..	..	6	1
38	169·63	Amulnair, Talook Amulnair .	34	49	10	..	10	1	3	14	13
39	136·07	Jullode, Talook Amulnair .	23	48	..	6	25	..	6	6	..
40	245·47	Erundole, Talook Erundole .	62	90	66	..	17	11	11	20	32
	138·34	Airawud, Talook Chopdeh .	13	16	1	1	2	..	..	1	3

KHANDESH : 1827

COLLECTORATE OF KHANDESH, A. D. 1826—contd.

TRADES				STOCK						
Munyar	Oilmen	Jogee	Shepherds	Draughts Bullock	Pecks Bullock	Cows and Buffaloes	Ploughs	Carts	Schools	Number of Purgunnah
(76)	(77)	(78)	(79)	(80)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)	(1)
3	125	2	28	168	2,380	8,687	1,384	367	5	1
17	9	2	..	216	749	6,757	1,321	565	5	2
..	26	..	..	15	20	1,800	375	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	301	..	515	163	18	..	4
..	137	..	..	1,061	243	1,648	551	160	..	5
..	13	..	..	406	7	794	177	49	..	6
..	28	..	..	1,025	22	1,540	509	88	..	7
..	7	..	6	800	24	1,337	404	79	2	8
..	14	..	29	50	268	1,834	622	88	1	9
..	10	..	29	2	205	932	256	32	1	10
1	11	..	19	..	33	1,061	297	16	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	5	610	129	6	..	12
..	4	..	..	490	6	2,785	449	53	..	14
..	9	..	2	4,626	43	2,953	695	148	1	15
..	4	..	7	296	12	1,332	393	82	..	16
..	5	..	1	196	26	743	213	36	..	17
..	..	..	..	..	11	496	206	3	..	18
..	1	..	..	..	10	446	161	2	..	19
..	1	..	..	2	9	265	54	11	..	20
..	7	..	..	44	27	470	..	11	1	21
..	23	..	..	70	312	1,889	372	167	2	22
..	8	..	..	26	30	753	129	76	..	23
..	5	..	..	18	49	697	151	16	..	24
..	..	..	..	..	..	104	25	1	..	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	149	21	3	..	26
..	39	..	83	..	38	2,952	557	253	..	27
2	21	..	17	39	273	5,467	897	147	..	28
10	116	11	32	82	70	12,407	3,396	868	4	29
..	5	..	..	260	3	1,093	729	190	..	30
..	45	..	33	34	49	10,886	1,945	622	4	31
..	13	..	..	50	..	632	203	82	..	32
13	55	2	37	61	81	3,671	1,143	409	2	33
3	28	1	14	66	34	2,699	1,093	444	2	34
..	2	..	..	..	117	152	19	23	..	35
..	1	..	..	..	1	159	62	4	..	36
2	11	..	11	74	10	3,593	787	321	..	37
10	46	4	18	184	38	3,666	1,244	485	3	38
10	60	..	24	44	34	1,892	916	319	..	39
30	143	17	30	445	98	5,462	1,662	702	7	40
10	20	..	21	7	26	3,567	703	295	..	41

COLLECTORATE OF

ABSTRACT OF THE POPULATION RETURNS FROM THE

Number of Purgunnah	Square miles in each Purgunnah	Names of Purgunnah*	HOUSES			LANDS OF EACH PURGUNNAH					
						CULTIVATED LAND					
						Garden					
			Inhabited	Deserted	Cultivators	Pathusthul	Mothusthul	Field Land	Total Cultivated	Waste Land	Total Lands of the Purgunnah
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
42	241·92	Chopra, Talook Chopdeh	3,195	68	962	..	471	20,354¼	20,825¾	185,620¼	206,446¼
43	317·65	Nusseerabad, Talook Nusseerabad	5,338	574	2,208	..	2,187¾	68,851¼	71,040¼	200,017¼	271,062
44	209·72	Rawere, Talook Sowdeh	4,004	50	2,067	..	1,882½	36,596¾	38,480	140,479½	178,967
45	7·23	Edullabad, Talook Rawere	157	..	65	..	52¾	1,632	1,685	4,492	6,177½
47	160·03	Bodwar, Talook Jamnere	2,500	80	1,448	119¼	1,817½	32,644¼	34,582¾	101,974¾	136,562
48	310·04	Jamnair, Talook Jamnair	4,305	..	1,667	..	2,465½	44,786	47,254	217,316¾	264,573
49	142·24	Sowdar, Talook Sowdeh	3,984	10	1,528	..	3,301¼	33,555¼	36,856½	84,516¼	121,376
50	116·22	Borenair, Talook Erundole	1,401	1	518	..	1,084	11,774½	12,858¼	87,974¼	100,833
51	108·08	Chundsur, Talook Nusseerabad	991	290	480	..	537½	16,981¼	17,519¼	74,710¾	92,231¾
53	163·95	Bhurgaon, Talook Bhurgaon	1,676	..	818	..	1,994¼	14,167	16,165	123,739	139,907
54	149·90	Bhaul, Talook Bhurgaon	1,401	9	453	15¼	2,097½	9,471	11,586¼	116,326¾	127,920
55	189·14	Ootran, Talook Bhurgaon	1,255	20	613	197¾	1,199¼	11,562	12,961½	148,442¼	161,407¾
56	45·10	Muswa, Talook Bhurgaon	227	..	121	..	257½	1,317¾	1,586	36,904¼	38,492
57	110·32	Pachora, Talook Bhurgaon	939	..	456	211	840¾	7,695	8,747	85,393	94,145¼
52	75·06	Lohoor, Talook Bhurgaon	901	..	302	..	610¾	8,360	8,971¼	55,084¼	64,058¾
59	42·37	Ragderh, Talook Chalisgaon	616	3	249	..	495¼	7,413¾	7,909¼	28,251¼	36,161¾
60	21·86	Kunnur, Talook Chalisgaon	173	1	117	11¼	132½	3,657½	3,801¼	14,856¾	18,660
61	17·51	Mehoonbarra, Talook Chalisgaon.	101	12	64	..	209½	1,135¾	3,344¼	12,934½	14,279½
62	25·74	Manickpoory, Talook Chalisgaon	299	..	74	200¾	678¼	1,975¾	2,855	19,110¼	21,966¼
63	18·14	Kusba Jatagaon, Purgunnah Kunnur, Talook Chalisgaon	130	4	22	95½	203¼	504½	803¼	14,676¼	15,480
64	6·21	Kusba Rangungaon, Purgunnah Ahoor, Talook Chalisgaon	222	..	47	..	267	848¼	1,115¼	4,184¼	5,300
65	245·60	Purgunnah Yawul, Prant Khandesh	4,771	..	2,216	26¼	3,261¾	40,379¼	43,670¼	165,898¼	209,576
68	00·22	Purgunnah Chalisgaon, Talook Chalisgaon	736	..	191	312¾	623	4,477¾	5,414¼	80,105	85,552
66	0·25	Purgunnah Amba, Talook Talnair	33	..	33	..	..	221	221	..	221
	14·65	Purgunnah Nandoorbar, Talook Nandoorbar, (not included in the Govrenment List)	33	..	12	16¼	..	200¼	217¼	12,285¼	12,502¼
	3·52	Purgunnah Nowapoor, Talook Nandoorbar, (not included in the Government List)	42	..	18	..	..	172	172	2,838	3,010
	4·84	Purgunnah Sooltanpoor, Talook Sooltanpoor, (not included in the Government List)	40	..	19	..	10¼	661	671¼	3,464	4,136
	2·25	Purgunnah Erundole, Talook Erundole, (not included in the Government List)	63	..	25	..	82¼	395¼	477¼	1,442¼	1,920
	6·760	Total	93,749	2,396	37,311	21,277¾	61,419¾	800,742	883,548¼	4,882,753¼	5,768,852¼

*See Note at page No. 178.

KHANDESH : 1827

COLLECTORATE OF KHANDESH, A. D. 1826—contd.

INHABITANTS												
Brahmins		Rajputs		Shoodruh or Mahratha		Atee Shoodra or low Caste		Musulmans		Total Inhabitants		Number of Purgunnah
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(1)
488	310	97	92	4,213	3,342	553	516	555	525	5,906	4,785	42
786	576	376	339	8,825	7,208	795	711	1,028	732	11,810	9,566	43
502	418	250	208	6,325	5,621	881	824	1,056	916	9,014	7,987	44
17	14	3	3	280	229	33	28	8	7	341	281	45
203	175	420	351	3,836	3,235	390	329	296	242	5,145	4,332	47
335	298	196	179	6,427	5,494	763	637	513	426	8,234	7,034	48
526	368	158	133	7,973	7,191	690	673	574	505	9,921	8,870	49
89	83	179	179	2,075	1,709	290	245	285	294	2,918	2,510	50
79	65	28	15	1,825	1,397	290	236	174	135	2,396	1,848	51
379	338	255	227	2,777	2,424	526	447	318	270	4,255	3,706	53
152	145	32	22	2,299	2,000	381	313	202	198	3,066	2,678	54
101	88	55	54	2,092	1,796	318	292	135	103	2,701	2,333	55
8	12	4	7	345	281	68	60	6	5	431	365	56
127	87	92	75	1,652	1,418	245	205	115	102	2,231	1,887	57
61	47	181	138	1,304	1,000	213	154	161	105	1,920	1,444	52
62	50	20	19	936	801	162	128	121	122	1,301	1,120	9
28	20	..	..	296	253	100	89	56	44	480	406	60
2	..	..	..	164	124	34	20	..	..	200	144	61
63	60	3	3	472	411	103	99	45	40	686	613	62
15	15	..	..	171	145	21	18	23	20	230	198	63
46	38	..	..	356	301	49	35	20	24	471	398	64
696	668	332	295	8,232	7,416	1,224	1,133	1,069	1,040	11,553	10,552	65
124	107	16	20	1,199	1,050	225	191	147	134	1,711	1,502	68
..	..	..	..	43	27	2	3	..	..	45	30	66
..	..	..	..	1	2	56	65	..	..	57	67	
..	..	..	..	..	..	51	46	..	..	51	46	
..	..	4	2	92	70	5	2	..	..	101	74	
1	2	..	..	132	113	5	4	4	4	142	123	
10,992	9,071	6,851	6,072	139,810	118,568	29,435	25,180	13,509	11,916	200,597	170,807	

COLLECTORATE OF

ABSTRACT OF THE POPULATION RETURNS FROM THE

Number of Purgunnah	Square miles in each Purgunnah	Names of Purgunnah*	TRADES								
			Dyers of Cloth	Leaf Plate Sellers	Metal Casters	Fruit Sellers	Boree	Lohu-daree	Silk Cleaners	Appraisers	Stone Masons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
42	241·92	Chopra, Talook Chopdeh .	33	..	..	4	18	..	10	..	..
43	317·65	Nusseerabad, Talook Nusseerabad .	70	16	6	..	..	33	6	..	..
44	209·72	Rawere, Talook Sowdeh . .	15	5	3	..	..	6	..	..	..
45	7·23	Edullabad, Talook Rawere .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	160·03	Bodwar, Talook Jamnere .	22	6	2	2	5	15	4	..	..
48	310·04	Jamnair, Talook Jamnair .	12	12	4	..	..	19	..	..	..
49	142·24	Sowdar, Talook Sowdeh .	237	47	..	..	..	17	9	..	..
50	118·22	Borenair, Talook Erundole .	6	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..
51	108·08	Chundsur, Talook Nusseerabad	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	163·95	Bhurgaon, Talook Bhurgaon .	55	14	4	..	..	6	..	..	..
54	149·90	Bhaul, Talook Bhurgaon . .	4	2	1	..	..	8	3	..	..
55	189·14	Ootran, Talook Bhurgaon .	..	7	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
56	45·10	Muswa, Talook Bhurgaon .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	110·32	Pachora, Talook Bhurgaon .	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
52	75·06	Lohoor, Talook Bhurgaon .	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59	42·37	Ragderh, Talook Chalisgaon .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	21·86	Kunnur, Talook Chalisgaon .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	17·51	Mehoonbarra, Talook Chalisgaon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	25·74	Manickpoory, Talook Chalisgaon	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	18·14	Kusba Jatagaon, Purgunnah Kunnur, Talook Chalisgaon .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
64	6·21	Kusba Rangungaon, Purgunnah Ahoor, Talook Chalisgaon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	245·60	Purgunnah, Yawui, Prant Khandesh	18	38	3	6	4	41	2	9	..
58	100·22	Purgunnah Chalisgaon, Talook Chalisgaon	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
66	0·25	Purgunnah Amba, Talook Talnair	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	14·65	Purgunnah Nandoorbar, Talook Nandoorbar, (not included in the Government List)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3·52	Purgunnah Nowapoor, Talook Nandoorbar, (not included in the Government List)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4·84	Purgunnah Sooltanpoor, Talook Sooltanpoor (not included in the Government List)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2·25	Purgunnah Erundole, Talook Erundole, (not included in the Government List)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6·760	Total .	886	331	41	91	46	304	59	18	27

* See Note at page No. 178.

KHANDESH : 1827

COLLECTORATE OF KHANDESH, A. D. 1826—contd.

TRADES												Number of Purgunnah
Borahs	Rice Pounders	Porters	Cloth Sellers	Lime Burners	Paan Sellers	Fishermen	Liquor Sellers	Dyers of fixed colours in Thread	Branjaries	Gold finders in Sweepings	Exerciser	
(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(1)
4	..	..	6	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	42
..	..	..	..	11	22	36	11	4	45	..	3	43
..	..	..	..	10	5	16	8	1	..	..	2	44
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
..	..	..	..	..	..	14	6	..	3	..	..	47
10	..	..	..	..	..	33	4	..	39	..	..	48
..	..	..	..	..	22	40	5	..	37	..	..	49
..	..	..	..	..	9	5	9	1	..	2	..	50
..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	51
..	..	..	..	..	..	33	2	4	..	1	..	53
..	..	..	..	..	..	0	2	..	..	..	..	54
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	55
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	57
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	52
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	59
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	62
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	64
9	3	..	..	6	37	10	23	2	..	..	..	65
..	..	..	..	..	5	4	2	..	..	..	..	68
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
129	20	24	26	91	271	460	201	28	275	8		24

COLLECTORATE OF

ABSTRACT OF THE POPULATION RETURNS FROM THE

Number of Purgunnah	Square miles in each Purgunnah	Names of Purgunnah*	TRADES								
			Red Powder Sellers	Fire-work Makers	Glass-ring Sellers	Maun-Bhaw	Milk-men	Hunts-men	Brokers	Dancing Women	Khutree
(1)	(2)	(3)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)
42	241·92	Chopra, Talook Chopdeh .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	9
43	317·65	Nusseerabad, Talook Nusseerabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	34
44	209·72	Rawere, Talook Sowdeh . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	7·23	Edullabad, Talook Rawere .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	160·03	Bodwar, Talook Jamnere .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	310·04	Jamnair, Talook Jamnair .	..	..	..	5	16	5	..	4	..
49	142·24	Sowdar, Talook Sowdeh .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65
50	118·22	Borenair, Talook Erundole .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	108·08	Chundsur, Talook Nusseerabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
53	163·95	Bhurgaon, Talook Bhurgaon .	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..
54	149·90	Bhauí, Talook Bhurgaon .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	189·14	Ootran, Talook Bhurgaon .	..	..	..	2	14	..	..	..	..
56	45·10	Muswa, Talook Bhurgaon .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	110·32	Pachora, Talook Bhurgaon .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	75·06	Lohoor, Talook Bhurgaon .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59	42·37	Ragderh, Talook Chalisgaon .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	21·86	Kunnur, Talook Chalisgaon .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	17·51	Mehoonbarra Talook Chalisgaon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	25·74	Manickpoory, Talook Chalisgaon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	18·14	Kusba Jatagaon, Purgunnah Kunnur, Talook Chalisgaon .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
64	6·21	Kusba Rangungaon, Purgunnah Ahoor, Talook Chalisgaon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	245·60	Purgunnah Yawul, Prant Khandesh	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	5	..
68	100·22	Purgunnah Chalisgaon, Talook Chalisgaon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
66	0·25	Purgunnah Amba, Talook Talnair	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..
	14·65	Purgunnah Nandoorbar, Talook Nandoorbar, (not included in the Government List)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	3·52	Purgunnah Nowapoor, Talook Nandoorbar, (not included in the Government List)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4·84	Purgunnah Sooltanpoor, Talook Sooltanpoor, (not included in the Government List)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2·25	Purgunnah Erundole, Talook Erundole, (not included in the Government List)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6·760	Total .	14	6	12	26	56	19	2	223	300

*See Note at page No. 178.

KHANDESH : 1827

COLLECTORATE OF KHANDESH, A. D. 1826—contd.

TRADES												
Gusreh	Dher, Mahr, Mang	Shoe-makers	Sweepers, Nightmen	Weavers	Shop-keepers	Iron-smiths	Braziers	Silver-smiths	Washer-men	Barbers	Pot-makers	Number of Purgun-nah
(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)	(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(1)
..	10	21	1	45	60	7	8	33	6	37	10	42
..	205	40	3	198	240	19	24	75	35	89	38	43
..	499	49	1	35	271	29	24	74	23	55	41	44
..	17	2	..	..	2	..	1	3	1	2	1	45
..	73	64	1	5	166	58	34	81	21	59	34	47
..	115	67	3	26	175	45	10	133	22	96	31	48
..	558	108	1	559	249	56	54	233	67	180	78	49
..	2	23	..	11	31	13	4	38	3	22	16	50
..	28	8	..	3	24	5	..	6	7	11	4	51
..	..	29	..	71	106	12	5	99	10	50	20	53
..	..	44	..	40	90	9	7	74	23	48	9	54
..	1	23	..	1	20	13	3	38	16	35	11	55
..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	5	..	56
..	..	13	..	..	60	7	6	42	13	24	9	57
..	1	15	..	8	34	9	6	19	8	18	8	52
..	4	7	..	2	17	4	..	6	4	7	3	59
..	..	2	..	2	6	1	..	2	1	6	..	60
..	..	4	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	61
..	6	6	..	2	18	2	2	7	1	5	5	62
..	2	..	..	3	11	2	1	6	2	2	2	63
11	8	..	..	6	18	2	..	11	1	4	..	64
..	175	46	1	111	129	19	14	62	19	61	22	65
..	9	15	..	4	31	6	4	11	5	9	5	68
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
..	..	1	..	..	6	2	..	1	..	1	..	
39	5,922	3,410	49	1,842	4,875	757	53	2,374	694	1,981	706	

ABSTRACT OF THE POPULATION RETURNS FROM THE

Number of Purgunnah	Square miles in each Purgunnah	Names of Purgunnah*	TRADES								
			Carpenters	Tailors	Turband Weavers	Turners	Cotton Clearners	Saddlers	Sweetmeat Sellers	Sheep Butchers	Beast Butchers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(67)	(68)	(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)
42	241·92	Chopra, Talook Chopdeh .	26	34	19	..	14	3	4	5	..
43	317·65	Nusseerabad, Talook Nusseerabad	44	93	54	33	47	2	7	39	16
44	209·72	Rawere, Talook Sowdeh . .	55	81	7	1	7	1	17	14	1
45	7·25	Edullabad, Talook Rawere .	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
47	160·03	Bodwar, Talook Jamnere .	64	40	14	..	27	2	2	10	..
48	310·04	Jamnair, Talook Jamnair .	80	86	9	..	5	2	..	..	..
49	142·24	Sowdar, Talook Sowdeh . .	119	135	74	3	29	1	4	18	5
50	118·22	Borenair, Talook Erundole .	25	11	..	..	10	..	..	7	1
51	108·08	Chundsur, Talook Nusseerabad	6	11	4	..	3	..	..	2	..
53	163·95	Bhurgaon, Talook Bhurgaon .	46	53	..	..	13	8	..	5	..
54	149·9	Bhaul, Talook Bhurgaon . .	25	28	..	..	2	1	1	..	..
55	189·14	Ootran, Talook Bhurgaon .	23	30	..	..	7	..	..	5	..
56	45·10	Muswa, Talook Bhurgaon .	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	110·32	Pachora, Talook Bhurgaon .	13	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	75·06	Lohoor, Talook Bhurgaon .	15	36	..	..	5	..	..	2	..
59	42·37	Ragderh, Talook Chalisgaon .	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	21·86	Kunnur, Talook Chalisgaon .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	17·51	Mehoonbarra, Talook Chalisgaon	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	25·74	Manickpoory, Talook Chalisgaon	2	6	..	..	1	..	2	..	..
63	18·14	Kusba Jafagaon, Purgunnah Kunnur, Talook Chalisgaon .	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
64	6·21	Kusba Rangungaon, Purgunnah Ahoor, Talook Chalisgaon	4	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	245·60	Purgunnah Yawul, Prant Khandesh	45	56	17	4	18	4	7	16	7
68	100·22	Purgunnah Chalisgaon, Talook Chalisgaon	7	22	1	..	2	1	2	2	6
66	0·25	Purgunnah Amba, Talook Talnair	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	14·65	Purgunnah Nandoorbar, Talook Nandoorbar, (not included in the Government List)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3·52	Purgunnah Nowapoor, Talook Nandoorbar, (not included in the Government List)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4·24	Purgunnah Sooltanpoor, Talook Sooltanpoor, (not included in the Government List)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2·25	Purgunnah Erundole, Talook Erundole, (not included in the Government List)	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6·760	Total .	1,252	1,936	300	51	428	141	119	269	102

*See Note at page No. 178.

KHANDESH : 1827

COLLECTORATE OF KHANDESH, A. D. 1826—concld.

TRADES				STOCK						
Munyar	Oilmen	Jogee	Shepherds	Draughts Bullock	Pecks Bullock	Cows and Buffaloes	Ploughs	Carts	Schools	Number of Purgunnah
(76)	(77)	(78)	(79)	(80)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)	(1)
25	26	..	..	160	201	4,246	879	403	3	42
..	82	22	69	5,039	295	6,215	2,309	873	8	43
10	80	3	52	54	110	5,480	1,430	725	2	44
..	1	..	3	..	..	241	70	20	..	45
3	118	..	79	..	75	2,209	1,763	467	2	47
..	74	..	50	34	242	4,628	2,812	709	6	48
12	180	40	131	474	124	3,811	1,125	675	5	49
2	34	..	27	374	14	3,574	736	223	..	50
..	10	..	..	1,284	10	2,727	589	199	2	51
5	66	..	23	108	5	3,219	1,022	202	2	53
..	50	..	39	31	48	3,367	868	168	1	54
..	26	1	25	..	3	2,059	797	237	..	55
..	2	..	..	..	..	499	154	24	..	56
..	8	..	6	60	5	2,521	519	185	3	57
..	35	..	15	30	23	2,601	322	124	1	52
..	7	..	4	..	150	1,401	537	50	2	59
..	..	..	..	..	6	467	171	17	..	60
..	..	..	..	..	..	278	107	10	..	61
..	4	..	6	..	..	705	175	30	1	62
..	8	..	12	..	2	206	61	5	..	63
1	2	..	..	2	4	390	114	18	1	64
16	78	27	113	4,137	66	5,722	2,005	963	5	65
1	10	..	23	..	4	1,863	423	88	1	68
..	..	..	..	..	..	23	16	2	..	66
..	..	..	..	..	..	28	23	2	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	9	11	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	147	32	13	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	136	35	7	..	
186	1,953	132	1,118	22,945	6,750	157,667	43,518	13,680	85	

COLLECTORATE OF

ABSTRACT OF THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE TOWNS &

Number of Purgunnah	Purgunnah	Talooka	Pyegusta	Deserted	Jagheer and Enam
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Purgunnah—				
1	Lulling	Doolia	13	35	5
2	Soangheir	Ditto	18	7	1
3	Chickulwahul	Mallegaum	..	3	1
4	Tokra	Ditto	..	2	,,
5	Nimbul	Ditto	3	7	17
6	Jhorga	Ditto	..	..	..
7	Galna	Ditto	7	14	7
8	Sanduss	Baglan	..	..	1
9	Loneir	Loneir	..	..	..
10	Warkarree	Ditto	..	1	1
11	Wotoor	Ditto	1	1	1
12	Palla	Ditto	3	3	..
13	Hutgur	Ditto	..	..	,
14	Zytapoor	Baglan	..	10	10
15	Pissole	Ditto	2	1	2
16	Tilwun	Ditto	2	..	4
17	Korallee	Ditto	..	5	15
18	Kunnassee	Loneir	1	..	20
19	Pimpla	Ditto	3	2	12
20	Pankehr	Pimpulnair	..	..	..
21	Moollehr	Baglan	..	..	..
22	Pimpulnair	Pimpulnair	3	5	2
23	Dhynwell	Ditto	..	..	1
24	Warsa	Ditto	..	1	2
25	Oomurput	Ditto	..	..	..
26	Chowpalla	Ditto	..	..	..
27	Nehr	Bhamere	3	5	..
28	Bhamere	Ditto	12	55	6
29	Nandoorbar	Nandoorbar	11	48	18
30	Nowapoor	Ditto	3	120	68
31	Sooltanpoor	Sooltanpoor	6	104	8
32	Kookurmoonda	Ditto	..	74	..
33	Talneir	Talneir	9	68	..
34	Betawud	Ditto	11	..	4

KHANDESH : 1827

VILLAGES IN THE COLLECTORATE OF KHANDESH

Total Number of Villages in each Purgunnah	Pyegusta & Deserted Villages in 1820, re-populated at the present period			Populated Villages in 1820, Pyegusta or Deserted at the present period			Number of Purgunnah
	Pyegusta	Deserted	Jagheer	Pyegusta	Deserted	Jagheer	
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(1)
125	1	5	1	1	..	..	1
74	1	1	..	4	2	..	2
22	3	3	..	..	..	..	3
15	..	3	..	..	..	..	4
56	1	3	..	1	..	..	5
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
64	..	3	..	2	5	..	7
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
17	..	..	2	..	..	..	9
15	1	1	..	..	1	..	10
18	1	1	..	..	..	..	11
16	2	..	..	2	..	..	12
53	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
57	..	4	..	1	3	..	14
34	..	1	..	..	..	..	15
28	3	1	..	1	..	..	16
28	..	..	..	..	1	..	17
26	2	1	..	..	..	..	18
28	2	1	..	..	2	..	19
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
33	..	1	..	1	..	..	22
8	1	..	..	..	..	..	23
18	..	3	..	..	..	..	24
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
33	1	2	1	..	..	..	27
150	2	10	4	9	15	1	28
259	10	46	4	5	5	..	29
236	2	20	..	2	4	..	30
232	7	41	1	2	..	..	31
96	..	..	..	..	1	..	32
127	7	2	..	1	1	..	33
46	3	.	..	1	..	..	34

COLLECTORATE OF

ABSTRACT OF THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE TOWNS &

Number of Purgunnah	Purgunnah	Talooka	Pyegusta	Deserted	Jagheer and Enam
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Purgunnah—				
35	Sindwa	Talneir	..	..	..
36	Amba	Ditto	..	1	1
37	Dongree	Amulnair	12	1	1
38	Amulnair	Ditto	17	40	5
39	Jullode	Ditto	14	2	..
40	Erundole	Ditto	41	19	..
41	Airawud	Chopdeh	7	25	..
42	Chopdeh	Ditto	5	33	4
43	Nusseerabad	Nusseerabad	23	19	6
44	Rawere	Sowdeh	10	91	8
45	Edulabad	Ditto	..	..	2
46	Zynlabad	Ditto	1	..	..
47	Bodwar	Jamnair	9	2	..
48	Jamnair	Ditto	18	39	2
49	Sowdar	Sowdeh	4	..	..
50	Borenair	Erundole	3	5	..
51	Chundsur	Nusseerabad	3	3	1
52	Lohoor	Bhurgaon	..	..	..
53	Bhurgaon	Ditto	12	16	8
54	Bhaul	Ditto	7	20	19
55	Ootran	Ditto	2	5	5
56	Muswa	Ditto	11	9	..
57	Pachora	Ditto	3	44	2
58	Chalisgaon	Chalisgaon	..	..	..
59	Ragderh	Ditto	1	25	4
60	Kunnur	Ditto	1	9	13
61	Mehoonbarra	Ditto	1	..	7
62	Manickpoory	Ditto	..	..	..
63	Jatagaon	Ditto	..	..	..
64	Rangungaon	Ditto	..	..	..
65	Yawul, Prant Khandesh	Ditto	14	15	..
66	Amba	Talnair	..	..	..
	Extra Villages	Ditto	..	..	..
		Total	330	990	300

COLLECTORATE OF KHANDESH : 1827

VILLAGES IN THE COLLECTORATE OF KHANDESH

Total number of Villages in each Purgunnah	Pyegusta & Deserted Villages in 1820, re-populated at the present period			Populated Villages in 1820, Pyegusta or Deserted at the present period			Number of Purgunnah
	Pyegusta	Deserted	Jagheer	Pyegusta	Deserted	Jagheer	
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(1)
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
9	2	3	..	..	1	..	36
70	3	2	..	..	..	..	37
140	9	3	..	1	1	3	38
48	..	..	..	4	..	..	39
138	1	3	..	2	..	..	40
72	4	2	..	1	..	..	41
85	7	8	..	..	..	..	42
125	8	..	..	3	..	..	43
160	17	2	1	1	..	..	44
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
1	..	..	..	1	..	..	46
54	2	..	..	..	..	..	47
144	9	17	..	2	..	..	48
41	..	..	..	4	..	..	49
41	1	5	..	..	..	..	50
46	14	..	..	..	..	..	51
19	..	..	..	..	..	..	52
79	3	5	..	..	..	..	53
79	2	2	..	..	1	..	54
41	2	4	..	..	1	1	55
29	4	..	..	2	2	..	56
82	2	5	..	..	..	..	57
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
54	1	6	..	..	2	..	59
31	..	2	..	1	..	..	60
13	1	1	..	..	..	..	61
5	..	2	..	..	..	..	62
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	63
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	64
86	2	..	..	1	1	..	65
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	66
11	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3,666	148	235	14	56	49	5	

(5) *Method—*

[It appears from the text that returns were uniformly collected from every village through the village agency existing at that time in local languages. The basis is supposed to be a complete enumeration of the population—*ed.*]

(6) *Area of Pergunnahs deduced from village lands in Beegas and inhabitants to a square mile, exclusive of lands of depopulated villages.*

Explanation—

The Area furnished not being referrable to the Honourable Company's Tracts in Khandesh is consequently of no use in illustrating the accompaying Returns. I have been enabled, however, from the accounts of the whole of the village lands in Khandesh being exclusively kept in Beegas (the Beega being equivalent to three-fourths of a statute acre) to deduce the area in square miles of so much of every district as is populated. This will admit of a strict proportion being determined of the inhabitants to the square mile. With these data it will appear that the populated part of Khandesh, belonging to the Honourable Company, comprises an area of 6,760 square miles, giving 54·93 inhabitants (nearly 55) to the square mile for the populated villages, which approaches within 7 persons to the square mile to the proportion in the Poona Collectorate. Bringing in the lands, however, of the deserted and Pyegusta villages into the account from which returns have not been received, and supposing that, as 1,982 villages from which returns have been received, give 6,760 square miles, 1,384 Pyegusta and deserted villages, and villages refusing returns having a proportionate extent of lands to the villages from which returns have been received, will give 4,720 square miles, making a total of square miles (independently of Jagheer villages) in the Collectorate of Khandesh of 11,480 square miles, with 32.1/3 inhabitants to the square mile, and this deduction, I think, will not be very far from the truth. This certainly exhibits a very low rate, but such as might be anticipated with reference to nearly the half of the whole of the towns and villages belonging to the Honourable Company being deserted.

Towns, Villages and Pyegusta—The accompanying lists comprise details of 3,666 towns and villages in the Collectorate of Khandesh. It will be necessary to remark, that this sum, independently of including all Pyegusta (subsequently explained), deserted and Jagheer towns and villages includes also the villages of the entire Pergunnahs of Lahoor and Chalisgaon, whose names are not included in the copy of the Government list sent to me by the Secretary to Government, together with 11 villages in the Pergunnahs of Nandoorbar, Nowapoor, Sooltanpoor, and Erundole, for which corresponding names are not to be met with in Government list. Admitting that these 11 villages are referrable to 11 villages in the above Pergunnahs, but which cannot be identified from the misspelling of names, it will leave 3,655 towns and villages in the Collectorate of Khandesh : of this number 330 are Pyegusta—which term means that the villages are deserted, but that the lands or part of them are cultivated by neighbouring villagers : 990 are deserted villages ; of this number there are 51 whose limits are unknown[1], 12 whose sites are unknown but names known[2], and 135 whose names are unknown but a record remains of their number[3]. 314 villages are in Jagheer, Enam, &c., or belong to the Guicowar or Scindeh in sovereignty. The Pyegusta, Deserted and Jagheer amount to 1,634 villages leaving 2,032 villages belonging exclusively or in great part to the Honourable Company.

In this number there is not any town with 7,000 inhabitants ; 2[4] only with from 6 to 7,000, 2[5] with from 5 to 6,000, 4[6] with from 4 to 5,000, 5[7] with from 3 to 4,000, there are 9[8] towns with from 2 to 3,000 inhabitants, with from 1 to 2,000 inhabitants there are 38[9] and finally there are 18[10] villages with from 700 to 1,000 inhabitants. Deducting the inhabitants of these towns, 83 in number, amounting to 138,385 inhabitants from the total inhabitants of the Collectorate, *viz.*, 371,404, the remaining towns and villages 1,899 average 122.3/4 inhabitants each, which is less than the average of the Poona Collectorate by 127 inhabitants to each village, that is to say, the remaining villages do not average half the population of the villages of the Poona Collectorate. The [foregoing tabular view will give the Honourable the Governor in Council a perspicuous idea of the present state of the towns and villages in Khandesh, some columns are added exhibiting the changes that have taken place since the date of the Government

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	Deserted Villages		
Pergunnah—			
[1] Sooltanpoor	11	Villages	51
Talnair	22	,,	
Amulnair	4	,,	
Bhaul	7	,,	
Pachora	7	,,	
[2] Bhurgaon	4	,,	12
Lulling	8	,,	
[3] Kookurmoonda	64	,,	135
Rawere	71	,,	

list in 1820. It will hence appear that 148 villages which were Pyegusta in 1820 have since that period become populated, and, in a similar manner, 235 villages which are marked "deserted" in the Government list have now sent in Population Returns.

Jagheer and Enam Villages

[4] Nandurbar	6,429
Chopra	6,198
[5] Irandole	5,048
Yawul	5,122
[6] Malligam	4,130
Dharungaon	4,124
Nusseerabad	4,043
Fyzapoor	4,977
[7] Soanghur	3,228
Amulnair	3,463
Rawere	3,779
Sowda	3,028
Bhurgaon	3,310
[8] Pimpulnair	2,031
Talnair	2,006
Cassoda	2,430
Airawud	2,293
Asoda	2,367
Bodwur	2,705
Jamnair	2,889
Nahwee	2,233
Sindkehr	2,571
[9] Dhoolia	1,919
Kassura	1,094
Patun	1,005
Nampoor	1,106
Loneir	1,538
Jackehr	1,170
Suttana	1,531
Coosumba	1,205
Shada	1,363
Rukassa	1,666
Kookurmoonda	1,581
Sirpoor Khoord	1,015
Sirpoor Boozrook	1,215
Weerdut	1,218
Wagodha	1,398
Betawud	1,765
Wurshee	1,782
Patonda	1,742
Pimprally	1,593
[9] Ingaon Boozroog	1,424
Eyepoor	1,221
Chenawul	1,450
Russulpoor	1,106
Waghaday	1,134
Paldy	1,159
Pandulsy	1,231
Toorgahan	1,176
Bamnodi	1,178
Bhaul	1,122
Wagly	1,326
Ootran	1,127
Pimpulgaon Booz	1,040
Nandgaon	1,039
Jalky	1,554
Hinjony	1,593
Bhaloord	1,202
Sohoor	1,283
Chalisgaon	1,182
[10] Bhorkand	804
Dhabary	774
Deewul	847
Finjora	810
Wakaree	841
Kasara	837
Baz	844
Nehr	994
Zeilana	972
Dhondaicha	790
Malpoor	722
Sarungkahr	743
Maharee	817
Nandair	787
Amulgaon	716
Kamuldy	776
Wagoda	786
Amady	873
Borenair	810
Koorungy	741
Paldy Boozroog	877
Ranjungaon	869
Pahtohd	898

Improvement in the condition of Khandesh in deserted villages being repeopled—Against these indications of improvement are to be set off 56 Pyegusta and 49 deserted villages which have become depopulated since the date of the Government list, leaving, however, a balance in favour of improvement of 278 Pyegusta and deserted villages which have been repeopled.

Person per Houses

Inhabitants to a house—The proportion of inhabitants to a house is 3·96, nearly 4 persons, which falls short of the proportion in the Poona Collectorate by 83 decimals ; Poona Collectorate averaging 4·79 persons, England and Wales 5·3/5 persons.

Proportion of Males to Females—The great feature in the population of this collectorate, as in that of the Poona Collectorate, and as in England and Wales (although the contrary is usually believed to be the case), is in the preponderance of the males over the females—the preponderance prevailing throughout the different castes. In only one instance, in the whole of the pergunnahs, is there an exception of females exceeding males, and this is in the Hookurmoonda Pergunnah, where there are 1,258 females and 1,178 males. There are 200,597 males and 170,807 females giving an excess of males 29,790 or 8·41 females to 10 males, which closely approaches the proportion in the Poona Collectorate of 8·81 females to 10 males, the excess of males being in favour of Khandesh.

In England the Population is 9·28 females to 10 males.

Considering the whole population as 100, the proportions of the different castes per cent. will be as follows :

Castes	Per cent.	
Whole Inhabitants		100
Brahmins	5·40	
Rajpoots	3·47	
Mahrattas or Koonbees . .	69·58	
Low castes	14·72	
Musulmans	6·83	
		100

Brahmins—The proportion of Brahmins of 5·40, or nearly 5½ per cent., is very considerably less than the Poona Collectorate, where the Brahmins amount to more than 11½ per cent. In every 8·63 persons one person is a Brahmin whilst in Khandesh only in every 18·24 persons one is a Brahmin.

Rajpoots, Shudrahs, Mahrattas, Koonbees, &c—As a contrast to this excess of Brahmins in the Poona Collectorate is the excess of the Rajpoots in Khandesh, where the proportion is 3·47 per cent., the proportion in the Poona Collectorate not being half per cent. In Khandesh in every 28·73 persons one is a Rajpoot ; in Poona one in 244 persons nearly. The proportion of Shudrahs to the whole population is 69·59 per cent., which is somewhat less than in the Poona Collectorate, where the proportion is 73·85 per cent., the difference, however, is not remarkable. In Khandesh to 1·43 inhabitants there is one Shudrah ; in Poona to every 1·35 inhabitants there is one Shudrah.

Cultivators—The Cultivators may be considered as almost exclusively confined to this caste, and as there are 37,311 cultivators, allowing a cultivator's family to consist of 5 persons, 186,555 persons may be allowed as engaged in agriculture out of a total population of 371,404, or one-half. In the Poona Collectorate more than a half of the Population is engaged in agriculture, and although the Poona Collectorate is little more than one-third of the size of Khandesh, it has 35,335 cultivators, approaching within 2,000 of the number of the cultivators in Khandesh.

Proportion of Draught Cattle to Cultivators—The agricultural means of a cultivator may be determined pretty correctly by the number of his draught cattle, unfortunately the Returns have not had the column of draught cattle filled up in a great majority of the villages. It is impossible, therefore, even to approximate to the truth, in determining the proportion of draught cattle to each cultivator. But, as far as the Returns go they give 1·62—not quite 1·3/4 bullocks to each cultivator.

Atee Shudrahs or Low Castes—As the proportion of Rajpoots greatly exceeds the proportion of this class in the Poona Collectorate, so does the proportion of the low castes greatly exceed the proportion in the Poona Collectorate, amounting to 14·3/4 nearly per cent. in the Khandesh Collectorate ; in the Poona Collectorate amounting to 9·78 per cent. These calculations give in the Khandesh Collectorate one low caste in 6·80 inhabitants ; in the Poona Collectorate there is one low caste to 10·22 inhabitants.

Musulmans.—The proportion of Musulmans in Khandesh also exceeds the proportion in Poona, amounting to 6·83 per cent. in Khandesh, Poona giving only 4·38 per cent. In Khandesh there is, consequently, one Musulman in 14·60 inhabitants ; in Poona one Musulman in 22·81 inhabitants.

Trades—An inspection of the abstract of the Population Returns will give the numbers, character, and variety of the trades. The columns include several professions for which the English language does not afford specific appellations, such as Munyar, Mahan Bhao, Gusreh. At a future period, on my visiting Khandesh, I purpose entering into details on the constituents of the Population of Khandesh.

Manufacturers—I cannot, of course, at present speak from personal knowledge of the state of the manufactures in Khandesh, but, from an inspection of the abstract, it will appear that there are 1,842 weavers (Koshtees and Saalees), independently of 300 turban weavers (Mohmeens), indicating in reference to the population of the collectorate a greater support of these classes in Khandesh than exists in the Poona Collectorate.

Schools—In the whole collectorate of Khandesh there are only 85 schools, or one school to 4,369 inhabitants, which proportion is unfortunately more unfavourable than exists in the Poona Collectorate, where there is one school to 3,337 inhabitants.

Village Lands—The village lands in Khandesh would appear, from the Returns, to be universally and uniformly kept in beegahs of 20 pands and 20 katees, &c., which renders the beegah equivalent to three-fourths of an English acre. The lands have been obligingly separated by the Collector into "Patsthul", or lands watered by perennial streams; "Mohtsthul", lands watered by wells, which two kinds of land constitute garden ground; and into zerhaeet, or field land, and waste land.

Patsthul Lands—The Patsthul are more limited than might have been expected, situated, as Khandesh is between two ranges of mountains. It amounts, however, to 15,958 acres, and is about 1/270 part of the whole lands of the populated villages.

Mohtsthul Lands—The Mohtsthul lands amount to treble the amount nearly of the patsthul, and consist of 46,064 acres, which is 1/94 nearly of the whole of the land of the populated villages.

Zerhaeet Lands—Zerhaeet or field lands are those that are not watered by artificial means—the crops are left to the rains or the dews. These lands amount to 600,556 acres, and comprise about 1/7 only of the whole lands of the populated villages.

Proportion of Cultivated Lands to Waste—The whole of the cultivated land—patsthul, mohtsthul and zerhaeet—amounts only to a little more than 2/13ths of the whole lands, leaving a heavy excess of waste land, amounting to 11/13ths of the whole of the lands of the populated villages in Khandesh. If the lands of the depopulated villages were brought into the account, the disproportion of waste to cultivated would unhappily be yet more striking.

State of the Government List of the Villages in Khandesh—I beg to take the liberty to notice the defective state of the Government list of villages in the Collectorate of Khandesh. Two whole pergunnahs are omitted, and the misspelling of the names of villages is so general, that it was with extreme difficulty, and only by references to the Collector, that I was enabled to identify the native Returns sent me. Ultimately it was found utterly impracticable to identify 11 of the Returns, and they stand separated. The abstract showing the condition of the towns and villages is even wrong. I would beg to suggest, therefore, that it would be advantageous to have the villages numbered in a series, and the same number should constantly remain attached to the village, whatever change may take place, and by which number the village may always be identified, although the name may be misspelt by Purvoes in copying it. The names, however, generally of the villages in the Collectorate of Khandesh require to be rewritten from the native names by a person understanding the Mahratta Characters. The errors are too numerous for me to attempt to rectify them, and to save the additional confusion arising from a partial attempt I have adopted such names and spelling as I have met with.

(7) *Gaps*—

(*a*) It did not enter into my plan to exhibit every trade or caste when met with in the population of the country from the circumstance of the details necessarily swelling the returns to a most inconvenient bulk. The Collector of Khandesh, however, having caused all the various trades and many minute distinctions of caste in the towns and villages to be enumerated on the back of each return, I did not conceive myself at liberty, in translating the returns, to leave out this enumeration. This explanation will account for the voluminous character of the accompanying returns—a character which did not distinguish the returns from the Poona Collectorate, and from which also the returns from Dharwar will be free.

1,968 Returns have been received from towns and villages belonging to the Honourable Company, and 14 returns from Jagheer villages. 300 Jagheer villages have not sent returns. 3 Government villages have not sent in returns, and the Collector found it impracticable to obtain returns from the Pergunnah of Hutghur. The inhabitants deserting their villages in the attempt being made to obtain a Census, it was abandoned. In a similar manner it was found impracticable to obtain returns from 8 villages in Pergunnah Hookurmoonda. With these exceptions, returns have been received from all the Company's villages.

Abstract of Returns—

Returns received from Company's villages	1,968
Returns received from Jagheerdar's villages	14
Returns refused by villages	64
Pyegusta villages, no returns	330
Deserted villages	990
Jagheer villages, no returns	300
Total	3,666

In looking into the Returns there are very few Internal proofs of errors and on the whole they are, probably, tolerably correct. Had circumstances, however, admitted of it, I could have wished to have referred them again to the village authorities for the explanation of some inconsistencies, but principally for the purpose of having the draught cattle inserted, which have very generally been left out.

(*b*) *Vital statistics—*

To

J. Bax, Esquire,
Secretary to Government

SIR,

I do myself the honour to transmit the Population Returns from the Collectorate of Khandesh, and trust they will prove satisfactory to the Honourable the Governor in Council. A reference to the memoir accompanying the Return will afford all the requisite explanations.

2. Returns of Births, Deaths and Marriages have not been received from Khandesh.

Poona,
28th October,
1827

I have, &c.,
Signed W. H. Sykes, *Major*,
Officiating Statistical Reporter to Government.

(8) *Essential information—*

(*a*) area—Av.
(*b*) houses/households—Av.
(*c*) breakdown of population into
(i) male/female—Av.
(ii) occupation—Av.
(iii) religion—Av.
(iv) caste—Av.
(v) age—N.A.
(vi) urban/rural—Av.
(vii) others—N.A.

(9) *Editorial comment—*

The Government of Bombay in their Territorial Department, Revenue, No. 2,087 of 1827, dated Bombay Castle, 6th November, 1827 wrote to Major Sykes :

"I am directed to express the satisfaction of Government on the receipt of the Returns which accompanied your letter of the 28th ultimo, but to suggest to you, at the same time, the necessity of reporting the result of your labours in some form less objectionable in point of size than has been adopted in the present instance. The Honourable the Governor in Council is of opinion that all the information required by the Honourable Court and by Government can be advantageously comprised within limits of more moderate dimensions."

Mr. M. Elphinstone in his Report, dated 25 October, 1819 wrote on Khandesh, "Though interspersed with low ranges of unproductive hills, the bulk of the province is exceedingly fertile, and it is watered by innumerable streams, on many of which expensive embankments have formerly been erected for purposes of irrigation. Some parts of the province are still in a high state of cultivation, and others more recently abandoned convey a high notion of their former richness and prosperity, but the greater part of Candeish is covered with thick jungle, full of tigers and other wild beasts, but scattered with the ruins of former villages. The districts north of the Taptee in particular, which were formerly very populous and yielded a large revenue, are now almost an uninhabited forest. The decline of this province from the flourishing condition which it had long since attained under its Mahommedan masters, is to be dated from the year 1802 when it was ravaged by Holkar's army. This blow was followed by the famine in 1803, and its ruin was consummated by the misgovernment of the Peishwa's officers. The Bheels, who had before lived mixed with the other inhabitants, and had as village watchmen, been the great instruments of police throughout Candeish, withdrew to the surrounding mountains, whence they made incursions, and carried off cattle and prisoners, from the heart of the province. The Pindarries annually ravaged the open country ; various insurgents plundered at the head of bodies of horse, and parties of Arabs established themselves in some of the numerous fortresses and ghurries with which Candeish abounds, and laid all the neighbourhood under contribution."

"The effectual protection of the people is the first and most important step towards restoring the prosperity of Candeish ; but from the havoc that has been made among the poulation, a long period must elapse before it can show any great signs of improvement."

[Bombay Judicial Selction. Selection of papers from the Records at the East-India House. Vol. IV. London, 1826, *p.* 141-142].

This and other accounts tend to show that about half the population of Khandesh perished within 1820 and apparently, Khandesh suffered a process of depopulation in the first two decades of the nineteenth century.

(10) *Reference to—*

(i) earlier estimate
(ii) later estimate

THE CITY AND DISTRICT OF MURSHEDABAD : 1829

(1) *Year*—1829

(2) *Place*—The City and District of Murshedabad

(3) *Source*—0·0045. Prinsep, James.—*ed.* Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Vol. II. January to December, 1833. Calcutta, 1833. xxi, 664p. illus. maps, tables. [*p.* 567-569] ASL 068 R888j.

(4) *Materials*—

(*a*) *Geographical location*—Nothing given.

(*b*) *Particulars of population*—

Population of the city of Murshedabad

Names of Thanas	No. of Houses		Total	No. of Inhabitants		Total
	Musulmans	Hindus		Musulmans	Hindus	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Mura gowar	156	300	456	953	1,557	2,492
Pul Hasan Ullahkhan	1,161	936	2,127	4,780	3,554	8,334
Manullah Bazar	337	1,551	1,888	1,841	5,557	7,398
Raja Bazar	1,600	1,122	2,722	4,914	3,425	8,339
Akhara Ramshah	330	2,978	3,308	1,390	12,132	13,522
Mohempur	322	1,196	1,518	1,174	3,854	5,028
Gunditala	1,323	752	2,075	2,871	1,627	4,498
Nakla khali	625	593	1,218	1,825	1,760	3,585
Shahnagar	788	897	1,685	4,000	2,282	6,282
Jan Mahomedpur	1,375	1,849	3,224	5,820	5,330	11,150
Kasim Bazar	491	809	1,300	1,325	2,213	3,538
Kalkapur	422	778	1,200	1,602	2,314	3,916
Suja Ganj	566	2,887	3,453	2,408	12,010	14,418
Ranisar	369	1,749	2,118	1,653	6,554	8,207
Mahajan tola	269	1,551	1,820	843	2,146	2,989
Rajbari	939	1,979	2,918	2,510	5,356	7,866
Asanpura	290	1,882	2,172	3,043	3,109	6,152
Berhampur	839	1,279	2,118	4,832	7,322	12,154
Fort	2,049	749	2,798	8,324	7,984	16,308
Total of the city	14,281	25,837	40,118	56,090	90,086	146,176
Add for strangers	..	..	..	..	..	787
Total Population	..	..	..	..	..	**146,963**

Proportion of sexes—	Males	Females	
Musulmans	28,442	27,648	
Hindus	44,438	45,648	
Total	**72,880**	**73,296**	**[male and female 146,176]**

Number of inhabitants per house—	
Musulmans	3·90
Hindus	3·48
Average of the whole	3·66

THE CITY AND DISTRICT OF MURSHEDABAD : 1829

Population of the District of Murshedabad

Names of Thannas	No. of villages in each	No. of houses		Total	No. of inhabitants		Total
		Musulmans	Hindus		Musulmans	Hindus	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Gokaru	149	2,666	7,724	10,390	12,771	38,045	50,816
Gowas	87	8,395	5,427	13,822	46,716	27,653	74,369
Khara	114	3,702	3,413	7,115	17,863	16,070	33,933
Sulatabad	158	5,612	6,904	12,516	25,368	30,836	56,204
Suti	128	3,021	1,795	4,816	28,499	6,163	34,662
Harharpara	86	3,862	7,290	11,152	16,282	36,827	53,109
Govindpur	121	1,988	6,166	8,154	12,305	27,159	39,464
Sharsherganj	87	8,395	5,427	13,822	40,416	27,023	67,439
Kalyanganj	113	868	4,626	5,494	4,444	21,865	26,309
Nowadah	33	1,782	2,732	4,514	10,460	12,311	22,771
Jalinghi	73	3,944	3,619	7,563	19,197	20,598	39,795
Chendaga	70	613	2,302	2,915	2,820	10,102	12,922
Ranitalao	157	5,780	6,733	12,513	34,649	34,768	69,417
Bhadrihat	129	1,269	3,904	5,173	5,890	15,500	21,390
Banwa	104	5,080	10,739	15,819	16,441	48,012	64,453
Mirzapur	168	2,862	10,682	13,544	14,576	51,615	66,191
Dewansaray	141	4,483	4,634	9,117	21,831	22,375	44,206
Bhartpur	152	6,131	3,541	9,672	26,198	18,302	44,500
Total of District	**2,070**	**70,453**	**97,658**	**168,111**	**356,726**	**465,22**	**821,950**
Add for the strangers or nonresidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	534
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	**822,484**

	Males	Females*	
Proportion of sexes—			
Musulmans	188,036	168,696	[168,690—*ed.*]
Hindus	241,710	223,514	
Total	**429,746**	**392,210**	**[392,204—*ed.*]**

Total of the Towns and Districts—	
Houses	208,229
Inhabitants	969,447
Ratio of inhabitants per house	4.73

[*Total of male and female at 821,956 (being 429,746+392,210) does not agree with the total inhabitants at 821,950. It may be presumed that the figure for total inhabitants is correct. As such, we arbitrarily take the Mussulman female figure at 168,690 instead of 168,696—*ed.*]

(5) *Method*—

Mr. Hathorn describes his mode of proceeding as follows : "The work was done under my personal superintendence, through the medium of the Darogas, who were furnished with blank forms, accompanied with particular instruction as to the mode to be adopted in estimating the establishment of natives of rank and respectability, in order to be as accurate as possible in point of numbers, and at the same time to avoid giving offence by requiring a detailed statement of their dependants of both sexes."

(6) *Explanation*—

To the five or six accurate estimates which we possess of the population of the cities of India, we are happy to be able now to add one of *Murshedabad* both city and district, which we owe to the private or ex-official industry of Mr. H. V. Hathorn, while magistrate of that zillah in 1829. The detailed statements accompanying this officer's letter to the Government will be published without doubt in the Transactions of the Asiatic Society, to which body they have been transferred : we proceed however, as on former occasions, to offer an abridged analysis of the tables, that the readers of the *Journal* may be in possession of all the accurate statistical knowledge of India furnished from authentic data. How easy would it be for every officer-in-charge of a town or a zillah to employ a few of the leisure hours of his police in framing reports of a similar nature. [The report would have been published earlier but Mr. Hathorn gave reason for delay as follows—*ed.*] : "I regret that my sudden departure from Murshedabad, in 1829, and my absence in England, for a period of three years, on account of health, has prevented me from revising and submitting these papers at an earlier period."

(7) *Gaps*—Nothing mentioned.

(8) *Essential information*—

(*a*) area—N.A.

(*b*) houses/households—Av.

(*c*) breakdown of population into

(i) male/female—Av.

(ii) occupation—N.A.

(iii) religion—Av.

(iv) caste—N.A.

(v) age—N.A.

(vi) urban/rural—Av.

(vii) others—N.A.

(9) *Editiorial comment*—

This is only the summary of the census report published in the Journal of the Asiatic Society. The report is described as one of the five or six detailed Census Reports which are available for the cities and districts in India in the early period.

(10) *Reference to*—

(i) earlier estimate

(ii) later estimate

THE VALLEY OF KASHMIR : 1831

(1) *Year*—1831

(2) *Place*—The Valley of Kashmir

(3) *Source*—0·0047. (a) Prinsep, James—*ed.* The Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Vol. V. January to December, 1836. Calcutta, 1836. xxvi, 841p. ASL 068, R888j.

(b) The Baron Hugel. Notice of a visit to the Valley of Kashmir in 1836. [*p.* 184-187.]

(4) *Materials*—(*a*) *Geographical location*—

The valley (Kashmir), in its length, from N. W. by W. to S. E. by E. is little more than 80 miles long ; the breadth crossing the former line, varying from 30 miles to 6. I speak of the actual plains : from the eternal snow of the Pir Panjahl to the Tibet Panjahl are 50 to 60 miles : both ranges run nearly parallel in the first direction, with a great number of peaks. The height of the passes from Bimber to Kashmir, and that from Kashmir to Iscardo is the same, 13,000 feet; the highest point of the Pir Panjahl 15,000 feet by the boiling point. The city of Kashmir 6,300 feet ; Kashmir town, Dalawer Khan Bagh on the 19th November gave meridional altitude 72°4′, artificial horizon, which shews its northern latitude to be 34°35′.

Wuler Lake is 30 miles from East to West.

(*b*) *Particulars of population*—

Total population 800,000.

(5) *Method*—Nothing stated.

(6) *Explanation*—

Kashmir in a political and financial point of view, has been much over-rated not in a picturesque one.

Twelve passes, Pansahl in the Kashmir language (from which Pir Panjahl of the Musalmans) now exist ; three to Tibet (Iscardo and Ladak) ; eight to the Panjab : one to the west. In former times there were only seven : the defence of which was entrusted to Malliks with hereditary appointments : four passes are open the whole year : one to Ladak, the western pass (Baramulla), and two to the south.

Brahmans, the only Hindus in Kashmir are Vishnuvaites and Sivaites, divided into 3 divisions, who all intermarry : they are darker than the other inhabitants, owing to a colony sent for from the Dekhan about 800 years ago, after the aboriginal Brahman race was nearly extinguished by the persecution of the Muhammedan.

There is not in the valley the slightest appearance of its having been drained: the pass through which the Jhelum found its way is one of the most beautiful of the world : I do not believe more in the traditions of the Kashmirian Brahmans than in the fables of Manethon.

The emigration has brought to the Punjab and Hindustan many shawl manufacturers and Kashmir will most likely *never* yield again what it did a few years ago. Nurpur, Lodiana, and many other places can bring to the market shawls cheaper than Kashmir, where every article of food is dearer than in the Punjab and Hindustan.

(7) *Gaps*—Nothing mentioned.

(8) *Essential information*—

(*a*) area—N.A.

(*b*) houses/households—N.A.

(*c*) breakdown of population into

(i) male/female—N.A.

(ii) occupation—N.A.

(iii) religion—given briefly in a descriptive form.

(iv) caste—given briefly in a descriptive form.

(v) age—N.A.

(vi) urban/rural—N.A.

(vii) others—N.A.

(9) *Editorial comment*—

The author dealt mainly with population of 1835. He casually referred to the population of 1831 to show the decay of the population in four years.

(10) *Referance to*—

(i) earlier estimate

(ii) later estimate

A DISTRICT IN THE CENTRAL INDIA : 1831

(1) *Year*—1831

(2) *Place*—A District in the Central India

(3) *Source*—0·0049. (a) Gleanings in Science. January to December. Vol. III. Calcutta, 1831. [*p.* 411-412]. ASL 068, R888g.

(4) *Materials*—(*a*) *Geographical location*—

The district comprehending 27 square miles is situated in one of the central provinces containing 283 inhabitants to one square mile.

(*b*) *Particulars of population*—

The proportion of males to females is as 1·12 to 1.

The proportion of boys to girls is as 1·19 to 1.

The land not fit for cultivation (including sites of villages, roads, etc.) is to the whole area as 1 : 4,422.

[Total population worked out from the area and density figure is 7,641.—*ed.*]

(5) *Method*—

Results were obtained from a census of population.

(6) *Explanation*—

The district is generally fertile and well cultivated. I may add that the average number of inhabitants per square mile in the whole of England is 222, and average quantity of land to each individual 3·1 acres ; in the district under review it is 2·20 acres.

(7) *Gaps*—Nothing stated.

(8) *Essential information*—

(*a*) area—Av.
(*b*) houses/households—N.A.
(*c*) breakdown of population into
(i) male/female—Av.
(ii) occupation—N.A.
(iii) religion—N.A.
(iv) caste—N.A.
(v) age—Av.
(vi) urban/rural—N.A.
(vii) others—N.A.

(9) *Editorial comment*—

The editor has not even mentioned the name of the district although the results given are supposed to be based on a census. Even the total population is not given. A calculation from density gives a total population of 7,641.

(10) *Reference to*—

(i) earlier estimate
(ii) later estimate

THE PROVINCE OF KATTYWAR : 1831

(1) *Year*—1831

(2) *Place*—The Province of Kattywar

(3) *Source*—0·0062. (a) Bombay. Selections from the records of the Bombay Government. No. XXXVII. New Series. Bombay, 1856. xv, 549p. BSL XXIVC—37.

(b) Statistical and other information connected with the districts of Jhalawar, Kattywar, Muchoo Kanta, Hallar, Soruth, Burda, Gohelwar, Oond Surweya and Babriawar, prepared by Mr. D. A. Blane, Acting Political Agent in Kattywar. [*p.* 2, 141-279.]

(4) *Materials*—(*a*) *Geographical location*—

[Nothing is given in Mr. Blane's compilation as reproduced in the Bombay Selection. Mr. John Wilson in his book on "Suppression of infanticide in Western India" stated the location of Kathiawad as follows :

Kathiawad or the Peninsular Gujarat, is bounded on the north by the gulf of Kachh, and the Ran or desert of mud and sand with brackish water, which forms the continuation of that Gulf ; on the east, by the Gulf of Cambay and a line drawn from its northern extremity to the eastern corner of the *Ran* ; and on the south and west by the Indian Ocean. It lies between 20°40′ and 23°10′ north latitude ; and 69°2′ and 72°25′ east longitude. It is, when cut diagonally, about 160 miles from west to east, and about the same extent from north to south.

It has been roughly estimated by Major Le-Grand Jacob, who has published an able and valuable geographical and statistical paper respecting it in the Transactions of the Bombay Geographical Society* at 22,000 square miles.

Wilson, John. History of the suppression of infanticide of Western India under the Government of Bombay including notices of the provinces and tribes in which the practice has prevailed. Bombay, 1855. *p.* 50.

* Tr ansaction of Bombay Geographical Society, Vol. VII, *p.* 1-96.

Mr. Wilson's description, however, does not correspond to the area covered by Mr. Blane's Census of 1831—*ed.*]

(*b*) *Particulars of population*—

[Although population figures are given mostly village-wise in Mr. Blane's compilation, no total has been computed here either for a district or for the province as a whole. Again, population figures for a number of villages are not given. We have arrived at the following total :

Serial No.	District	Villages	Total population
1	2	3	4
1	Jhalawar . . .	527	240,368
2	Kattywar . . .	362	195,272
3	Muchoo Kanta . .	134	29,584
4	Hallar . . .	1,138	370,260
5	Soruth . . .	674	409,000
6	Burda . . .	180	64,000
7	Gohelwar . .	657	430,220
8	Oond Surweya . .	56	11,040
9	Babriawar . .	58	9,932
	Total .	**3,786**	**1,759,676**

In his book entitled History of the Suppression of Infanticide of Western India, Mr. John Wilson quoted the total population in Blane's Census at 1,759,277 (*Ibid*, *p.* 52). Population figure is not available for a number of villages in the enclosed table.—*ed.*]

TABLE

	No. of the Talooka	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, etc.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure	Remarks
	DISTRICT OF JHALAWAR				
1	Hulwud Drangdran, Talooka of 108 villages.	38,940	Koonbees, Kolees, Sutwaras, and Bramins are the most numerous classes, with some Wanees, Sepoy Rajpoots, &c. The soil is for the most part gravelly, with some black land, on which wheat and barley are produced by irrigation	No sub-division, the rule of primogeniture having full effect. Several villages have from time to time been assigned by the Chief as a provision to members of the family ; but jurisdiction is retained, and some money payment, either the "Veera" or fixed sum, is made from them to the Durbar	A large portion of the Talooka is still waste, form the effect of the dreadful famine in Sumvut 1869 (A.D. 1812-13), which have been aggravated by inroads of plunderers from Parkur, and excesses by the Mallia Mecanas. The badness and want of water in the neighbourhood of the Runns is likewise a great disadvantage
2	Limree, Talooka of 70 villages	27,040	Kolees, cultivating Rajpoots, Boras, and Wanees are the most numerous classes, with a few Bramins, Rubarees, shepherds, &c. The soil is gravelly and black in about equal proportions, and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation	No sub-division, the custom of primogeniture having full effect, and jurisdiction being retained over any grants made to members of the family, or others, since the date of the perpetual settlement	

THE PROVINCE OF KATTYWAR : 1831

TABLE—*contd.*

No. of the Talooka	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, etc.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure	Remarks
DISTRICT OF JHALAWAR—*contd.*				
3 Kuntharia, Talooka of 2 villages	1,120	The population consists chiefly of Koonbees, Rajpoot cultivators, Kolees, &c., with a few Bramins and Wanias. The soil is principally black earth with some gravelly land. Irrigation is resorted to in years of scarcity, but does not repay the cultivator in ordinary seasons, on account of the badness and want of water	There are eight principal shares, of which five are in the hands of Jhala Jessajee and the remaining three are held by several persons. The Proprietors are relations of the Limree family of Jhala Rajpoots, amongst whom the law of primogeniture is observed; but it extends with very trifling effect to the minor branches of small property, like the owners of this Talooka	
4 Karol, Talooka of 2 villages	380	The population and soil are nearly similar to the above	There are three shares, of which two are "Teelaat", or in the family of the eldest son of the original grantee, and one in the family of the younger The Geerasias are of the Limree family	
5 Kumalpoor, village of	160	Nearly similar to the above ; but there are no wells for irrigation	Sub-divided into several shares. The Geerasias are of the Limree family	
6 Khumlaw, Talooka of 2 villages	360	Ditto ditto; and wheat and other crops may be raised by irrigation	Similar to the above	
7 Geujree, Talooka of 2 villages	320	Nearly similar to the foregoing ; but there are no wells for irrigation	There are three and a half shares, of which one and a half are in the family of the eldest son of the original grantee, and one in the families of each of the younger sons. The Geerasias are of the Limree family	
8 Cheechana, village of	160	Ditto Ditto ; with the exception that crops of any kind may be produced by irrigation	There are four principal shares separately managed. The Geerasias are of the Limree family	
9 Chulala, village of	200	Ditto Ditto	There are six principal shares under separate management. The Geerasias are of the Limree family	
10 Jankhun, village of	160	Kolees and shepherds are the most numerous, with few Wanias, Bramins, &c. The soil is gravelly and sandy. There is but little irrigation, by which barley is produced	There are four principal shares, of which two are in the family of the elder son of the original grantee, and one in the families of each of the younger. The Geerasias are of the Limree family	
11 Jampodur, village of	200	Kolees and Sutwaras are the most numerous, with a few cultivating Rajpoots, Wanias, &c. There are no wells for irrigation	There are three and a half principal shares, of which one and a half are in the family of the elder son and one in each of the families of the younger. The former are managed separately, the latter united. The Geerasias are of the Limree family	
12 Tulsana, Talooka of 3 villages	720	Kolees and Koonbees are the most numerous, with a few shepherds, cultivating Rajpoot, Wanias, &c. The soil is for the most part gravelly, with but little black land ; and there are no wells for irrigation	There are nine shares, of which two were given to the elder son and one to each of the younger, by whom they are managed separately. The Geerasias are of the Limree family	
13 Tavee, village of	120	Ditto Ditto	There are two and a half principal shares, of which one and a half were assigned to the elder son and one to the younger, by whom they are managed separately. The Geerasias are of the Limree family	
14 Devlea, Talooka of 2 villages	300	Ditto Ditto	There are three shares, of which two were given to the elder son and one to the younger, by whom they are managed separately. The Geerasias are of the Limree family	

THE PROVINCE OF KATTYWAR : 1831

TABLE—*contd.*

DISTRICT OF JHALAWAR—*contd.*

No. of the Talooka	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, etc.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure	Remarks
15 Durod, village of	140	Cultivating Rajpoots are the most numerous, with a few Kolees, shepherds etc. The soil is chiefly black land, and crops of any description may be raised by irrigation	The village is divided into two equal shares, which are managed separately. The Geerasias are of the Limree family	
16 Pelalee, village of	80	Kolees are the most numerous class, with shepherds and a few cultivating Rajpoots, Wanias, &c. The soil is gravelly, with but little black land ; and there are no wells for irrigation.	There are four shares, of which two were given to the elder son and two to the younger sons, by whom they are managed separately. The Geerasias are of the Limree family	
17 Bhaika, Talooka of 3 villages	1,000	Ditto Ditto ; with the exception that wheat and barley are produced by irrigation	There are three shares, of which two were assigned to the elder son and one to the younger, by whom they are managed separately. The Geerasias are of the Limree family	
18 Bethan, village of	160	Ditto Ditto ; but there are no wells for irrigation	There are four shares, of which two were given to the elder son and one to each of the younger, by whom they are managed separately. The Geerasias are of the Limree family	
19 Bulgamra, Talooka of 3 villages	600	Similar to the foregoing ; but wheat and barley are produced by irrigation	There are three shares, of which two were assigned to the elder son and one to the younger, by whom they are managed separately. The Geerasias are of the Limree family	
20 Bhurwana, Talooka of 2 villages	360	Ditto Ditto ; but there are no wells for irrigation	There are three and a half shares ; of which one and a half were given to the eldest son and one to each of the youngest sons, by whom they are managed separately. The Geerasias are of the Limree family	
21 Laliad, village of	300	Ditto Ditto ; with the exception that wheat and barley are produced by irrigation	The village is divided into two equal shares, which are managed separately. The Geerasias are of the Limree family	
22 Wunala, village of	360	Ditto Ditto	No sub-division ,concert amongst the sharers rendering it unnecessary. The Geerasias are of the Limree family	
23 Sumla, Talooka of 2 villages.	440	Ditto Ditto ; but there are no wells for irrigation	There are four shares, of which two were assigned to the elder son and one to each of the two younger. The Geerasias are of the Limree family	
24 Saooka, village of	300	Similar to the foregoing ; excepting that wheat and barley are raised by irrigation	There are five principal shares, of which two were assigned to the eldest son and one to each of three younger, by whom they are managed separately. The Geerasias are of the Limree family	
25 Ooturee, village of	240	Ditto Ditto	Sub-divided into four shares, of which two were assigned to the elder son and one to each of the two younger. The Geerasias are of the Limree family	

THE PROVINCE OF KATTYWAR : 1831

TABLE—*contd.*

DISTRICT OF JHÁLAWAR—*contd.*

	No. of the Talooka	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, etc.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure	Remarks
26	Unkewalia, Talooka of 3 villages	800	Kolees are the most numerous class, with shepherds and a few cultivating Rajpoots, Wanias, etc. The soil is gravelly, with but little black land ; and there are no wells for irrigation	Sub-divided into four shares, of which two were assigned to the elder son and one to each of the two younger. The Geerasias are of the Limree family	
27	Wudwan, Talooka of 30 villages	44,000	Neroda Rajpoots and Koonbees are the most numerous classes, with a few Geerasia Rajpoots, Wanias, Bramins, &c. The soil is gravelly and black earth in about equal proportions ; and wheat and barley are produced by irrigation	No sub-division, the custom of Primogeniture having full effect, and jurisdiction being retained over any grants made to members of the family or others, since the date of Colonel Walker's settlement	
28	Khandea, village of	200	Kolees and cultivating Rajpoots are the most numerous, with a few Wanias, Bramins, &c. The soil is for the most part gravelly, with but little black land ; and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation	There are two principal shares, which are managed separately. The Geerasias are of the Wudwan family	
29	Kheralee, Talooka of 2 villages	740	Ditto ; Ditto but there are no wells for irrigation	There are three and a half shares, of which one and a half are in the elder branch and one in each of the two younger. The Geerasias are of the Wudwan family	
30	Goodeealee, Talooka of 2 villages	900	Ditto Ditto	Not sub-divided. The Geerasias are of the Wudwan family.	
31	Junmur, village of	160	Ditto Ditto	There are three and a half shares, of which one and a half are in the elder branch and one in each of the two younger. The Geerasias are of the Wudwan family	
32	Doodrej, Talooka of 2 villages	1,100	Similar to the foregoing	There are five and a half shares, of which one and a half were given to the elder son and one to each of the younger, by whom they are managed separately. The Geerasias are of the Wudwan family	
33	Bhalora, village of	100	Ditto Ditto	There are three and a half shares, disposed of as the above. The Geerasias are of the Wudwan family	
34	Rajpoora, Talooka of 2 villages	1,000	Ditto Ditto	Not sub-divided, a sufficient understanding being maintained amongst the sharers to allow of their remaining united. The Geerasias are of the Wudwan family	
35	Wurod, Talooka of 3 villages	1,600	Ditto, Ditto excepting that Koonbees are the most numerous	There are four principal shares, of which two were given to the eldest son and one to each of the younger, by whom they are managed separately. The Geerasias are of the Wudwan family	
36	Wuna, Talooka of 3 villages	2,440	The population and soil are nearly similar to the foregoing ; but there are no wells for irrigation	There are five and a half shares, of which one and a half were assigned to the elder son and one to each of the four younger, by whom they are managed separately. The Geerasias are of the Wudwan family	

THE PROVINCE OF KATTYWAR : 1831

TABLE—*contd.*

	No. of the Talooka	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation etc.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure	Remarks
			DISTRICT OF JHALAWAR—*contd.*		
37	Wankaneer, Talooka of 66 villages	17,140	The population and Soil are nearly similar to the forgoing ; but there are no wells for irrigation with the exception that sugarcane and other crops are raised by irrigation	No sub-division, the custom of primogeniture having full effect	
38	Than Lucktur, Talooka of 46 villages	9,600	Nacoda Rajpoots, Koonbees, and Kolees are the most numerous, with a few Bramins, Rubarees, shepherds, &c. The soil is gravelly, with but little black land ; and there are few wells for irrigation	No sub-division, the custom of primogeniture having full effect, and jurisdiction being retained over any grants made to members of the family, or others, since the perpetual settlement	
39	Kesrea, village of	100	The population is chiefly of the Koonbee caste, with a few Males and others. The soil is for the most part gravelly, with some black land. There are no wells for irrigation	There are two principal shares, of which there are likewise sub-divisions, but they are managed conjointly, and the produce divided. The Geerasias are of the Lucktur family	
40	Moolee, Talooka of 18 villages	16,620	Geerasia Rajpoots, Koonbees, and Kolees are the most numerous classes, with a few Rubarees, shepherds, Wanias, Bramins, &c. The soils is for the most part gravelly, with some black land, on which wheat and barley are raised by irrigation.	Not sub-divided, the custom of primogeniture having full effect, and jurisdiction being retained over any grants made to members of the family, or others, since the perpetual settlement	
41	Moonjpoor, village of	600	The population and soil are nearly similar to the foregoing ; but there are no wells for irrigation	Sub-divided into several shares. The Geerasias are of the Moolee family	
42	Saeela, Talooka of 28 villages	14,848	The population and soil are nearly similar to the foregoing ; and wheat and barley are produced by irrigation	No sub-division, the rule of primogeniture having full effect, and jurisdiction being retained over any grants made to members of the family, or others, since the perpetual settlement	
43	Choora, Talooka of 13 villages	10,360	Ditto Ditto with the exception that Sutwaras, or vegetable growers, and Koonbees are the most numerous classes of the population	This Talooka is entire, the law of primogeniture having full effect, and jurisdiction being retained over any grants made to members of the family, or others, since the perpetual settlement	
44	Kurmur, village of	300	The population is chiefly of the Kolee caste, with a few Rajpoot cultivators, Wanias, and others. The soil is similar to the foregoing	Not sub-divided. The Geerasia is of the "Choora" family	
45	Dussara, Talooka of 25 villages	8,000	Ditto Ditto	There are two principal shares, of which that given to the eldest son is said to have been the larger ; but there is no positive rule to that effect amongst the proprietors of the Talooka. Sub-divisions have since increased the number of shares to seven, which are separately managed	

THE PROVINCE OF KATTYWAR : 1831

TABLE—*contd.*

THE DISTRICT OF JHALAWAR—*contd.*

	No. of the Talooka	Estimated Population at about four persons to each house	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, etc.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned and the nature of their present Tenure	Remarks
46	Bujana, Talooka of 24 villages	7,600	Jats, Koonbees, and Kolees are the most numerous classes, with some Wanias, Rajpoots, shepherds, &c. The soil is similar to the foregoing	Not sub-divided	
47	Patree, Talooka of 12 villages	12,000	Kolees are the most numerous with some Koonbees, Wanias, Boras, &c. The soil is similar to the above	Not sub-divided	
48	Jhinjoowara, Talooka of 13 villages	7,960	The most numerous classes are Nacoda Rajpoots and Kolees, with a few Wanias, Bramins, Bhats, Charons, &c. The soil is chiefly black earth, with but little gravelly land ; and there are no wells for irrigation	There were originally two principal shares, but these have been since sub-divided into twelve shares, and in these again there are a great many copartners	
49	Wunode, Talooka of 5 villages	2,200	Koonbees, Nacoda Rajpoots, and Kolees, are the most numerous classes, with a few Sepoy Rajpoots, Wanias, &c. The soil is gravel and black earth in about equal proportions, and there are no wells for irrigation	No sub-division	
50	Tunkara, Talooka of 7 villages.	5,000	Koonbees and Mehmans (Chiefly manufacturers of cloth and petty traders) are the most numerous classes, the remainder, consisting of a few Bramins, Wanias, and Sindee Sumeja (persons of Sindian origin), who serve as Seebundee and likewise cultivate. The soil is gravel and black earth in about equal proportions, and crops of any kind (sugarcane, &c.) can be produced by irrigation	This Talooka belongs to the Chief of Morvee, a Jhareja Rajpoot, in whose family the law of primogeniture has full force, and it is not consequently subdivided	
51	Bharejra, village of	400	Kolees, Rubarees, Shepherds, and Kattys are the most numerous classes, with a few Wanias, Bramins, &c. The soil is gravelly, with but little black land, on which wheat and barley are produced by irrigation	No sub-division, the management being in the hands of Kaloo Bhamla, a Katty Geerasia	
52	Raee, village of	200	Kolees and Sutwaras are the most numerous classes, with a few Koonbees, Wanias, Bramins, &c. The soil is gravelly; and there are no wells for irrigation	No sub-division, the management being conducted by a Karkoon of the proprietors	
53	Sanklee, village of	240	Koonbees and Kolees are the most numerous classes, with some Rubarees, Wanias, &c. The soil is gravel and black earth in about equal proportions ; and there are no wells for irrigation	No sub-division, being managed with the village of Race by a Karkoon of the proprietors	

THE PROVINCE OF KATTYWAR : 1831

TABLE—*contd.*

THE DISTRICT OF KATTYWAR

	No. of the Talooka	Estimated Population at about four persons to each house	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, etc.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure	Remarks
1	Amrellee, Mahal of 28 villages	36,000	Koonbees, Wanjas, and Wanias are the most numerous classes, with Bramins, Luwanees, and others. The soil is principally black land ; and sugarcane and other crops are raised by irrigation	No sub-division, being a dependency of the Gaekwar State	
2	Amberee, village of	200	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	
3	Ambla, village of	..	Similar to the foregoing	Similar to the foregoing	
4	Kirala, village of	240	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	
5	Kotra, village of	100	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	
6	Koobra, village of	100	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	
7	Katwuree, village of	120	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	
8	Kheecha Nahanee, village of	240	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	
9	Kumbalea, village of	300	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	
10	Jeera, village of	120	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	
11	Jeekeealee village of	120	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	
12	Teekreea village of	100	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	
13	Dhabalee, village of	100	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	
14	Dulkhaneo, village of	100	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	
15	Dharee, village of	1,200	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	
16	Dharugnee, village of	200	Ditto Ditto. The soil is for the most part gravelly, and there are but few wells for irrigation	Ditto Ditto	
17	Peepraloo, village of	100	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	
18	Mandwura vilanee, village of	400	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	
19	Mewassa, village of	..	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	
20	Wureeoo, village of	100	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	
21	Veerpoor, village of	160	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	
22	Sirseea, village of	300	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	
23	Seewur, village of	..	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	
24	Surumbra, village of	240	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	
25	Summundiala Nahana, village of	160	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	
26	Holee, village of	..	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	
27	Kume egur, village of	400	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	
28	Kumee, village of	200	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	
29	Nagdhuree, village of	200	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	
30	Chulala, Talooka of	1,600	Similar to the foregoing	Ditto Ditto	
31	Turwura, village of	100	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	
32	Deola, village of	200	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	
33	Deetulwudder, village of	200	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	

THE PROVINCE OF KATTYWAR : 1831

TABLE—*contd.*

	No. of the Talooka	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, etc.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure	Remarks
			THE DISTRICT OF KATTYWAR—*contd.*		
34	Dhareejganee, village of	..	Similar to the foregoing	Similar to the foregoing	
35	Merdee, village of	100	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	
36	Lapalia, village of	100	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	
37	Wankia Mohota, village of	800	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	
38	Summundiala, village of	300	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	
39	Jaitpoor Cheetul, Talooka of 197 villages	60,000	Koonbees, Kolees, and Kattys are the most numerous classes, with some Wanias, Rubarees, &c. The soil is chiefly black ; and sugarcane and other crops are raised by irrigation	Sub-divided into four principal shares, in each of which there are numerous subshares ; but an agreement has been lately entered into to acknowledge the authority of one individual in each principal share, to manage their relations with Government	
40	Bhulka, Talooka of 15 villages	800	Kattys and Kolees are the most numerous classes. The soil is chiefly black ; but there are few wells for irrigation	There are three principal shares, which are managed separately. The prporietors are of the Jaitpoor family, and possess likewise a share in that Talooka	
41	Bugusra, Talooka of 17 villages	12,000	Koonbees and Kattyas are the most numerous classes, with some Wanias, Ahers, etc. The soil is chiefly black ; and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation	There are three principal shares, which are managed separately	
42	Babra Chumardee, Talooka of 12 villages	11,200	Ditto Ditto	There are two principal shares, which are managed separately	
43	Kotera Peeta Talooka of 18 villages	6,380	Koonbees and Ahers are the most numerous classes, with a few Kattys, Wanias, Bramins, &c., The soil is chiefly black land, on which sugarcane and other crops are raised by irrigation	No sub-division, concert amongst the sharers allowing of its being managed conjointly	
44	Kanpoor Ishwara, Talooka of 2 villages	560	Ditto Ditto	There are four principal shares, but, in consequence of concert amongst the sharers, they are managed conjointly ; and the revenues, after deducting expenses, are equally divided	
45	Kuner, village of	160	Koonbees are the principal inhabitants, with a few Kattys. The soil is chiefly gravelly, with a little black land. There is but little irrigation	There are three principle shares, which are managed conjointly ; the balance, after paying expenses, being divided	
46	Kathrota, village of	160	Koonbees are the most numerous, with some Kattys, &c. ; and there are few wells for irrigation	No sub-division, concert amongst the shares being maintained	
47	Kheejreea, village of	120	Koonbees are the most numerous, with a few Kattys. The soil is black, and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation	Sub-divided into two principal shares, but these are at present managed conjointly	
48	Gurumlee Mohotee, village of	200	Ditto Ditto	Sub-divided, into three principal shares, but these are at present managed conjointly, and the produce, after deducting expenses, divided amongst the sharers	

THE PROVINCE OF KATTYWAR : 1831

TABLE—*contd.*

	No. of the Talooka	Estimated Population at about four persons to each house	Description of the Population, Soil Cultivation, etc.	Sub-divisions, into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure	Remarks
			THE DISTRICT OF KATTYWAR—*contd.*		
49	Gurumlee Nahanee, village of	200	Koonbees are the most numerous, with a few Kattys. The soil is black, and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation	Sub-divided into three principal shares, but these are at present managed conjointly	
50	Gudea, village of	..	Ditto Ditto	There are a great many sharers, but the village has not been sub-divided, concert having been maintained amongst the proprietors, who manage it conjointly	
51	Chirkha, village of	800	Ditto Ditto	Sub-divided into two principal shares, which are managed separately	
52	Jherkoo, village of	200	Ditto Ditto	There are two principal shares, but they are at present managed conjointly, and the produce divided after deducting expenses	
53	Jamka, village of		Ditto Ditto	No sub-division, the management being conducted by Wala Wagha, in concert with the other sharers	
54	Dholurwoo, village of	240	Ditto Ditto	Sub-divided, but at present managed conjointly, and the produce, after deducting expenses, divided amongst the sharers	
55	Bhulgaum, village of	160	Ditto Ditto	There are two principal shares, but they are at present managed conjointly	
56	Manawao, village of	120	Kattys and Koonbees are the most numerous, with a few Kolees, Ahers, etc. The soil is chiefly black, and there are but few wells for irrigation	No sub-division, concert being maintained amongst the proprietors	
57	Lohowaree, village of	400	Koonbees are the most numerous, with a few Kattys, etc. The soil is chiefly black, and wheat or any other crop may be raised by irrigation	Sub-divided into several shares	
58	Lakapadur, village of	160	Ditto Ditto	Sub-divided into hree shares, which are managed separately	
59	Wagnia, Tuppa of 15 villages	800	There are but few inhabitants, who are chiefly Koonbees. The soil is black, and crops of any description may be raised by irrigation	There are several sharers, by whose disagreement, chiefly, the re-establishment of the Talooka is retarded	
60	Waguvree, village of	120	Koonbees are the most numerous, with a few Kattys. The soil is black, and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation	No sub-division, concert being maintained amongst the sharers	
61	Silana, village of	300	Koonbees are the most numerous, with a few Kattys and Kolees. The soil is black, but there are no wells for irrigation		
62	Halria, Talooka of 4 villages	800	Koonbees and Kattys are the most numerous, with some Bramins, and Wanias. The soil is chiefly black, and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation	There are several sharers, but the management is conducted by them in concert, without any actual sub-division	
63	Ingoraloo, village of	200	Ditto Ditto	There are several shares, but they are managed conjointly	

THE PROVINCE OF KATTYWAR : 1831

TABLE—*contd.*

	No. of the Talooka	Estimated Population at about four persons to each house	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, etc.	Sub-divisions, into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure	Remarks
			THE DISTRICT OF KATTYWAR—*contd.*		
64	Jusdhun, Talooka of 15 villages	12,000	Kolees and Katty sare the most numerous, with some Koonbees, Wanias, and shepherds. The soil is black earth and in parts gravelly, and sugarcane and other crops are raised by irrigation	No sub-division, the Chief having established a superior jurisdiction, unusual amongst the Kattys	
65	Katee, village of	200	Ditto Ditto	When in the hands of the original proprietors there were three shares, but they now cultivate certain lands assigned to them for maintenance, and are subject to the Chief of Jusdhun who holds undivided authority	
66	Koondree, Talooka of	400	Ditto Ditto	Sub-divided into two principal shares of equal extent, according to which three villages are separately and one conjointly managed	
67	Kunesara, village of	100	Kolees, Bowsars, shepherds, and Dhers are the inhabitants. The soil is black earth, with some gravelly land, and there are no wells for irrigiation	No sub-division, being under the management of Khachur Chela, the Jusdhun Chief, according to an agreement with the proprietor	
68	Jessapoor, Talooka of 2 villages	440	Koonbees and Kattys are the most numerous, with some Wanias, Rubarees, etc. The soil is chiefly black land, on which sugar-cane and other crops are raised by irrigation	No sub-division, being in the hands of the Jusdhun Chief	
69	Modhooka, Talooka of 14 villages	1,400	Kolees, Kattys, and Koonbees are the most numerous, with a few Wanias and others. The soil is black and gravelly in parts ; and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation	No sub-division, being under the jurisdiction of the Jusdhun Chief	
70	Verjatecrth village of	300	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	
71	Seetleeoo, village of	200	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	
72	Hurmuntia, village of	300	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	
73	Aneiallee, Talooka of 2 villages	300	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	
74	Budlee, Talooka of 21 villages	1,400	Ditto Ditto	No sub-division, Bhan Khachur having established a control over the other members of his family	
75	Kereeana, Talooka of 10 villages	2,032	Ditto Ditto	Not sub-divided, the brothers, having hitherto acted in concert	
76	Anundpoor, Talooka of 18 villages	3,140	Ditto Ditto	There are several shares, but the management is in the hands of Veesamur Khachur	
77	Choteela, Talook of 16 villages	2,040	Kolees, Kattys, and Charons are the most numerous, with some shepherds, etc. The soil is black earth and gravelly land in about equal proportions, and there are no wells for irrigation	No sub-division, the sharers, who are numerous having hitherto entrusted the management chiefly to Bhoj Khachur	
78	Khumbala, Talooka of 5 villages	1,400	Kolees and Kattys are the most numerous, with some Rubarees, Wanias, etc. The soil is black earth with some gravelly land, and sugar-cane and other crops are raised by irrigation	Sub-divided into two Principal shares of equal extent, which are managed separately	

THE PROVINCE OF KATTYWAR : 1831

TABLE—*contd.*

THE DISTRICT OF KATTYWAR—*contd.*

	No. of the Talooka	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, etc.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present tenure	Remarks
79	Paliad, Talooka of 19 villages	5,100	Kolees and Kattys are the most numerous, with some Rubarees Wanias, etc. The soil is black earth with some gravelly land, and sugar-cane and other crops are raised by irrigation	There are two principal shares, with many sub-shares, which are managed separately	
80	Beemora, Talooka of 11 villages	1,200	Ditto Ditto	No sub-division ; the management being in the hands of Khachur Jeewa	
81	Bamunfore, village of	120	Ditto Ditto	There are two principal shares, but they are at present managed conjointly	
82	Mewasa, Talooka of 4 villages	800	Ditto Ditto	No sub-division; concert being maintained amongst the sharers	
83	Matra Teemba, village of	200	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	
84	Sunosra, Talooka of 2 villages	200	Ditto Ditto	No sub-division, the management being in the hands of Khachur Veeroo	
85	Etria Gudala, Talooka of 2 villages	800	Ditto Ditto	No sub-division	
86	Chobaree, Talooka of 2 villages	80	Chiefly Kolees, with a few Koonbees. The soil is black, and there are wells for irrigation	There are three shares, but they are managed conjointly	
87	Kalasir, village of	80	Kolees and Rubarees most numerous. The soil is black, and there are means for irrigation	No sub-division	
88	Neelwura, village of	400	Kolees and Kattys are the most numerous classes of the inhabitants, and the soil is similar to the foregoing	There are two principal shares, with a great many sub-shares ; but they are at present managed conjointly	
89	Atkot, village of	1,200	Konbees, Ganchees, and Kattys are the most numerous classes. The soil is chiefly black, and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation	No Sub-division, being under the jurisdiction of the Jam of Noanuggur	
90	Badla, Talooka of 13 villages	3,220	Koonbees, Kolees, and Kattys are the most numerous with some Wanias, Bramins, etc. The soil is black, and gravelly in parts, and sugar-cane and other crops are raised by irrigation	Ditto Ditto	
91	Santhlee, Talooka of 12 villages	1,700	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	
92	Berwala, Tuppa of 7 villages	800	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	
93	ummundiala, Talooka of	1,600	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	
94	Panchwura village of	240	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	
95	Ajmer, Talooka of 4 villages.	600	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	
96	Dhandulpoor, Talooka of 17 villages	1,880	Kolees and Kattys are the most numerous, with some Rubarees, shepherds, etc. The soil is black earth and gravelly land in about equal proportions, and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation	Sub-divided into two principal shares, but at present managed for the most part by Kooer Nag Godhur	
97	Soodamra, Talooka of 11 villages	2,920	Kattys and Koonbees are the most numerous, with some Wanias, Rubarees, and shepherds. The soil is chiefly black, and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation	No sub-division, being managed by Kooer Meiram ; but there is a dispute on this subject pending with the Kooers of Dhandulpoor	

THE PROVINCE OF KATTYWAR: 1831

TABLE—*contd.*

	No. of the Talooka	Estimated Population at about four persons to each house	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, etc.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure	Remarks
			THE DISTRICT OF KATTYWAR—*concld.*		
98	Seuckpoor, Talooka of 3 villages	1,600	Kattys and Kolees are the most numerous classes. The soil is black and gravelly in parts, and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation	Sejuckpoor is managed by Kooer Moka, and Morwur by Bhoj Khachur, without further sub-division	
99	Rampurda, village of	100	Kattys and Kolees are the most numerous classes. The soil is sandy and gravelly in parts and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation	No sub-division, concert being maintained amongst the sharers	
100	Veesawur, Talooka of 10 villages	2,000	Mehmons are the most numerous class, with some Wanias, Koonbees, etc. The soil is chiefly black, and sugar-cane and other crops are produced by irrigation	There are three principal shares, but they are at present managed conjointly	
101	Dhusa, Talooka of 4 villages	800	Koonbees, and Kattys are the most numerous with a few Kolees, shepherds, etc. The soil is black and gravelly in parts, and crops of all discriptions may be raised by irrigation	No sub-division	
102	Geegasurun, village of	200	Ditto Ditto	Sub-divided into two principal shares, which are managed separately	
103	Akreea, village of	200	Kolees and Kattys are the most numerous. The soil is similar to the above, but there are no wells for irrigation	There are several shares	
104	Keerela village of	..	..	..	
			THE DISTRICT OF MUCHOO KANTA		
1	Morvee, Talooka of 124 villages	24,784	Wanias, Koonbees and Bramins are the most numerous classes, with Kolees, Rajpoots, etc. The soil is chiefly black, and sugarcane and other crops are raised by irrigation	No sub-division, the rule of primogeniture being in force in this Talooka	
2	Mallia, Talooka of 10 villages	4,800	Meenas and Koonbees are the most numerous classes, with Wanias, Ahers, etc. The soil is chiefly black; and sugar-cane and other crops are raised by irrigation	No sub-division, the rule of primogeniture being in force	
			THE DISTRICT OF HALLAR		
1	Noanuggur, Talooka of 622 villages	200,000	Koonbees, Ahers, and Rajpoots are the most numerous classes, with Wanias, Bramins, etc. The soil is chiefly black, with some gravelly land, and crops of every description are raised by irrigation	No sub-division, the rule of primogeniture being in force, and jurisdiction being retained over grants to members of the family since Colonel Walker's settlement	
2	Joria Balumba, Talooka of 21 villages	12,000	Koonbees, Lowanas, Bhatias, and Wagers are the most numerous classes, with Wanias, Bramins, etc. The soil is for the most part gravelly, with some black land, and there are but few wells for irrigation	Ditto Ditto	
3	Hurreeana, Talooka of 12 villages	4,800	Koonbees, Sutwaras, and Bramins are the most numerous, with a few Wanias. The soil is chiefly black, and sugarcane and other crops are raised by irrigation	Ditto Ditto	

THE PROVINCE OF KATTYWAR : 1831

TABLE—*contd.*

THE DISTRICT OF HALLAR—*contd.*

	No. of the Talooka	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, etc.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure	Remarks
	Bharookea, village of	..	Waste	No sub-division	
5	Amrun, Talooka of 24 villages	10,000	Koonbees and Lowanas are the most numerous classes, with some Wanias, Bramins, etc. The soil is chiefly black, and sugar cane, wheat, and other crops are raised by irrigation	Ditto Ditto	
6	Drapha, Talooka of 24 villages	4,000	Koonbees and Wanias are the most numerous classes. The soil is similar to the above	There are twelve shares, which have been separately portioned out, the town only remaining undivided and subject to their conjoint management. The Geerasias are of the Noanuggur family	
7	Veerpoora, Talooka of 3 villages	600	Koonbees and Kolees are the most numerous classes, with a few Wanias, and the soil is similar to the above	No sub-divisions ; the rule of primogeniture being in force in this Talooka. The Geerasias are of the Noanuggur family	
8	Kureree, village of	800	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	
9	Mo o leeraderee, Talooka of 10 villages	1,200	Koonbees and Geerasia Rajpoots are the most numerous classes. The soil is for the most part gravelly, with some black land, on which wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation	There are several shares, but they are at present managed conjointly. The Geerasias are of the Noanuggur family	
10	Satodur Waoree, Talooka of 12 villages	1,640	Koonbees and Geerasias are the most numerous classes, with a few Wanias, etc. The soil is chiefly black, and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation	There are four principal shares, which are managed separately. The Geerasias are of the Noanuggur family	
11	Seesang Chandlee, Talooka of 2 villages	600	Similar to the foregoing	There are six principal shares, but these are at present managed conjointly, and the revenue, after deducting expenses, divided. The Geerasias are of the Noanuggur family	
12	Gondul Dhorajee, Talooka of 179 villages	80,000	Koonbees are the most numerous class, with Wanias, Bramins, &c. The soil is chiefly black, with some gravelly land, and crops of any description may be raised by irrigation	No sub-division ; the rule of primogeniture being in force, and a jurisdiction retained over grants made to members of the family or others	
13	Mengnee, Talooka of 8 villages	1,600	Koonbees are the most numerous class. The soil is capable of producing wheat and other crops by irrigation	No sub-division, the rule of primogeniture being in force in this Talooka. The proprietors are of the Gondul family	
14	Kotra Sunganee, Talooka of 20 villages	8,000	Koonbees and Kolees are the most numerous classes, with a few Wanias, &c. The soil is chiefly black, and crops of any description may be raised by irrigation	Ditto Ditto	
15	Badwa, Talooka of 3 villages	300	Koonbees and Sindians are the most numerous. The soil is similar to the above	Several shares, but managed conjointly. The proprietors are of the Kotra Sunganee family	
16	Rajpoora, Talooka of 5 villages	1,200	Koonbees and Kolees are the most numerous classes. The soil is similar to the foregoing	Similar to the foregoing	
17	Rajkot Sirdhar, Talooka of 55 villages	20,000	Koonbees, Wanias, and Kolees are the most numerous classes. The soil is chiefly black, and crops of every description are raised by irrigation	No sub-division ; the rule of primogeniture being in force in this Talooka	

THE PROVINCE OF KATTYWAR : 1831

TABLE—*contd.*

THE DISTRICT OF HALLAR—*concld.*

	No. of the Talooka	Estimated Population, at about four person in each house	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, etc.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure	Remarks
18	Goureedur, Talooka of 6 villages	1,000	Koonbees are the most numerous class, with a few Wanias. The soil is chiefly black, with some gravelly land ; and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation	No sub-division. The Geerasias are of the Rajkot family	
19	Kotaria, Talooka of 5 villages	600	Population similar to the above. The soil is chiefly black, and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation	No sub-division ; the management being in the hands of Jhareja Maljee. The Geerasias are of the Rajkot family	
20	Lodeeka, Talooka of 11 villages	1,600	Koonbees and Kolees are the most numerous, with a few Wanias, &c. The soil is similar to the above	The Geerasias are of the Rajkot family	
21	Pal, Talooka of 6 villages	320	Cultivating Rajpoots, Ahers, and Sindians are the most numerous classes. The soil is similar to the above	Similar to the foregoing No sub-division	
22	Gutka, Talooka of 6 villages	1,800	Koonbees, Kolees, and Sindians are the most numerous classes, with a few Wanias and Bramins. The soil is similar to the above	There are two principal shares, which are managed separately. The Geerasias are of the Rajkot family	
23	Wudalee, village of	300	Koonbees and Koombars are the most numerous classes. The soil is similar to the above	The Geerasia sare of the Kotaria family	
24	Veerawao, village of	200	Koonbees are the most numerous class. The soil is similar to the above	Ditto Ditto	
25	Shapoor, Talooka of 4 villages	800	Koonbees and Koombars are the most numerous. The soil is similar to the above	There are several shares, but the conjoint management is in the hands of Jhareja Kullajee. The Geerasias are of the Rajkot family	
26	Kanseealee, village of	60	Rajpoots and Kolees, with a few Koonbees, have commenced to form a village. The soil is chiefly black, and capable of producing any crop by irrigation	There are three principal shares, which are managed conjointly. The Rajkot Geerasias are of family	
27	Mowa, village of	40	A few Sindians, with the Geerasia's family, are the only inhabitants. The soil is similar to the foregoing	There are three shares, but they have hitherto remained undivided. The Geerasias are of the the Rajkot family	
28	Dhurol Surupdur, Talooka of, 29 villages	10,000	Koonbees and Rajpoots are the most numerous classes, with a few Wanias and Bramins. The soil is black and gravelly in about equal proportions, and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation	No sub-division, the rule of primogeniture being in force, and jurisdiction being retained over grants made to members of the family, or others, since Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement	
29	Surupdur, Talooka of 30 villages	4,000	Koonbees are the most numerous class, with a few Wanias, &c. The soil is black, and sugarcane and other crops are raised by irrigation	No sub-division, being under the jurisdiction of the Dhurol Chief	
30	Keesura, Talooka of 14 villages	1,600	Koonbees and Woras are the most numerous classes. The soil is chiefly black, and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation	No sub-division, the rule of primogeniture being in force in this Talooka. The proprietors are of the Dhurol family?	
31	Jhalia Dewance, Talooka of 20 villages	800	Koonbees and Rajpoots are the most numerous classes, with a few Wanias. The soil is similar to the above	No sub-division, the rule of primogeniture being in force in this Talooka. The proprietor is of the Dhurol family	
32	Kotra Neiajee, villages of	400	Koonbees and Kolees are the most numerous. The soil is similar to the above	There are several shares, but they are at present managed conjointly. The Geerasias of the Dhurol family	

THE PROVINCE OF KATTYWAR : 1831

TABLE—*contd.*

	No. of the Talooka	Estimated Population at about four persons to each house	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, etc.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure	Remarks
	THE DISTRICT OF SORUTH				
1	Joonaghur, Talooka of 611 villages	360,000	Koonbees and Ahers are the most numerous classes, with Wanias, Bramins, &c. The soil is chiefly black earth, with some gravelly land, and every description of crop is raised by irrigation. There are also several Bunders, from which a revenue is derived	No sub-division, the jurisdiction of the Nuwab being reserved over all grants to members of his family or others	
2	Bantwa, Talooka of 61 villages	48,000	Koonbees and Mehmans are the most numerous classes, with Wanias, Bramins, &c. The soil is chiefly black and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation	There are two principal shares. The town of Bantwa is under their joint authority, the rest of the Talooka being sub-divided and managed separately	
3	Amrapoor Talooka of 2 villages	1,000	Ditto Ditto	There are several sharers, who receive a maintenance	
	THE DISTRICT OF BURDA				
4	Porebunder, Talooka of 180 villages	64,000	Wanias and Mhars are the most numerous classes, with Bramins, Lowanas, shepherds, &c. The soil is for the most part gravelly, with some black land, and there are but few wells for irrigation, but the revenue from the sea customs is considerable.	No sub-division ; the rule of primogeniture being in force, and jurisdiction being retained over any grants made to members of the family, or others since the perpetual settlement.	
	THE DISTRICT OF GOHELWAR				
1	Bhownuggur, Talooka of 488 villages	380,000	Koonbees and Ahers are the most numerous classes, with Wanias, Bramins, Mehmons, &c. The soil is chiefly black, with some gravelly land ; and crops af all descriptions are raised by irrigation	No sub-division ; the rule of primogeniture being in force, and jurisdiction being retained over any grants to members of the family, or others, since the perpetual settlement	
2	Ruttunpoor Dhamunka, Talooka of 2 villages	400	Koonbees are the most numerous, with a few Rajpoots, &c. The soil is chiefly black, and crops of any description may be raised by irrigation	There are several shares, but they are managed conjointly ; the Geerasias are of the Bhownuggur family	
3	Wulah, Talooka of 32 villages	14,000	Koonbees are the most numerous, with Wanias, &c. The soil is similar to the above	No sub-division, the rule of primogeniture being in force. The Geerasias are of the Bhownuggur family	
4	Chumardee village of	200	Koonbees and Setha Rajpoots are the most numerous classes, with a few Wachanees, Kolees, &c. The soil is black, and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation	There are several shares, which are managed conjointly. The Geerasias are of the Bhownuggur family	
5	Tora, Talooka of 4 villages	300	Koonbees are the most numerous class. The soil is for the most part gravelly, and there are no wells for irrigation	There are three shares, which are managed separately. The Geerasias are of the Bhownuggur family	
6	Katorceoo, village of	100	Koonbees and Rajpoots are the principal classes. The soil is black, and crops of all descriptions are raised by irrigation	There are several shares, but they are at present managed conjointly. The Geerasias are of the Wachanee branch of the Bhownuggur family	
7	Panchwura, village of	100	Kolees and Rajpoots are the most numerous classes. The soil is similar to the above	There are several shares, but they are at present managed conjointly. The Geerasias are of the Wachanee branch of the Bhownuggur family	

THE PROVINCE OF KATTYWAR : 1831

TABLE—*contd.*

THE DISTRICT OF GOHELWAR—*contd.*

	No. of the Talooka	Estimated Population at about four persons to each house	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, etc.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure	Remarks
8	Waoree Wachanee, Talooka of 3 villages	320	Koonbees are the most numerous class, with Wanias, &c. The soil is similar to the above	There are two principal shares, which are managed separately. The Geerasias are of the Wachanee branch of the Bhownuggur family	
9	Sonepuree village of	160	Kolees are the principal inhabitants, with a few Koonbees and Geerasias. The soil is black, and capable of producing any crops by irrigation	There are several shares which are managed separately. The Geerasias are of the Wachanee branch of the Bhownuggur family	
10	Punchegaum, Talocka, of 3 villages	1,600	Koonbees are the most numerous class. The soil is black, and crops of any description may be raised by irrigation	There are four principal shares, but two and two are managed conjointly. The Geerasias are of the Dewanee branch of the Bhownuggur family	
11	Seetrawao, village of	200	Koonbees and Setha Rajpoots are the most numerous classes, with a few Wachanees, Kolees, &c. The soil is similar to the above	There are several shares, but they are at present managed conjointly. The Geerasias are of the Dewanee branch of the Bhownuggur family	
12	Ramunka village of	240	Koonbees are the most numerous, with a few Rajpoots, &c. The soil is similar to the above	There are several shares, but the village is managed conjointly. The Geerasias are of the Dewanee branch of the Bhownuggur family.	
13	Wurod, village of	320	Koonbees are the most numerous class, with a few Wanias, Bramins, &c. The soil is similar to the above	There are several sharers, who manage the village conjointly. The Geerasias are of the Dewanee branch of the Bhownuggur family	
14	Ilumpoor, village of	400	Koonbees are the most numerous class, with a few Rajpoots, &c. The soil is similar to the foregoing	There are six principal shares, which are managed conjointly. The Geerasias are of the Dewanee branch of the Bhownuggur family	
15	Dhola village of	160	Cultivating Rajpoots are the most numerous class, with a few Geerasias. The soil is similar to the above	No sub-division ,being in the hands of Gohel Putabhaee. The Geerasias are of the Dewanee branch of the Bhownuggur family	
16	Lathee, Talooka of 6 villages.	4,000	Koonbees are the most numerous class, with a few Wanias, Bramins, &c. The soil is similar to the above	No sub-division, the rule of primogeniture being in force	
17	Rajpeepla, village of	200	Koonbees are the most numerous with a few Rajpoots, &c. The soil is similar to the above	Managed by the sharers conjointly. The Geerasias are of the Lathee family	
18	Veerdee, village of	200	Koonbees are the most numerous class, with a few Wanias, Bramins, &c. The soil is similar to the above	No sub-division, the management being in the hands of Gohel Ujabhaee. The Geerasis are of the Lathee family	
19	Gudalee village of	800	Koonbees and Rajpoots are the most numerous classes. The soil is similar to the foregoing	There are three principal shares, which are managed seperately. The Geerasias are of the Lathee family	
20	Gudcola, village of	160	Koonbees and Setha Rajpoots are the most numerous classes, with a few Wachanees, Kolees &c. The soil is similar to the above	There are several shares but they are at present managed conjointly. The Geerasias are of the Lathee family	
21	Dedukree, village of	200	Koonbees are the most numerous class, with a few Kolees, &c. The soil is similar to the above	Ditto Ditto	

THE PROVINCE OF KATTYWAR : 1831

TABLE—*contd.*

	No. of the Talooka	Estimated Population at about four persons to each house	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, etc.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure	Remarks
			THE DISTRICT OF GOHELWAR—*concld.*		
22	Kheejreeoo	200	Koonbees and Rajpoots are the principal classes. The soil is similar to the above	No sub-division, the management being in the hands of Gohel Dosajee. The Geerasias are of the Lathee family	
23	Bochurwa, village of	140	Koonbees and Kolees are the most numerous classes, with Wanias &c. The soil is black and gravelly in parts ; and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation	The shares are at present managed conjointly. The Geerasias are of the Lathee family	
24	Bhojwuddur, village of.	400	Koonbees are the most numerous, with a few Rajpoots, &c. The soil is chiefly black, and crops of any description may be raised by irrigation	Managed by the sharers conjointly. The Geerasias are of the Lathee family	
25	Summundiala, Talooka of 2 villages.	720	Koonbees are the most numerous class, with Wanias, &c. The soil is similar to the above.	There are two principal shares, which are separately managed. The Geerasias are of the Lathee family	
26	Leembra, Talooka of, 4 villages	1,200	Ditto Ditto	No Sub-division, the management being in the hands of Gohel Ujabhaee. The Geerasias are of Lathee family	
27	Waoree, village of	800	Ditto Ditto	There are several sharers, who manage the village conjointly. The Geerasias are of the Lathee family	
28	Wagudra, village of	160	Similar to the foregoing	Similar to the foregoing	
29	Palitana, Talooka of, 92 villages	32,000	Koonbees and Kolees are the most numerous classes, with Wanias, &c. The soil is black and gravelly in parts, and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation	No sub-division, the rule of primogeniture being in force in this Talooka, and jurisdiction being retained over grants to members of the family, or others, since the perpetual settlement	
30	Kheejreeoo, the 2nd	240	Kooneees are the most numerous class, with a few Rajpoots. The soil is black, and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation	No sub-division, being under Amrellee	
31	Putunamaljee, village of	300	Koonbees are the most numerous class. The soil is similar to the above	No sub-division, being in the possession of Khachur Chela Wagsoor	
			THE DISTRICT OF OONDSURWEYA		
1	Hathsunee, village of	200	Koonbees are the most numerous class. The soil is black, and irrigation is carried on by means of ducts from the Sutrinjee River	No sub-division	
2	Eyavej, village of	280	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	
3	Sunala, village of	240	Kolees and Ahers are the most numerous classes. Wells or a Nulla afford the means of irrigation	No sub-division, being managed by the sharers conjointly	
4	Sheroro, village of	120	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	
5	Veerpoor, village of	...	..	..	
6	Rajpura, village of	300	Kolees and Ahers are the most numerous. The soil is chiefly black, and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation	Similar to the foregoing	

THE PROVINCE OF KATTYWAR : 1831

TABLE—*contd.*

THE DISTRICT OF OONDSURWEYA—*contd.*

	No. of the Talooka	Estimated Population at about four persons to each house	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, etc.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure	Remarks
7	Runeegaum, village of	280	Koonbees and Ahers are the most numerous classes, and there are but few wells for irrigation	No sub-division, being managed by the sharers conjointly	
8	Padrea, village of	..	..	..	
9	Paa, village of	120	Kolees and Ahers are the most numerous. The soil is black, and there are means for irrigation	No sub-division, being managed by the shares conjointly	
10	Dedura, village of	40	Kolees are the most numerous. The soil is barren, and there are no wells for irrigation	Similar to the above	
11	Jalioo-beejoo	..	..	..	
12	Jalia, village of	80	Kolees and Ahers are the most numerous classes. The soil is black and gravelly in parts, and there are no wells for irrigation	No sub-division, being managed by the sharers conjointly	
13	Choke, village of	280	Ahers and Kolees are the most numerous, with a few Rajpoots, Wanias, &c. The soil is black, and sugar-cane and other crops are raised by irrigation	There are two principal shares, which are managed, separately, and a separate share has also been partitioned off to the Mool Geerasia	
14	Kunjurda, village of	..	..	..	
15	Sathananass, village of	100	Koonbees are the most numerous class. The soil is black, and irrigation is carried on by means of ducts from the Sutrinjee river	No sub-division	
16	Wudal, village of	180	Kolees and Ahers are the most numerous. The soil is black and gravelly in about equal proportions and there are no wells for irrigation	No sub-division, being managed by sharers conjointly	
17	Morchopna, village of	60	Ahers are the most numerous. The soil is chiefly hilly land, on which there are no wells for irrigation	Similar to the foregoing	
18	Bhundearia, village of	300	Ahers are the most numerous. The soil is black and gravelly in parts, and there are but few wells for irrigation, by which wheat and Jowaree are raised	There are four principal shares, which are managed separately	
19	Badanoness, village of	140	Ditto Ditto	No sub-division, being managed by the sharers conjointly	
20	Joonnapadur, village of	80	Kolees are the most numerous class. The soil is black, and sugarcane and other crops are raised by irrigation	Ditto Ditto	
21	Ranpurdoo, village of	200	Kolees and Ahers are the most numerous. The soil is chiefly black, and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation	Ditto Ditto	
22	Seoreewnudder, village of	100	Koonbees are the most numerous class. The soil is black, and irrigation is carried on by means of ducts from the Sutrinjee river	No sub-division	

THE PROVINCE OF KATTYWAR : 1831

TABLE—*contd.*

THE DISTRICT OF OONDSURWEYA—*concld.*

	No. of the Talooka	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, etc.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure	Remarks
23	Roheesala, village of .	100	Kolees and Ahers are the most numerous classes. The soil is black and gravelly in about equal proportions, and there are no wells for irrigation	No sub-division, being managed by the sharers conjointly	
24	Summundiala, village of	100	Koonbees are the most numerous class. The soil is black, and irrigation is carried on by means of ducts from the Sutrinjee river	No sub-division, being managed by an Agent of Shet Vukutchund Kooshalchund	
25	Gundal, Village of	60	Kolees are the most numerous class. The soil is for the most part gravelly, with but little black land, and there are no wells for irrigation	No sub-division, being under the management of Gohel Oonerjee	
26	Koontea, village of	80	Ahers are the most numerous class. The soil is black and gravelly in parts, and there are no wells for irrigation	No sub-division, being under the management of the Thakoor of Bhownuggur	
27	Jesur, village of	400	Koonbees and Kolees are the most numerous classes. The soil is chiefly black and sugarcane and other crops are raised by irrigation	Similar to the foregoing	
28	Julukurao, village of	80	Koonbees are themost numerous class. The soil is chiefly black, and capable of producing sugarcane and other crops by irrigation	Ditto	Ditto
29	Depla, village of	320	Ahers and Puncholies are the most numerous classes, with a few Wanias, Kolees, &c. The soil is chiefly black, and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation	Ditto	Ditto
30	Waoree, village of	100	Kolees and Ahers are the most numerous classes. The soil is chiefly black, with some gravelly land and, but there are no wells for irrigation	Ditto	Ditto
31	Satpura, village of	100	Similar to theforegoing Wells or a Nulla afford the means of irrigation	Ditto	Ditto
32	Katroree, village of	200	Ahers are the most numerous class, with a few Koonbees, Wanias, &c. The soil is chiefly black, and sugarcane and other crops are raised by irrigation	No sub-division, being under the management of Kooer Bhowsingjhee	
33	Data, Talooka of 24 villages	6,400	Ahers and Puncholies are the most numerous classes, with a few Wanias, Kolees, &c. The soil is chiefly black, and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation	There are two principal shares, which are managed separately, with the exception of the Town of Data and three other villages, which are under the conjoint authority of the sharers, having been until lately mortgaged on account of debts against the Talooka	

THE PROVINCE OF KATTYWAR : 1831

TABLE—*contd.*

	No. of the Talooka	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, etc.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the natureof their present Tenure
			THE DISTRICT OF BABRIAWAR	
1	Dedaun, Talooka of 7 villages	2,400	Babrias are the most numerous class, with a few Wanias, Bramins, &c. The soil is chiefly black, and there are a few wells for irrigation	No sub-division, the father of the present proprietor, Dunta Koteela, having exercised undivided authority, which has descended to his son
2	Barputolee, village of	400	Ahers are the most numerous class, with a few Babrias, &c. The soil is similar to the above	No sub-division
3	Koondleeala, village of	104	Kolees and Babrias are the most numerous classes. The lands are hilly, and there is no irrigation, the water being at a great depth from the surface	No sub-division, being managed by the sharers in concert
4	Peechree, village of	40	Babrias are the most numerous, with a few Wanias, Bramins, &c. The soil is chiefly black, and there are a few wells for irrigation	No sub-division
	Fachreeoo, village of	..	Waste	Ditto Ditto
6	Boodree, village of	60	Babrias are the most numerous class. The soil is black, and there are a few wells for irrigation	Ditto Ditto
7	Nagusree, Talooka of 9 villages	800	Babrias and Kolees are the most numerous classes. The soil is black, and there are abunda nt means for irrigation	No sub-division, being managed by the sharers in concert
8	Koturdhur, village of	240	Population similar to the above. The lands are hilly, and there is no irrigation, the water being at a great depth from the surface	Ditto Ditto
9	Kuntharia, village of	108	Similar to the foregoing	No sub-division, being managed by the sharers, in concert
10	Kordee, village of	600	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto
11	Kagwurudder, village of	160	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto
12	Kuntharia, village of	120	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto
13	Teembee Munsa, Talooka of 2 villages	800	Babrias are in the most numerous class, with a few Wanias, Bramins, &c. The soil is chiefly black, and there are a few wells for irrigation	Sub-divided into two principal shares, which are managed separately
14	Jeekadree, village of	200	Babrias and Kolees are the most numerous classes. The soil is black, and there are but a very few wells for irrigation	No sub-division, being managed by the sharers in concert
15	Balaneewao, village of		Waste	
16	Bakodur, village of	120	Babrias are the most numerous class. The soil is black, and there are no wells for irrigation	Not sub-divided
17	Bhertwudder, village of	40	Similar to the above	Ditto Ditto
18	Bada, village of	80	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto

THE PROVINCE OF KATTYWAR : 1831

TABLE—*contd.*

	No. of the Talooka	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, etc.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure	Remarks
			THE DISTRICT OF BABRIAWAR—*concld.*		
19	Doodhala, village of	120	Ahers are the most numerous class, with a few Kolees, &c. The soil is similar to the foregoing, but there are means for irrigation	Not sub-divided	
20	Lore, village of	20	The proprietors and a few Kolees are the only inhabitants. The soil is gravelly, and there are no wells for irrigation	Not sub-divided	
21	Dholadree, village of	..	Waste, but the soil is black, and wheat, &c. may be raised by irrigation	Not sub-divided	
22	Sakreea, village of	..	Waste	Not sub-divided	
23	Humul, village of	40	Babrias are the most numerous class, with a few Kolees, &c. The soil is black, and there are no wells for irrigation	Ditto Ditto	
24	Wurtincheia, Talooka *of 6 villages*	800	Babrias and Ahers are the most numerous. The soil is chiefly black, and Jowaree is raised by irrigation	Ditto Ditto	
25	Deokawudder, village of	400	Ahers are the most numerous class, with a few Kolees, &c. The soil is chiefly black, and there are no wells for irrigation	Ditto Ditto	
26	Hundorna, village of	200	Kolees and Ahers are the most numerous classes. The soi is gravelly, and there are no wells for irrigation	Ditto Ditto	
27	Hunmuntia, village of	160	Ditto. with the exception of the soil being black	Ditto Ditto	
28	Oonteeawudder, village of	300	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	
29	Eibulwur, village of	180	Babrias are the most numerous, with a few Kolees, &c. The soil is similar to the above	Ditto Ditto	
30	Kowia, village of	240	Kolees and Babrias are the most numerous classes. The lands are hilly, and there is no irrigation, the water being at a great depth from the surface	No sub-division, being managed by the sharers in concert	
31	Gunjawudder, village of	80	Similar to the foregoing	Similar to the foregoing	
32	Khakbhaee, village of	320	Ditto Ditto	No sub-division, being under the management of Amrellee	
33	Ganla, Talooks of 6 villages	800	Koonbees are the most numerous class, with a few Wanias, Ahers, &c. The soil is chiefly black, and crops are raised by irrigation	No sub-division, being under the management of the Thakoor of Bhownuggur	

(5) *Method*—No details are given in Mr. Blane's Report as reproduced in the Selection. The figure is based on a calculation of 4 persons per house—*ed.*

(6) *Explanation*—No explanation given.

(7) *Gaps*—Mr. Blane's report did not cover two districts—Jafarabad and Okhamandal.—*ed.*

(8) *Essential information*—

(*a*) area—N.A.

(*b*) houses/households—A.V.

(*c*) breakdown of population into

(i) male/female—N.A.
(ii) occupation—partly available
(iii) religion—partly available
(iv) caste—partly available
(v) age—N.A.
(vi) urban/rural—N.A.
(vii) others—N.A.

(9) *Editorial comment*—Mr. D. A.Blane's Report was submitted to the Government on the 9th July, 1831. The Report gives an account of each district in a tabular form. Each table contains the following columns as reproduced from the table for the District of Jhalawar.

1. No. of the Talooka in the Province of Jhalawar.

2. The Province of Jhalawar.

3. Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.

4. Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.

5. Amount of the Tribute, according to Col. Walker's perpetual settlement.

(i) To the British Government.

(ii) To the Gaekwar Government.

6. Balance outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A.D. 1829-30).

(i) To the British Government.
(ii) To the Gaekwar Government.

7. Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.

8. The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.

9. The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A.D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.

10. Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.

11. Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.

12. Remarks.

(10) *Reference to*—

(i) earlier estimate
(ii) later estimate

PART III
CITIES AND TOWNS

DWARACÁ : 1820

(1) *Year*—1820

(2) *Place*—Dwaraca

(3) *Source*—0·0054. Sandeman, Hugh David-*ed.* Selections from Calcutta Gazettes of the years 1816 to 1823 inclusive, showing the political and social condition of the English in India, fifty years ago. Vol. V. Calcutta, 1869. xxv, 666 p. BSL XXIX-69. [*p.* 393-94.]

(4) *Materials*—(*a*) *Geographical location*—

A town and celebrated temple in the province of Gujrat, situated at the S. W. extremity of the peninsula.

(*b*) *Particulars of population*—

Villages . .	21
Houses . .	2,560
Population .	10,240
Average person per house	4

(5) *Method*—Population is estimated by counting the houses.

(6) *Explanation*—

This place is at present possessed by Mooloo Manick, who is more powerful than any other of the Oacka Chieftains. The sacredness of the place attracts a rich and numerous population, and presents a safe asylum from danger.

(7) *Gaps*—Nothing mentioned.

(8) *Essential information*—

(*a*) area—N.A.

(*b*) houses/households—Av.

(*c*) breakdown of population into

(i) male/female—N.A.

(ii) occupation—N.A.

(iii) religion—N.A.

(iv) caste—N.A.

(v) age—N.A.

(vi) urban/rural—N.A.

(vii) others—N.A.

(9) *Editorial comment*—

Population is mentioned here casually. The same figures are also given by Hamilton. (Hindostan, *p.* 580, V. I.)

(10) *Reference to*—

(i) earlier estimate

(ii) later estimate

CALCUTTA : 1822

(1) *Year*—1822

(2) *Place*—Calcutta

(3) *Source*—0·0054. Sandeman, Hugh David-*ed.* Selections from Calcutta Gazettes of the years 1816 to 1823 inclusive, showing the political and social condition of the English in India, fifty years ago. Vol. V. Calcutta, 1869. xxvi, 666 p. BSL XXIX-69. [*p.* 473-475.]

(4) *Materials*—(*a*) *Geographical location*—

The extent of Calcutta from the Mahratta Ditch, at the Northern extremity, to the Circular Road, at the Southern Circuit of Chowringhee, is not more than 4·1/2 miles, and that its average breadth is only one mile and a half.

(*b*) *Particulars of population*—

The number of premises in Calcutta, to be considered as containing any population,

Amounts to	67,519
Upper-roomed houses . . .	5,430
Lower-roomed houses . . .	8,800
Tiled huts	15,792
Straw huts	37,497

The following are the returns given for the four Divisions of Calcutta :

Total Christians	13,138
Muhummedans	48,162
Hindoos	118,203
Chinese	414
Total .	**179,917**
Number entering town daily . .	100,000

(5) *Method*—

The recent employment however of four Assessors to revise the whole of the rates assessed upon the Houses, Buildings and Premises of Calcutta, seemed to the Magistrates to present a favourable opportunity of obtaining an accurate Census of the population which one of the gentlemen of the Committee undertook to prepare from authentic statements furnished by the Assessors.

The numbers entering the town daily from the suburbs and opposite side of the river, are estimated by the Magistrates at 100,000. This was done by stationing Sircars and Peons at all the principal outlets of the Town. The peons counted the passengers, by flinging to the Sircars a cowrie for every hundred passengers, noting separately the Carriages and Hackeries ; and the average of different returns gave an influx of about 100,000 individuals, besides Carriages and Horses.

(6) *Explanation—Thursday, August 8, 1822*

The population of Calcutta—The population of Calcutta, the capital of the British Empire in India, and the seat of the Supreme Authority, has long been an object of curiosity, and till lately, has never, we believe, been accurately ascertained. In the year 1800, according to the report of the Police Committee, furnished to the Governor General, the population of the Town, exclusive of the Suburbs, was estimated at 500,000 ; and according to another calculation in 1814, at 700,000. The former return was given on the authority of the Magistrates of Calcutta, but the data on which it was founded cannot now be ascertained ; the latter computation was adopted probably on a consideration of the above estimates, taken in connection with a supposed increase in the wealth and prosperity of the Town.

The great difference between this total amount, and former estimates is very striking, and a general opinion prevailed that the population could not but exceed the total returned by Assessors. But it has been ascertained that the extent of Calcutta from the Mahratta Ditch, at the Northern extremity, to the Circular Road, at the Southern Circuit of Chowringhee, is not more than 4·1/2 miles and that its average breadth is only one mile and a half. The Lower or Southern Division of the Town, which comprises Chowringhee, is but thinly peopled ; the houses of Europeans widely scattered, and Kolingah, which is part of it is chiefly occupied by Natives. The Divisions between Dhurrumtollah and Bow Bazar, has a denser population ; it comprises the most thickly inhabited European part of Calcutta, as well as a great number of country-born Christians, who reside in the Town with their families. The North Division between the Bow Bazar and Muchooa Bazar, comprises perhaps the most dense part of the population of Calcutta. The Upper Division to the North of Muchooa Bazar is, comparatively speaking, but thinly covered with habitations ; presenting towards the North and East extensive gardens, large tanks and ruinous habitations. It is not improbable therefore that the large estimates made of the population of Calcutta at former periods, may be owing to the crowds of Artisans, Labourers, Servants and Sircars, and to the numerous strangers of every country which constantly meet the eye in every part of the Town. Upon the whole, then it appears to be the opinion of the Magistrates of Calcutta, from all the returns laid before them, that by taking the resident population at about 200,000, and numbers entering the town daily at 100,000, we shall have a statement of population probably not much wide of the truth. We hope the very valuable paper from which we have taken the above memorandum, will be printed for the information of the public.

It has been ascertained in the course of the enquiries which led to the results above given

that the number of respectable and wealthy native house-holders is not increasing in Calcutta ; on the contrary, that they have been decreasing. In the visits which the Magistrates are constantly making to various parts of the town, they do not observe the same rapid progress of building in the native, as in the European quarter, whilst they are perpetually struck with the appearance of ruinous and decayed premises either vacant or occupied by the remnants of wealthy families.* We may naturally ask, what has led to this ? It has been conjectured that the Mercantile adventurers of Calcutta had retired to spend their wealth in other quarters, and that the old and indigent inhabitants of the place had not been able to preserve their former station in the increased prosperity of the place ; but we very much fear that this is not the cause assigned by the Natives themselves. See all the Villages, they say, beyond the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and there enquire of the inhabitants the effect of English and Mofussil Law. We should enquire of the Natives.

(7) *Gaps*—Nothing mentioned.

(8) *Essential information*—

(*a*) area—Av.

(*b*) houses/households—Av.

(*c*) breakdown of population into

(i) male/female—N.A.

(ii) occupation—N.A.

(iii) religion—Av.

(iv) caste—N.A.

(v) age—NA.

(vi) urban/rural—N.A.

(vii) others—N.A.

(9) *Editorial comment*—This is only the summary of the Census Report published in the Calcutta Gazette in August 1822.

R. M. Martin gives the following information on Calcutta mainly for this decade.

In 1821, five assessors were appointed, by whose calculation the population of Calcutta amounted to as follows—

Upper North Division, Christians, 5 ; Mahomedans, 6,602 ; Hindoos, 64,582 ; Lower North Division, Christians, 5,816 ; Mahomedans, 16,865 ; Hindoos, 25,570 ; Chinese, 244. Upper South Division, Christians, 4,476 ; Mahomedans, 7,510 ; Hindoos, 18,153 ; Chinese, 170. Lower South Division, Christians, 2,841 ; Mahomedans, 17,185 ; Hindoos, 9,898. Total population, 179,917.

But the Magistrates in their report, calculated as follows—

Upper-roomed Houses, 5,430 multiplied by 16=86,880 ; Lower-roomed Houses, 8,800 multiplied by 8=70,400 ; Tiled Huts 15,792 divided by 4 and multiplied by 5·½=21,714 ; Straw Huts 35,497 divided by 4 and multiplied by 5·½=51,558. Total 230,552.

But making certain allowances, their definite calculation was—

Resident Inhabitants . . .	205,600
Influx daily	100,000
In 1831, Captain Steel made it .	187,081
Captain Birch's calculation is . .	229,714
And the daily influx about . .	150,000

The above calculations do not include Kidderpore, Garden Reach, Seebpore, Howrah, Sulkea, Cossipore, or the other side of "the Ditch."

Register of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, *of the Armenian Population of Calcutta, com*prehending a period of 25 years, reckoning from A.D. 1811 to 1835, inclusive.

Years	Births	Marriages	Deaths
1811	10	7	12
1812	8	2	12
1813	8	4	14
1814	13	5	21
1815	9	4	21
1816	11	7	15
1817	13	2	10
1818	11	3	20
1819	5	1	23
1820	11	5	17
1821	16	4	16
1822	12	5	16
1823	8	2	10
1824	7	6	21
1825	15	5	12
1826	8	3	19
1827	18	5	15
1828	12	4	15
1829	18	2	12
1830	9	4	14
1831	19	3	17
1832	13	2	17
1833	13	2	23
1834	9	7	16
1835	10	4	7
Total .	280	99	395

* The number of premises in Calcutta, to be considered as containing any population, amounts to 67,519 of which 5,430 are upper-roomed houses ; 8,800 lower-roomed houses ; 15,792 tiled huts, and 37,497 straw huts.

Duration of individual life, reckoning from the year 1827 to 1835, inclusive. In 1827 the 15 deaths were at the ages of 28, 60, 41, 1, 2, 17, 45, 1.1, 37, 60, 60, 1, 40, 62. In 1828, 15 deaths at the ages of 21, 34, 76, 1, 19, 64, 1, 1, 5, 37, 50, 1, 25, 15, 35. In 1829, 12 deaths at the ages of 24, 30, 10, 48, 16, 56, 30, 22, 1, 30, 75, 1. In 1830, 14 deaths at the ages of 50, 40, 70, 1, 2, 20, 15, 9, 42, 40, 35, 1, 67, 7. In 1831, 17 deaths at the ages o 160, 1, 31, 50, 85, 1, 7, 1, 1, 0·1/2, 32, 55, 0·1/4, 4, 47, 42, 50. In 1832, 17 deaths at the ages of 30, 1, 22, 1, 1, 45, 2, 1, 27, 1, 36, 73, 1, 50, 50, 54, 55. In 1833, 23 deaths at the ages of 7, 1, 1, 60, 40, 53, 55, 87, 45, 30, 85, 14, 38, 25, 40, 30, 20, 40, 20, 56, 0·1/4, 65, 30. In 1834, 16 deaths at the ages of 35, 75, 0·1/4, 47, 50, 56, 26, 62, 50, 39, 28, 16, 6, 58, 0·1/4, 74. In 1835, 7 deaths at the ages of 23, 87, 20, 61, 62, 41, 16.

Of the Armenian population there have been several accurate statements which are interesting in a statistical point of view. In 1814 the Armenians in Calcutta were—Males, 269 ; Females, 195 ; total, 464. In 1815, M. 272 ; F. 208 ; total 480. In 1836, an accurate census by Johannes Avdall Esq., (a much respected Armenian) gave M. 290 ; F. 215 ; total, 505. The adults of all ages are 313. The No. of houses in which the 505 Armenians reside are 101,. which exactly apportion 5 individuals to each.

The stationary condition of the population is owing, it is alleged, to the few marriages that take place. The duration of life is short.

[Martin, R. M. Statistics of the Colonies of British Empire in the West Indies, South America, North America, Asia, Austral-Asia, Africa, and Europe. London, 1839. *p.* 290.]

It may be noted that population figures as presented in the Selections for 1822 are, in fact, the results of calculation of assessors in 1821 as presented by Martin. A tabular presentation of the material from Martin indicates the population by zone.

Assessors' Calculation of the Population of Calcutta, 1821

Community	No. of Inhabitants: Upper North Division	Lower North Division	Upper South Division	Lower South Division	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Christian . .	5	5,816	4,476	2,841	13,138
Mahomedans .	6,602	16,865	7,510	17,185	48,162
Hindoos . .	64,582	25,570	18,153	9,898	118,203
Chinese . .	..	244	170	..	414
Total .	**71,189**	**48,495**	**30,309**	**29,924**	**179,917**

But assessors' calculation does not agree with the Magistrate's calculation.

The Magistrates' Calculation of 1822 is different.

Magistrates' Calculation

	No. of housing units	Population per unit	Total population
Upper-roomed house .	5,430	16	86,880
Lower-roomed house .	8,800	8	70,400
Tiled huts (15,792/4) .	3,948*	5½	21,714
Straw huts (35,497/4) .	8,874¼*	5½	51,558†
Total .	..	..	**230,522‡**

On the figures of 1821, the following extracts from *Calcutta Town and Suburbs* may be of interest.

Four surveyors were appointed in 1819 for surveying the town, under the superintendence of Mr. Laprimandye. They counted the number of premises in the town which aggregated 67,519 and assessed them at a sum of Rs. 266,000 per annum. They returned the resident population at 179,917 souls, most probably an accurate figure; but, judged by the previous estimate of Holwell—an estimate which had indeed become the fixed standard for gauging the population of the town, their figures were discredited in their own office, and the Magistrates by whom they were employed assumed an average number of persons in an average house of each kind, i.e., 16 for upper-roomed pucka houses, 8 for lower-roomed houses, and 11 for 8 huts, tiled or thatched. It is rather remarkable that, although in common with the public, they rejected the figures of *population* furnished by the assessors, they should have adopted as the basis of their calculation, the " statements " of the very same assessors and stamped these as authentic. What they probably did was to strike an average for each class of buildings in a number of definite areas, the figures for which had been tested. Even by this calculation, they obtained no more than 230,552 persons for the whole town. To this they added a lakh, said to have been counted by peons and sircars stationed at the principal entrances to the Town, as the number of daily incomers for business. But the public were

*Calculated by us from materials presented by Martin.

†Calculated horizontally, the figure is 48,809·47.

‡Given by Martin, the figure is wrong, it should be 230,552—*ed.*

still so doubtful of the correctness of the census that *John Bull*, the mouthpiece of the local public of the time, found it necessary to explain the shortness of even this increased estimate of the Magistrates, so strong a hold had Holwell's population figures taken on the minds of its constituents. In its issue of the 8th August 1822 it says—

> The great difference between this total amount and former estimates is very striking and a general opinion prevailed that the population could not but exceed the total returned by the assessors. But it has been ascertained that the extent of Calcutta from the Mahratta Ditch at the northern extremity, to the Circular Road at the southern circuit of Chowringhee, is not more than 4·1/2 miles, and that its average breath is only one-mile-and-a-half. The lower or southern division of the town, which comprises Chowringee, is but thinly peopled; the houses of Europeans widely scattered, and Colinga, which is a part of it, is chiefly occupied by natives. The division, between Dhurrumtolla and Bow Bazar has a denser population; it comprises the most thickly inhabited European part of Calcutta as well as a great number of country-born Christians, who reside in the town with their families. The northern division between the Bow Bazar and Machooa Bazar, comprises perhaps the most dense part of the population of Calcutta. The upper division to the north of Machooa Bazar is, comparatively speaking, but thinly covered with habitations, presenting towards the north and east, extensive gardens, large tanks, and ruinous habitations. It is not improbable, therefore that the large estimates made of the population of Calcutta at former periods may be owing to the crowds of artizans, labourers, servants and sircars, and to the numerous strangers of every country which constantly meet the eye in every part of the town.
>
> [India. Census. Census of India, 1901. Vol. VII. Calcutta town and suburbs. Part I. A short history of Calcutta by A. K. Roy, M. A. Calcutta, Bengal Secretariat Press, 1902. *p.* 63.]

Some materials on duration of individual life from the year 1827 to 1835 have been presented from Martin previously. The materials have been re-arranged under age-group in the following table.

No. of deaths (1827-1835)

Age group	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	Total	Percent to total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
0— 2	5	4	2	3	6	7	5	2	..	32	23·53
3— 5	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1·47
6—10	..	..	1	2	1	..	1	1	..	6	4·41
11—20	1	2	1	2	..	..	3	1	2	12	8·83
21—30	1	2	5	..	..	3	4	2	1	18	13·23
31—40	2	3	..	3	2	1	4	2	..	17	12·50
41—50	2	1	1	2	4	3	1	3	1	18	13·24
51—60	3	..	1	..	2	2	4	2	..	14	10·29
61—70	1	1	..	2	..	..	1	1	2	8	5·88
71—80	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	5	3·68
81—90	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	4	2·94
91—100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .	15	15	12	14	17	17	23	16	7	136	100·00

It may be noticed that the age-group 0-2 accounts for about one-fourth of the total death. Almost another one-fourth is accounted in the age-group 11-30. The figures are for the Armenians, a relatively well-to-do community.

(10) *Reference to*—

(i) earlier estimate

(ii) later estimate

THE TOWN OF ALLAHABAD : 1824

(1) *Year*—1824

(2) *Place*—The town of Allahabad

(3) *Source*—0·0045. Princep, James—*ed.* The Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Vol. I. January to December. Calcutta, 1832. xvi, 558 p. ASL 068 R888j. [*p.* 34-35.]

(4) *Materials*—(*a*) *Geographical location*—
Nothing given.

(*b*) *Particulars of population*—
Population of the town of Allahabad

[The tables have been rearranged by the editors]

TABLE I

Summary table

Particulars	Number
1	2
Total population	38,231
Hindus	25,096
Mussalmans	13,135
Number of houses	6,165
Proportion of inhabitants per house	6·2
Ratio of males to females—	
Hindus	100:177
Mussalmans	100:148
Ratio of Hindus to Musalmans	100: 52

TABLE II

Houses and Population

Name of thana	No. of houses	Hindus			Musalmans			Total Population
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kotwali	1,487	1,936	3,136	5,072	987	2,057	3,044	8,116
Badshahi	1,733	2,865	6,275	9,140	1,425	2,767	4,192	13,332
Khuldabad	1,122	1,157	2,390	3,547	889	1,888	2,777	6,324
Motiganj	786	1,236	1,090	2,326	340	260	600	2,926
Daryabad	1,037	1,849	3,162	5,011	1,634	888	2,522	7,533
Total*	**6,165**	**9,043**	**16,053**	**25,096**	**5,275**	**7,860**	**13,135**	**38,231**

TABLE III

Number of houses by Mehala

Name of Mehala	No. of houses	Name of Mehala	No. of houses
Purani Nakhas	127	Badyabad	274
Thatheribazar	103	Badshahi Mandei	388
Chouk	100	Mulasimganj	315
Bajaza Bazar	45	Pandareba	139
Rani Mandei	123	Shahgunj	122
Khatritola	151	Mahajoni tola	125
Utr-Suyia	112	Nurganj	204
Ganga Das Chouk	65	Surj Kund	196
Mahajanitola	143	**Badshahi M. thana**	**1,733**
Tripaolia	40	Khuldabad	133
Unchimandei	227	Shahajmet Daireh	299
Gosaintola	157	Bakshi Bazar	69
Chak Mehala	94	Chandritola	262
Total of Kotwali thana	**1,487**	Dundipura	185
		Muezama Jarhi	174
		Khuldabad thana	**1,122**

*This line has been inserted by the editors.

THE TOWN OF ALLAHABAD : 1824

Name of Mehala	No. of houses
Nyakatra	86
Nya Basti	43
Katgarh	173
Koreshipur	78
Bahadurganj	406
Motiganj thana	**786**
Daryabad	392
Minapur	83
Yahipur bara	253
Yahipur Chhota	39
Rani Mandei	174
Bhormal	96
Daryabad thana	**1,037**

(5) *Method—*

The estimate of the population of the town of Allahabad was drawn up by the Native officers of police, under the magistracy of G. Brown, in 1824, as an accompaniment to Major (then Captain) Irvine's map of the city.

(6) *Explanation—*

Although evidently not made with particular attention to accuracy, as the proportion of males and females sufficiently proves, yet, in the absence of a more minute census, it is worthy of being placed on record among the statements of a similar nature already published in the *Gleanings*. Contrary to custom, it is considerably in excess of the statement given in Hamilton's Hindustan, which makes the population of Allahabad, in 1803, only 20,000. The town itself does not seem to have been on the increase, but rather to have suffered in size and importance : an extensive suburb, Kydgunj, has however, sprung up between it and the fort, but this is not included in the present census.

(7) *Gaps—*

The suburb Kydgunj is not inlcuded in the Census.

(8) *Essential information—*

(*a*) area—N.A.

(*b*) houses/households—Av.

(*c*) breakdown of population into

(i) male/female—Av.

(ii) occupation—N.A.

(iii) religion—Av.

(iv) caste—N.A.

(*v*) age—N.A.

(vi) urban/rural—N.A.

(vii) others—N.A.

(9) *Editorial comment—*

Only a note on this report was published in the Gleanings. The full report, if traced out, would be of great interest.

(10) *Reference to—*

(i) earlier estimate

(ii) later estimate

ISLANDS OF BOMBAY AND COLABAH : 1826

(1) *Year*—1826

(2) *Place*—Islands of Bombay & Colabah

(3) *Source*—0·0001. Martin, R. M. Statistics of the Colonies of British Empire in the West Indies, South America, North America, Austral-Asia, Africa and Europe. London, 1839. BSL VA-23(839). [*p.* 292.]

(4) *Materials*—(*a*) *Geographical location*—

Nothing given.

(*b*) *Particulars of population*—

Census of the Population of the Islands of Bombay and Colabah, taken in the months of August, September, October and November, 1826

Number of Houses	Situation	English	Portu-guese	Parsees	Jews	Americans	Moors	Hindoos	Malayas	Chinese	Total
1,219	Fort . .	432	359	6,303	70	39	1,232	5,029	142	5	13,611
520	Colabah . .	175	412	124	..	..	303	1,358	204	..	2,576
5,457	Dungaree . .	46	1,294	1,764	1,200	..	12,888	29,654	513	..	47,359
4,311	Bycullah . .	51	114	983	..	..	9,226	19,076	1,633	..	31,083
631	Malabar Hill, &c. .	59	44	119	..	..	51	2,180	27	10	2,492
2,359	Gurgaum . . .	61	1,448	1,074	..	..	519	9,898	7	33	13,040
894	Mazagon . .	82	810	304	..	..	302	3,056	142	..	4,696
1,309	Mahim East . .	24	1,219	41	..	..	258	4,773	99	..	6,414
3,595	Mahim West . .	8	2,320	26	..	..	1,141	7,568	236	..	11,299
20,195	**Total** .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	132,570
	Military* . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000
	*Floating** . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,000
	Grand Total .	938	8,020	10,738	1,270	39	25,920	82,592	3,005	48	162,570

(5) *Method*—Nothing given.

(6) *Explanation*—Nothing stated.

(7) *Gaps*—Nothing stated.

(8) *Essential information*—

(*a*) area—N.A.

(*b*) houses/households—Av.

(*c*) breakdown of population into

(i) male/female—N.A.

(ii) occupation—N.A.

(iii) religion—Av.

(iv) caste—N.A.

(v) age—N.A.

(vi) urban/rural—N.A.

(vii) others—N.A.

(9) *Editorial comment*—

Some details of the Census are available in other documents.

(10) *Reference to*—

(i) earlier estimate

(ii) later estimate

*Estimated.

CITY OF BENARES : 1827—28

(1) *Year*—1827-28

(2) *Place*—City of Benares

(3) *Source*—0·0043. (a) Asiatic Researches ; or Transactions of the Society, instituted in Bengal for enquiring into the history, the antiquities, the arts and sciences and lite-ratures of Asia. Vol. XVII. Calcutta, 1832. xii, 636 p. ASL. 068, R888a (original.)

(b) Census of the population of the city of Benares by James Prinsep. [*p.* 470-498.]

(4) *Materials—(a) Geographical location*—
Nothing given

(b) Particulars of population—
Total population—200,450—*ed.*

The following is a summary of the results furnished by the present Census

TABLE

	In the City	In secrole and the Vicinity
Number of inhabitants	181,482	(11,876 in Native Houses 7,092 in European Houses including cantonments.
Number of houses or *Chouks*	30,205	2,754 Native Houses 114 English Estates, &c.
Mehalas as divided in the Census	369	21
Paka Houses (of Brick and Stone)	11,325	73
Kacha Houses (of Mud)	16,552	2,639
Kacha-Paka Houses (mixed)	2,328	88
Houses of One Story in height	12,590	2,444
House of Two Stories in height	11,838	282
House of Three Stories in height.	2,996	2
House of Four Stories in height	1,019	..
House of Five Stories in height	200	..
House of Six Stories in height	7	..
House of Seven Stories in height	1	..
Ruins of Houses, or spaces marked out for building	1,498	72
Gardens, *Talaos* &c.	174	..
Sivalas, or Hindoo Temples	1,000	7
Mesjids, or Muselman Mosques	333	5
*Proportion of original census to re-examination	8,932 to 8,814	..
*Proportion of Proprietors to Lodgers in seventeen *Mehalas*, and in the Suburbs	4,310 to 4,504	7,753 to 1,684
*Proportion of Males and Females :		
Men	3,424	3,354
Women	3,564	3,151
Boys	1,085	1,698
Girls	741	1,234
*Proportion of Adults to Children :		
Adults	6,988	6,505
Children	1,726 } 4 to 1	2,932 } 2½ to 1
Average ratio of inhabitants in each *Chouk* as above	6	6
Average ratio for the *Paka* Houses	7	..
Average ratio for the *Kacha* Houses	4½	..

*Results of revised Census, in original Census Male/Female breakdown is not available—*ed.*

TABLE

Alphabetical List of Mehalas in the City of Benares, with the Number of Houses,

Page of Devanagari Register	Name of the *Mehala, Sarak, Gali, Katra, Serai, Bazar, Ghat*, or other Division in the Census	Number of Inhabitants	*Chouks* or Houses			Total
			Kacha	Paka	Mixed	
1	A	3	4	5	6	7
183	Abkari Hata	147	30	1	..	31
49	Adivisveswar	365	4	43	15	62
191	Adampura	337	60	16	11	87
9	Agaganj Mehala	721	162	1	3	166
7	Agaganj Sarak	413	72	7	6	85
196	Agast Kund	2,392	59	234	1	294
62	Ahila Bai Brahmpuri	228	2	22	1	25
151	Ajaib Sinh-ka-Bagh	444	77	3	8	88
13	Alipura	670	161	4	3	168
93	Alempura	584	81	14	31	126
90	Ambiya Mandei	674	116	19	22	157
20	Ami Chand Gali	35	..	5	..	5
168	Ama Mihr Gali	134	8	12	3	23
178	Anaj-ki-Mundei	364	51	5	1	57
62	Arhai Kangura Mesjid . . .	285	42	8	14	64
30	As-bhyro	474	..	81	1	82
41	Atmabireswar	295	..	39	..	39
11	Arab-ki-Mesjid	49	10	2	1	13
102	Auripura	308	59	3	5	67
179	Aurangabad Mehala	868	108	40	3	151
174	Aurangabad Sarai	185	36	45	..	81
174	Aurangabad Sarak	1,300	180	80	9	269
1	Ausanganj Bazar	1,010	86	21	81	188
172	Ausanganj Siunarains's House . .	56	1	21	47	69
140	Awedh	1,615	297	48	25	370
56	Azizan Mundei	395	102	2	5	109
	B					
41	Babarseid Mehala	205	1	25	..	26
155	Badshah Ganj	1,665	366	54	21	448
93	Bahilia Tola	171	45	1	..	46
101	Bakharabad	395	62	2	8	72
165	Balue Bir	406	144	12	19	175
131	Balua	78	9	1	1	11
128	Balam Das Bagh	168	15	5	2	22
216	Bandholal Pura	153	33	..	..	33

1827-28

I

Inhabitants, &c. taken from the Devanagari Register, to which reference is given :

Height										
One storey	Two stories	Three stories	Four stories	Five stories	Six stories	Ruins	Tanks and Gardens	Shiwalas	Mesjids	Page of Devanagari Register
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
29	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	183
11	36	10	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	49
40	34	1	..	..	..	6	..	1	5	191
85	77	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	9
55	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	7
51	95	97	27	2	..	3	2	16	1	196
1	3	15	2	..	..	1	..	3	..	62
46	39	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	151
97	45	1	..	..	..	17	3	..	5	13
34	78	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	6	93
58	75	3	..	..	..	27	1	1	2	90
..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
11	11	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	168
39	13	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	178
21	37	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	62
5	27	29	16	..	..	3	..	2	..	30
2	7	9	5	1	..	..	..	15	..	41
9	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	11
22	41	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	102
75	63	2	..	..	..	10	..	..	1	179
64	12	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	174
123	127	6	..	..	..	10	1	1	1	174
172	11	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	172
150	205	4	..	..	..	10	..	1	1	140
75	29	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	56
1	6	11	5	2	..	..	..	..	1	41
210	209	2	..	..	..	8	5	4	3	155
27	11	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	2	93
41	27	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	101
68	88	..	..	..	..	15	1	..	3	165
9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	131
19	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	128
32	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	216

TABLE

Alphabetical List of Mehalas in the City of Benares, with the Number of Houses,

Page of Devanagari Register	Name of the *Mehala, Sarak, Gali, Katra, Serai, Bazar, Ghat,* or other Division in the Census	Number of Inhabitants	*Chouks* or Houses			Total
			Kacha	Paka	Mixed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	B—*contd.*					
10	Bandhu	666	130	4	6	140
122	Bara Dev	696	131	4	6	141
146	Baryar Sinh-ki-Bagh	161	29	2	2	33
145	Baryar Sarak	599	92	1	1	94
192	Bengali Tola	1,113	8	157	..	165
21	Bibi Hatia	248	..	25	..	25
86	Behara Mal Katra	290	13	37	8	58
26	Bhat Mehala	387	2	47	..	49
43	Bhelupur	365	117	11	..	128
37	Bhikari Das	637	4	59	..	63
131	Bhulotan	706	58	12	6	76
17	Bhutahi Imli Bouli	81	2	10	3	15
190	Bhadahun	698	99	16	12	127
157	Bhadyni	3,885	610	64	97	771
48	Bhandari Gali	274	3	29	..	32
21	Bhandariya Gali	60	2	6	..	8
128	Bharat Duaji Khas	386	48	9	15	72
189	Bharat Duagi Sarak	204	16	11	6	33
..	Bharat Duagi Tola	263	38	17	13	68
24	Bhyronath Khas	397	1	83	..	84
23	Bhyronath Sarak	315	1	48	..	49
26	Bhyronath Bazar	383	..	63	..	63
22	Bindraban Jani	215	4	30	..	34
39	Birju Sah Gali	134	..	9	..	9
108	Buchai Tola	147	8	36	4	48
40	Bulanala	1,429	54	110	23	187
169	Bridhkal Kua Khas	272	50	5	5	60
..	Bridhkal Kua Khas Sarak	229	21	20	15	56
115	Brahmnal	815	6	139	1	146
	C					
31	Champa Said	31	..	7	..	7
38	Chandunai Gali	56	..	7	..	7
38	Chandunai Khas	415	1	47	..	48
95	Chandupura	191	47	10	8	65
44	Chaparia Katra	28	1	24	..	25

1827-28

I—*contd.*

Inhabitants, &c. taken from the Devanagari Register, to which reference is given :

Height										
One storey	Two stories	Three stories	Four stories	Five stories	Six stories	Ruins	Tanks and Gardens	Shiwalas	Mesjids	Page of Devanagari Register
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
26	10	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	4	10
73	58	..	..	..	..	9	..	1	..	122
26	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	146
70	23	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	145
3	57	86	7	..	..	1	..	10	1	192
..	4	10	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	21
8	35	6	..	..	..	6	..	1	2	86
1	10	17	15	4	..	2	..	..	..	26
109	11	..	..	..	..	5	..	3	..	43
..	2	30	22	5	..	4	..	..	..	37
47	25	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	131
1	10	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	17
85	28	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	12	190
244	480	14	..	..	..	16	4	12	1	157
5	20	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
..	4	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	21
37	25	3	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	128
13	15	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	189
23	27	2	..	..	..	14	..	1	1	..
3	39	29	4	1	..	..	..	8	..	24
..	27	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	23
2	2	26	21	11	..	..	..	1	1	26
..	..	20	10	..	..	4	..	..	..	22
..	..	4	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	39
4	19	17	1	..	..	3	1	2	..	108
45	56	39	10	4	..	29	..	2	2	40
25	26	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	3	169
16	31	..	..	..	..	2	1	5	1	..
10	48	61	4	..	..	2	..	21	..	115
1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	31
..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
..	12	17	14	1	..	2	..	2	..	38
22	31	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	3	95
20	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	44

TABLE

Alphabetical List of Mehalas in the City of Benares, with the Number of Houses,

Page of Devanagari Register	Name of the *Mehala, Sarak, Gali, Katra, Serai, Bazar, Ghat,* or other Division in the Census	Number of Inhabitants	*Chouks* or Houses			Total
			Kacha	Paka	Mixed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	C—*contd.*					
162	Chatushasti Ghat	215	2	39	..	41
19	Chaukhambha	312	..	50	..	50
151	Chet Ganj Gola	264	58	15	9	82
148	Chet Sarak	164	42	1	..	43
57	Chitanpura Khas	820	153	29	20	202
89	Chitanpura Sarak	188	29	4	8	41
11	Chohra (*Ausanganj*)	291	57	2	3	63
32	Chouk (*53 Sirkari shops*) . . .	187	..	85	..	85
215	Chamroti (*Secrole*)	1,159	232	..	3	235
222	Cantonments	3,195	17	11	6	34
	D					
22	Dadu Chouk	219	1	30	..	31
52	Dal Ki Mandei	749	..	86	6	102
144	Dalepganj	85	2	2	2	6
144	Dandi (*Hanuman*) Ghat . . .	268	18	34	13	65
134	Dasaswamedh Khas	294	9	35	2	46
122	Dasaswamedh Sarak	358	20	41	15	76
3	Daranagar Khas	884	69	58	42	169
4	Daranagar Sarak	634	68	29	22	119
171	Denonath Gola	380	24	64	31	119
195	Denonathpura Bara	465	13	59	4	76
195	Denonathpura Chhota	144	10	10	1	21
200	Denonathpura Gali	202	23	6	..	29
98	Dhanipura	315	73	4	..	77
167	Dhanipura Dhanesra	93	17	1	..	18
116	Dhanipura Dharmkup	121	2	25	..	27
102	Digia	120	18	1	3	22
116	Dir Mal Gali	177	..	25	1	26
96	Dosipura	383	79	17	2	98
84	Douriabir	780	187	9	1	197
25	Dugdh Binaik	1,236	1	122	..	123
167	Duli Garha	174	26	5	9	40
138	Durga Kund	898	94	34	3	131
212	Dethura (*Secrole*)	219	48	1	4	53

1827-28

I—*contd.*

Inhabitants, &c. taken from the Devanagari Register, to which reference is given:

Height						Ruins	Tanks and Gardens	Shiwalas	Mesjids	Page of Devanagari Register
One storey	Two stories	Three stories	Four stories	Five stories	Six stories					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
2	8	13	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	162
1	8	13	23	4	..	..	..	1	..	19
41	40	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	151
32	10	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	148
51	128	3	..	..	..	12	2	..	6	57
11	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	89
36	22	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	11
..	6	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	32
205	22	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	1	215
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	222
3	17	8	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	22
16	46	39	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	52
2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	144
29	31	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	144
11	27	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	134
24	35	10	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	122
61	78	5	22	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
60	41	4	..	..	..	11	..	3	..	4
37	72	2	2	..	..	6	..	..	..	171
16	33	15	1	..	..	..	..	10	1	195
2	16	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	195
7	18	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200
57	35	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	98
11	5	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	167
..	6	10	..	..	..	2	..	9	..	116
10	8	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	102
1	11	11	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	116
28	52	..	..	..	..	4	7	..	7	96
157	17	1	..	..	..	16	1	5	..	84
..	1	59	48	7	..	1	..	1	..	25
7	32	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	167
72	22	..	..	..	..	10	19	7	1	138
41	7	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	212

TABLE

Alphabetical List of Mehalas in the City of Benares, with the Number of Houses,

Page of Devanagari Register	Name of the *Mehala, Sarak, Gali, Katra, Serai, Bazar, Ghat,* or other Division in the Census	Number of Inhabitants	*Chouks* or Houses			Total
			Kacha	Paka	Mixed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	E					
123	Ehia Ber (*Ramapura*)	748	17	92	8	117
162	Ehia Ber (*Desaswamedh*) . . .	161	..	26	1	27
	G					
109	Gai Ghat	925	86	94	26	206
142	Gambhir Sinh Bara	504	120	6	5	131
23	Ganesh Chameria	344	1	80	..	81
21	Ganesh Gali	44	..	8	..	8
199	Ganesh Mehala	1,231	26	34	7	167
26	Ganesh Diksit	351	..	54	..	54
161	Ganga Mehal	163	19	17	4	40
35	Garwasi Tola	1,357	11	183	3	197
24	Ghasi Tola	423	1	47	..	48
192	Ghasiara Tola	384	73	7	10	90
137	Ghasiara (*Ramapura*)	342	106	..	..	106
20	Ghats (Assi to Berna)	887	58	455	1	514
176	Ghihata	1,144	140	32	18	190
51	Gogharana	147	4	11	..	15
123	Gobindpura (*Bara*)	795	24	76	1	101
30	Ghhota	247	3	59	..	62
31	Gobindpura Sarak	332	1	57	..	58
29	Gobind Das Katra	272	18	32	3	53
25	Gobind Naik Mehala	691	..	61	..	61
118	Gobardhen Serai	2,199	313	17	54	384
152	Gobardhen Sarak	289	48	12	9	69
37	Gola Gali	649	..	48	..	48
37	Gopal Das Sah	281	..	44	..	44
102	Gopal Pura	171	30	5	5	40
85	Gouri Ganj	822	192	1	4	197
73	Gouri Ganesh	1,026	92	31	23	146
27	Gual Das Sah	1,052	3	148	1	152
106	Gular Tale	372	43	32	16	91
125	Gulzar Mehal	159	19	16	3	38
58	Gyan Bapi	89	1	18	1	20
207	Ganga Dher Pura (*Secrole*) . . .	232	44	..	3	47
213	Grant Bazar	434	91	..	3	94

1827-28

I—*contd.*

Inhabitants, &c. taken from the Devanagari Register, to which reference is given :

Height						Ruins	Tanks and Gardens	Shiwalas	Mesjids	Page of Devanagari Register
One storey	Two stories	Three stories	Four stories	Five stories	Six stories					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
7	39	43	9	..	1	3	1	14	1	123
1	6	10	4	..	..	..	..	6	..	162
60	103	18	1	..	..	17	1	3	3	109
73	39	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	142
..	6	56	16	1	..	1	..	1	..	23
1	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	21
19	97	29	..	..	..	4	..	17	1	199
..	1	25	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	26
2	26	5	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	161
10	79	71	17	..	..	4	..	16	1	35
..	1	18	24	4	..	1	..	..	..	24
58	17	1	..	..	..	12	..	..	2	192
84	1	..	..	..	..	19	2	..	..	137
69	42	18	2	..	..	12	..	370	1	20
119	61	4	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	176
7	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
20	69	8	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	123
8	25	22	1	..	..	1	..	3	..	30
23	24	7	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	31
19	29	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	29
1	2	17	29	12	..	..	..	..	..	25
184	171	4	..	..	..	22	2	1	..	118
33	29	4	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	152
..	2	19	25	2	..	..	..	..	..	37
1	3	13	19	7	1	..	..	..	..	37
27	10	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	102
126	45	..	..	..	..	24	..	2	..	85
72	63	2	..	..	..	6	..	3	..	73
2	28	45	50	20	2	4	..	1	..	27
29	51	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	1	106
8	25	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	125
2	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	58
41	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	207
77	14	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	213

TABLE

Alphabetical List of Mehalas in the City of Benares, with the Number of Houses,

Page of Devanagari Register	Name of the *Mehala, Sarak, Gali, Katra, Serai, Bazar, Ghat,* or other Division in the Census	Number of Inhabitants	*Chouks* or Houses			Total
			Kacha	Paka	Mixed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	F					
45	Ferid Seid	288	65	1	..	66
	H					
77	Haji Das Mehala	71	..	16	..	16
150	Habibpura Khas	1,331	215	10	4	229
150	Habibpura Sarak	208	39	..	1	40
180	Hankar Tola	670	55	61	8	224
54	Hakak Tola	572	42	44	6	92
113	Hanuman Ganj West	107	19	..	..	19
113	Hanuman Ganj East	256	59	4	1	64
114	Hanuman Ganj Sarak . . .	62	14	..	2	16
114	Hanuman Phatok	94	23	8	3	34
135	Hanuman Pura	176	47	..	..	47
167	Hanstirath Khas	620	80	54	14	148
167	Hanstirath Sarak	286	43	17	11	71
130	Harha Khas	1,460	165	59	18	242
129	Harha Sarak	415	27	50	4	81
139	Hara Bagh	972	146	39	28	213
143	Hathi Khaneh (*Princes*) . . .	146	48	..	1	49
107	Himet Behadur Gali	39	4	5	1	10
143	Hingua	373	74	18	5	97
154	Hoseinpura	287	50	9	14	73
50	Houz Katora Khas	909	45	96	13	154
49	Houz Katora Sarak	473	16	63	3	82
..	Hyder Ganj	431	101	..	..	101
101	Hyder Ali Hata	88	34	..	1	35
10	Hynstale	166	28	3	7	38
208	Hugal Ganj (*Secrole*)	274	92	1	..	93
	I					
219	Impur	488	115	..	..	115
104	Iswargangi Khas	782	111	3	5	119
103	Iswargangi Sarak	385	58	6	9	73

1827-28

I—*contd.*

Inhabitants, &c. taken from the Devanagari Register, to which reference is given :

Height										
One storey	Two stories	Three stories	Four stories	Five stories	Six stories	Ruins	Tanks and Gardens	Shiwalas	Mesjids	Page of Devanagari Register
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
50	11	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	45
2	8	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	77
167	51	1	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	150
14	25	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	150
28	78	9	..	..	..	12	..	1	..	180
48	35	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	54
9	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	113
37	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113
13	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114
18	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114
40	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	135
65	61	5	..	..	..	13	1	3	..	167
33	29	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	167
123	89	2	..	..	..	21	..	4	3	130
24	42	10	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	129
61	133	5	..	..	..	13	..	1	..	139
24	14	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	143
1	5	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	107
45	44	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	1	143
16	50	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	2	154
46	89	15	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	50
16	37	23	2	..	..	..	..	3	1	49
78	11	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	
15	6	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	4	101
6	26	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	2	10
82	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	1	208
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	219
75	34	..	..	..	..	3	1	6	..	104
38	26	..	..	..	..	8	..	1	..	103

TABLE

Alphabetical List of Mehalas in the City of Benares, with the Number of Houses,

Page of Devanagari Register	Name of the *Mehala, Sarak, Gali, Katra, Serai, Bazar, Ghat,* or other Division in the Census	Number of Inhabitants	*Chouks* or Houses			Total
			Kacha	Paka	Mixed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	J					
104	Jageswar	243	20	23	7	50
119	Jagjewanpura	551	93	13	16	122
66	Jagat Ganj	1,045	228	18	3	249
..	Jelalipura	406	117	1	4	122
15	Jelalud-dinpura	186	51	3	1	55
198	Jangam Bari	1,063	183	17	1	201
11	Jynpura	287	68	5	..	73
68	Jytpura	380	40	8	7	55
20	Jytanber	634	20	79	6	105
	K					
191	Kasim Ali Khan Katra . . .	135	..	14	..	14
57	Kazi-ki-Mandei	454	51	43	20	114
126	Kazi-ka-Darwaza	391	57	39	18	114
65	Kazi-ki-Gali	137	30	3	6	39
172	Kazipura (*Shekh Salim*) . . .	654	57	21	13	91
16	Kazipura (*Alipura*)	400	114	5	..	119
173	Kazipura	465	33	56	2	91
219	Kazipura, Kileh Kohna (*vide* Purani Kot)	135	37	..	..	37
181	Kali Mehal	167	31	2	1	34
117	Kalika Gali	162	..	54	..	54
61	Kameswar	215	25	8	6	39
134	Kashmiri Ganj	748	168	..	..	168
54	Kasipura	522	18	56	7	81
200	Kasiram Patak	100	..	11	..	11
162	Kewalgiria	148	..	32	..	32
14	Khajapura	255	74	5	4	83
163	Khalispura	898	1	116	3	120
107	Khirki derwazeh	165	12	33	2	47
87	Khojwa Serai	736	164	7	2	173
38	Khaderu Mal	136	..	13	..	13
107	Koila Bazar	191	18	20	12	50
55	Kundiger Tola	285	..	55	..	55
39	Kunj Gali Khas	61	..	22	..	22
32	Khatekbaher	36	..	51	..	51

1827-28

I—*contd.*

Inhabitants, &c. taken from the Devanagari Register, to which reference is given :

Height										
One storey	Two stories	Three stories	Four stories	Five stories	Six stories	Ruins	Tanks and Gardens	Shiwalas	Mesjids	Page of Deva-nagari Register
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
12	23	..	..	..	..	1	12	1	..	104
59	52	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	5	119
187	43	7	..	..	..	9	1	..	2	66
84	22	..	..	..	..	12	3	..	1	..
31	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	15
120	61	..	..	..	..	15	..	5	..	198
42	24	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	3	11
44	9	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	68
18	39	33	2	1	..	6	..	5	1	20
..	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	191
40	64	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	57
49	38	11	..	..	..	11	..	1	4	126
10	24	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	65
57	31	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	172
71	32	..	..	..	..	6	8	..	2	16
34	46	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	173
37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	219
23	10	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	181
2	25	19	2	..	..	2	..	4	..	117
9	25	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	61
136	26	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	134
29	48	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	54
8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200
..	5	24	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	162
45	26	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	2	14
2	47	61	5	..	..	..	..	3	2	163
6	18	13	2	..	..	7	..	1	..	107
129	38	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	87
..	..	2	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	38
9	33	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	107
8	35	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	55
2	5	11	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
27	29	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	32

TABLE

Alphabetical List of Mehalas in the City of Benares, with the Number of Houses,

Page of Devanagari Register	Name of the *Mehala, Sarak, Gali, Katra, Serai, Bazar, Ghat*, or other Division in the Census	Number of Inhabitants	*Chouks* or Houses			Total
			Kacha	Paka	Mixed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	K—*contd.*					
33	Khakla	47	..	7	..	7
58	Kutbar Seid	149	24	3	5	32
169	Kutwa	335	63	9	17	82
48	Kotwalpura	692	15	77	1	93
8	Kachi Bagh	646	150	2	..	152
44	Kachouri Gali	112	1	12	..	13
70	Kabir Choura Khas	916	117	9	11	137
69	Kabir Choura Sarak	372	38	6	14	58
82	Kamaksha	1,023	147	32	5	184
97	Kamalpura	255	52	5	6	63
11	Kaman Garha	140	34	2	7	43
12	Kaman Garha Sarak	225	71	..	..	71
42	Kanhya Lal Bazar	350	31	7	4	42
68	Karni Bazar	250	22	11	8	41
29	Kern Ghanta	327	27	41	2	70
64	Ketwapura Sarak	337	45	23	16	84
91	Ketwapura Khas	1,334	220	50	62	332
213	Khajuree (*Secrole*)	984	228	11	3	242
	L					
77	Lalusur	179	4	37	..	41
12	Lalanpura Khas	94	18	1	..	19
12	Lalanpura Sarak	45	26	..	..	26
43	Lahori Tola	617	5	125	..	130
108	Lala Sand Gali	175	2	22	3	27
69	Lal Khan Mehala	579	80	58	13	151
62	Lal Khan Chouhata	228	35	41	12	88
220	Lachipura	435	87	..	..	87
76	Lachmi Josi Gali	41	3	6	..	9
97	Ladhenpura	452	93	3	1	97
181	Lahanpura Khas	256	34	6	2	42
181	Lahanpur Sarak	496	60	14	4	78
39	Lakhi Chabutre	219	..	20	..	20
79	Lakusar	201	30	3	..	33
177	Lakhsmi Kund	777	52	45	3	100
46	Lalita Ghat	112	..	13	..	13
22	Latu Ka Gali	141	1	21	..	22
184	Lillapura	986	183	10	..	193

.1827-28

I—*contd.*

Inhabitants, &c. taken from the Devanagari Register, to which reference is given :

Height										
One storey	Two stories	Three stories	Four stories	Five stories	Six stories	Ruins	Tanks and Gardens	Shiwalas	Mesjids	Page of Devanagari Register
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
17	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	58
17	16	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	4	169
23	46	22	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	48
56	88	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	1	8
1	2	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
69	64	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	70
25	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	69
147	23	4	..	..	..	1	..	9	..	82
20	38	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	1	97
13	18	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	8	11
58	5	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	1	12
26	11	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	42
15	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	68
23	35	4	..	..	..	7	..	..	1	29
19	50	2	..	..	..	7	..	..	6	64
141	155	5	..	..	..	27	..	2	2	91
214	16	..	..	..	..	10	..	1	1	213
1	10	24	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	77
12	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
16	3	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	2	12
2	40	51	9	..	..	5	..	23	..	43
1	14	10	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	108
52	66	5	..	..	..	23	1	1	3	69
30	46	2	..	..	..	8	..	..	3	62
83	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	220
..	2	2	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	76
26	59	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	3	97
20	18	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	181
28	48	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	181
..	2	6	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	39
24	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	79
57	23	12	1	..	..	1	4	2	..	177
..	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
..	1	12	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	22
166	12	1	..	..	..	5	5	2	3	184

TABLE

Alphabetical List of Mehalas in the City of Benares, with the Number of Houses,

Page of Devanagari Register	Name of the *Mehala, Sarak, Gali, Katra, Serai, Bazar, Ghat*, or other Division in the Census	Number of Inhabitants	*Chouks* or Houses			Total
			Kacha	Paka	Mixed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	M					
18	Madhoray Mehala . . .	656	..	80	..	80
26	Madho Das Samia Gali . .	51	..	9	..	9
71	Madho Das-ki-Bagh . . .	354	23	10	16	49
104	Madho Das Sarak . . .	425	48	24	7	79
29	Machharhata	402	3	79	..	82
58	Madar Tola	136	29	6	3	38
5	Madhmeswar	840	122	22	25	169
193	Madenpura	1,851	71	189	28	288
21	Maden Mohen Gali . . .	91	..	14	..	14
52	Mahima Inara	658	19	53	..	79
189	Malai Tola	546	80	19	8	107
39	Manirudauleh	142	..	11	..	11
110	Manhari Pipal	90	1	13	1	15
22	Mansaram Gali	55	..	5	..	5
121	Manyar Singh Houli . . .	1,165	245	15	23	283
33	Mamadeo	489	19	78	..	97
46	Man Mandil	738	77	27	4	108
127	Man Ray Gali	57	4	19	2	25
99	Manpura	414	102	1	5	108
200	Mansarwar	1,503	27	6	4	91
47	Markandi Sookul Grp. . .	157	..	10	..	10
61	Matha Tola	155	4	21	5	30
115	Mir Ghat Khas	602	58	61	4	123
45	Mir Ghat Sarak	318	1	57	..	58
178	Mir Jan-ke-Bagh . . .	17	12	1	..	13
31	Mirza Imami Chata . . .	34	..	5	..	5
185	Misr Pokhara	1,125	63	82	9	154
126	Mokim Ganj	335	85	7	15	107
147	Molni Tola	682	113	4	7	124
22	Moni-ka-Gali	31	..	4	..	4
166	Mohamed Seid	285	63	2	2	67
63	Mulvi Bazar	99	21	2	1	24
164	Munshi Gali phatek . . .	94	..	12	..	12
170	Murgia Tola	161	52	1	9	62

1827-28

I—*contd.*

Inhabitants, &c. taken from the Devanagari Register, to which reference is given :

Height										
One storey	Two stories	Three stories	Four stories	Five stories	Six stories	Ruins	Tanks and Gardens	Shiwalas	Mesjids	Page of Devanagari Register
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
..	3	45	16	4	..	..	..	11	1	18
..	..	3	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	26
17	29	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	71
32	38	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	104
7	59	8	3	..	..	3	..	2	..	29
9	20	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	2	58
73	56	1	..	..	..	33	..	6	..	5
38	172	51	1	..	..	4	1	8	13	193
..	4	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
25	51	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52
54	34	5	..	..	..	11	..	1	2	189
..	2	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
..	14	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	110
..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
138	119	3	..	..	..	19	8	1	..	121
16	24	34	11	1	..	9	..	2	..	33
25	76	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	46
7	13	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	127
56	45	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	1	99
16	49	7	..	..	..	1	..	18	..	200
..	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
2	25	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	61
20	61	19	5	..	..	10	..	8	..	115
1	16	34	3	..	..	..	..	4	..	45
9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	178
1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
69	49	18	6	..	..	5	1	6	..	185
59	37	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	2	126
83	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147
..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
16	44	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	2	166
14	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	63
..	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	164
19	26	..	..	..	..	12	2	1	2	170

TABLE

Alphabetical List of Mehalas in the City of Benares, with the Number of Houses,

Page of Devanagari Register	Name of the *Mehala, Sarak, Gali, Katra, Serai, Bazar, Ghat,* or other Division in the Census	Number of Inhabitants	*Chouks* or Houses			
			Kacha	Paka	Mixed	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	M—*contd.*					
58	Murli Gali	78	1	11	..	12
21	Mesjid Gali (*Jytanber*) . .	397	10	43	13	66
108	Massyodari Khas (subdivided) .	..	..	..	..	..
108	Massyodari Chamrauti . .	24	12	..	..	12
	N					
127	Nachni Kua	625	97	48	21	166
221	Nadeswar	1,389	234	12	..	246
105	Nakhas	413	88	8	17	113
171	Nakhas (*Ausanganj*) . . .	268	53	16	8	77
17	Naik-ka-Bazar	821	51	56	24	131
99	Nag Kua	325	74	2	..	76
44	Nandu Farya Gali . . .	126	5	15	..	20
35	Nanden Saham	724	2	87	..	89
72	Narharpura	775	143	3	14	160
163	Nau Sah Brahmpuri . . .	177	..	17	..	17
22	Narain Diksitm	444	..	65	..	65
79	Nawab Ganj (*Mizrpokhra*) . .	379	60	16	2	78
136	Nawab Ganj (*Durgakund*) . .	1,015	307	..	..	307
113	Negapura	59	26	..	..	26
48	Nichi Brahmpuri . . .	339	4	44	..	48
43	Nipali Khapra	195	2	27	..	29
41	Nya Ghat	118	..	9	..	9
2	Nyapura (*Ausanganj*) . . .	693	67	28	29	124
90	Nyapura (*Kazi Mandei*) . .	250	38	8	5	51
80	Nyi Basti (*Ramapura*) . . .	639	101	..	..	101
69	Nyi Basti (*Gouriganj*) . . .	576	79	2	..	81
103	Nyi Basti (*Iswargangi*) . . .	305	49	1	1	51
98	Nyi Basti	122	33	2	..	35
	O					
211	Orderly Bazar (*Secrole*) . .	1,076	273	12	7	292

1827-28

I—*contd.*

Inhabitants, &c. taken from the Devanagari Register, to which reference is given :

Height										
One storey	Two stories	Three stories	Four stories	Five stories	Six stories	Ruins	Tanks and Gardens	Shiwalas	Mesjids	Page of Devanagri Register
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
1	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
17	37	7	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	21
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108
12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108
51	86	3	..	..	..	21	..	2	3	127
184	48	2	..	..	..	9	2	1	..	221
48	51	3	..	..	..	9	..	..	2	105
48	19	1	..	..	..	4	2	2	1	171
50	49	5	..	..	..	17	4	6	..	17
45	26	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	1	99
6	10	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
1	7	28	35	15	1	1	..	..	..	35
95	60	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	72
..	3	12	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	163
7	34	18	4	..	..	1	..	1	..	22
65	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	79
246	39	..	..	..	..	21	1	..	..	136
25	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	113
3	23	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
3	11	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
..	..	3	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	41
52	56	4	1	..	..	8	2	..	1	2
5	38	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	1	90
71	29	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	80
69	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69
35	11	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	103
27	6	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	98
192	93	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	1	211

TABLE

Alphabetical List of Mehalas in the City of Benares, with the Number of Houses,

Page of Devanagari Register	Name of the *Mehala, Sarak, Gali, Katra, Serai, Bazar, Ghat,* or other Division in the Census	Number of Inhabitants	*Chouks* or Houses			Total
			Kacha	Paka	Mixed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	P					
162	Panri Ghat	259	3	28	5	36
107	Pata Derwazeh	112	9	16	3	28
74	Piri Bari	2,601	326	34	25	385
132	Piri Bhhoti	1,117	120	31	8	159
132	Piri Sarak	783	73	22	10	105
20	Phulbari Brahmpuri	134	1	16	..	17
113	Phulwaria	119	22	1	2	25
183	Pitr Kund Mehala	1,538	275	23	10	308
118	Pitr Kund Sarak	883	154	28	10	192
144	Pitambarpura	339	77	13	3	93
53	Purani Adalat	904	17	86	1	104
187	Purani Kot	729	121	8	16	145
21	Pouti Gali	62	..	9	..	9
39	Prannath Gali	157	..	15	..	15
124	Prehlad Ghat	478	39	90	21	150
76	Pathar Gali (*Bhyronath*)	208	..	36	..	36
50	Pathar Gali (*Houzkatora*)	272	6	17	4	27
41	Patni Tola	497	..	48	..	48
106	Pythani Tola	260	74	11	10	95
220	Piaria Pokhri (*Secrole*)	185	36	..	..	36
206	Paharpur (*Secrole*)	1,115	245	1	..	246
	R					
187	Raj Ghat	341	82	4	6	92
189	Raj Ghat bazar	269	14	16	6	36
44	Raj Gir Tola	528	30	87	5	122
110	Raj Mandil Mehala	650	52	83	45	180
110	Raj Mandil Pushta	113	23	12	1	36
111	Rajmandil Bazar	233	3	40	1	44
6	Rajapura Mehala	877	112	9	41	162
6	Rajapura Sarak	437	22	6	15	43
27	Raja Ram Gali	53	5	5	..	10
31	Raja Derwazeh	329	2	50	..	52
19	Rajrajeswari Ghat	1,577	..	142	..	142

1827-28

I—*contd.*

Inhabitants, &c. taken from the Devanagari Register, to which reference is given

Height						Ruins	Tanks and Gardens	Shiwalas	Mesjids	Page of Devanagari Register
One storey	Two stories	Three stories	Four stories	Five stories	Six stories					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
1	14	15	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	162
4	13	5	1	..	..	4	..	1	..	107
291	110	2	..	..	..	16	..	1	5	74
109	34	2	..	..	..	13	..	1	..	132
62	36	1	..	..	..	3	..	2	1	132
..	..	9	4	3	..	1	..	..	..	20
7	16	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	113
234	52	1	..	..	..	13	1	2	5	183
106	59	..	..	..	..	8	10	..	9	118
57	31	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	144
21	54	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	53
95	40	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	3	187
..	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
..	2	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
27	97	9	..	..	..	10	..	6	1	124
..	12	13	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	76
4	19	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	50
2	4	30	6	..	..	1	..	5	..	41
37	40	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	7	106
36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	220
209	29	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	206
73	15	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	187
10	19	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	2	189
17	62	24	..	..	..	2	..	15	2	44
18	110	26	1	..	..	10	..	15	..	110
11	18	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	110
3	15	19	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	111
52	102	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	6
18	22	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	6
1	1	2	1	1	..	4	..	..	..	27
25	..	19	..	..	..	4	..	2	2	31
5	11	59	45	15	..	1	..	6	..	19

TABLE

Alphabetical List of Mehalas in the City of Benares, with the Number of Houses,

Page of Devanagari Register	Name of the *Mehala, Sarak, Gali, Katra, Serai, Bazar, Ghat*, or other Division in the Census	Number of Inhabitants	*Chouks* or Houses			Total
			Kacha	Paka	Mixed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	R—*contd.*					
78	Ramapura Khas	1,661	188	66	15	269
79	Rumapura Sarak, Chota	565	32	20	8	60
163	Rana Mehal	158	7	23	1	31
117	Rana Bhuwani Brahmpuri	151	..	33	1	34
19	Rangil Das Mehala	296	..	24	..	24
100	Rasulpura	715	151	11	13	175
76	Ratan Phatek	179	5	27	..	32
88	Reori Talao	71	23	1	..	24
32	Resham Katra	277	4	38	..	42
	S					
18	Sadanand Bazar	572	114	22	10	146
187	Sadar Mehala	191	48	10	7	65
64	Salimpura	429	77	13	7	97
28	Sapt Sagar	656	60	70	2	132
188	Saretabad	589	118	12	8	138
47	Sakshi Binaik	483	4	59	3	66
14	Salarpura Mehala	486	107	10	3	120
15	Salarpura Sarak	246	66	10	1	77
148	Sendpura	963	130	1	9	140
149	Sendpura Sarak	504	84	2	1	87
4	Sesman Bazar	150	6	14	11	31
201	Shahzadeh's Family, &c.	247	26	12	20	58
51	Shama Gali	91	2	7	1	10
186	Shekh Salim Phatek	665	103	31	6	40
22	Shukul Gali	75	..	8	..	8
117	Shakarkund Gali	336	1	40	3	44
34	Sidheswari	1,396	6	135	1	142
17	Sidhmata Gali	255	3	30	3	36
24	Siva Choudri Gali	109	3	13	..	16
76	Siw Ram Bhat Gali	84	..	11	..	11
63	Sohga Garhi	218	59	6	4	69
164	Sonarpura	1,050	99	101	24	224

1827-28

I—*contd.*

Inhabitants, &c. taken from the Devanagari Register, to which reference is given :

Height										Page of Deva-nagari
One storey	Two stories	Three stories	Four stories	Five stories	Six stories	Ruins	Tanks and Gardens	Shiwalas	Mesjids	Register
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
150	92	11	..	..	..	9	..	7	..	78
30	27	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	79
4	16	5	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	163
..	15	10	7	..	..	..	..	2	..	117
..	1	3	15	5	..	..	..	..	..	19
64	84	..	..	..	..	20	2	..	5	100
1	3	15	7	1	..	4	..	1	..	76
22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	88
4	14	19	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	32
89	49	..	..	..	..	6	..	2	..	8
36	22	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	2	187
34	56	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	2	64
51	55	6	1	..	..	13	1	3	2	28
113	13	..	..	..	..	4	..	6	2	188
10	26	9	5	..	..	..	..	15	1	47
49	58	1	..	..	..	5	2	..	5	14
41	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15
106	30	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	148
69	15	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	149
7	20	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	4
12	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	201
1	6	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
60	75	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	186
..	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
6	17	12	6	2	..	..	..	1	..	117
6	9	55	48	10	1	3	..	10	..	34
5	13	15	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	17
4	7	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	24
..	2	5	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	76
46	18	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	63
61	112	23	24	..	..	..	..	3	1	164

TABLE

Alphabetical List of Mehalas in the City of Benares, with the Number of House,

Page of Devanagari Register	Name of the *Mehalas, Sarai, Gali, Katra, Serai, Bazar, Ghat,* or other Division in the Census	Number of Inhabitants	*Chouks* or Houses			Total
			Kacha	Paka	Mixed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	S—*contd.*					
36	Sukhlal Sah Mehala	932	6	109	2	117
16	Sundar Das Bagh	433	..	55	2	57
17	Sundar Das Sarak	134	22	5	1	28
21	Sundar Das Gali	57	..	7	..	7
39	Sundya	741	18	66	6	90
176	Suraj Kund	783	59	43	3	105
42	Sut Tola	1,762	2	147	..	149
208	Secrole or Sikror	933	185	..	..	185
216	Seopur Khas	138	45	2	..	47
217	Seopur Pichli	695	158	10	..	168
218	Seopur Pancho Pandava . . .	930	22	9	1	232
216	Station, Civil	957	..	3	57	60
209	Sadar Bazar	898	231	..	1	232
	T					
124	Telia Nala	306	49	27	2	78
67	Telia Bagh	659	128	..	4	132
95	Terhi Nim	714	61	9	6	116
38	Thatheri Bazar	873	2	82	..	84
60	Trilochan Khas	304	9	53	9	71
61	Trilochan Sarak	441	59	29	15	103
94	Tripur Bhyravi	420	24	61	5	90
	V					
45	Visveswar Gali	114	..	27	2	29
	U					
55	Unkareswar	495	125	9	16	150
171	Udhopura	387	47	24	13	80
140	Umrao Sinh Bagh	337	50	1	4	55
..	Umras Singh Sarak	551	73	..	7	80
76	Unohi Gali	68	.. ..	12	..	12

1827-28

I—*concld.*

Inhabitants &c. taken from the Devanagari Register, to which reference is given:

Height						Ruins	Tanks and Gardens	Shiwalas	Mesjids	Page of Devanagari Register
One storey	Two stories	Three stories	Four stories	Five stories	Six stories					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
3	39	27	29	5	..	5	..	9	..	36
2	17	19	14	5	..	..	..	..	..	16
17	6	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	17
..	..	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	21
13	43	17	8	..	..	9	..	..	.	39
58	38	..	..	..	..	6	2	1	..	176
..	11	78	48	9	1	2	..	..	..	42
173	7	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	208
47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	216
163	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	217
224	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	2	..	218
59	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	216
196	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	209
23	46	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	2	124
113	14	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	67
29	62	10	7	..	..	5	2	3	..	95
1	15	32	25	7	..	2	..	1	1	38
15	42	9	1	..	..	1	..	3	..	60
47	34	10	1	..	..	4	..	1	6	61
18	43	8	3	..	..	..	..	18	..	94
5	3	11	1	..	..	..	..	9	..	45
86	53	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	5	55
16	48	..	..	..	..	10	1	..	5	171
44	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140
64	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76

CITY OF BENARES : 1827-28

TABLE III

Catalogue of the principal Castes & Trades of the city of Benares, as ascertained from the Choudris, or Principal men of each Caste, or where such source was not available, from actual investigation

HINDUS

Brahmans	Number	On whose authority	Profession or Occupation
PANCH DRAVIR:			
Maharastra, Dravir	300	Ch. hanuji	
Tylong	500	Ditto	
Chitpaur	3,300	Bal Diksit	
Yujurbedi	5,000	Raghunath Pant	Pandits Recluses, or Kashibashi and a few are Merchants
Raghurbedi	755	Mor Bhat Kotwal	
Sanwai	25	Appaji	
Kan no	471	No Bhat	
Prathu	20	Trimbak Rao	
Kanhare	400	Ch. hanuji	
Karhare	475	Ditto	
Abhir	65	Ratanji and enquiry	
Total	11,311		
Nagar, Bishan Nagari	250	Natho Ram	Capitalists, lending money and jewel on interest
Barnagari	500	Ditto	
Ahmedabadi	315	Ditto	
Sathodara	20	Ganesh Ram	
Sipahi	70	Keswar Ram	
Prishnora	51	Ratanji	
Chitrora	25	Ditto	Servants
Total	1,231		
Mor, Bhar Bedi	71	Ratanji	Fire worshippers—Recluses-perform the duty of puja daily at temples, on stipend, for individuals
Chatur bedi	175	Badri Shanka	
Agyarakskana	17	Ratanji and Enquiry	
Dhinouja	61	Ditto	
Chacher bedi	..	..	
Dhinouja	33	Ditto	
Talujina	13	Ditto	
Raychandrjina	17	Ditto	Some few Pandits, and Khyrati, or living on charity
Patni chatur bedi	27	Ditto	
Puchhana	37	Ditto	
Gulakhna	100	Ditto	
Lorha Bhantana	16	Ditto	
Total	567		

CITY OF BENARES : 1827-28

TABLE III—*contd.*

HINDUS

Brahmans	Number	On whose authority	Profession or Occupation
Udich, Sahsr	700	Enquiry	
Tolakia	125	Baluji Ragunathji	
Bagria	80	Ratanji	
Kham Bhaeti	72	Ditto	From the Doab
Anter bedi	100	Ditto	
Mathabi	23	Ditto	
Surati	23	Ditto	
Modaru Surati	23	Ditto	
Total	1,146		
Mewara, Bhat	176	Ratanji	
Marosi	7	Ditto	
Triwari	7	Ditto	Khyrati, Noukari, and Gumshtagi
Dungurpura Bhat	80	Ditto	
Sarvari	63	Ditto	
Maluvi Brahmans	75	Ditto	
Barodara	23	Ditto	
Total	430		
Kherewal	1000	Surjnath Dube	The greater part are Merchants some live on charity, &c.
Kharanja	100	Ratanji & Enquiry	
Balmik	11	Ditto	
Pushkarnia	90	Moti Lal	
Disawal	55	Ratanji & Enquiry	
Sri Mali	250	Ditto	
Jambu	19	Ditto	
Narmdeo	16	Ditto	
Raikwal	19	Ditto	
Choubisa	27	Ditto	
Palliwal	83	Ditto	
Total	1,670		

CITY OF BENARES : 1827-28

TABLE III—*contd.*

Brahmans	Number	On whose authority	Profession or Occupation
Puch, hna, Srimali	77	Ratanji & Enquiry	
Bishen nagari	87	Ditto	
Jharula	77	Ditto	
Nandora	45	Ratanji	
Karsora	27	Ditto	
Udambwar	21	Ditto	
Kharachata	27	Ditto	
Bhargava	70	Ditto	
Kamloja	81	Ratanji & Enquiry	
Rorwalu	35	Ditto	
Parbhaskar	37	Ditto	
Raithelu	45	Ditto	
Samora	55	Ditto	
Gugalu	18	Ditto	
Motalu	57	Ditto	
Tapodhan Bharai	12	Ditto	
Nardik	17	Ditto	
Sanawar Gopali	57	Ditto	
Medipurna	26	Ditto	
Likna phutkal	16	Ditto	
Bhojak	12	Ditto	Parohits & Pujeris of the Jyn religion and of the Oswals
Bansi	87	Ditto	
Jharula	70	Ditto	
Total	1,056		
Panch Gaur			
Kan-kubj, Brahmans	1,500	Bidhya Dhau	Of Various Professions ; none very rich
Sarwaria	4,500	Ganesh Datt	
Sanouria	575	Chakan	
Jijautia	27		
Total	6,602		
Gaur, Sri Gaur	20	Ganesh Datt	Employed as cooks by the Vaishyas and Brahmans,—some few Gomashtas or Merchants
Adi Gaur	1,500	Sita Ram	
Sri Gaur Marwari	35	Ratanji	
Gaur	150	Ditto	
Hirania	75	Ditto	
Kirtnia	36	Ditto	
Bireswar wala	39	Ditto	
Silujana	57	Ditto	
Girnaria	7	Ditto	
Total	1,919		

CITY OF BENARES : 1827-28

TABLE III—*contd.*

HINDUS

Brahmans	Number	On whose authority	Profession or Occupation
Athbansi Saraswat	200	*Ratanji*	*Parohtis of Kshetris*
Maha Brahmans	250	Debiprasad Choube	Inherit the effects of all Hindus except Oswals
Ganga putrs	1,000	Enquiry	Attend bathers
Bengali Brahmans	3,000	Antnarain Bhattacharj	Kashibash
Shakal Dwipi	300	Ratanji	Various
Panchnadea	200	Ditto	Ghat-waiters
Kashmiri	200	Ditto	Writers
Ch, henath	900	Lachman Joshi	Reside in Rajmandil chiefly Servants
Soni	11	Enquiry	Goldsmiths
Parbati	125	Kashinath	Various
Mathuria Choube	26	Gobind chand	Khyrati
Khandua	31	Ratanji	
Total	**6,243**		
Kshetris			
Rajputs	6,160	Shiwsahay Sinh	Service—wire-drawers, &c.
Bhuihars	5,000	Enquiry	Call themselves Brahmans—cultivators
Oswal	294	Gopi Chand	Brokers, Cloth Merchants, and Servants
Khatri, Lahori	1,400	Bakhtaur Lal	Ditto
Purabi	648	Ch, hotu Lal	Ditto
Bavanjai	400	Enquiry	
Panchjoti	200	Ditto	Brokers, Cloth Merchants, and Servants
Barehjati	150	Ditto	Ditto
Sisoudia, Rajputs	40	Ditto	Ditto
Total	**14,292**		
Vaesya			
Agarwala	2,000	Ratan Chand	Merchants
Kasrwani	2,100	Babu Lal	Tradesmen
Maheswari	150	Ramnarain	Ditto
Bisanagar Bania	160	Makhan Lal	Gomashtas or Mercantile agents
Dasanagar Bania	100	Ditto	Ditto
Disaval Dasa Bania	750	Gokul Das	Ditto
Disaval Bisa Bania	80	Ditto	Ditto
Mor Dasa Bania	183	Bangati Das	Ditto
Lanr Dasa Bania	75	Enquiry	Ditto
Patel Gujarati	125	Chunu	Ditto
Srimali Soni	200	Manu Lal	Goldsmiths
Bhatia	214	Sewpersad	Brokers to ditto
Parval	50	Enquiry	Ditto
Rora	700	Ditto	Shop-keepers
Aumar	155	Bhola Chaudri	Ditto
Kasaundhan	90	Jagan	Utr distillers
Bengali	200	Chandnarain Bh :	
Jharula	76	Enquiry	
Sunri	16	Debi Dyal Chaudri	
Bandrwar	14	Badlu Chaudri	
Rastoki	40	Damudar Das	
Bhat	800	Ch, Kakan Lal	Khyrati
Gujarati Bhat	22	Enquiry	
Total	**8,300**		

CITY OF BENARES : 1827-28

TABLE III—*contd.*

HINDUS

Sudras	Number	On whose authority	Profession or Occupation
Bengali, Baed	200	Ojan	Physicians
Kaeth, Shribastab	5,000	Siw Gholam	Writers, &c.
Ashthana	250	Enquiry	Ditto
Gour	72	Lala Murli Dhar	Ditto
Saksena	40	Ganpati Lal	Ditto
Bhat Nagar	55	Lala Murli Dhar	Ditto
Mathar	13	Ditto	Ditto
Bengali	1,500	Chandrnarain	Ditto
Sathia	150	Enquiry	Surgeons & Oculists
Darzi Sribastab	900	Sahay	Tailors
Dhobi	800	Naku Jag	Washermen
Ahir	5,250	Bhai Ram Goordial	Cowherds
Jat	54	Enquiry	
Kasera	1,300	Sita Ram	Braziers
Koeri	8,351	Fakir Sanoki Chaudri	Gardeners-Farmers
Koeri, Allahabadi	100	Enquiry	
Kahar	5,000	Sewpersad Chaudri	Bearers
Kunbi	600	Murli Dhar	Servants
Mallah	1,500	Mehgu	Boatmen
Kalwar	6,600	Ganesh Chaudri	Distillers
Teli	2,500	Mohan Chaudri	Oilmen
Teli, Diliwal	1,200	Lachman Phe	
Teli, Bengali	100	Chundnarain	
Tamoli	1,200	Baboo Lal chaudri	Sellers of Pawn
Halwai	1,500	Khaderu	Confectioners
Khatik	400	Ganpat & Persad	Fruiterers
Sonar, purabia	1,100	Dulam	Goldsmiths
Tara gour, soni	30	Enquiry	
Mera Soni, jypuri	50	Khushial	
Karia, sonar	60	Enquiry	
Lohar Kanouji	1,800	Mol Chand	Smiths
Parabia	100	Harak Chand	
Barhi	900	Hichha	Carpenters
Kharadi	194	Sital	Turners
Lahera	300	Enquiry	Workers in Lac
Lahera Churi wala	60	Badlu	Lac Bracelet-makers &c.
Patwa	400	Enquiry	Threaders of Beads, &c.
Tanti pitambar baph	260	Sitaram Chaudri	Silk Weavers
Khatri gota baph	75	Ditto	Lace Embroiderers
Sarki Wala	14	Enquiry	Ear-ring Makers
Mochi	500	Bisesvar	Shoemakers

CITY OF BENARES : 1827-28

TABLE III—*contd.*

HINDUS

Sudras	Number	On whose authority	Profession or Occupation
Hiratarash bundal Khandi	95	Khaho	Diamond Cutters
Nau Sribastab	850	Ram Baksh	Barbers
Nau Paehian	12	Bisesvar	
Nau Gujarati	30	Enquiry	
Kasbi Khangi, or Ramjani	1,500	Ditto	Courtezans
Kasbi Khangi, Ghungruband	264	Sankat Ram	Nach girls
Kathak	118	Siw Saway	Music & Dancing Masters
Bhunja Kanoujia	556	Ramjiawan	Sellers of parched grains
Kandu	1,200	Ghinhu	Ditto
Gadaria	350	Gajjan	Shepherds
Bhareria	395	Ganpat	Brahman beggars
Kumhar	700	Enquiry	Potters
Kumhar Gadha wala	37	Kishun	Brick-makers
Lonia	400	Gulu	Salt-makers, Builders of mud walls, &c.
Benu Bansi	125	Enquiry	Cane workers
Ch, hipi	160	Anant Ram	Chintz printers
Sirki Wale	35	Kishun	Thatchers
Bari	415	Lachman & Sanker	Link boys
Chumar	1,850	Khaderu	Leather Workers
Kutta Chumar	180	Krishna	Silk-dyers
Thuwai	30	Ganesh Das	Silk-Workers
Laru Marhatta	4	Panru	Shoe-makers
Dom	213	Babu Lal	Corpse-dressers, eaters of dead animals, &c.
Tari wala pasi	96	Jewan Chaudri	Toddy sellers
Mochi Dekhani	50	Rama	Curriers
Dabgar	76	Bakshu Chaudri	Leather vessel makers
Kanjar	33	Enquiry	Rope-makers
Dharkar narsinha wale	50	Ram sarak	Cane-workers
Total	60,302		
Hindu Fakirs			
Dandi	700	Enquiry	Live on charity
Jatti	22	Ditto	Jyns
Kanphata	38	Ditto	Attend at Bhyronath temple
Kabirpanthi	40	Ditto	Have land in Goruckpoor
Naniksahi	1,000	Ditto	Sikhs
Ramanandi	2,500	Ditto	
Sanyasi	2,500	Motigir Kotwal	Mostly Gosain Merchants
Dravir Sanyasi	50	Kumar Swami	
Lingia	106	Enquiry	Take all offerings to Mahadeo
Jangam	16	Jangambari Mahant	Go about with cows & bells
Aghori	200	Enquiry	Naked outcasts
Total	7,171		

CITY OF BENARES : 1827-28

TABLE III—*contd.*

MUSELMANS

Professions	Number	On whose authority	Profession or Occupation
Rais, Shekh, Seid, Moghel, Patan, &c.	10,000	By estimation	Persons of independent fortune
Julaha	10,000	Wali Sah Mohamed, confirmed by enquiry	Weavers
Ghalla Wala Trilochani	1,000	Muradan	Grain Merchants of Trilochan
Mali	62	Kinga	Gardeners
Kunjra	325	Ramzani Chaudri	Green grocers
Darzi	700	Sahay	Tailors
Dhobi, Dilewal	80	Imam-Baksh, pirbaksh	Washermen
Benaresi	100	Budhu Chaudri	
Kasbi, Khangi	1,212	Enquiry	Courtézans
Ghungruband	500	Ditto	Dancing girls
Jarrah	225	Ditto	Surgeons
Dafali	200	Bakhshu	Musicians
Hijra	50	Enquiry	Eunuchs—take fees on birth
Atashbaz	200	Babu Khan & Sata Ch:	Fire work makers
Rangrez	475	Bakshan Chaudri	Dyers
Halal Khor	900	Ditto	Scavengers
Hakak	112	Karman	Gem polishers
Moharkhand	25	Rajab	Engravers
Sikligar	71	Imambaksh	Metal polishers
Kundigar	75	Miran	Wire flatteners
Kalabatun wale	28	Enquiry	Gold & silver lace makers
Lohar	50	Rajab Ali Mukarband	Blacksmiths
Kheradi	50	Ditto	Turners
Churi wale	300	Zia Ullah	Cutlers
Mochi, Jindaz	105	Madar Baksh Chaudri	Saddlers
Jutiwala	212	Behadur Choudri	Shoe makers
Kasaii Bara	354	Mihter bhangar	Butchers
Ch, hota	250	Titu & Benaresi	Ditto
Nan Bai	130	Pir Mohamed Choudri	Bakers
Sabon wale	41	Subbani Choudri	Soap sellers
Satrinji wale	63	Ramzani	Makers of Setrinjees
Bhatteara	381	Khanu & Jumani	Servants in Serais
Galicha wale	52	Bechan choudri	Carpet makers
Bihisti	180	Ch, hedi, choudri	Water carriers
Intpaz	173	Gausi & Madari.	Brick-makers
Nycha band	62	Nur Mohamed	Hookah-snake makers
Dhunia	100	Enquiry	Cotton spinners
Madari	20	Ditto	Snake catchers
Rafugar	233	Mir fazl Ali	Shawl menders
Tarke ch, hata wale	18	Phenku Bakash	Umbrella makers
Chylodar	9	Parasahi	
Niaria	125	Karam Khan	Refiners
Chabuk Sawar	200	Enquiry	Grooms
Raj	300	Ditto	Bricklayers
Kahar	200	Ditto	Bearers
Fakirs—(there are 80 Fakirs & 6 Sirdars)	500	Enquiry at each takia	
Chandal	700	Madari Choudri	Outcasts
Total	**31,248**		

CITY OF BENARES : 1827-28

TABLE III—*concld.*

Abstract of the Castes & Sects in the foregoing Catalogue

HINDUS

			Number
Brahmans, Maharastra	11 Denominations		11,311
Nagar	7 ditto		1,231
Mar	11 ditto		567
Udich	8 ditto		1,146
Mewari	7 ditto		430
Kherewal	20 ditto		2,068
Kan-kubj	4 ditto		6,602
Gaur	10 ditto		1,000
Bengali	1 ditto		3,000
Gangaputra	1 ditto		1,000
Twenty seven less important sects	.. ..		3,026
		Total .	32,381
Kshetris, Rajputs	2 Denominations		6,200
Bhuihar	1 ditto		5,000
Khetri	6 ditto		3,092
		Total .	14,292
Baesyas, or Bunyas	22 Denominations		8,300
Sudras, including sixty-nine professions	.. ..		60,302
Hindu Fakirs	11 ditto		7,171
		Total .	75,773

MUSELMANS

Gentry, or Rais	.. ..	10,000
Forty four professions & trade	.. ..	20,048
Fakirs & Chandals	.. ..	1,200

Hindu population	122,365
Muselman population	30,248
Add for children not estimated by the choudris, and for visitors and unavoidable omissions	26,387
Population of the City, as by the Mahala Census	180,000

CITY OF BENARES : 1827-28

TABLE IV

Annual consumption of several Articles of Food, upon which Town duties are levied in the City of Benares, extracted from the Custom-house returns

Articles	YEAR 1824	1825-6	1826-7	Average
	Maunds	Maunds	Maunds	Maunds
Ghi	16,500	17,400	13,100	15,700
Tobacco	13,900	12,600	15,100	13,800
Beetlenut	1,500	1,200	2,500	1,700
Turmeric	1,900	2,200	2,400	2,200
Sugar, dry	4,700	5,000	3,300	4,300
Sugar, wet	3,600	2,200	3,300	3,000
Jagri	12,300	2,400	9,400	8,000
Molasses	12,800	6,700	16,400	11,900
Oil	1,900	1,100	1,800	1,600
Oil Seeds	15,400	8,700	4,400	9,500
Salt, Lahori	33	349	229	200
Samer	10,736	9,738	13,336	12,270
Balamba	5,266	5,636	7,354	6,080
Salamba	1,980	915	1,312	1,400
Soehar	115	195	134	150
Bobcha	6	12	25	15
Khari	2	147	4	50
Total of Salt	18,000	17,000	22,500	19,200
Gross amount of Town duties collected, deducting the expense of collection	52,000	53,000	70,000	farmed

TABLE V

Price Current of Grain, &c. in the City of Benares, from the year 1209 to 1229 Fasli

Articles	YEAR 1209		1210		1211		1212		1213		1214		1215		1216		1217		1218		1219	
	Md.	Sr.	Md.	Sr.	Md.	Sr.	Md.	Sr.	Md.	Sr.	Md.	Sr.	Md.	Sr.	Md.	Sr.	Md.	Sr.	Md.	Sr.	Md.	Sr.
Wheat	1	0	1	5	0	35	1	5	0	32½	1	5	0	36	0	32½	0	26	0	29	0	30
Dhal	0	25	0	37½	0	27	0	30	0	37½	0	37½	1	0	0	28	0	15	0	26	0	26
Barley	1	15	1	17½	1	0	1	10	1	10	1	25	1	5	1	0	0	30	0	35	1	15
Paddy	1	20	1	5	1	0	1	11¼	1	0	1	15	1	7½	0	35	1	0	1	5	1	0
Boot Gram	1	12½	1	16½	1	2½	1	1¼	0	33¾	1	17½	0	15	1	0	0	32½	0	35	1	1¼
Kodo	2	0	2	0	1	10	1	5	1	0	2	0	2	0	1	10	1	0	1	10	1	10
Jowar	1	12½	1	22½	1	5	0	36	1	10	1	12½	1	15	0	31¼	0	35	1	5	1	5
Bajrah	1	0	1	0	0	35	0	35	1	0	1	10	0	35	0	32½	0	24	0	28	0	35
Merwa	1	25	1	30	1	10	1	15	1	20	1	30	1	25	1	20	0	35	1	5	1	15
Jagri	0	22	0	23	0	16	0	19	0	22	0	16	0	12	0	20	0	19	0	21	0	22
Oil	0	9	0	6½	0	5	0	10	0	9	0	11	0	7½	0	9½	0	5¼	0	4	0	5
Ghi	0	3¼	0	2¾	0	2⅛	0	2⅛	0	3	0	2¼	0	3	0	2⅛	0	2¾	0	2¼	0	2

CITY OF BENARES : 1827-28

TABLE V—*contd.*

Articles	YEAR																			
	1220		1221		1222		1223		1224		1225		1226		1227		1228		1229	
	Md.	Sr.	Md.	Sr.	Md.	Sr.	Md.	Sr.	Md.	Sr.	Md.	Sr.	Md.	Sr.	Md.	Sr.	Md.	Sr.	Md.	Sr.
Wheat	0	35	0	32½	1	5	1	10	0	33¾	0	17	0	19	0	30	0	35	0	35
Dhal	0	32½	0	35	0	32½	1	2½	0	35	0	16½	0	15	0	28	0	37½	1	0
Barley	1	10	1	6½	1	20	1	27½	1	12	0	28	0	28	1	0	1	20	1	20
Paddy	1	18	1	0	1	10	1	25	1	0	0	24	1	0	1	0	1	10	1	2½
Boot Gram	1	7½	1	2½	1	15	1	5	1	5	0	25	0	25	1	31¼	1	12½	1	12½
Kodo	1	20	1	30	2	0	2	5	1	20	0	35	1	0	1	20	2	10	2	0
Jowar	1	0	1	7½	1	20	1	35	1	5	0	22	0	35	0	32½	1	20	2	0
Bajrah	0	35	0	36¼	1	5	1	20	0	35	0	20	0	21	1	0	1	5	1	5
Merwa	1	25	1	20	1	32½	1	37½	1	15	0	35	0	35	1	12½	2	0	1	35
Jagri	0	18	0	18	0	17	0	20	0	15	0	10	0	15	0	10	0	15	0	15½
Oil	0	8	0	7	0	8¼	0	8¼	0	4½	0	3½	0	4	0	5½	0	5	0	4½
Ghi	0	2½	0	2½	0	2⅔	0	2½	0	1¾	0	1¾	0	2½	0	2¼	0	1¾	0	1 13/16

R. N. C. HAMILTON, Magistrate, Benares.

(5) *Method*—

The classification of the *Mehalas* and Streets for the assessment of the *Behri*, a small *mehala* tax levied for the purpose of cleaning and repairing the street drains, afforded a convenient pretext for commencing a Register... The Watchmen are well acquainted with every house within their beat, and can generally tell the names and circumstances of their various inmates ; with the assistance of these men, who also pointed out the limits of the *mehala*, my enquiries were continued from house to house, either addressed to the householders themselves, or to servants and neighbours.. The *chumars* of the *mehala* having daily admittance to each house to remove dust and rubbish, were found to be useful auxiliaries in checking the estimates of population derived from other sources.

The Hindus are divided by the circumstances of their castes, and of such trades and professions as are of a similar exclusive character, into a number of distinct corporations, united among themselves under a headmen, who is variously entitled, as Choudri, Kotwal, Mahant, Jattí, Dulpati, etc. Many of the Mussalman traders are similarly constituted. Upon many occasions of festivity, the whole of a community is assembled together ; at other times apportionate presents are obliged to be distributed to every adult member of the clan. Lists of their clansmen, therefore, are commonly to be met with among the choudris, to which access is easily obtainable. Of the different sects of Brahmans, who hold so conspicuous a place in the Population of the Holy City, accurate catalogues are procurable from the *Dánádhyaksh*, or almoners of native princes, or from the pundits and priests. Thus, a list of 84 different sects of Gujrati Brahmans were obtained from Ratanji Panda, a respectable native, who had several times been employed in distributing largess for opulent visitors on their pilgrimage to *Kasi*. The number of individual members in these was afterwards ascertained from the leading man of each sect. Where there were no *Choudris*, as with the *Kaeths*, or *Bhúihárs*, etc., I was obliged to have recourse to actual investigation throughout the *Mehalas* in which they were known chiefly to reside. With the *Jūlāhas*, or weavers, I took advantage of one or two large feasts given by principal weavers on the marriage of their children. The number entered for these and a few other classes, must be held only as approximations ; while on the contrary many of the items in the catalogue, where the authority is given, are precise and accurate enumerations. I have, on this account, inserted the names of my informants, or the authority where on each returns is quoted.

On occasions of eclipses, religious festivals and *Melas*, Benares is well known to be crowded with an influx of pilgrims, not only from the neighbourhood, but from evey part of India. I once endeavoured to make an estimate of their numbers, and as the subject is connected with my present inquiry, I here introduce the substance of memorandum on the subject, inserted in the proceedings of the Committee of Improvements at the time. For three days and nights previous to the Eclipse of the 21st May, 1826, *Cháprasís* and Bearers were stationed, in pairs, at the 5 principal approaches to the City, for the purpose of counting the passengers by means of small pebbles, which they threw into a bag as the people passed. The Ferry people had also directions to supply returns, but it is feared that they may have purposely underrated the number of persons crossing from the south of the river.

The results were as follows :

	19th May	20th May	21st May	Total
At *Nadesvar* or *Lakhipur* bridge	336	1,250	11,800	13,386
Beni Ram Pandit's garden	715	1,250	9,695	11,660
Well north *of Jagatganj* .	151	457	4,550	5,158
Ousan Ganj near the *Thaneh*, .	75	675	2,971	3,721
Hanuman Phatek . .	211	450	3,244	3,905
Total, without counting people of the town and vicinity .				37,830
Ferry at *Raj Ghat* during three day omitting . . . Common passengers				806
Ditto *Rajmandil* and *Gai Ghat* . . .				400
Ditto *Kyli Ghat*, 20th May . . .				69
Ditto at *Mandnandil, Sivala, Ram Ghat* &c. say				1,200
Total .				2,475
Add for all other approaches to the Town, say, . .				15,000
Total strangers at the Eclipse, 21st May, 1826, about .				55,000

It should be remarked that the concourse at this eclipse was very small, and by no means to be compared with that of November, 1825, when forty or fifty lives were lost in the press of the bathers on the Ghats.

Hence it is unreasonable to conclude, that the accession to the population on such occasions sometimes even surpasses a hundred thousand persons.

The gross amount of the principal articles of food consumed, affords a tolerable method of computing or checking the comparative magnitude of places inhabited by similar races of men ; and if these data could be ascertained with sufficient accuracy the absolute population might even be calculated therefrom.

Salt is of general consumption. As far as my own enquiries furnish data, (among the labouring classes, I found the rate per man, three seers ; which, is, according to themselves, a minimum. *Sipahis*, and servants consume from 4 to six seers ; *Mahajans* gave me an average of 9 or 10 seers ; with the richer classes it may be double or treble this amount for wastage, and some allowance must be made for cattle and other sources of consumptions. I have assumed 4½ seers as the mean) one-ninth of a maund per man per annum, is a fair average consumption ; and this rate, upon a population of one lac and eighty thousand, would yield an annual total of 20,000 maunds ; now this is in close accordance with the Custom House Returns, allowing a fraction for salt smuggled into the Town out of the regular channels.

6. *Explanation*—

In the year 1800, a census of the population of this city was taken by Zulficar Ali, Kotwal, under the orders of the Resident, Mr. Deane, which was published as an Appendix in Lord Valentia's Travels in India... When engaged in making a map of the town in 1822, I could hardly fail to entertain suspicions of Zulficar's vague estimate, and I would have attempted a more accurate enumeration had not apprehensions existed among the Civil Authorities that an enquiry of such a nature would be likely to lead to disturbance and dissatisfaction among the people. This opinion was grounded on the occurrances of more than one period, when an unpopular measure, on the part of the English Government, had given rise to dissatisfaction, and even to open resistance in the town ; and indeed as long as such erroneous ideas of the magnitude of the place prevailed, there was room for alarm at the slightest symptom of turbulence on the part of the populace.

During the operations of the Committee of Improvement, founded by Governor General Adam in 1823, a more constant intercourse with the Natives soon convinced me that there could be no difficulty whatever in obtaining the desired information, provided the real motives were declared, and any incipient alarms at once quieted by unreserved explanations. The classification of the *mehalas* and streets for the assessment of the *Behri*, a small *mehala* tax levied for the purpose of cleaning and repairing the street, drains, afforded a convenient pretext for the commencement of the Register, as the more direct prosecution of the object was interdicted, but all precautions of this nature were, in fact, unnecessary and only tended to impede the progress and injure the arrangement of the matter, which it thus occupied two years to bring to completion. On other grounds, the City of Benares prevented facilities for the prosecution of statistical enquiries, from its division into numerous *mehalas* or wards, under the protection of a police on the *phátek-bandi* system, so called from the *pháteks* or gates of each *mehala* which were, in former days, regularly closed at night.

In some *mehalas*, chiefly where the richer classes resided, more difficulty was experienced in obtaining accurate returns than in others ; but in general the results are worthy of confidence. I have frequently questioned native visitors as to the number of inmates in their houses, and have been surprised at its close accordance with the Register.

The Register is in the *Nágari* Character, and has been deposited in the office of the Governor-General's Agent at Benares : a copy in the *Devanágari* character, is lodged in the Society's Library. The materials are arranged in nine columns, in the following order :

1. Number of the House
2. Name of Proprietor
3 and 4. Caste and profession of Proprietor
5, 6 and 7. Number and Structure of *Chouks*
8. Height of the House in Stories
9. Number of inhabitants

CITY OF BENARES : 1827-28

At the close of each *mehala* is given a summary of *goshwara*. As the *mehalas* are not arranged according to any system, a double index has been appended, for alphabetical reference and for the distinction of the Town divisions. A general abstract of the whole, in English, forms the record now submitted to the Society.

I will now beg leave to recapitulate some of the results of the Census.

1. The number of houses nearly corresponds with Zulficar Ali's statement, being nearly 30,000 ; but there must have been a considerable increase of buildings towards the south and west of the town since 1800 ; as has been observable within the last few years on the side of Secrole ; we can hardly, therefore, allow that the dimensions of the town have remained stationary during the last 30 years, although seemingly borne out by the above coincidence.

2. The gross population of the city may be stated at 180,000 souls ; while Secrole and the vicinity contain 20,000, making a total of 2 lakhs ; much beneath the former estimate, but still amply sufficient to justify the title of a populous city ; for Benares exceeds in population either Edinburgh or Bristol, and is twice as large as Rotterdom or Brussels.

3. The average number of inmates to a house exceeds six ; being $\frac{1}{12}$th greater than the average rate for the Burdwan Zillah, according to the statistical report of Mr. (late the Hon'ble) W. B. Bayley. It might have been expected, indeed, that the loftier houses of the city would affect the average more considerably, but there are circumstances which counteract such a tendency. In the 1st place, the term *Chouk* employed in the Register, does not express precisely a house, but rather a " court " or " qudrangle, " of a tenement capable of being separately occupied or rented. Wherever space will allow it, Indian houses are built with an open court in the centre, towards which the apartments front on all sides. A house of any magnitude comprehends several such compartments, and is assessed according to the number of these, as separate houses, in the levy of the *Behri*, the *Phátekbandí* or any similar tax : the average inmates of a large house therefore, will be properly speaking, some multiple of seven, the mean rate per *chouk*. Again, the lower stories of such houses are divided off into small shops, facing the street, which are tenanted, during the day only, by artisans and tradesmen : and further, the domestic servants of the upper classes, with very few exceptions, sleep at their own houses in the suburbs, and are included in the Register of those quarters, so that it often happens that the largest mansions are the most thinly peopled. This explanation is deemed necessary on account of the great discrepancy between the Kotwal's estimate of the number of inmates in the larger class of houses and my own results.

4. If the 17 *mehalas* of the 2nd examination may be taken as a fair average for the whole town, the number of lodgers rather exceeds that of house holders ; among the latter are included also those who hold *parjoti* tenures, paying ground rent to the Zemindar without any specific term of lease ; a system which is generally prevalent in the suburbs of *Kacha mehalas*, such as Piri, Alipura, Assi, etc.

5. The proportion of males and females appears to be very nearly on an equality both in the city and in Secrole ; there is however, a deficiency in the amount of female children, which is also observable in the Burdwan Tables. This may be partly owing to the system of early marriage, which causes the removal of girls from their parents' houses at tender age, and partly to the frequent inclusion of girls with boys in the general *term larke when they are spoken of by their* relations.

6. The proportion of children to adults, as might be expected, is much smaller in the city than in the villages around Secrole ; where the ratio of one to two and a quarter, is closely in accordance with Mr. Bayley's statement.

The Register is capable of affording other information which I have not yet found leisure to extract. One of principal curiosity would be the relative number of Hindu and Mohamedan inhabitants. The omission, however, is of less consequence, because another distinct method of obtaining this branch of information was adopted, which, though not capable of the same degree of accuracy, may be assumed as tolerably correct in relative numbers, while it forms a collateral check upon the census itself.

The population of Benares, according to this mode of reckoning, falls considerably short of the number given by regular Census. By increasing each item about one-sixth, to cover omissions of children in the *Choudri's* estimates, and unavoidable oversights in the list itself, it might have been easily made to coincide in amount, but it is more satisfactorily in its present form, as pointing out the limits of error. The descriptive nomenclature of the principal persons *Múselman*, *Hindú*, *Mehajan*, *Pandit*, and *Fakir*, which accompanied the map of Benares presented to the Society in 1822, will be found of use in explanation of the present list. In the catalogue of *Hindús*, it may be remarked, there is no separate entry for " Gentlemen " as with the *Múselmans*. The reason of this is that every *Hindú*, of whatever rank he be, belongs to a particular caste. Thus the Rajah of Benares is included in the *Bhúihár* caste, and the tables of *Brahmans*, *Kshetrís*, *Vaisyas* and *Sanyasí Fakirs* (or *Gosáins*) comprise persons of all trades and professions.

The *Múselmans* apparently form but one-fifth of the population, and are not more numerous than the *Brahmans* alone ; very few of them reside within the City, properly so called, which is almost exclusively *Hindú*.

CITY OF BENARES : 1827-28

It should be remarked that the concourse at this eclipse was very small, and by no means to be compared with that of November 1825, when forty or fifty lives were lost in the press of the bathers on the Ghats.

Hence it is not unreasonable to conclude, that the accession to the population on such occasions sometimes even surpasses a hundred thousand persons.

Grain would appear to be the best test to employ in such an estimate, being the most bulky, as it is the most universal article of food ; but since it is not subject to a Town Duty at Benares, the quantity annually imported cannot be easily ascertained. Salt is nearly of equally general consumption, although on a comparatively minute scale.

Upon other articles, such as *ghi*, tobacco, etc. less reliance can be placed, because they must be esteemed luxuries rather than necessaries. I have, however, appended a table of several, obtained from Custom House, which may prove useful in making comparisons with other Towns.

One of the chief utilities of correct Census is, that it introduces a right understanding as to what should be the produce of any tax levied upon the food, the houses, or the inhabitants of a Town. I remember once hearing a public functionery upbraided for laxity of diligence, because the consumption of *ghi* in the City of Benares fell so far short of what might have been expected upon a population of six hundred thousand souls.

(7) *Gaps*—Nothing mentioned.

(8) *Essential information*—

(*a*) area—N.A.

(*b*) houses/households—extensively available

(*c*) breakdown of population into

(i) male/female—Av.

(ii) occupation—Av.

(iii) religion—Av.

(iv) caste—Av.

(v) age—Av.

(vi) urban/rural—N.A.

(vii) others—pilgrims Av.

(9) *Editorial comment*—

The author spared no pains to get an accurate return. He also tried to make a cross-check of the returns. Once or twice he had referred to a map made by himself, but the map has not been presented here. A table (Table II) is apparently missing. It has not been presented here, but was revised in 1829. This table is presented in this compilation under the year 1829. It is strange that in such a novel effort, male-female breakdown was not collected in the earlier census.

(10) *Reference to*—

(i) earlier estimate

(ii) later estimate

CITY OF AGRA : 1829

(1) *Year*—1829

(2) *Place*—City of Agra

(3) *Source.*—0·0001. Martin, R. M. Statistics of the Colonies of British Empire in the West Indies, South America, North America, Asia, Austral-Asia, Africa, and Europe. London, 1839. BSL VA—23 (839)[*p.* 292.]

(4) *Materials*—(*a*) *Geographical location*—

[Nothing given—*ed.*]

(*b*) *Particulars of population*—

A census of the city of Agra, taken in 1829, by Mr. Macsween, the magistrate of Agra, gives the following results : Houses, 21,014 ; shops (some attached to the houses and some distinct), 5,513 ; temples and ustuls, 153 ; musjeeds, 107 ; churches, 2 ; other public buildings, 235 ; male inhabitants, 52,211. This census does not include the suddur bazar, the fort, and bullock establishment. A new census of the whole district is preparing. The *Agra Ukbar* of October 31, 1832, gives the following as the number of houses and inhabitants of Agra : Houses, 29,788, *viz.* pukha, 25,536 ; and kutcha, 4,252 ; inhabitants, 96,597, *viz.* Hindoos, 65,018 ; men, 25,085 ; women, 29,933 ; Moosulmans, 31,579 ; men, 16,059 ; women, 15,520.

(5) *Method*—

Census taken by the magistrate of Agra

(6) *Explanation*—Nothnig given.

(7) *Gaps*—Nothing stated.

(8) *Essential information*—

(*a*) area—N.A.

(*b*) houses/households—Av.

(*c*) breakdown of population into

(i) male/female—Av.

(ii) occupation—N.A.

(iii) religion—Av.

(iv) caste—N.A.

(v) age—N.A.

(vi) urban/rural—Av.

(vii) others—Av.

(9) *Editorial comment*—

The estimate for 1832 is likely to be based on the census of 1829.

(10) *Reference to*—

(i) earlier estimate

(ii) later estimate

THE CITY OF BENARES : 1829

(1) *Year*—1829

(2) *Place*—The City of Benares

(3) *Source*—0·0043. Asiatic Researches ; or Transactions of the Society, instituted in Bengal for enquiring into the History, the Antiquities, the Arts and Sciences, and Literature of Asia. Vol. XVII. Calcutta, 1832. xii, 636 p. maps, plates, tables, illus.,diagr.

[*p.* 470-498.] ASL 068 R888a original.

(4) *Materials*—

(*a*) *Geographical location*—Nothing given.

(*b*) *Particulars of population*—

[Total population of the area enumerated in 1829—27,782—*ed.*]

Re-examination of several Mehalas personally, in the year 1829, with a view to ascertain the accuracy of the first Census, and to distinguish the Males, Females, etc.

Ref. to Hindi Register	Name of Mehala	Inhabitants		Proprietors					Lodgers				
		in 1827-28	in 1829	Males	Females	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
21	Gonesh Chameria Gali	344	672	103	110	35	25	279	172	136	49	36	393
25	Bhyronath	397	440	113	107	43	29	292	54	58	19	17	148
29	Bhatki Gali	387	290	131	101	9	9	250	15	24	1	..	40
31	Madhu Das Swani Gali	51	68	12	16	1	..	29	19	13	5	2	39
32	Raja Ram Gali	53	78	21	18	6	3	48	15	9	3	3	30
22	Siva Choudri Gali	109	90	30	44	5	2	81	5	3	1	..	9
51	Ram Ghat	1,577	1,289	187	162	53	58	460	366	331	78	54	829
80	Nipali Khapra	195	204	9	36	15		7	50	47	13	7	117
85	Visveswar Gali	114	93	45	20	4	1	70	11	7	4	1	23
81	Kachouri Gali	112	71	10	9	4	5	28	26	12	2	3	43
164	Bari Piri Mehala	2,601	2,646	393	400	176	85	1,054	619	642	201	130	1,592
306	Sheik Salim Phatek	655	445	100	115	46	17	278	52	60	22	33	167
308	Bengali Tola	1,113	1,163	157	248	39	30	474	250	353	47	39	689
206	Alipura	670	692	149	182	93	58	482	73	86	26	25	210
382	Gulzar Mehal	159	164	42	52	22	15	131	11	13	6	3	33
380	Telia Nala (in Part)	147	160	46	25	4	8	83	23	31	9	14	77
43	Sunderdas Ki Bagh (in Part)	248	249	71	64	33	16	184	24	24	11	6	65
	Total	**8,932**	**8,814**	**1,639**	**1,715**	**588**	**368**	**4,310**	**1,785**	**1,849**	**497**	**373**	**4,504**
	Secrole and the vicinity—												
439	Lachipura—(only once counted)	435		129	131	71	61	392	17	21	3	2	43
440	Periapokhri	185		49	61	36	28	174	3	4	3	1	11
442	Nadeswar	1,389		290	296	161	110	857	288	142	58	44	532
445	Orderly Bazar	1,076		207	225	96	78	606	218	158	55	39	470
426	Dethuri	219		48	61	35	24	168	16	18	9	8	51
431	Chamrouti	1,159		269	328	166	153	916	87	74	52	30	243
427	Grant Bazar	438		144	137	77	63	421	6	5	4	2	17
420	Sikror (Secrole)	933		296	296	183	132	907	8	8	8	2	26
418	Peharpura	1,115		368	249	214	137	1,068	14	19	8	6	47
429	Khajri	984		343	326	172	113	954	12	11	4	3	30
418	Gangadharkapura	232		75	77	51	29	232	..	..	..	..	..
419	Hugalganj	274		105	116	67	44	332	19	13	7	3	42
422	Sadar Bazar in the Lines	898		281	217	133	95	726	62	58	25	27	172
	Total	9,337		2,604	2,620	1,462	1,062	7,753	750	531	236	167	1,684

Col. 5 'Europeans' is omitted as there is no figure

THE CITY OF BENARES : 1829

Name of Mehala	Inhabitants in 1829	Europeans				Native Servants				
		Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Siwpur (males and females not specified)	2,051									
Inpur Ditto . . .	488									
Total .	11,876									
Bangalows and Houses of Europeans and Eurasians, including Military Staff.		54	41	51	146	1,636	653	54	..	2,343
Regimental Bangalows . . .		60	20	46	126	..	..	..	..	738
Troops in Cantonments (with followers)		..	..	..	125	..	..	..	..	2,880
Native jail		..	..	..	..	570	37	7	..	614
Lunatic Asylum		2	..	..	2	98	18	..	..	118
	7,092				399					6,693
Total inhabitants of Secrole . .	18,968									

(5) *Method*—

A few *mehalas*, in different parts of the town, were selected for a careful re-examination [of the former Census of 1827-1828] by myself and the opportunity was taken to insert separate returns of the males and females to each family and further to distinguish the lodgers from the proprietors.

(6) *Explanation*—

Into these points the *Lalas* had not been permitted to enquire, on account of the delicacy of the natives particularly the Musalmans, on the former subject. No reluctance, however, was shown in affording to myself such additional information, except among the Musalmans of rank, who sent me the details of their household in closed letters rather than declare them *viva voce* in the street.

In the re-examination I found the houses in almost every case faithfully described ; the householders' names were also correct, unless where death or sale had induced changes in the course of two years, the number of inmates fluctuated a good deal, but not more than could be explained from the continual change of guests and lodgers. To render the work complete, a Census of the Civil Station and the Cantonment of Secrole was afterwards added, as well as of 16 villages, in the vicinity which may be considered as immediately dependent upon the European establishment.

If the 17 *mehalas* of the second examination may be taken as a fair average for the whole town, the number of lodgers rather exceeds that of householders, among the latter are included also those who hold *parjoti* tenures, paying ground rent to the Zemindar without any specific term of lease ; a system which is generally prevalent in the Suburbs or *Kacha mehalas*, such as Piri, Alipura, Assi, etc.

(7) *Gaps*—Nothing mentioned.

(8) *Essential information*—

(*a*) area—N.A.

(*b*) houses/households—Av.

(*c*) breakdown of population into

(i) male/female—Av.

(ii) occupation—N.A.

(iii) religion—N.A.

(iv) caste—N.A.

(v) age—Av.

(vi) urban/rural—Av.

(vii) others—enumerations of Europeans.

(9) *Editorial comment*—This is not a proper census. It is only the re-examination of the former Census of 1827-28.

(10) *Reference to*—

(i) earlier estimate

(ii) later estimate

THE TOWN OF GORAḶCPUR : 1829

(1) *Year*—1829

(2) *Place*—The town of Goracpur

(3) *Source*—0·0050. (a) Gleanings in Science. January to December. Vol. I. Calcutta, 1829. xx, 388 p. plates, maps, tables, diagr. [*p.* 375.] ASL 068 R888g.

(4) *Materials*—(*a*) *Geographical location*—Nothing given.

(*b*) *Particulars of population*—

The town or city of Gorucpur appears, by a statement prepared by one of the revenue surveyors, to contain 7,237 houses, of which only 208 are brick. The population is 40,023 ; of which 24,766 are Hindus, 12,973 males and 11,793 females ; and 15,257 Musulmans, 7,819 males and 7,441 females. The males are to the females as 110 to 100 amongst the Hindus, and as 105 to 100 amongst the Musulmans. On the whole population as 108 to 100. The average inhabitants for each house is 5·53. The proportion for Hindus is 5·57, for Musulmans 5·47.

The cattle belonging to the town consists of 2,700 bullocks, of which 1,101 belong to 410 ploughs, the remainder to 233 carts, 315 ponies, 2,890 cows and buffaloes, 7 elephants and 420 horses.

(5) *Method*—

[The statement prepared by one of the revenue officers, no method is given—*ed.*]

(6) *Explanation*—Nothing given.

(7) *Gaps*—Nothing mentioned.

(8) *Essential information*—

(*a*) area—N.A.

(*b*) houses/households—Av.

(*c*) breakdown of population into

(i) male/female—Av.

(ii) occupation—N.A.

(iii) religion—N.A.

(iv) caste—N.A.

(v) age—N.A.

(vi) urban/rural—N.A.

(vii) others—cattle—Av.

(9) *Editorial comment*—

The materials contain very scanty information and only the summary of the report.

(10) *Reference to*—

(i) earlier estimate

(ii) later estimate

THE TOWN AND NEIGHBOURING COUNTRY OF ANUPSHEHER : 1830

(1) *Year*—1830

(2) *Place*—The town and neighbouring country of Anupsheher.

(3) *Source*—0·0046. Gleanings in Science. January to December. Vol. II. Calcutta, 1830. [*p.* 99-101.] ASL 068 R888g.

(4) *Materials*—(*a*) *Geographical location*—

The town is situated on the West bank of the Ganges, very conveniently for carrying on a trade with the Duab and Rohilkhand districts. The Duab above Aligerh is divided into villages or estates, averaging about 800 acres each, paying a yearly rent to Government of 1 Re. 9as. 7p. per acre of land, under tillage. Of the whole superficial contents there appears to be 617/1,000 of the lands under cultivation ; 349/1,000 under the denomination of fit for cultivation ; and 34/1,000 as barren. [Area worked out from population and density given—30 square miles—*ed.*]

(*b*) *Particulars of population*—.

The population appears to be 268 to the square mile, there being one Musulman to $\frac{3}{10}$ Hindus. The hire of a labourer, when employed near his own home is, 1½ annas per day, or 2½ pence, taking the value of a rupee at two shillings.

There are 14 *chaokidars* in the town, receiving 42 rupees per month ; and 893 *havelis* or tenements.

Population	Hindus	6,206
	Musulmans	1,866
	Total	**8,072**

Divided into 1,723 families, as follows :

No. of Family	Castes	Employment
18	Brahmin	Farmers
19	Rajput	Ditto
23	Gadi	Ditto
12	Lodah	Ditto
19	Mali	Ditto
3	Shekh	Soapmaker and Farmers
8	Jat	Farmers
1	Ahir	Ditto
18	Lodah	Labourers
40	Mali	Ditto
14	Jat	Ditto
5	Ahir	Ditto
1	Biloch	Servant
7	Chipi	Chintz makers
10	Rangrez	Dyers
11	Mirdha	Land measurers
18	Rajmistri	Masons
23	Barhai	Carpenters
4	Lohar	Blacksmiths
16	Kumhar	Potters
3	Kuzgar	Make Fancy Dolls
2	Atashbaz	Fire workers
2	Tirgar	Arrow maker
1	Abkar	Sell spirits
100	Chamar	Ditto
39	Mihtar	Ditto
45	Odh	Ditto
116	Brahman	Merchants
32	Ditto	Priests
139	Ditto	Servants
20	Rajput	Ditto
18	Gadi	Sell milk
191	Bania	Merchants
23	Kaith	Servants
6	Ditto	Scriveners
6	Khatri	Servants
12	Ditto	Merchants
7	Beaurah	Bankers
15	Sonar	Goldsmiths
11	Taga	Servants
6	Gareria	Shepherds
10	Tamboli	Sell pans
66	Gujurati	Priests
4	Acharaj	Attend Funerals
13	Bhat	Minstrees
8	Gusain	Mendicants
17	Dahauti	Ditto
11	Fakir	Beggers
26	Shekh	Servants
3	Saiad	Perfumers
12	Moghal	Servants
29	Pathan	Ditto
4	Ditto	Well-Diggers
1	Kalal	Servant
14	Darzi	Tailors

THE TOWN AND NEIGHBOURING COUNTRY OF ANUPSHEHER : 1830

No. of Family	Castes	Employment
2	Khomra	Make Mill stones
3	Shekh Dúpali	Musicians
1	Ditto	Farrier
1	Ditto	Basket maker
34	Nai	Barbers
21	Teli	Sell oil
7	Pomba	Cotton Cleaners
2	Manihar	Glass makers
13	Meo	Watchmen
16	Dhobi	Washermen
2	Kistpaz	Brickmakers
18	Bihishti	Water Carriers
1	Sikligar	Polishes Steel
10	Bharbunja	Parch Grain
56	Mala	Boatmen
21	Kahar	Bearers
12	Kunjra	Sell vegetables
16	Qusab	Butchers
17	Khaterh	Labourers
21	Tawap	Kunchane
8	Bhatiara	Cooks
12	Mirasi	Musicians
1	Hizra or Eunuch	..
1	Nath	Tumbler
93	Julaha	Weavers
15	Mochi	Shoemakers, etc.
1	Bari	Cutler
1	Kurabi	Porter
7	Ahiria	Kill game

The following is a table of the quantity obtained from an English acre in average lbs. of the staple produce of the country:

Wheat	1,486
Gram	1,160
Bajra	542
Moth	542
Cotton	237
Manufactured Indigo	17 or 5 acres to 1 maund.
Barley	1,693
Jaur	685
Urd	542
Tobacco	1,087
Gur or Coarse sugar	2,037
Mustard	542

(5) *Methods*—Nothing given.

(6) *Explanation*—

A short account of this town and the neighbouring country may prove interesting, as having been at one time the emporium of a considerable trade in indigo, cotton and wood, ... and there can be little doubt of its being again brought to notice in the mercantile world.

The town is on the very banks of the river, and part of it has been carried away at times in the rainy season ; it is surrounded by deep and irregular ravines, particularly on the south, where the manufactory now unoccupied stands, below which are the ruins of a fort.

The indigo manufactories seem to be very thriving at present, from a new plan they have adopted of purchasing the plant from the cultivator.

There is a trade and manufacture in coarse and fine cloth, blankets, boats, hackeries, soap, shoes, *jamdani*, cotton, and indigo ; and a considerable trade in produce of the neighbouring country, and of wood and bamboos at the ghaut. The trade in former times must have been considerable ; the *dak munshi* informs me he used to receive 200 rupees per month of postage, and now it seldom amounts to more than 3 or 4 rupees.

(7) *Gaps*—Nothing mentioned.

(8) *Essential information*—

(*a*) area—N.A.

(*b*) houses/households—N.A.

(*c*) breakdown of population into

(i) male/female—N.A.

(ii) occupation—Av.

(iii) religion—Av.

(iv) caste—Av.

(v) age—N.A.

(vi) urban/rural—N.A.

(vii) others—N.A.

(9) *Editorial comment*—

The area is not given in clear terms. By a calculation from the figure of density, the area appears to be 30 square miles.

(10) *Reference to*—

(i) earlier estimate

(ii) later estimate

THE CITY OF DACCA : 1830

(1) *Year*—1830

(2) *Place.*—The City of Dacca

(3) *Source*—0·0043. (a) Asiatic Researches. Vol. XVII. Calcutta, 1832.

(b) VIII—Census of the City of Dacca by Henry Walters. [*p.* 535-558.] ASL 068, R888a (original)

(4) *Materials*—(*a*) *Geographical location*—Nothing given.

(*b*) *Particulars of population*—

[Total population 66,989—*ed.*]

TABLE I

Summary table showing numbers of Males and Females

Caste	No. of houses	Males above 16 years	Females above 16 years	Males below 16 years	Females below 16 years	Total	Proportion to a house
Armenian	42	49	37	25	15	126	3
Greek	21	19	12	10	7	48	2·25
Portuguese	41	52	36	38	18	144	3·50
French	1	2	..	2	..	4	4
Total .	**105**	**122**	**85**	**75**	**40**	**322**	**3.07**
Hindoo	7,327	13,045	9,907	4,678	3,799	31,429	4.29
Musulman	8,825	14,428	11,741	5,271	3,798	35,238	4
						4.12	
Total .	**16,257**	**27,595**	**21,733**	**10,024**	**7,637**	**66,989**	**4.03**

Males above 16 years—27,595
Males under 16 years—10,024
Total Males— 37,619

Females above 16 years—21,733
Females under 16 years—7,637
Total Females— 29,370

Adult—49,328
Minor—17,669
Total Males and Females—66,989

TABLE II

Summary table showing the number of native inhabitants actually existing in each house or chouk

Names of Thanas	No. of Mahallahs	Brick houses one Stor	Brick houses two Stories	Brick houses three Stories	Total Brick houses	Straw houses including golahs, shops, etc.	Total houses or chouks	Gardens encompassed with walls	No. of fixed native inhabitants	No. of lodgers	Total inhabitants
Islampur .	20	276	321	71	604	2,513	3,117	24	6,586	2,659	9,245
Sultaanngunj .	12	14	12	..	18	1,927	1,945	..	4,459	50	4,509
Porubadarwazah	19	139	45	2	192	1,674	1,866	10	7,673	826	8,499
Sujaitpur .	11	28	18	1	53	541	594	6	2,716	290	3,006
Naraindia .	18	133	113	2	238	1,749	1,987	29	8,008	718	8,726
Sarafatganj .	16	132	127	6	259	1,169	1,428	4	4,957	1,492	6,449
Girdkillaha .	31	221	1,001	4	1,225	2,110	3,335	10	6,775	1,301	8,076
Dacca Sherry .	10	66	35	2	112	694	806	14	3,017	497	3,514
Nuwabpur .	17	105	153	12	212	1,558	1,770	20	8,756	1,287	10,043
Amligola .	24	139	85	4	251	4,028	4,279	36	4,320	280	4,600
Total .	**178**	**1,253**	**1,910**	**104**	**3,164**	**17,963**	**21,127**	**153**	**57,267**	**9,400**	**66,667**

Besides the buildings, included in this statement, are the ruins of the Palace erected by AZIM-USHAN, towards the end of the 17th century compared by Bishop Heber to the Kremlin of Moscow.

Also 2 Gateways,

158 Musjids or Mosques,
109 Makberahs, or Mausoleums,
10 Sungats or Hindoo monansteries,
52 Akaras,
55 Kali Barees or Temples of Kalee,
4 Christian churches.
3 Kutrahs or Caravan-serais.

[Total inhabitants in Table I (66,989) and in table II (66,667) are not same. Table II the total vertical column under 'Total Brick Houses is 3,164 , but horizontal addition in the last row. 'Total of Brick Houses,—one story+Total of Brick Houses—2 stories+Total of Brick Houses—3 stories'—is equal to 3,267—ed.]

THE CITY OF DACCA : 1830

SATEMENT I

Detailed Account of the Number of Houses inhabited by Hindus, arranged according to their several castes and professions—distinguishing the number of males and females above and below 16 years of age—with the proportion of inhabitants to a house

Serial No.	Caste and Professions	No. of houses	Males above 16 years	Females above 16 years	Males below 16 years	Females below 16 years	Total inhabitants Males and Females	Proportion of inhabitants to a house
	Brahmin—							
1	Heydayat	9	21	23	11	8	63	7
2	Jajman	107	182	131	66	47	426	4
3	Talukdar	5	36	..	1	..	37	7·40
4	Shopkeeper	7	11	..	..	..	11	1·57
5	Thread-maker	1	..	2	..	..	2	2
6	Service	103	320	115	68	40	543	5·27
7	Beggar	29	46	30	14	11	101	3·50
8	Merchant	6	17	7	3	2	29	4·83
9	Broker	2	2	..	..	..	2	1
10	Physician	2	20	20	5	2	47	23·50
11	Picture-drawer	14	33	27	10	5	75	5·33
	Total	**285**	**688**	**355**	**178**	**115**	**1,336**	**4·75**
	Khettri—							
12	Service	182	257	204	93	38	593	3·25
13	Trader	2	2	4	1	..	7	3·50
14	Mahajan or Merchant	54	84	29	23	2	138	2·50
15	Shopkeeper	118	203	90	27	29	349	2·92
16	Physician	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
17	Cooly	6	5	4	1	..	10	1·67
18	Zamindar	6	27	9	5	1	42	7
19	Grihastha	7	5	6	1	1	13	1·86
	Total	**376**	**584**	**346**	**152**	**71**	**1,153**	**3·50**
	Baisya—							
20	Zamindar	2	9	4	1	1	15	7·50
21	Service	4	12	4	5	2	23	5·75
22	Shopkeeper	11	22	..	..	..	22	2
	Total	**17**	**43**	**8**	**6**	**3**	**60**	**3·50**
	Sudra Kayat—							
23	Service	500	1,190	741	331	295	2,557	5.11
24	Grihashtha	348	603	549	295	166	1,613	4·67
25	Cooly	75	140	46	16	6	208	2·75
26	Shopkeeper	878	1,404	646	327	266	2,643	3 and upwards
27	Miller	1	..	1	..	1	2	2
28	Weaver	1	2	1	..	1	4	4 near
29	Broker	2	2	2	..	1	5	2·5
30	Thread-maker	3	..	5	1	1	7	2.33
31	Physician	3	6	3	1	1	11	2.57
32	Gota maker or Laceman	9	10	16	3	3	32	2.59
33	Brasier	52	99	54	29	22	204	4
34	Bricklayer	6	10	11	5	3	29	5
35	Picture-drawer	1	1	1	..	..	2	2
36	Zemindar	13	73	43	15	16	147	22.33
37	Stone-cutter	4	16	4	..	..	20	5
38	Tailor	2	14	..	..	..	14	7
	Total	**1,898**	**3,570**	**2,123**	**1,023**	**782**	**7,498**	**4**

THE CITY OF DACCA : 1830

STATEMENT I—*contd.*

Detailed Account of the Number of Houses inhabited by Hindus, arranged according to their several castes and professions—distinguishing the number of males and females above and below 16 years of age—with the proportion of inhabitants to a house

Serial No.	Caste and Professions	No. of houses	Males above 16 years	Females above 16 years	Males below 16 years	Females below 16 years	Total inhabitants Males and Females	Proportion of inhabitants to a house
	Bairagi—							
39	Beggar	290	248	159	78	68	553	1·90
40	Courtezan	154	7	388	6	138	539	3·50
41	Singer	1	..	2	..	..	2	2
	Total	155	7	390	6	138	541	3·25
	Badiya—							
42	Zamindar . . .	1	3	..	..	..	3	3
43	Physician . . .	48	141	19	44	11	215	4·50
	Total .	49	144	19	44	11	218	4·44
	Sudra—							
44	Carpenter	104	200	151	110	77	538	5·17
45	Goldsmith . . .	1	5	5	5	..	15	15
46	Mogar or Brasier . .	2	3	4	1	1	9	4.50
47	Tambur maker . . .	1	2	2	..	..	4	4
48	Kashidadoz or Embroiderer .	2	..	2	..	..	2	1
	Total .	110	210	164	116	78	568	5·17
	Garowar—							
49	Boatman	59	105	95	63	42	305	5·17
50	Manji	21	50	46	23	23	142	6·75
51	Shopkeeper . . .	11	..	17	2	2	21	2
	Total .	91	155	158	88	67	468	5·14
52	Dome	2	3	3	1	1	8	4
	Jogi—							
53	Weaver	1	3	1	..	..	4	4
	Tanti—							
54	Pannimaker . . .	13	26	27	17	11	81	6·25
55	Weaver	376	796	798	482	316	2,392	6·33
56	Grihastha	5	..	5	..	..	5	1
57	Trader	89	77	97	72	42	288	3·23
58	Broker	47	122	127	51	45	345	7·33
59	Shopkeeper . . .	1	2	2	5	2	11	11
60	Thread-maker . . .	12	1	18	1	2	22	1·83
61	Picture-drawer . . .	3	4	7	2	1	14	4·67
62	Zamindar	1	1	3	3	..	7	7
63	Gota maker, or laceman .	2	1	3	1	..	5	2·50
64	Saraf	3	5	6	9	1	21	7
65	Service	14	60	70	41	29	200	14·29
	Total .	566	1,095	1,163	684	449	3,391	6

THE CITY OF DACCA : 1830

STATEMENT I—*contd.*

Detailed Account of the Number of Houses inhabited by Hindus, arranged according to their several castes and professions—distinguishing the number of males and females above and below 16 years of age—with the proportion of inhabitants to a house

Serial No.	Caste and Professions	No. of houses	Males above 16 years	Females above 16 years	Males below 16 years	Females below 16 years	Total inhabitants Males and Females	Proporitn of inhabitants to a house
	Kulal—							
66	Potter	143	255	224	100	86	665	4.64
	Khotta—							
67	Dram beater	6	35	8	3	3	49	8·17
	Gunri—							
68	Shopkeeper	6	9	12	3	3	27	4·50
	Kurmi—							
69	Service	5	5	7	1	..	13	2·40
	Kandu—							
70	Cooly	42	169	44	9	13	235	5·67
71	Shopkeeper	20	30	37	7	6	80	4
72	Service	9	13	12	5	4	34	3·78
	Total	71	212	93	21	23	349	4·90
	Banian—							
73	Shopkeeper	128	255	198	102	62	617	4·83
74	Service	112	238	163	73	57	531	4·75
	Total	240	493	361	175	119	1,148	4·75
	Tambuli—							
75	Shopkeeper	1	2	..	1	..	3	3
	Jant—							
76	Service	1	1	1	1	..	3	3
	Chandal—							
77	Thread-maker	2	..	4	1	2	7	3·50
78	Singer	3	9	10	..	1	14	1·56
79	Service	12	61	6	2	1	70	5·83
80	Physician	1	1	1	..	1	3	3
81	Grihastha	85	63	118	29	30	240	2·83
	Total	109	128	139	32	35	334	3·06
	Chamar—							
82	Currier	175	364	324	154	101	943	5·40
	Sahu—							
83	Weaver	9	15	12	2	7	36	4
84	Shopkeeper	646	959	584	293	351	2,187	3·38
85	Trader	5	12	10	6	3	31	6·33
86	Saraf	29	44	20	2	28	54	3·22
87	Broker	258	477	366	232	141	1,216	4.71
88	Service	195	452	268	153	101	974	5
89	Physician	1	1	1	1	1	4	4
90	Zemindar	1	7	13	34	36	90	90
	Total	1,144	1,967	1,274	723	668	4,632	4·05

THE CITY OF DACCA : 1830

STATEMENT I—*contd.*

Detailed Account of the Number of Houses inhabited by Hindus, arranged according to their several castes and professions—distinguishing the number of males and females above and below 16 years of age—with the proportion of inhabitants to a house

Serial No.	Caste and Professions	No. of houses	Males above 16 years	Females above 16 years	Males below 16 years	Females below 16 years	Total inhabitants Males and Females	Proportion of Inhabitants to a house
	Nat—							
91	Songster	9	32	5	3	..	40	4.44
	Khatak—							
92	Hogkeeper	2	3	2	2	2	9	4·50
	Mali—							
93	Flower-Seller	10	16	21	9	4	50	5
94	Fisherman	319	489	399	182	145	1,215	3·60
95	Mehter	27	35	43	13	12	103	3·80
	Sankari—							
96	Shell ornament maker	221	459	422	198	170	1,249	5·67
	Teli—							
97	Bullock-keeper	4	5	3	..	..	8	2
	Kshirkuti—							
98	Maker of Chura	6	8	9	1	5	23	3·83
	Total	**10**	**13**	**12**	**1**	**5**	**31**	**3·10**
99	Iron Smith	44	103	6	6	1	116	2·62
100	Gold-ornament maker	66	140	154	83	72	449	6.80
101	Talukdar	1	4	4	4	..	12	12
102	Needle-maker	1	1	1	1	..	3	3
103	Mogar or Brasier	12	25	26	12	13	76	6·08
104	Picture-drawer	2	2	4	1	1	8	4
	Total	**126**	**275**	**195**	**107**	**87**	**664**	**5·25**
	Garuria—							
105	Blanket seller	3	5	4	2	1	12	4
106	Service	2	2	2	..	..	4	2
	Total	**5**	**7**	**6**	**2**	**1**	**16**	**3·20**
	Dhobi—							
107	Washerman	188	182	276	41	111	810	4·25
	Gowala—							
108	Milkman	382	711	798	248	298	2,055	5·38

STATEMENT I—*concld.*

Detailed Account of the Number of Houses inhabited by Hindus, arranged according to their several castes and professions—distinguishing the number of males and females above and below 16 years of age—with the proportion of inhabitants to a house

Serial No.	Caste and Professions	No. of houses	Males above 16 years	Females above 16 years	Males below 16 years	Females below 16 years	Total inhabitants Males and Females	Proportion of Inhabitants to a house
	Toyepal—							
109	Shopkeeper	103	206	153	86	64	509	5
110	Miller	4	..	5	1	..	6	1·50
111	Weaver	35	50	58	24	23	155	4·40
112	Cloth Seller	19	37	39	16	19	111	5·67
113	Trader	4	5	8	8	2	23	5·75
114	Talookdar	2	4	5	1	..	10	5
115	Broker	13	18	33	13	13	77	6
116	Ropemaker	8	1	12	6	1	20	2·50
117	Brasier	4	4	6	1	..	11	2·75
118	Service	11	14	16	3	6	29	3·55
	Total	203	339	335	159	128	961	4·78
	Barber—							
119	Physician	13	17	11	5	4	37	2·85
120	Service	2	2	1	..	..	3	1·50
121	Barber	61	131	45	14	9	199	3·25
	Total	76	150	57	19	13	239	3·14
	Kahar—							
122	Service	8	13	4	4	2	23	2·88

STATEMENT II

Detailed Account of the Number of Houses inhabited by Mohammedans, arranged according to their several professions—distinguishing the number of males and females above and below 16 years of age—with the proportion of inhabitants to a house

Serial No.	Professions	No. of houses	Males above 16 years	Females above 16 years	Males below 16 years	Females below 16 years	Total Inhabitants Males and Females	Proportion of Inhabitants to a house
	Musselman—							
1	Zeminder	74	416	341	149	159	1,065	14·40
2	Service	2,067	4,231	2,436	1,458	931	9,036	4·38 above
3	Shopkeeper	1,080	1,724	1,326	594	376	4,020	3,56
4	Grihastha	1,070	1,425	1,459	649	346	3,879	3·60 nearly
5	Rafugar or Darner	45	66	75	42	17	200	4·44
6	Cooly	461	656	609	234	179	1,678	3·67
7	Nadafi or Cotton cleaner	15	15	16	10	4	45	3
8	Tika or Gul seller	85	85	88	40	42	255	3
9	Mullah	23	43	34	11	11	99	4·25 above
10	Beggar	218	259	232	90	47	628	2·89
11	Tailor	188	312	295	153	95	855	4·55
12	Trader	121	297	132	23	20	472	3·90
13	Sikalgar or Polisher of Steel	11	23	23	7	2	55	5
14	Picture Drawer	2	2	..	..	..	2	1

THE CITY OF DACCA : 1830

STATEMENT II—*contd.*

Detailed Account of the Number of Houses inhabited by Mohammedans, arranged according to their several professions—distinguishing the number of males and females above and below 16 years of age—with the proportion of inhabitants to a house

Serial No.	Professions	No. of houses	Males above 16 years	Females above 16 years	Males below 16 years	Females below 16 years	Total inhabitants Males and Females	Proportion of Inhabitants to a house
	Musselman—							
15	Tushhizgar or Knife grinder	4	6	7	2	2	17	4·25
16	Flower Seller	7	5	9	5	4	23	3·29
17	Courtezan	139	7	207	7	13	234	1·70
18	Songster	18	14	29	10	2	55	3
19	Physician	9	16	21	3	5	45	5
20	Grave Digger	11	9	12	11	4	36	3·27
21	Green Grocer	43	87	25	14	9	135	3·14
22	Kunti or Corn Thrasher	2,055	2,994	3,181	1,334	1,233	8,742	4·47
23	Shoe seller	63	58	11	5	2	76	1·20
24	Brass or Copper seller	10	20	..	..	..	20	2
25	Jardozi or Embroiderer	4	6	8	2	..	16	4
26	Soapmaker	3	2	4	1	..	7	2·33
27	Rejagarri or Terrace beater	12	10	17	6	..	33	2·75
28	Water carrier	10	15	17	8	9	49	4·90
29	Bullock keeper	21	25	35	15	15	90	4·29
30	Cook	3	5	5	6	2	18	6
31	Weaver	18	25	23	13	4	65	3·60
32	Ellachabandi or Ornament Stringer	30	42	52	20	16	130	4·33
33	Noichabund	23	32	27	30	5	94	4 nearly
34	Nardiaugi	5	7	6	6	4	23	4·60
35	Nakarchi or Drum beater	27	48	43	15	21	127	4·67
36	Bread maker	16	17	17	..	..	34	2·12
37	Dyer	23	28	26	12	8	74	3·20
38	Well digger	16	25	2	..	..	27	1·67
39	Naf buri	3	2	4	1	1	8	2·67
40	Merchant	126	216	37	10	23	286	2·25
41	Fisherman	90	146	123	40	20	329	3·67
42	Torch bearer	4	5	7	2	2	16	4
43	Churi seller	42	122	70	6	6	204	4·83
44	Kashidadoz	89	8	99	10	6	123	1·17
45	Khandigar or Ivory seller	56	71	53	35	21	180	3·20
46	Florist	29	62	53	18	11	144	5
47	Bricklayer	117	179	172	69	55	475	4·06
48	Fireworker	5	5	8	5	2	20	4
49	Washerman	14	23	22	13	9	67	4·79
50	Dandy	13	20	22	10	9	61	5·08
51	Pattara seller	24	64	15	6	7	92	4
52	Barber	3	3	4	3	1	11	3·67
53	Charcoal seller	8	19	18	5	3	45	5·63
54	Khadem to Dargah	3	3	3	..	2	8	2·67
55	String seller	25	25	25	13	12	75	3
56	Chabuk sowar	6	8	7	..	1	16	2·67
57	Chikandoz	6	14	19	6	1	40	6·67
58	Tinner	103	305	54	9	1	369	3·57
59	Turband binder	4	8	6	2	2	18	4·08
60	Oilman	16	50	38	16	10	114	7·12
61	Tankadar Nizamat	9	13	32	7	6	58	6·44
	Total	8,825	4,428	11,741	5,271	3,798	35,238	4·00

THE CITY OF DACCA : 1830

STATEMENT III

Exhibits an abstract of Nos. 1 & 2 and includes also the Armenian, Greek, French and Portuguese inhabitants—with the proportions of male and female, adult and minor

Caste	Number of houses	Males above 16 years	Females above 16 years	Males below 16 years	Females below 16 years	Total inhabitants Males and Females	Proportion of Inhabitants to a house	
Armenian . .	42	49	37	25	15	126	3	
Greek . .	21	19	12	10	7	48	2·25	
Portuguese . .	41	52	36	38	18	144	3.50	
French . .	1	2	..	2	..	4	4	
Total .	105	122	85	75	40	322	3·07	
Hindoo . .	7,327	13 045	9,907	4,678	3,799	31,429	4·29	4·12
Mussulman . .	8,825	14,428	11,741	5,271	3,798	35,238	4	
Total .	16,257	27,595	21,733	10,024	7,637	66,989	4·08	

Males above 16 years .	27,595	Females above 16 years .	21,733	Adults . .	49,328
Males under 16 years .	10,024	Females under 16 years .	7,637	Minors . .	17,661
Total Males .	37,619	**Total Female .**	29,370		

STATEMENT IV

Exhibits the Number of Dwelling Houses inhabited by all descriptions of Persons

Names of Thannahs	No. of muhullahs	No. of Hindoos houses	No. of Mussulmans houses	No. of Armenians houses	No. of the houses of Portuguese	No. of the houses of Greeks	No. of the houses of Europeans	Total of houses or Barees inhabited
Islampur . . .	20	1,239	755	21	19	3	8	2,045
Girdkillah . . .	31	926	1,663	5	4	12	1	2,611
Dacca Serry . . .	10	315	561	..	..	..	..	876
Sultaanganj . . .	12	531	480	..	..	..	..	1,011
Sugaitpur . .	11	286	628	..	..	..	..	914
Purabdarazah . .	19	293	1,604	22	17	..	..	1,936
Amligola . . .	24	1,239	1,361	..	..	..	..	2,600
Nawabpur . . .	17	1,137	582	..	1	..	..	1,720
Naraindia . . .	18	542	527	..	7	..	..	1,076
Sarafatganj . . .	16	752	730	..	1	..	7	1,490
Total .	178	7,260	8,891	48	49	15	16	16,279

THE CITY OF DACCA : 1830

STATEMENT V

Shews the Number of Brick and Straw Houses of all descriptions in the several Thannahs

Names of Thannahs	No. of Brick houses of all descriptions	No. of Straw houses, including Golahs, Shops, etc.	Total
Islampur	604	2,513	3,117
Girdkillah	1,225	2,110	3,335
Dacca Serry	112	694	806
Sultanganj	18	1,927	1,945
Sujaitpur	53	541	594
Purabdarwaza	192	1,674	1,866
Amligola	251	4,028	4,279
Nawabpur	212	1,558	1,770
Naraindia	238	1,749	1,987
Sarafatganj	259	1,106	1,428
Total	3,164	17,960	21,127

STATEMENT VI

Shews the Number of Brick Houses of one and more storeys—the Number of Gardens encompassed with walls—and the proportion of fixed inhabitants & of lodgers

Names of Thannahs	No. of Mohullas	No. of Brick houses of one storey	No. of Brick houses of two storeys	No. of Brick houses of three storeys	No. of Gardens encompassed with walls	No. of fixed Native inhabitants	No. of Lodgers	Total Inhabitants
Islampur	20	276	321	71	24	6,586	2,659	9,245
Sultaanganj	12	14	12	..	..	4,459	50	4,509
Purabdarwazah	19	139	45	2	10	7,673	826	8,499
Sujaitpur	11	28	18	1	6	2,716	290	3,006
Naraindia	18	133	113	2	29	8,008	718	8,726
Sarafatganj	16	132	127	6	4	4,957	1,492	6,449
Girdkillah	31	221	1,001	4	10	6,775	1,301	8,076
Dacca Serry	10	66	35	2	14	3,017	497	3,514
Nawabpur	17	105	153	12	20	8,756	1,287	10,043
Amligola	24	139	85	4	36	4,320	280	4,600
Total	178	1,253	1,910	104	153	57,267	9,400	66,667

STATEMENT

Shews the Number of Hindu Inhabitants

Serial No.	Caste and Profession	1 *		2 *		3 *		4 *		5 *	
		Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People
	Brahmin										
1	Hedayet	2	2	..	..	1	3	..	..	1	5
2	Jajman	14	14	18	36	17	51	14	56	34	170
3	Talukdar	1	1	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	..
4	Shopkeeper	3	3	4	8	..	..	.	..	..	..
5	Thread-maker	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Service	12	12	25	50	11	33	10	40	14	70
7	Beggar	7	7	5	10	7	21	3	12	1	5
8	Merchant	..	..	1	2	2	6	..	..	..	..
9	Broker	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Physician	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Picture Drawer	..	..	2	4	2	6	2	8	4	20
	Total	**41**	**41**	**56**	**112**	**40**	**120**	**29**	**116**	**54**	**270**
	Khettri										
12	Service	14	14	82	164	24	72	27	108	9	45
13	Tejarety, or Trader	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	5
14	Mahajan	4	4	45	90	1	3	..	..	..	..
15	Shopkeeper	..	..	46	92	56	168	..	.	9	45
16	Physician	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Cooly	2	2	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Zemindar	..	..	..	..	2	6	1	4	..	..
19	Grihasthi	3	3	2	4	2	6	..	..	..	..
	Total	**24**	**24**	**180**	**360**	**85**	**255**	**28**	**112**	**19**	**95**
	Bycs										
20	Zemindars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
21	Service	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Shopkeeper	..	..	11	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	**12**	**24**	..	..	..	..	**1**	**5**
	Sudra Kayet										
23	Service	44	44	149	298	80	240	40	160	45	225
24	Grihasthi	20	20	10	20	92	276	22	88	79	395
25	Cooly	39	39	1	2	1	3	18	72	11	55
26	Shopkeeper	165	165	240	480	183	549	153	612	79	395
27	Miller	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Weaver	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..
29	Broker	..	..	1	2	1	3	..	..	..	..
30	Thread-maker	..	..	2	4	1	3	..	..	..	..
31	Physician	..	..	..	..	2	6	..	..	1	5
32	Gota maker or Laceman	..	..	1	2	4	12	2	8	2	10
33	Brasier	2	2	26	52	5	15	4	16	3	15
34	Bricklayer	..	..	..	..	2	6	2	8	1	5
35	Picture Drawer	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Zemindar	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	4	1	5
37	Stone-cutter	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	Taylor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	**271**	**271**	**433**	**866**	**372**	**1,116**	**249**	**972**	**222**	**1,110**

* These numbers presumably mean some sort of a division of the City, but no explanation of the numbers

1830

VII

found actually residing in each House or Chouk

6*		7*		8*		9*		10*		11*		12*		13*		Serial No.
Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	Peo	Houses	People	
1	6	1	7	..	..	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2	12	2	14	1	8	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	6	1	7	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
7	42	3	21	8	64	2	18	3	30	1	11	..	..	..	..	6
3	18	2	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
2	12	..	..	..	..	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
1	6	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	24	..	..	11
17	**102**	**10**	**70**	**10**	**80**	**5**	**45**	**3**	**30**	**1**	**11**	**2**	**24**	..	..	
12	72	6	4	4	32	2	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	26	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	30	1	11	..	..	..	..	14
6	36	..	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	..	..	..	..	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
19	**114**	**6**	**42**	**5**	**40**	**2**	**18**	**3**	**30**	**2**	**22**	..	..	**2**	**26**	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
..	..	3	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
..	..	**3**	**21**	..	..	..	..	**1**	**10**	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15	90	15	105	14	112	37	333	17	170	10	110	5	60	1	13	23
69	414	48	336	8	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
4	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	13	25
11	66	20	140	14	112	6	54	7	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
3	18	4	28	..	..	..	..	3	30	..	..	1	12	..	..	33
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
..	..	1	7	1	8	1	9	..	..	..	..	3	36	..	..	36
..	..	..	..	1	8	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
..	..	2	14	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
102	**612**	**90**	**630**	**38**	**304**	**45**	**405**	**28**	**280**	**10**	**110**	**9**	**108**	**2**	**26**	

is given by the author marks on similar numbers up to page 323 bears the same explanation—ed.

STATEMENT

Shews the Number of Hindu Inhabitants

Serial No.	Caste and Profession	14*		15*		16*		17*		18*	
		Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People
	Brahmin										
1	Hedayet	1	14	..	..	..	..	1	17	..	..
2	Jaman	4	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Talukdar	..	..	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Shopkeeper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Thread-maker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Service	..	..	..	..	2	32	..	..	..	..
7	Beggar	1	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Merchant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Broker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Physician	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Picture Drawer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	6	84	1	15	2	32	1	17	..	..
	Khettri										
12	Service	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Tejarety or Trader	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Mahajan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Shopkeeper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Physician	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Cooly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Zemindar	..	..	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Grihasthi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Byes										
20	Zeminders	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Service	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Shopkeeper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sudra Kayet										
23	Service	4	56	1	15	..	..	..	..	1	18
24	Grihasthi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Cooly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Shopkeeper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Miller	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Weaver	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Broker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Thread-maker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Physician	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Gota maker or Laceman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Brasier	..	..	..	..	1	16	..	..	..	..
34	Bricklayer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Picture Drawer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Zeminder	1	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	36
37	Stone-cutter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	Taylor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	5	70	1	15	1	16	..	..	3	54

1830

VII—*contd.*

found actually residing in each House or Chouk

19*		20*		21*		22*		23*		24*		25*		26*		Serial No.
Houses	Poeple	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	100	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	23	1	24	..	..	..	..	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
..	..	1	20	..	..	..	..	1	23	1	24	4	100	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	6	120	1	21	1	22	1	23	3	72	10	250	..	..	23
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	25	..	..	36
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
..	..	6	120	1	21	1	22	1	23	3	72	11	275	..	..	39

STATEMENT

Shews the Number of Hindu Inhabitants

Serial No.	Caste and Profession	27*		28*		29*		30*		31*		32*	
		Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People
	Brahmin												
1	Hedayet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Jajman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Talukdar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Shopkeeper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Thread-maker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Service	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Beggar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Merchant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Broker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Physician	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Picture Drawer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Khetri												
12	Service	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Tejarety or Trader	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Mahajan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Shopkeeper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Physician	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Cooly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Zemindar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Grihasthi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Byes												
20	Zemindars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Service	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Shopkeeper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sudra Kayet												
23	Service	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Grihasthi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Cooly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Shopkeeper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Miller	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Weaver	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Broker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Thread-maker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Physician	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Gota maker or Laceman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Brasier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Bricklayer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Picture Drawer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Zemindar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	Stone-cutter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	Taylor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1830

VII—*contd.*

found actually residing in each House or Chouk

33*		34*		35*		36*		37*		38*		39*		40*		Serial No.
Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	19
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	28
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
.	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
..	..	.	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
..	..	.	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

STATEMENT

Shews the Number of Hindu Inhabitants

Serial No.	Caste and Professions	1*		2*		3*		4*		5*	
		Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People
	Brahmin										
39	Byragi, Beggar	138	138	95	190	28	84	15	60	6	30
40	Courtezan	34	34	15	30	5	15	68	272	17	85
41	Singer	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	34	34	16	32	5	15	68	272	17	85
	Byde										
42	Zemindar	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..
43	Physician	1	1	11	22	2	6	25	100	4	20
	Total	1	1	11	22	3	9	25	100	4	20
	Sudra										
44	Carpenter	7	7	15	30	22	66	22	88	18	90
45	Goldsmith	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	Brasier or Msger	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	5
47	Tambur-maker	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..
48	Embroiderer or Kashidadoz	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	9	9	15	30	22	66	24	96	19	95
	Garowar										
49	Boatman	..	..	5	10	10	30	8	32	15	75
50	Manji	..	..	2	4	3	9	1	4	4	20
51	Shopkeeper	5	5	3	6	2	6	1	4	..	..
	Total	5	5	10	20	15	45	10	40	19	95
52	Dome	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	Jogi Weaver	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..
54	Tanti, Pani maker	5	5	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..
55	Weaver	25	25	42	84	36	108	61	244	49	245
56	Garisty	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	Trader	..	..	2	4	80	240	..	..	4	20
58	Broker	..	..	4	8	4	12	3	12	3	15
59	Shopkeeper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Thread maker	4	4	7	14	..	..	1	4	..	..
61	Picture drawer	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..
62	Zemindar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	Gota maker or Laceman	..	..	1	2	1	3	..	..	..	..
64	Saraf	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	Service	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	12	2	10
	Total	40	40	57	114	122	366	69	276	58	290
66	Kulal Potter	15	15	16	32	24	72	21	84	21	105
67	Khotela Drum Beater	1	1	..	..	1	3	1	4	1	5
68	Gunri Shopkeeper	1	1	1	2	1	3	..	..	..	..
69	Kurmi Service	1	1	2				2	8	..	..

1830

VII—*contd.*

found actually residing in each House or Chouk

6*		7*		8*		9*		10*		11*		12*		13*		Serial No.
Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	
6	46	1	7	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
8	48	3	21	3	24	..	..	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41
8	48	3	21	3	24	..	..	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
..	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	1	10	1	11	..	..	..	..	43
..	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	1	10	1	11	..	..	..	..	
2	12	2	14	1	8	1	9	4	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
2	12	2	14	1	8	1	9	4	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8	48	6	42	2	16	2	18	1	10	1	11	..	..	1	13	49
3	18	2	14	1	8	2	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
11	66	8	56	3	24	4	36	1	10	1	11	..	..	1	13	
..	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
..	..	..	..	4	32	..	..	1	10	1	11	..	..	..	..	54
33	198	25	175	5	40	11	99	30	300	7	77	22	264	2	26	55
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
1	6	..	..	..	..	2	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
14	84	3	21	1	8	2	18	2	20	3	33	..	..	5	65	58
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	..	..	..	..	59
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61
..	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	64
1	6	1	7	1	8	..	..	1	10	..	..	..	..	1	13	65
49	294	30	210	11	88	17	153	35	350	12	132	22	264	8	104	
15	90	13	91	8	64	2	18	3	30	1	11	2	24	..	..	66
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	67
1	6	1	7	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69

STATEMENT

Shews the Number of Hindu Inhabitants

Serial No.	Caste and Profession	14*		15*		16*		17*		18*	
		Houses	People	Houses	Peop le	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People
39	Byragi Beggar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	Courtezan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	Singer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Byde										
42	Zemindar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	Physician	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	18
	Total	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	1	18
	Sudra										
44	Carpenter	1	14	4	60	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	Goldsmith	..	..	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	Brasier or Msger	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	Tambur-maker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	Embroiderer or Kashidadoz	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tota	1	14	5	75	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Garowar										
49	Boatman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	Manji	..	..	2	30	..	..	1	17	..	..
51	Shopkeeper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	2	30	..	..	1	17	..	..
52	Dome	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	Jogi Weaver	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	Tanti, Pani maker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	Weaver	3	42	1	15	10	160	3	51	1	18
56	Garisty	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	Trader	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	Broker	2	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59	Shopkeeper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Thread maker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	Picture drawer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	Zemindar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	Gota maker or Laceman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
64	Saraf	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	Service	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	18
	Total	5	70	1	15	10	160	3	51	2	36
66	Kulal Potter	1.	14	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
67	Khotela Drum Beater	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	Gunri Shopkeeper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	Kurmi Service	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1830

VII—*contd.*

found actually residing in each House or Chouk

19*		20*		21*		22		23*		24*		25*		26*		Serial No.
Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
..	..	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
..	..	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	5	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
..	..	5	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
..	..	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54
..	..	7	140	..	..	..	..	1	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	55
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
..	..	..	..	1	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	26	65
..	..	8	160	1	21	..	..	1	23	..	..	..	..	1	26	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	26	67
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69.

STATEMENT

Shews the Number of Hindu Inhabitants

Serial No.	Caste and Profession	27*		28*		29*		30*		31*		32*	
		Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People
39	Byragi, Beggar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	Courtezan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	Singer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Byde												
42	Zemindar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	Physician	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sudra												
44	Carpenter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	Goldsmith	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	Brasier or Mager	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	Tambur-maker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	Embroiderer or Kashidadoz	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Garowar												
49	Boatman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	Manji	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	Shopkeeper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	Dome	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	Jogi Weaver	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	Tanti, Pani maker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	Weaver	1	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	31	..	..
56	Garisty	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	Trader	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	Broker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59	Shopkeeper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Thread-maker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	Picture drawer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	Zemindar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	Gota maker or Laceman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
64	Saraf	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	Service	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	30	..	..	..	..
	Total	1	27	..	..	..	..	1	30	1	31	..	..
66	Kulal Potter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
67	Khotela Drum Beater	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
68	Gunri Shopkeeper	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
69	Kurmi Service	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	.	..

1830

VII—*contd.*

found actually residing in each House or Chouk

33*		34*		35*		36*		37*		38*		39*		40*		Serial No.
Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	50
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	52
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61
..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63
..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	60	..	..	65
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	60	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69

STATEMEN T

Shews the Number of Hindu Inhabitants

Serial No.	Caste and Profession	1*		2*		3*		4*		5*	
		Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People
70	Kandu Cooly	12	12	7	14	3	9	5	20	4	20
71	Shopkeeper	..	..	7	14	4	12	3	12	2	10
72	Service	..	..	..	..	4	12	3	12	2	10
	Total	12	12	14	28	11	33	11	44	8	40
	Banian										
73	Shopkeeper	23	23	20	40	16	48	11	44	18	90
74	Service	14	14	17	34	22	66	15	60	9	45
	Total	37	37	37	74	38	114	26	104	27	135
75	Tambuil Shopkeeper	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..
76	Jaunt Service	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..
	Chandal										
77	Thread maker	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
78	Singer	5	5	3	6	1	3	..	..	..	..
79	Service	2	2	1	2	3	9	1	4	..	..
80	Physician	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..
81	Garisty	21	21	25	50	20	60	8	32	7	35
	Total	29	29	29	58	25	75	9	36	7	35
82	Chamar or Currier	2	2	14	28	14	42	27	108	13	65
	Sahu										
83	Weaver	1	1	1	2	3	9	1	4	1	5
84	Shopkeeper	57	57	291	582	103	309	54	216	49	245
85	Trader	1	1	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
86	Saraf	..	..	.	..	25	75	1	4	3	15
87	Broker	4	4	11	22	42	126	76	304	85	425
88	Service	17	17	19	38	43	129	39	156	16	80
89	Physician	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..
90	Zemindar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	80	80	322	644	216	648	172	688	154	770
91	Nat, Songster	1	1	..	..	3	9	..	..	..	..
92	Khattak, Hogkeeper	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..
93	Mali, Flower seller	1	1	1	2	..	..	2	8	1	5
94	Fisherman	12	12	41	82	100	300	130	520	12	60
95	Mahter	5	5	4	8	5	15	6	24	1	5
96	Sankari, Shell Ornament maker	126	126	..	..	15	45	9	36	9	45

1830

VII—*contd.*

found actually residing in each House or Chouk

6*		7*		8*		9*		10*		11*		12*		13*		Serial No.
Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houees	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	
1	6	1	7	1	8	2	18	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	70
1	6	1	7	1	8	..	..	..	..	1	11	..	..	..	..	71
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
2	12	2	84	2	16	2	18	1	10	1	11	..	..	..	..	
11	66	5	35	3	24	5	45	9	90	4	44	..	..	..	..	73
7	42	9	63	3	24	6	54	3	30	1	11	..	..	2	26	74
18	108	14	98	6	48	11	99	12	120	5	55	..	..	2	26	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76
..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78
1	6	..	..	2	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	..	..	79
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
1	6	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81
3	18	1	7	2	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	..	..	
81	486	5	35	10	80	1	9	7	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	82
..	..	1	7	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83
29	174	16	112	9	72	6	54	11	110	11	121	4	48	2	26	84
..	..	2	14	2	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86
12	72	8	56	10	80	4	36	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	87
16	96	12	84	7	56	6	54	7	70	2	22	2	24	3	39	88
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90
57	342	39	273	29	232	16	144	19	190	13	143	6	72	5	65	
5	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91
1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92
2	12	2	14	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93
1	6	7	49	9	72	1	9	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	94
2	12	1	7	1	8	1	9	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	95
9	54	3	21	3	24	2	18	..	..	..	..	10	120	..	..	96

STATEMENT

Shews the Number of Hindu Inhabitants

Serial No.	Caste and Profession	14*		15*		16*		17*		18*	
		Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People
70	Kandu Cooly	1	14	2	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
71	Shopkeeper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
72	Service	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	1	14	2	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Banian										
73	Shopeeper	..	..	..	..	1	16	..	..	..	..
74	Service	..	..	3	45	..	..	1	17	..	..
	Total	..	..	3	45	1	16	1	17	..	..
75	Tambuli Shopkeeper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	Jaunt Service	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chandal										
77	Thread maker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
78	Singer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
79	Service	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	Physician	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
81	Garisty	1	14	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	1	14	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
82	Chamar or Currier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	18
	Sahu										
83	Weaver	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
84	Shopkeeper	1	14	2	30	..	..	1	17	..	..
85	Trader	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
86	Saraf	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87	Broker	..	..	1	15	2	32	2	34	..	..
88	Service	1	14	2	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
89	Physician	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
90	Zemindar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	2	28	5	75	2	32	3	51	..	..
91	Not, Songster	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
92	Khattak, Hogkeeper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
93	Mali, Flower seller	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94	Fisherman	..	..	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
95	Mahter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96	Sankari, Shell Ornament maker	..	..	..	..	10	160	..	..	..	..

1830

VII—*contd.*

found actually residing in each House or Chouk

19*		20*		21*		22*		23*		24*		25*		26*		Serial No.
Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	
1	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
1	**19**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	25	..	..	73
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	25	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75
..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78
1	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81
1	**19**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86
..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87
1	1	1	20	..	..	1	22	1	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	88
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90
..	..	1	20	..	..	1	22	1	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93
..	..	4	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95
..	..	5	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	500	..	..	96

STATEMENT

Shews the Number of Hindu Inhabitants

Serial No.	Caste and Profession	27		28*		29*		30*		31*		32*	
		Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People
70	Kandu Cooly	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
71	Shopkeeper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
72	Service	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Banian												
73	Shopkeeper	1	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
74	Service	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	1	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75	Tambuli Shopkeeper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	Jaunt Service	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chandal												
77	Thread maker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
78	Singer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
79	Service	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	Physician	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
81	Garisty	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
82	Chamar or Carrier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sahu												
83	Weaver	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
84	Shopkeeper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
85	Trader	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
86	Saraf	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87	Broker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
88	Service	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
89	Physician	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
90	Zemindar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
91	Nat. Songster	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
92	Khattak, Hogkeeper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
93	Mali. Flower seller	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94	Fisherman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95	Mather	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96	Sankari Shell Ornament maker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1830

VII—*contd.*

found actually residing in each House or Chouk

33*		34*		35*		36*		37*		38*		39*		40*		Serial No.
Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	48	..	..	..	..	70
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	48	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	90	90
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	90	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96

STATEMENT

Shews the Number of Hindu Inhabitants

Serial No.	Caste and Profession	1*		2*		3*		4*		5*	
		Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People
97	Teli, Bullock-keeper	1	1	2	4	1	3	..	..	..	..
98	Cherkute or Maker of *choora*	..	..	2	4	1	3	1	4	1	5
	Total	1	1	4	3	2	6	1	4	1	5
99	Iron Smith	2	2	31	62	4	12	1	4	4	20
100	Gold Ornament maker	3	3	3	6	6	18	9	36	10	50
101	Talukdar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
102	Needle-maker	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..
103	Mesger or Brasier	..	..	..	..	3	9	3	12	..	..
104	Picture Drawer	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	5	5	35	70	14	42	13	52	14	70
105	Garurea, Blanket-seller	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	4	..	..
106	Service	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	3	6	..	..	1	4	..	..
107	Dhobi, Washerman	40	40	26	52	20	60	25	100	27	135
108	Milkman	14	14	46	92	102	306	64	256	38	190
109	Tyepal, Shopkeeper	5	5	19	38	14	42	16	64	17	85
110	Miller	3	3	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..
111	Weaver	..	..	3	6	6	18	11	44	7	35
112	Cloth-seller	..	..	1	2	2	6	4	16	3	15
113	Trader	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	..	..
114	Talukdar	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..
115	Broker	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	8	4	20
116	Rope-maker	2	2	3	6	..	..	3	12	..	..
117	Brasier	..	..	1	2	3	9	..	..	..	..
118	Service	..	..	2	4	5	15	2	8	1	5
	Total	11	11	30	60	32	96	41	164	32	160
	Barber										
119	Physician	2	2	2	4	8	24	..	..	..	..
120	Service	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
121	Barber	22	22	10	20	5	15	5	20	4	20
	Total	25	25	13	26	13	39	5	20	4	20
122	Kahar	..	..	4	8	2	6	1	4	1	5
	Total	983	983	1,527	3,054	1,333	3,999	1,079	4,316	790	3,950

1830

VII—*contd.*

found actually residing in each House or Chouk

6*		7*		8*		9*		10*		11*		12*		13*		Serial No.
Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		97
..	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		98
..	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	1	7	..	..	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99
5	30	7	49	6	48	3	27	2	20	3	33	1	12	4	52	100
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	..	..	101
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102
3	18	..	..	1	8	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103
1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104
9	54	8	56	7	56	5	45	2	20	3	33	2	24	4	52	
1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106
1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9	54	11	77	13	104	5	45	9	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	107
50	300	8	56	18	144	13	117	2	20	2	22	1	12		26	108
5	30	8	56	6	48	2	18	2	20	5	35	4	48	..	..	109
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110
4	24	4	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	111
3	18	3	21	..	..	1	9	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	112
..	..	1	7	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113
1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114
2	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117
..	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118
15	90	17	119	7	56	3	27	3	30	5	55	4	48	..	..	
..	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120
4	24	10	70	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	121
4	24	11	77	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122.
499	2,994	299	2,093	190	1,520	136	1,224	138	1,380	57	627	59	708	26	338	

STATEMENT

Shews the Number of Hindu Inhabitants

Serial No.	Caste and Profession	14*		15*		16*		17*		18*	
		Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People
97	Teli, Bullock-keeper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
98	Cherkute or Maker of choora	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	Iron Smith	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100	Gold Ornament maker	1	14	..	..	1	16	1	17	1	18
101	Talukdar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
102	Needle maker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
103	Mesger or Breaker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
104	Picture Drawer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	1	14	..	..	1	16	1	17	1	18
105	Garures, Blanket-seller	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
106	Service	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
107	Dhobi, Washerman	..	..	1	15	..	..	..	..	1	18
108	Milkman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
109	Tyepal, Shopkeeper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
110	Miller	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
111	Weaver	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
112	Cloth-seller	1	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
113	Trader	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
114	Talukdar	1	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
115	Broker	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	17	..	..
116	Rope-maker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
117	Brasier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
118	Service	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	2	28	..	..	..	..	1	17	..	..
	Barber										
119	Physician	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
120	Service	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121	Barber	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
122	Kahar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	25	350	25	375	27	432	11	187	9	162

1830

VII—*contd.*

found actually residing in each House or Chouk

19*		20*		21*		22*		23*		24*		25*		26*		Sérial No.
Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102
..	..	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104
..	..	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107
..	..	13	260	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	150	..	..	108
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	109
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	111
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	121
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122
2	38	46	920	1	21	4	88	3	69	4	96	42	1,050	2	52	

STATEMENT

Shews the Number of Hindu Inhabitants

Serial No.	Caste and Profession	27*		28*		29*		30*		31*		32*	
		Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People
97	Teli, Bullock-keeper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
98	Cherkute or Maker of *choora*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	Iron Smith	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100	Gold Ornament maker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101	Talukdar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
102	Needle-maker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
103	Mesger or Brasier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
104	Picture Drawer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
105	Garurea, Blanket-seller	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
106	Service	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
107	Dhobi, Washerman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
108	Milkman	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	90	..	..	..	..
109	Tyepal, Shopkeeper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
110	Miller	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
111	Weaver	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
112	Cloth-seller	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
113	Trader	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
114	Talukdar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
115	Broker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
116	Rope-maker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
117	Brasier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
118	Service	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Barber												
119	Physician	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
120	Service	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121	Barber	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	..
122	Kahar	2	54	..	..	..	..	14	120	1	31	..	..

1830

VII—*concld.*

found actually residing in each House or Chouk

33*		34*		35*		36*		37*		38*		39*		40*		Serial No
Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	109
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	111
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	121
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	48	1	60	1	90	122

STATEMENT

Shews the Nmber of Mahommedan Inhabitants

Serial No.	Caste and Profession	1*		2*		3*		4*		5*	
		Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People
	Musselman										
1	Zemindar	..	..	..	..	3	9	3	12	4	20
2	Service	332	332	328	656	310	930	399	1,596	272	1,360
3	Shop-keeper	58	58	294	588	228	684	333	1,332	62	310
4	Grihasthi	184	184	209	418	154	462	289	1,156	104	520
5	Rafugar or Darner	7	7	11	22	8	24	5	20	6	30
6	Cooly	38	38	109	218	69	207	198	792	12	60
7	Nadafi or Cotton cleaner	..	..	..	..	15	45	..	..	..	..
8	Ticca or Gul Seller	..	..	..	..	85	255	..	..	..	..
9	Mullah	2	2	5	10	..	..	9	36	..	..
10	Beggar	64	64	25	50	83	249	17	68	10	50
11	Taylor	18	18	36	72	31	93	42	168	17	85
12	Trader	..	..	54	108	3	9	46	184	5	25
13	Sikalgar or Polisher of steel	..	..	1	2	1	3	6	24	..	..
14	Picture drawer	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Tushizgar or Knife grinder	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	4	2	10
16	Flower-seller	2	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	2	10
17	Courtezan	61	61	67	134	8	24	2	8	..	..
18	Songster	4	4	8	16	1	3	..	..	2	10
19	Physician	..	..	1	2	..	..	3	12	1	5
20	Grave digger	..	..	4	8	3	9	2	8	1	5
21	Green Grocer	..	..	6	12	25	5	12	48	..	..
22	Kuti or Corn Thresher	274	274	228	456	281	843	285	1,140	646	3,230
23	Shoe-seller	57	57	3	6	1	3	..	..	2	10
24	Brass or copper seller	..	..	10	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Zerdozi or Embroiderer	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	8	..	..
26	Soap-maker	1	1	1	2	..	..	1	4	..	..
27	Rejagari or Terrace beater	2	2	4	8	3	9	1	4	2	10
28	Water-carrier	..	..	..	..	2	6	3	12	1	5
29	Bullock-keeper	1	1	1		4	12	5	20	7	35
30	Cook	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	1	5
31	Weaver	4	4	4	8	1	3	1	4	3	15
32	Elakabandi or Ornament Stringer	11	11	1	2	3	9	5	20	1	5
33	Noichaband	6	6	1	2	1	3	7	28	3	15
34	Nardiagi	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	3	15
35	Nakarchi or Drum beater	1	1	1	2	7	21	..	..	8	40
36	Bread-maker	..	..	15	30	..	..	1	4	..	..
37	Dyer	1	1	13	26	..	..	2	8	5	25
38	Well Digger	13	13	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	Nafburi	..	..	2	4	..	..	1	4	..	..
40	Merchant	..	..	93	186	32	96	1	4	..	..
41	Fisherman	7	7	14	28	14	42	31	124	20	100
42	Torch Bearer	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	8	1	5
43	Churi Seller	3	3	7	14	..	..	2	8	23	115
44	Kashidadoz	71	71	6	12	8	24	4	16	..	..
45	Stone cutter	20	20	2	4	6	18	21	84	..	..
46	Florist	..	..	2	4	..	..	1	4	20	100
47	Bricklayer	2	2	22	44	28	84	14	56	33	165
48	Fire Worker	..	..	..	..	2	6	1	4	2	10
49	Washerman	..	..	..	..	5	15	2	8	3	15
50	Dandi	..	..	1	2	4	12	2	8	2	10
51	Petara seller	..	..	..	..	4	12	20	80	..	..
52	Barber	..	..	..	..	2	6	..	..	1	5
53	Charcoal seller	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	5
54	Khadem to Dergah	..	..	2	4	..	..	1	4	..	..
55	String seller	..	..	..	..	25	75	..	..	..	..
56	Chabuk Sowar	..	..	4	8	..	..	2	8	..	..
57	Chikandoz	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	Tinner	15	15	21	42	20	60	25	100	11	55
59	Turband Binder	..	..	..	..	2	6	..	..	1	5
60	Oilman	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	8	1	5
61	Tankadar Nizamat	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	8	2	10
	Total	1,262	1,262	1,623	3,246	1,486	4,458	1,815	7,260	1,303	6,515

1830

VIII

found actually residing in each House or Chouk

6*		7*		8*		9*		10*		11*		12*		13*		Serial No.
Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	
8	48	2	14	1	8	2	18	3	30	3	33	3	36	1	13	1
118	708	63	441	30	240	41	369	54	540	17	187	18	216	15	195	2
38	228	11	77	11	88	8	72	8	80	2	22	3	36	2	26	3
26	156	5	35	6	48	51	459	36	360	3	33	..	..	..	..	4
..	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	5	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
7	42	1	7	11	88	2	18	2	20	..	..	..	..	1	13	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
3	18	2	14	1	8	..	..	..	..	1	11	..	..	..	..	9
6	36	4	28	2	16	5	45	1	10	..	..	1	12	..	..	10
10	60	5	35	3	24	1	9	10	100	1	11	10	120	..	..	11
4	24	2	14	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	1	13	12
1	6	..	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	..	..	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
..	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
..	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
1	6	1	7	..	..	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
2	12	2	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
90	540	46	322	41	328	112	1,008	31	310	6	66	4	48	2	26	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
2	12	2	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
1	6	2	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
4	24	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
3	18	1	7	..	..	..	..	1	10	..	..	4	48	..	..	32
..	..	1	7	3	24	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
7	42	3	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
1	6	..	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
1	6	2	14	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
..	..	2	14	..	..	..	..	5	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
1	6	..	..	6	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
6	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
11	66	4	28	..	..	..	..	3	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
2	12	..	..	1	8	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
1	6	1	7	2	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52
6	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
1	6	1	7	2	16	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
..	..	1	7	..	..	10	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
..	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59
2	12	2	14	..	..	8	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
..	..	..	..	2	16	..	..	..	..	1	11	1	12	..	..	61
366	2,196	171	1,197	126	1,008	244	2,196	161	1,610	34	374	46	552	22	286	

STATEMENT

Shews the Number of Mahommedan Inhabitants

Serial No.	Caste and Profession	14*		15*		16*		17*		18*	
		Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People
	Musselman										
1	Zemindar	1	14	6	90	1	16	3	51	5	90
2	Service	12	168	14	210	2	32	..	..	1	18
3	Shop-keeper	..	..	3	45	1	16	1	17	..	..
4	Grihasthi	1	14	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Rafugar or Darner	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Cooly	..	..	1	15	10	160	..	..	..	..
7	Nadafi or Cotton cleaner	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Ticca or Gul Seller	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Mullah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Beggar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Taylor	..	..	4	60	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Trader	..	..	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Sikalgar or Polisher of steel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Picture drawer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Tushizgar or Knife grinder	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Flower-seller	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Courtezan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Songster	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Physician	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Grave digger	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Green Grocer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Kuti or Corn Thresher	3	42	9	30	1	16	..	..	1	18
23	Shoe-seller	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Brass or copper seller	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Zerdozi or Embroiderer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Soap-maker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Rejagari or Terrace beater	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Water-carrier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Bullock-keeper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Cook	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Weaver	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Elakabandi or Ornament Stringer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Noichaband	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Nardiagi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Nakarchi or Drum beater	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Bread-maker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	Dyer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	Well Digger	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	Nafburi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	Merchant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	Fisherman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	Torch Bearer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	Churi Seller	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	Kashidadoz	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	Stone cutter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	Florist	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	Bricklayer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	Fire Worker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Washerman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	Dandi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	Petara seller	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	Barber	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	Charcoal seller	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	Khadem to Dergah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	String seller	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	Chabuk Sowar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	Chikandoz	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	Tinner	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59	Turband Binder	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Oilman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	Tankadar Nizamat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	17	238	39	480	15	240	4	68	7	126

1830

VIII—*contd.*

found actually residing in each House or Chouk

19 *		20*		21*		22*		23*		24*		25*		26*		Serial No.
Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	
5	95	3	60	1	21	10	220	..	..	2	48	1	25	..	..	1
11	209	21	420	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	200	..	..	2
..	..	16	320	1	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
1	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	..	2	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
..	..	3	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
1	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	26	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	48
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	52
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..		..	.	53
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	54
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	.	55
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	56
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61
18	342	45	900	2	42	10	220	..	..	2	48	9	225	1	26	

STATEMENT

Shews the Number of Mahommedan Inhabitants

Serial No.	Caste and Profession	27*		28*		29*		30*		31*		32*	
	Musselman	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People
1	Zemindar	..	..	..	..	1	29	..	..	..	..	1	32
2	Service	..	..	..	..	1	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Shop-keeper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Grihasthi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Rafugar or Darner	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Cooly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Nadafi or Cotton cleaner	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Ticca or Gul Seller	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Mullah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Beggar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Taylor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Trader	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Sikalgar or Polisher of steel	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Picture drawer	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Tushizgar or Knife grinder	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Flower-seller	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Courtezan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Songster	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Physician	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Grave digger	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Green Grocer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Kuti or Corn Thresher	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Shoe-seller	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Brass or copper seller	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Zerdozi or Embroiderer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Soap-maker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Rejagari or Terrace beater	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Water-carrier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Bullock-keeper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Cook	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Weaver	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Elakabandi or Ornament Stringer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Noichaband	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Nardiagi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Nakarchi or Drum beater	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Bread-maker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	Dyer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	Well Digger	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	Nafburi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	Merchant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	Fisherman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	Torch Bearer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	Churi Seller	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	Kashidadoz	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	Stone cutter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	Florist	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	Bricklayer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	Fire Worker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Washerman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	Dandi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	Petara seller	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	Barber	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	Charcoal seller	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	Khadem to Dergah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	String seller	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	Chabuk Sowar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	Chikandoz	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	Tinner	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59	Turband Binder	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Oilman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	Tankadar Nizamat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	2	58	..	..	..	..	1	32

1850

VIII—*concld.*

found actually residing in each House or Chouk

33*		34*		35*		36*		37*		38*		39*		40*		Serial No.
Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	Houses	People	
1	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	42
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	44
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61
1	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

THE CITY OF DACCA : 1830

STATEMENT IX

Exhibits the average prices of some of the necessaries of life for the ten years from 1820 to 30

Bengalee Style	A.D.	RICE FINE Md. Sr. Chk.	RICE COARSE Md. Sr. Chk.	SALT Md. Sr. Chk.	OIL Md. Sr. Chk.	GHEE Md. Sr. Chk.	JAGRY Md. Sr. Chk.	TURMERIC Md. Sr. Chk
1227	1820-21	.. 31 4	.. 31 ..	.. 8 12	.. 5 ..	.. 2 8	.. 9 ..	.. 9 ..
1228	1821-22	.. 35 ..	.. 39 ..	.. 8 8	.. 5 8	.. 2 8	.. 9 8	.. 8 ..
1229	1822-23	.. 37 8 1	3 ..	.. 6 8	.. 4 8	.. 2 2	.. 11 ..	.. 8 8
1230	1823-24	.. 23 ..	.. 28 ..	.. 8 ..	.. 5 8	.. 1 8	.. 11 4	.. 10 8
1231	1824-25	.. 22 4	.. 27 12	.. 8 4	.. 6 4	.. 2 ..	.. 9 12	.. 12 2
1232	1825-26	.. 31 4	.. 36 4	.. 8 2	.. 5 1	.. 1 12	.. 8 12	.. 15 4
1233	1826-27	.. 33 12 1	1 4	.. 7 ..	.. 3 8	.. 2 ..	.. 10 8	.. 16 6
1234	1827-28	.. 33 ..	.. 36 8	.. 7 4	.. 4 15	.. 2 8	.. 11 8	.. 20 4
1235	1828-29	.. 35 ..	.. 33 14	.. 8 4	.. 6 5	.. 2 8	.. 13 5	.. 18 ..
1236	1829-30	.. 30 8	.. 36 6	.. 8 6	.. 5 12	.. 2 ..	.. 10 4	.. 8 ..
Total of 10 years		7 33 2	9	1 39 0	1 12 5	.. 21 6	2 24 13	3 6 ..
Ditto Calculated at 80 Sa. 8 As. weight per Seer or an average per annum		.. 31 5	.. 36 ..	.. 7 14	.. 5 4	.. 2 2	.. 10 8	.. 12 9

STATEMENT X

A comparative Statement of the prices of Muslins manufactured at Dacca, and the produce of the British Looms

Assortments		Manufactured at Dacca	Produce of the British Looms
Jamdani, with small spot	1st sort	25	8
	2nd sort	16	5
Jamdani, Mahiposh	..	27 to 28	6
Jamdani, Diagonal pattern	..	12 to 13	4 to 4½
Jaconet Muslin, 40½ corresponding with Jungle Cossas	1st sort	38 to 40	20 to 22
	2nd sort	24 to 25	9 to 10
Nyansook, 40 by 2½	..	8 to 9	5 to 6
Cambric, corresponding with camiz cossas	..	13 to 1	6 to 9½
Jamdani blue or red sprigs	..	15 to 16	4 to 5
Jamdani Saris	..	12 to 13	5 to 5½
Book Muslin, corresponding with Mulmulls	..	10 to 11	7 to 8
Sahun, 48 by 3	..	28 to 30	14 to 15

THE CITY OF DACCA : 1830

STATEMENT XI

A comparative Statement of the prices of Dacca Cloths, manufactured with Cotton Yarn spun in the Country, and from British Cotton Yarn

Assortments		Dacca Muslins	
		Manufactured with country Cotton Thread	Manufactured with Europe Cotton Yarn
Mulmuls 40 by 2	1st sort	8 to 9	3 to 4
	2nd ditto	10 to 12	5 to 6
	3rd ditto	14 to 15	9 to 10
Sablams, 40 by 2	1st ditto	4 to 4½	2½
	2nd ditto	5½ to 6	3
	3rd ditto	11 to 12	6
	4th ditto	14 to 15	8
	5th ditto	17 to 18	10 to 1
Sarbands, 40 cubits	1st ditto	3	1¾
	2nd ditto	3½ to 3¾	1¼
Allabalis Adi	1st ditto	5 to 5½	3
	2nd ditto	7 to 7½	4
	3rd ditto	8 to 9	5 to 5½
	4th ditto	9 to 10	6 to 6½
Tarindans, 40 cubits	1st ditto	4½ to 5	3
	2nd ditto	6½ to 7	4
	3rd ditto	11 to 12	7 to 8
	4th ditto	13 to 14	10 to 11
Sari, per pair	1st ditto	5	3
	2nd ditto	5 to 5½	3½ to 4
	3rd ditto	9 to 10	5½ to 6
Dhotis, per pair	1st ditto	5	3
	2nd ditto	6 to 6½	3½
	3rd ditto	7 to 7½	5
	4th ditto	8 to 8½	6
	5th ditto	10-10½ to 11	8 or 8½
	6th ditto	9 to 10	7 to 7½
Sheraganj Cossas, 40 cubits	1st ditto	4	2¾
	2nd ditto	5	3¼
	3rd ditto	5½ to 6	4
	4th ditto	7 to 7½	5
	5th ditto	8 to 8½	6
Sheraganj Hamam, 40 by 3	1st ditto	5	3½
	2nd ditto	6 to 6½	4
	3rd ditto	7½ to 8	5
	4th ditto	9 to 9½	6 to 7
	5th ditto	11 to 12	8 to
	6th ditto	14 to 15	10 to 11
Jamdan Dhotis, 10 cubits	1st ditto	5½ to 6	4
	2nd ditto	6½ to 7	4½
	3rd ditto	7½ to 8	5

(5) *Method—*

The accompanying Statements, drawn up much after the plan of Mr. W. B. Bayley's published Register of the population of *Burdwan*, have been arranged from materials, which my situation of Judge and Magistrate of the City of *Dacca*, has enabled one to collect through the instrumentality of the Police, and aided by the heads of castes and professions, with as great a regard to correctness as is usually attainable in such matters ; and as such, I submit them in confidence of their general accuracy.

(6) *Explanation—*

The total Native population, as, shewn by the Statements, exclusive of Military, is 66,667, of which 31,429 are Hindu, and 35,238 Mohammedan—to which 322 Armenians, Greeks and others, being *added, gives a total population of 66,989 souls*, residing in 16,279 houses or chouks—an amount which falls far short of the estimates heretofore made of the population of this city.

Hamilton, in his Gazetteer, estimates the population of *Dacca* as exceeding 150,000 ; and Bishop Heber in 1823, states it at 300,000, and the number of houses at 90,000.

Decline of manufactures

That the population has fallen off very rapidly since the opening of the free trade, is apparent from the fact that, in 1814, when the Choukidari tax was first introduced, (the records which furnish the only authentic information of the population in former years now procurable) the number of houses actually assessed amounted to 21,631 and the amount collected, at an average of two annas per house, maintained nearly 800 Police Choukidars—whereas, in the present year, (1830) the number of houses actually assessed, amounted only to 10,708 and the number of Choukidars maintained to 236. Hence, in 16 years, a diminution in the population of about one half may be assumed. The number of native inhabitants found actually existing in each house or chouk, varies from 1 to 90 ; and the average to each dwelling house is four and one-eighth—a less proportion than at *Burdwan*, which is stated at $5\frac{1}{2}$; or than at *Benares*, where 6 has been assumed as a fair average for all sorts of houses.

The number of native males, as shown by the Statements, exceeds that of the females ; the former being 37,422, the latter 29,245 ; or about $103\frac{3}{8}$ males to 100 females. As this is the converse of what is found to occur in other countries ; and it is professedly difficult to obtain a faithful account of the " dwellers behind the curtain", if the proportion of males and females may be assumed to be nearly equal ; as they have been found to be at *Benares* and *Burdwan*, and if the military be also included, the total population of *Dacca* may be fairly assumed to amount at the least to 75,000. It may at the same time, however, be remarked, that a late Census of the population of *Gorakhpur*, gives 108 males to 100 feamles, for the whole population.

Dacca, notwithstanding its present insignificance as compared with its former grandeur, may nevertheless still be classed among second-rate cities. It has a population greater than *Devonport* or *Brussels*, and nearly equal to that of the whole country of *Fife*. Some new brick dwellings have silently sprung up here and there, it may also be observed, within the last year or two ; and this City can now boast an Oil Mill, driven by steam, and an Iron Suspension Bridge. Three more Steam Engines are in the course of erection. On the whole, an increase may be looked for, rather than the contrary, in the wealth, population and importance of the city of *Dacca*.

It would be curious to compare the gradual decrease of the population, with the falling off of the manufacture of those beautiful cotton fabrics, for which this City was once without a rival in the world. The first falling off in the *Dacca* trade, took place so far back as 1801, previous to which, the yearly advances made by the Honorable Company, and private traders, for *Dacca* Muslins, were estimated at upwards of 25 lacs of rupees. In 1807, the Honorable Company's investment had fallen to 595,900 and the private trade to about 560,200. In 1813, the private trade did not exceed 205,950 and that of Honorable Company was scarcely more considerable. And in 1817, the English Commercial Residency was altogether discontinued. The French and Dutch Factories had been abandoned many years before. The division of labour was carried to a great extent in the manufacture of fine muslins. In spinning the very fine thread, more especially, as great degree of skill was attained. It was spun with fingers on a " *Takwa* " or fine steel spindle, by young women, who could only work during the early part of the morning, while the dew was on the ground; for such was the extreme tenuity of the fibre that it would not bear manipulation after the sun had risen. One retti of cotton could thus be spun into a thread eighty cubits long ; which was sold by the spinners at one rupee eight annas per sicca weight. The " *Raffugars* " or Darners, were also particularly skilful. They could remove an entire thread from a piece of muslin, and replace it by one of a finer texture. The cotton used for the finest thread, was grown in the immediate neighbourhood of *Dacca*, more especially about *Sunergong*. Its fibre is too short, however, to admit of its being worked up by any except that most wonderful of all machines—the human hand. The art of making the very fine muslin fabrics is now lost—a pity it is that it should be so.

In 1820, a Resident of *Dacca*, on a special order received from *China*, procured the manufacture of two pieces of muslin, each ten yards long by one wide, and weighing ten and half sicca rupees. The price of each piece was sicca rupees one hundred. In 1822, the same individual received a second Commission for two similar pieces, from the

same quarter ; but the parties who had supplied him on the former occasion, had died in the mean time, and he was unable to execute the commission.

The annual investment, called the " *Malbus Khas*", for the Royal wardrobe at *Delhi*, absorbed great part of the finest fabricks in former times : the extreme beauty of some of these muslins, was sufficiently indicated by the names they bore ; such as " *Abrowan* " running water ; " *Shebnem* " evening dew.

Coarse cotton piece goods still continue to be manufactured at *Dacca*, though from extreme cheapness of English cloths, it is not improbable that the native manufacture will be altogether superseded ere long.

In 1823-24, cotton piece goods, mostly coarse, passed the *Dacca* Custom House, to the value of 1,442,101. In 1829-30, the value of the same export was 969,952 only. There was a similar falling off in silk and embroidered goods during the same period.

In the export articles of cotton yarn again, there has been an increase. In 1813, the value was 4,480 rupees only ; whereas in 1821-22, it amounted to 39,319 rupees. From that period it has, however, decreased ; and in 1829-30, the value of the native cotton yarn exported from *Dacca*, amounted to 29,475 Rupees only.

(7) *Gaps*—Nothing mentioned.

(8) *Essential information*—

(*a*) area—N.A.

(*b*) houses/households—Av.

(*c*) breakdown of population into

(i) male/female—Av.

(ii) occupation—Av.

(iii) religion—Av.

(iv) caste—Av.

(v) age—Av.

(vi) urban/rural—N.A.

(vii) others—N.A.

(9) *Editorial comment*—

A note on this Census published in " Gleanings in Science " runs as follows :

The following tables exhibit an abstract of the results of a Census of the population of Dacca, made by H. Walters, Judge and Magistrate of that place lately presented by him to the Asiatic Society. [The tables presented under "Materials" from original sources—*ed.*]

The present enumeration falls very short of the estimates hitherto made of the magnitude of that city, being hardly one-half of the population given by Hamilton in his Gazetteer (150,000) and less than a quarter of Bishop Heber's more vague assertion in 1823, where it is stated to contain 300,000 inhabitants and 90,000 houses. In an abstract, published in a former number of Mr. J. Prinsep's Census of Benares, for 1829, the same rate of diminution was observed, when the exaggerated assumption of former times was brought to the test of actual scrutiny. No doubt a similar reduction would attend every careful enquiry of the sort, and until the laudable example set by Mr. Walters shall have stimulated other public officers to favour us with statistical intelligence, founded on equally just and accurate foundations, we can from no correct notion of the real magnitude of the cities of Hindustan unless, it be deemed sufficient to curtail by one-half or two-thirds, the general accounts met with in publications on this department of the Geography of India.

Mr. Walters' census is on one of the best of the time. It presents a graphic picture of some aspects of the City.

(10) *Reference to*—

(i) earlier estimate

(ii) later estimate

GLOSSARY

GLOSSARY

Compiled by **Sm. Anima Devi**

Glossary has been extracted from the following works :

1. *Balfour, Edward.*
   Cyclopaedia of India and of Eastern and Southern Asia, commercial, industrial and scientific : products of the mineral, vegetable and animal kingdoms, useful arts and manufactures. A—C. 2nd ed. Vol. I. Madras, 1871.
2. ——.
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3. ——.
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4. ——.
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5. ——.
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6. *Central Provinces.*
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7. ——.
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8. ——.
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9. ——.
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10. *East India Company.*
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11. *Hamilton, Walter.*
    Geographical, statistical and historical description of Hindostan and the adjacent countries. Vol. II. London, 1820.
12. *India.*
    Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department. A glossary of vernacular judicial and revenue terms, and other useful words occurring in the official documents relating to the administration of Government of British India. Calcutta, 1874.
13. *Jenkins, Richard.*
    Report on the Territories of the Rajah of Nagpur submitted to Supreme Government of India. Calcutta, 1827.
14. *Madras. Surveyor General.*
    Geographical and statistical memoir of the survey of the Travancore and Cochin States, executed under the superintendence of Lieutenants Ward and Conner from July 1810 to the end of the year 1821. Vol. IV. Madras, 1893.
15. *Malcolm, John.*
    Report on the province of Malwa, and adjoining districts submitted to the Supreme Government of British India. Calcutta, 1822.
16. *N. W. P.*
    Official Reports on the Province of Kumaon, with a medical report on the Mahamurree in Gerhwal, in 1849-50. Edited under the orders of Hon'ble the Lieut-Governor, North Western Provinces by J. H. Batten, Commissioner of Kumaon. Agra, 1851.
17. *Risley, H. H.*
    The tribes and castes of Bengal. Ethnographic glossary. Vol. I. A-K. Calcutta, 1891.
18. ——.
    Vol. II. L-Z. Calcutta, 1891.
19. *Stirling, A.*
    An account geographical, statistical and historical of Orissa Proper or Cuttack. [Calcutta, 1825]
20. *Thurston, Edgar.*
    Castes and tribes of Southern India. Vol. I. A—B. Madras, 1909.
21. ——.
    Vol. II. C-J. Madras, 1909.
22. ——.
    Vol. III. K. Madras, 1909.
23. ——.
    Vol. IV. K-M. Madras, 1909.
24. ——.
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25. ——.
    Vol. VI. P—S. Madras, 1909.
26. ——.
    Vol. VII. T—Z. Madras, 1909.
27. *Travancore.*
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28. *Watt, George.*
    The commercial products of India. London, 1908.
29. *Wilson, H. H.*
    A glossary of judicial and revenue terms and of useful words occuring in official documents relating to the administration of the Government of British India, from the Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, Sanskrit, Hindi, Bengali, Oriya, Marathi, Guzarathi, Telugu, Karnata, Tamil, Malayalam and other languages. Calcutta, 1855.
30. ——.
    Another edition. *Ed.* A. C. Ganguli and N. D. Basu. Calcutta, 1940.

GLOSSARY

[At the end of the explanation of each term, the serial No. of the book and the number of the starting page are given thus in the first parenthesis—(3 : 7)—meaning that it refers to the book numbered serially 3 and the matters extracted start from the page No. 7. Views expressed to explain the terms are not necessarily those of the editors or may not be always acceptable to scholars on all points-*ed.*].

ABKAR

A manufacturer or retailer of spirituous liquors ; a title of Kalwars in Behar. (17 : 1)

ACHARJ

Achari, *Acharya*, [H. &c.] A religious teacher ; properly, the Brahman who instructs the religious student of the two next castes—the *Kshatriya* and the *Vaisya*—as well as the Brahman, in the Vedas. In modern use it is applied to any religious instructor, or to any Brahman or religious mendicant professing to be qualified to give spiritual instruction. In the south of India it especially denotes the head of a religious society—the *Mahant* of Hindustan, or the *Panda*, or head priest of a temple.. Among the Marathas it was given to Brahmans employed by respectable families as cooks. In the Tamil provinces it is assumed by carpenters and other artisans. (29 : 3)

ADALAT

Udalut, corruptly, *Adawlut*, (*Adalat Udalut* corruptly, *Adawlut*). [H] Court of justice ; justice, equity. (30 : 12)

AGARAM

Tam. A corruption of *Agraharam*, a.v. (29 : 9)

AGHARIA

(A corruption of agaria meaning one who came from Agra)—A cultivating caste belonging to the Sambalpur District and adjoining States. They number 27,000 persons in the Raigarh and Sarangarh States and Bilaspur District of the Central Provinces, and are found also in some of the Chota Nagpur States transferred from Bengal. According to the traditions of the Agharias their forefathers were Rajputs who lived near Agra. Owing to the fact that with the transfer of the Sambalpur District, a considerable portion of the Agharias have ceased to be resident of the Central Provinces, it is unnecessary to give details of their caste organisation at length. They have two subdivisions, the Bad or Superior Agharias and the Chhote, Sarolia or Sarwaria, the inferior or mixed Agharias. The latter are a cross between an Agharia and a Gaur (Ahir) woman. The Bad Agharias will not eat with or even take water from the others. Further local subdivisions are now in course of formation, as the Ratanpuria, Phuljharia and Raigarhia or those living round Ratanpur, Phuljhar and Raigarh. The caste is said to have 84 *gotras* or exogamous sections, of which 60 bear the title of Patel, 18 that of Naik, and 6 of Chaudhri. The section names are very mixed, some being those of eponymous Brahman *gotras*, as Sandilya, Kaushik and Bharadwaj ; others those of Rajput septs, as Karchhul ; while others are the names of animals and plants, as Barah (pig), Baram (the pipal tree), Nag (cobra) Kachhapa (tortoise), and a number of other local terms the meaning of which has been forgotten. Each of these sections, however, uses a different mark for branding cows, which it is the religious duty of an Agharia to rear, and though the marks now convey no meaning, they were probably originally the representations of material objects. In the case of names whose meaning is understood, traces of totemism survive in the respect paid to the animal or plant by members of the sept which bears its name. This analysis of the structure of the caste shows that it was a very mixed one. Originally consisting perhaps of a nucleus of immigrant Rajputs, the offspring of connections with inferior classes have been assimilated ; while the story already quoted is probably intended to signify, after the usual Brahmanical fashion, that the pedigree of the Agharias at some period included a Chamar.

As cultivators they are considered to be proficient. In the census of 1901 nearly a quarter of the whole caste were shown as Malguzars or village proprietors and lessees. They were a coarse cloth of homespun yarn which they get woven for them by Gandas ; probably in consequence of this the Agharias do not consider the touch of the Ganda to pollute them, as other castes do. They will not grow turmeric, onions, garlic, *san*-hemp or tomatoes, nor will they rear tasar silk-cocoons. Colonel Dalton says that their women do no outdoor work, and this is true in the Central Provinces as regards the better classes, but poor women work in the fields. (7 : 8)

AGRAHARAM

Ugruharum, or, with the inflective sign, *Agraharamah*, *Agraharamu* ; also abbreviated as *Agaram*, *Agraram* and corruptly *Agraghrah* ; also, but superfluously *Agraharavadai*. Tel. Karn., Tam., Mar. A village, or a part of one, occupied by Brahmans, and held either rent-free under special grants, or at a reduced rate of assessment. The precise nature of the tenure is usually denoted by a term prefixed as *Sarvagraharam*, free from all (*sarva*) tax ; *Bil-makt agraharam*, a village at a stipulated rent ; and *Kattubadi agraharam*, a village held at a rent which fluctuates with the produce (from the Tel. *Kattubadi*, a favourable or quit rent). The same is termed, in Karnata *Jodi-agrahara*. (29 : 11)

AGRARAM

See *Agraharam*

GLOSSARY

AHERIA

A sportsman, a fowler. (17 : 14)

AHIR, UHEER, H.

A caste of Hindus following the occupation of shepherds ; originally a pastoral tribe in the west of India, but now spread universally, and especially numerous in the north-west provinces, where they are distinguished as three races, acknowledging no other connection than the name of *Ahir*. These are of the *Nand-bansa* (race), *Jad* or *Yadu-bansa*, and *Gwal* (*Go-wala, cowherd*) *bansa*. The first are most numerous in the Central Doab ; the second in the Upper Doab, and on the west of the Jumna ; and the last in the Lower Doab and the province of Benares. The two first are numerously sub-divided bearing distinctive appellations, taken usually from the place where they reside. Some of the *Jad-bansis* have been converted to Mohammedanism, and are known as *Rangars* in common with some other tribes. Tribes of Ahirs are numerous also in Rajputana and the Panjab. In the Delhi territory the Ahirs eat, drink, and smoke with Jats and Gujars, and in some cases with Rajputs. The several sub-divisions intermarry, avoiding only the four families nearest in affinity ; and where they are much intermixed, as in the Delhi district, with Gujars and Jats, they conform to their usage of the marriage of the widow of an elder brother by the next in seniority. (29 : 12)

ALI, ALEE

[H.]. A land measure of four Bisis. Nine *Alis* go to one Juia.—*Gerwhal* ; *Ali* is sometimes said to be measure of 2½ Bisis—Kamaon. (29 : 18)

ALOWTAY

See *Alute*

ALUTE

Corruptly, *Ulootay,, Allootie, Allooty, Alowtay,* Mar. The collective designation of the persons whom it is customary in some of the provinces of the Dekhin, to retain as village servants, in addition to the *Balute*, or regular village servants, such as superannuated members of the Balute, or their widows, religious mendicants, and the helpless and lazy in general. Besides these, twelve classes of the Alute, as well as of the Balute, are specified, *viz.* 1. the *Jangam*, or priest of the Lingayits, who is employed to blow the conch shell in the temples ; 2. The *Koli*, or water-carrier, who supplies travellers and government functionaries travelling on public duty with drinking-water, also the cultivator with water to wash their threshing floors, and the village at large with water on public festivals ; 3. The *Bhat*, or village bard, who chants hymns in the temples, and is employed when children are betrothed to ascertain that there are no physical impediments to the marriage ; 4. The *Ramusi*, or village watchman, by caste and practice a thief. In different parts of the South-West of India his place is taken by the *Bhil* or the *Koli* both wild and lawless tribes, residing chiefly in the thickets of the Satpura Hills, but taking service in the plains ; 5. The *Mali, Baghban*, or gardener, who grows flowers to decorate the temples with, and prepares nosegays to present to Government officers or men of rank passing through the village ; 6. The *Taral* or Yeskar, who is considered the same as the *Mher*, except that the latter is usually ranked among the Balute receiving only a different scale of compensation. All the *Mhers* in the village take the office of Taral for a year in rotation, and, besides the fixed allowance of land or grain, each receives annually a pair of shoes and a blanket. The Taral is to be always resident and at the call of the *Patil*, and is especially assigned to attendance on strangers, whom he furnishes with local information and for whom he procures the necessary supplies ; 7. The *Gondhali*, beater of a double kettle-drum ; 8. The *Dauri-Gosain*, who beats a sort of small drum ; 9. The *Garsi*, or piper ; 10. The *Sempi-Darji, Suti*, or *Sui*, the village tailor ; 11. The *Teli*, or oil presser and vender ; 12. The *Tambuli*, or preparer of the *Pan*, or betel-leaf, &c. Few of these hold land, but are mostly paid by an allowance of grain. There are some varieties in their specification ; as, for instance, in Duff's History of the Marathas the twelve *Alutas* are called, 1. The *Sonar*, goldsmith ; 2. The *Jangam* ; 3. The tailor ; 4. The water-carrier ; 5. The *Taral* ; 6. The *Mali* ; 7. The drummer ; 8. The piper ; 9. The *Ramusi* or *Bhil* ; 10. The *Taili* ; 11. The *Tambuli*, and 12. The *Gondali*. But the whole number of twelve are rarely found in any village establishement. On the other hand, there are occasionally additions to the list, as, *Bajantris*, musicians and comedians ; *Kalavantins*, dancing girls ; a *Vaidya*, or village physician ; a *Ghota-khor*, a diver, one who plunges into the water to recover lost articles ; and a *Garpagari*, a village conjuror and fortune teller. (29 : 19)

ANA

[H.]. The sixteenth part of a rupee, commonly, but incorrectly, written *Anna* ; it is used either singly or in its multiples to denote proportional fractions of any article ; thus, one *ana* of any thing—of land or chattels..is one—sixteenth ; four *anas*, a quarter ; eight *anas* a half, &c. In central Hindustan it is applied also to land measure. One *ana* of land is equal to sixteen rusis, and sixteen *anas* to one Kanchu. It also expresses the divisions of village lands, the minor portions of each share being subdivided into anas or sixteenths ; thus one share and eight anas is equivalent to 1½, &c. In Western India it is also applied to land measure, one *ana* being the sixteenth part of a *gonta*, or 7.5625 square yards ; or it denotes one link of a measuring chain containing sixteenth links. (29 : 24)

ANS

Ans or *Ansa*, pronounced *Angsha*, or *Ungshu*, also written *Amsha*, [H. &c.]. A part a share, a portion. Also a land measure—1 Bisi —Kamaon. (30 : 41)

ANTAUR

See *Atari*

ATARI

Gandhi, Bukekari. A small Muhammedan caste or retailers of scent, incense, tooth-powder and *Kunku* or pink powder. Atari is derived from atar or *itra*, attar of roses. Gandhi comes from *gandh*, a Sanskrit word for scent. Bukekari is a Marathi word meaning a seller of powder. The Ataris number about two hundred persons in Nagpur, Wardha and Berar. Both Hindus and Muhammadans follow the profession, but the Hindu Ataris are not a separate caste, and belong to the Teli, Gurao and Beldar castes. (7 : 42)

ATCHI

[Tam.]. A heritage, inheritance. It is most usually compounded as *Kaniyatchi*, q.v. A domain or lordship obtained by inheritance. A right, a privilege. *Arasatchi*, Roylty. (29 : 38)

ATCHIN

See *Atchi*

AUGREE

See *Agharia*

BAIRAGI

Byragee, corruptly, *Bairaggie, Byraghee*. [H.] but occuring in most dialects, (S. *Vairagi*, one devoid of passion). A Hindu religious mendicant, most correctly, one attached to the worship of *Vishnu*, but the term is indiscriminately applied to different classes of vagrants professing a religious life. (30 : 74)

BAJRA

Bajri, or *Bajra* [H. &c.]. A grain much cultivated throughout India, a species of Panic or millet (Panicum spicatum). *Bajri* properly denotes a smaller kind which ripens earlier. It is also applied to the stalk of either sort used as fodder. (30 : 77)

BALAHAR

Bulahur, also, *Baladhar* incorrectly *Bilahur*, [H.] A low-caste servant, a village guide or messenger, a village watchman, inferior to the ordinary *Chaukidar* : he is also employed as a sweeper. (29 : 51)

BALAHI

[H.]. A man of low caste—a *Chamar*, or worker in hides and leather, sometimes employed to measure land. (29 : 51)

BALOWTAY

See *Baluta*

BALUTA

Buloota, [Mar.] or, as the persons so named are usually spoken of collectively, plur., *Balute, Buloote* or, with *Bara*, twelve, prefixed, *Bara-Balute.* The twelve *Balutas*, from their being twelve in number, or, according to some, from the amount set apart for them being divided into twelve parts. The word is also spelled *Balote, Balutya* and *Balotya* and is corruptly written in a variety of forms, as *Bulootee Balootee, Bullooth, Ballutay, Bullotee, Bulowteh, Balowtay*, &c. *The share of crops in kinds, or its equivalent in money, recoverable by a village servant from village lands. Naru Pira v. Naro Sidheshvar* I. L. R. 3 Bom. 28. A village officer or servant. The popular enumeration is twelve, but the whole number, by including three who may be regarded as the heads of the village, and the twelve inferior classes, or *Alute*, q. v., extends to twenty-seven. The actual number, however, varies in different parts of India, as do the respective appellations : there is less variety, although some, in the duties. According to *Molesworth* (Mar. Dict.), the twelve *Balutas* of the Maratha villages in which the system is preserved most entire, are, 1. the *Patil* or Head-man ; 2. *Kulkarni* Accountant ; 3. *Chaudhari* Head of the trades ; 4. *Potadar* Assayer, money-changer, and silversmith ; 5. *Des-pandya* District accountant ; 6. *Nhawi* Barber ; 7. *Parit* washerman ; 8. *Gurav* Attendant on a temple ; 9. *Sutar* Carpenter ; 10. *Kumbhar* Potter ; 11. *Vesakar* Gatekeeper, usually a *Mahar* by caste ; and, 12. *Josi* Astrologer. Most enumerators, however, exclude the principal officers or administrators of the village affairs. Thus, *Grant Duff* specifies the village officers ; the *Patil*, the *Kulkarni*, and *Chaugala*, assistant or deputy of the *Patil*, as distinct from the *Bara Balute*, and *Bara Alute*. For the latter, see the word *Alute*. The twelve village servants he terms, 1. The Carpenter ; 2. Blacksmith ; 3. Shoemaker ; 4. *Mahar*, or watchman ; 5. *Mang*, worker in leather ; 6. Potter ; 7. Barber ; 8. Washerman ; 9. *Gurav* or *Sudra*, attendant on a temple ; 10. The astrologer ; 11. The *Bhat*, or bard ; and, 12. The *Maulana* or *Mulla*, or Mohammedan priest. In some places the *Balute* are fourteen, divided into three classes, severally denominated the *Thorala-khas* Elder or principal division; *Madhala-khas* The middle ; and *Dhakta-khas* Younger or inferior ; the first comprising the Carpenter Blacksmith, Shoemaker, and *Mahar* ; the second, the Washerman, Potter, Barber, and *Mang* ; and the third, The Goldsmith, *Maulana, Gurav, Josi*, Waterman, and the *Ramusi* or *Bhil*. In the Kanara countries these village servants and officers are termed *Ayakarru*, or *Ayagarru*, or *Ayangandlu*, q.v., and are enumerated by Reeve as, 1. The *Gauda*, head-man ; 2. *Sanabhoga*, accountant ; 3. *Joisa*, astrologer ; 4. *Pattari :* corn-measurer, or money-changer ; 5. *Kammaranu*, blacksmith;

6. *Badiga*, carpenter ; 7. *Kumbhara*, potter ; 8. *Naida*, barber ; 9. *Agasa*, washerman ; 10. *Barika*, one who affixes the public seal to public papers ; 11. *Talawara*, watchman ; 12. *Niraganti* or *Kolavara*, waterman ; 13. *Koni-karachakra*, be-tel-nut-gatherers. In the Telgu villages we have the 1. *Pedda kapu*, head-man ; 2. *Karanam*, accountant ; 3. *Vadla-vadu*, carpenter ; 4. *Kummari*, smith ; 5. *Kummari*, potter ; 6. *Chakali*, washerman ; 7. *Mangali*, barber ; 8. *Madiga-vadu*, A *Chandala*, and *Vetti-vadu*, a sweeper. In Guzerat, the *Desai*, and *Majumdar*, properly district officers, sometimes exercise the functions of *Patel :* at other times, the *Patel* is the head-man of the village, under whom are the *Talati*, accountant ; *Sutar*, carpenter ; *Lohar*, ironsmith ; *Kumbhar*, potter ; *Darji* or *Sui*, tailor ; *Dhobi*, washerman ; *Hajam*, barber ; *Mochi*, shoemaker ; *Khalpa*, leather-dresser ; *Bhangi*, sweeper ; *Dher*, watchman ; *Kosia*, water-drawer ; *Sonar*, goldsmith ; *Bhat* or *Bharat*, bard ; besides the *Akhun*, Mohemmedan teacher ; *Baid*, Hindu doctor ; *Josi*, astrologer ; Gosains, Fakirs, etc. In the Dehli district they are known collectively as the *Kamin*, the inferiors of the village, and are, the *Lohar*, smith ; *Barhai*, carpenter ; *Kumhar*, potter ; *Dhobi*, washerman ; *Nai*, barber ; *Kahar*, bearer ; *Sagga*, water-carrier ; *Darzi*, tailor ; *Dom*, musician ; *Dhuniya*, cotton-stuffer ; *Chipi*, cloth-stamper ; *Rangrezi*, dyer ; *Brahman : Balahar*, or *Dhanuk*, messenger ; *Khakrob*, sweeper ; *Dauraha*, guide, intelligencer ; and *Chamar*, shoemaker. In Bengal, and those parts of Hindustan where the village organization has been greatly disturbed by the long period of Mohammedan rule, the establishment of village officers and servants is less complete, but the head-man and accountant are almost universally retained, and more or fewer of the rest are to be found. In most instances the offices are hereditary, are capable of being mortgaged or sold, and are paid by recognised fees and perquisites, by allotments of corn at the time of harvest or sometimes, by small portions of land held rent-free, or at a low quitrent. The following is a further specification of their synonymes and functions :

1. [Mar.] *Patil*, Guz. *Patel*, [H.A.] *Mukaddam*, *Kadim*, [H] *Chaudhari*, *Mahto*, *Mahajan*, *Thakur*, *Jethrayat*, [Ben.] *Mandal*, [S.] *Gramadhipati*, *Pradhan*, [Tam.] *Gramattan*, *Ambalagar*, *Ijaman*, (S. Yajamana), *Maniya karan*, *Moniger*, *Pravarttika*, [Karn.] *Gauda*, [Mal.] *Nattar*, *Nattari-kare*, [Tel.] *Naidu*, *Nayadu*, *Peddakapu*, *Pedda-kar* or *Pedda Reddi*, *Reddivadu*. (These, and the synonymous appellations of the other village servants, are not always exclusively applied to them, and many are so applicable only in virtue of their general purport ; as [S.] *Pradhana*, vern. *Padhan*, the principal ; [A.] *Mukaddam*, one who precedes or takes the lead, or *Kadim*, elder, senior ; [Tam.] *Ijaman*, lit., the institutor of an act of worship ; and [Tel.] *Pedda-kapu*, the old or chief man, etc.).

The head-man, the *Patil* (Mar.), or *Patel* (of other dialects), has the general control of the affairs of the village, usually assisted by a sort of village council of the most respectable of the community, but not exclusively, as any discussions that may occur are mostly held in an open space in the village, where all have access, and do not hesitate to give their opinions. With their concurrence, the head-man superintends the cultivation, apportions the assessment, collects the revenue, either in money or kind, and pays it to the Government district-collector, regulates the village expenses, distributes the quotas for defraying them, and collects the money and pays the charges. He examines and checks the accounts. In some places, especially in the south, he has charge of the police, and is entrusted with limited magisterial powers.—[Madras Reg.] xi. 1816, [Bom. Reg.] xii. 1827, sec. vi. xlix. And as village Munsiffs, the heads of villages are also entrusted with powers to decide civil causes of small value.—[Madras Reg.] iv. 1816. The *Patel* also usually settles petty disputes in the village either by his own authority or through the agency of a Panchayat, or court of arbitration. He is the chief organ of Government in its dealings with the village. In some places the office is hereditary ; in others the headman is appointed by the Zamindar, or contractor for the revenue ; in others he is elected by the villages. In some villages, especially those held by coparcenary tenure, their affairs are usually managed by several of the principal inhabitants, not by one head-man ; and even where such a functionary is recognised, there are sometimes more than one individual regarded in the same light, in which case the eldest, or more respectable of the number, takes the lead in transacting public business. Such a head-man is distinguished among the Marathas by the Hindustani or Arabic term *Mukaddim*: his fellows retain the national term of *Patil*. Where the office is hereditary, as it commonly is among the Marathas, its fees perquisites, and privileges may be pledged for a loan, or may be sold. The office of *Patil* is regarded as extremely respectable, and Hindus of the highest rank have not disdained the title. *Daulat Rao Sindhia* particularly affected the title of *Patil*, and in some villages of the Dakhin exercised the office by deputy, and claimed the perquisites and rights ; and *Bhairi Sal*, the first noble of the Court of Jaypur, boasted of the title of hereditary *Patil* of the principality. In Maratha villages the *Patil* is commonly assisted by a deputy, the *Chaughala* who, on his part, or in his absence, conducts the affairs of the community. He is not known elsewhere by any specific designation.

[Mar.] *Kulkarni*, *Bhoi*, [H.A.] *Kanun-go*, [H.] *Patwari*, [S.] *Gramakarana*, or *Kayastha*, [Tam.] *Kanakapilli*, [B.] *Kayeth : Moharir*, [Karn.] *Sanabhoga*, [Tel.] *Karanam* or *Karnam*, [Guz.] *Talati*, *Rigal*, [Mal.] *Menava*, *Menon*. The accountant's business is to keep accurate accounts

of the lands of the village, their extent, quality, produce, and proprietary distribution, whether held singly or in common, of changes of possession or property of the lands, of the village expenses, and assessment and payment of the revenue. He acts as clerk and notary, and often as the scribe, or letter-writer and accountant of the villagers.

The village servants, properly so called, are :

1. [S.] *Sutradhara* or *Varddhaki*, [Mar. Guz. H.] *Sutar*, [H.] *Barhai*, [Karn.] *Badige*, [Tel.] *Vardhaki*, *Vadlavadu*. The carpenter and wheelwright, who makes and repairs all the wood-work and agricultural implements of the villagers.

2. [S.] *Lohakara*, [H. Mar. Guz. Beng.] *Lohar*, [Karn.] *Kammar* (S. *Karmakara*), [Tam.] *Karumari*, [Tel.] *Kammari*, blacksmith or ironsmith, who makes and repairs all iron-work for the village.

3. [S.] *Charmakara*, [H. Beng.] *Chamar*, [Mar.] *Chamhar*, [Tam.] *Chakkili* or *Shakkili*, [Tel.] *Cheppulu-kuttavadu*, [H. Beng. Guz.] *Mochi*, [Guz.] *Khalpa*. A man of low caste, who works in hides and leather, and makes the leather bags for drawing water, and any other leather article for public use. He makes shoes, whips, thongs, etc., for the villagers, but for hire when for individual use. He also dresses and tansskins, and sometimes skinsdead animals.

4. [Mar.] *Mahar* or *Mhar*, *Dher*, *Ballayi*. *Mhau*, etc. These are local names current in the Maratha and Guzerat provinces for particular tribes of outcasts, members of which are usually found in the villages. The Mahar is the guardian of the village boundaries and land-marks, and is the public servant of the head-man. He summons the villagers to public meetings, carries the collected revenue to the Government office, and acts as public letter-carrier and messenger. He cuts wood and grass, and serves as scout, guide, baggage-porter, and general attendant on travellers. He assists the head-man in his police duties, and traces and apprehends thieves. He officiates also, sometimes, as watch-man, especially of the crops, and is the sweeper of the roads through the village. Some of these functions are wholly or in part discharged by other servants, as the *Mang* and *Yeskar*. The office of village *Mahar* is generally held by one or more families ; so that, although there is nominally one officer, the duties are commonly performed by several individuals. The functions of the *Mahar*, are, in part at least, also discharged in different places by other low tribes or castes, especially those of protecting the village boundaries, and acting as guides, messengers, and watchmen, who are frequently *Bhils*, *Kolis*, or *Ramusis*. The persons employed to protect the roads and boundaries are also termed *Rakh-walas* and *Varttaniyas*, whilst the village watchman is designated by a variety of terms in different parts of India, as [H. Mar. Beng.] *Chaukidar*, *Kotwar*, Uriya. *Chokia*, [H.] *Dosad*, *Dhanuk*, *Goret*, *Hari* etc., [Tel.] *Payik*, *Pasban*, [Tam.] *Kavali* or *Kaval-karan*, [Tel. Karn.] *Talari*, [Karn.] *Talawara*, also [Mar.] *Jagla*.

5. [Mar.] *Mang*, [Tel.] *Barikudu*, *Madiga-vadu*, *Vetti-vadu*, [Tam.] *Vettiyan* [H.] *Bhangi*, *Khakrob*, *Mehtar*, *Halal-khor*, [Karn.] *Toii*. A man of very low caste who is the scavenger and sweeper of the village. He is also employed as skinner, and as executioner, and occasionally as a watchman.

6. [H.] *Dhobi*, [Mar.] *Parit*, [Karn.] *Ayasi*. [Tel.] *Chakali* or *Chakala-vadu*, [Tam.] *Vannun*. The washerman, who washes the clothes of the villagers.

7. [S.] *Kumbhakara*, [H.] *Kumhar*, [Mar.] *Kumbhar*, [Tel.] *Kummari*, [Karn.] *Kumbhara*, [Tam.] *Kuyavan*. The potter, who makes pots and tiles for the village, and has sometimes to supply travellers with water.

8. [S.] *Napita*, [H.] *Nai*, [Mar.] *Nhawi*, [Karn.] *Naida*, [Tel.] *Mangali*, (S. *Mangala*), [Tam.] *Ambattan*, [Guz.] *Nawi*, also from the A. *Hajam*, which is also used in other dialects, as Hin. and Beng. The barber, who has to shave the inhabitants, more especially their heads : he also bleeds, and acts as surgeon. His wife is the general midwife. He is occasionally called upon to carry a torch before travellers at night.

9. [S.] *Jyotishi*, [H.] and in most dialects *Joshi* or *Josi*. The village astronomer, who prepares the almanack, announces lucky and unlucky days, and the days appropriated to public festivals, and casts nativities. The name applies to the office, which is filled most commonly by a Brahman, who in that character conducts the village ceremonies and religious observances, and is known by the terms *Bhat* or *Bhut*, *Parsai*, *Purohit*, and others.

10. [S.] *Swarnakara*, whence the *Sonar* of most of the dialects, also [H. Mar. Beng.] *Potadar* or *Potdar*, [Karn.] *Pattari*, and [H.] from the A. *Saraf*, vulgarly, *Shroff*. Goldsmith, silversmith. assayer, and money-changer, weigher of coin and bullion. He declares the value of coins tendered in payment of the revenue, and makes the silver ornaments worn by the villagers.

11. [Mar.] from S., *Guru*, *Gurav*, or *Pujari*, A Sudra whose especial duty it is to clean the villages temple and deck the idol. He acts also as a servant to the more respectable villagers, and attends their wives when they go out. He has also to assist in the carriage of travellers, baggage, and sometimes acts as trumpeter.

12. [Mar.] S, *Bhat*, A bard, or genealogist, who keeps a record of family descents, and arranges marriages. He composes and recites poems or songs on particular festive occasions. He is sometimes reckoned one of the *Alute*, q.v.

13. [H. Mar.] from A., *Maulana*, *Mulla*, *Akhund*. The Mohammedan priest who conducts the ceremonies of the Mohammedans of the village and acts as school-master. In some places he has

degenerated into the butcher, killing animals for such of the villagers as eat meat. Where there are no Mohammedans, the place of the Mulla is filled up by the *Koli*, or waterman, who supplies water to the villagers and travellers, but who is more usually enumerated amongst the *Alute*. In Karnata, the waterman, *Niraganti* or *Kelavara*, has charge of the supplies of water for irrigation, superintending its distribution, and preventing waste. The Karnata establishment, also, includes officers not recognised elsewhere ; as the *Alatigara* or *Pattari*, Corn-measurer, who apportions the shares of Government and the cultivators where the revenue is paid in kind ; and the *Addika* or *Addiga*, who superintends the cultivation, q.v. : also the *Konikarachakra*, who gathers betel-nuts for the villagers from the public plantations. For the other classes of village servants, see *Alute*....(30 : 82)

BALUTE

See *Baluta*

BANGALO

See *Bangla*

BANGALOW

See *Bangla*

BANGLA

Corruptly, *Bungalow* [Beng.] A thatched cottage, such as is usually occupied by Europeans in the provinces or in military cantonments. (29 : 59)

BANGREE

See *Bawari*

BANIA

See *Banya.*

BANYA

Benya, [Beng.] A Hindu trader, shopkeeper, or money-changer. In Bengal it is commonly applied to the native cashier or man of business in the service of Europeans. In the West of India it ordinarily denotes Hindu merchants settled either as agents or principals at the chief places of traffic in the Persian Gulf or Red Sea. (29 : 61)

BARHI

Barhai, the carpenter caste of Behar, claiming descent from the celestial architect and artificer, Viswakarma. The word *barhi* seems to be a corruption of the Sanskrit *Badhik*, from *bardh*, 'to bore', and the caste may probably be regarded as a functional group composed of members of several intermediate castes, who have been drawn together by the attraction of a common occupation. (17 : 66)

BAWARI

[H.]. A robber by profession, one belonging to a numerous tribe dispersed through India, and known in different places by different appellations, but called by themselves *Bawari*. They are all Hindus, and use a peculiar dialect. which is said to be spoken in some parts of Guzerat. (29 : 68)

BEZAR

[H.] in the dialects which have not a *Z*, *Bazar*, Hindi & Mar. Ben. Tel., etc. A market, a daily market. A market-place. As opposed to a *Bazar*, a *Hat* is held only on certain days ; a *Ganj* is where grain and the necessaries of life are principally sold, and generally wholesale. *Bazars* and *Hats* are sometimes included in *Ganjes*. (30 : 106)

BED

See *Vaidya*

BEGAH

The common begha of Malwa is sixty Guz Shahee, or royal yards long, and sixty in breadth. The measurement is seldom now made, except of lands that are cultivated. Also see *Bigha*. (15 : 423)

BEGH

See *Bigha* and *Begah*

BEHRI

Behree incorrectly, *Bheri*, *Bheree*, *Behry*, *Bihri*, [H.]. A proportionate rate or subscription : assessment on a share : instalments paid by under-tenants to the landlord ; distribution of an aggregate sum among a number of individuals, or a monthly collection from them according to circumstances. A subdivision of a *Pattidari* or *Bhayachari* estate, being an unequal fractional part of a Thok ; that is, a Thok of three Biswas, may be divided into three Behris ; one containing two Biswas one $\frac{3}{4}$ths, and one $\frac{1}{4}$th of a Biswas. The share or interest of one of the coparceners in such estate. Beng. Reg. vii. 1822, S. 12. a small mehala tax levied for the purpose of cleaning and repairing the street drains, afforded a convenient pretext for commencing a register. (29 : 70)

BELDAR

Od, Sonkar, Raj, Larhia Karigar, Matkuda, Chunkar, Munurwar, Thapatkari, Vaddar, Pathrot, Takari. The term Beldar is generically applied to a number of occupational groups of more or less diverse origin, who work as masons or navvies, build the earthen embankments of tanks or fields, carry lime and bricks and in former times refined salt. Beldar means one who carries a *bel*, a hoe or mattock. In 1911 a total of 25,000 Beldars were returned from the Central Provinces, being most numerous in the

Nimar, Wardha, Nagpur, Chanda and Raipur districts. The Nunia, Murha and Sansia (Uriya) castes, which have been treated in separate articles, are also frequently known as Beldar, and cannot be clearly distinguished from the main caste. If they are all classed together the total of the earth and stone-working castes comes to 35,000 persons.

It is probable that the bulk of the Belders and allied castes are derived from the non-Aryan tribes. The Murhas or navvies of the northern Districts appear to be an offshoot of the Bind tribe; the people known as Matkuda (earth-digger) are usually Gonds or Pardhans; the Sansias and Larhias or Uriyas of Chattisgarh and the Uriya country seem to have originated from the Kol, Bhuiya and Oraon tribes, the Kols especially making excellent diggers and masons; the Oddes or Vaddars of Madras are a very low caste, and some of their customs point to a similar origin, though the Munurwar masons of Chanda appear to have belonged originally to the Kapu caste of cultivators.

The term Raj, which is also used for the Beldars in the Northern Districts, has the distinctive meaning of a mason, while Chunkar signifies a lime-burner. The Sonkars were formerly occupied in Sougor in carrying lime, bricks and earth on donkeys, but they have now abandoned this calling in Chhattisgarh and taken to growing vegetables, and have been given a short separate notice. In Hoshangabad some Muhammadan Beldars are now also found. (7 : 215)

BELDAUR

See *Beldar*

BEOPAREE

See *Byapari*

BERAD

Mar. A low tribe in the South Maratha country, inhabiting the hills and thickets, and subsisting by the chase, and by plunder. They are sometimes employed in police duties, and in garrisoning forts, and are also called *Ramosi*. (29 : 72)

BERUD

See *Berad*

BHAGDAR

Corruptly, *Baugdar*, H. *Bhagidar*, [Guz]. A sharer, a partner also, in Cuttack an accomplice. (30 : 113)

BHANDARI

Bhundaree, [Mar.]. A man of a low caste, whose especial employment it is to draw the sap from the cocoa-nut tree, and convert it, by fermentation, into a strong spirituous liquor. (29 : 76)

BHANGI

Bhungee, corruptly, *Bangy* or *Bahangy* [H.]. The name of a low caste, employed as sweepers, and in the most inferior menial offices. They are said to be of mixed origin, having sprung from the union of a Brahman woman and a Sudra man. They extend throughout Hindustan, where they are known by different appellations, as *Mehtar*, *Halal-khor*, &c. They profess to be Hindus, observing some Hindu usages, but in others they follow the practices of the Mohammadans, and can scarcely be considered as members of either faith. The name is probably derived from Bhang, for the Bhangis are generally addicted to the use of intoxicating drugs and liquors. (30 : 117)

BHANJ

A sub-caste of so-called Rajputs in Singbhum and the Tributary States of Orissa. (17 : 95)

BHARA

A charge made to the Royt who pays his rent in kind for the carriage of the grain to the place where it is sold. (This may be derived from *Bhar*, a load, or from *Bhara*, hire; in the latter case it should be written with the hard *r*.). (30 : 118)

BHARA

[H.]. A land measure $2\frac{1}{2}$ *Bisis*. — Kamaon. (30 : 119)

BHAR-BHUNJA

Bhur-Bhoonja, corruptly, *Bhadbhooja*, *Burboonja*, [H. Mar.] also *Bhujari*, or *Bhunjari*, Grain-parcher or fryer. The name of a caste employed in parching and frying different sorts of grain, pulse, &c. They are said to spring from a Kahar father and Sudra mother, and pretend to be distinguished into seven tribes, which do not intermarry. There is also a tribe of Kayeths distinct from these who follow the same business. (30 : 119)

BHAROTE

See *Bhat*

BAHT

Also *Bharata*, [H.S. &c.] *Battu*, *Bhattu* and *Bhatraju*, Tel. The bard, herald, genealogist, and chronicler of ancient days, sprung from a Kshatriya father and Vaisya mother. The modern Bhat is sometimes said to have been born of a Brahman widow by a Kshatriya father. He fulfils the same office as his prototype, though with inferior dignity; although in the west of India, where he is indentified with the *Charan*, his personal security is held sufficient for the payment of a debt, or fulfilment of an engagement;

its violation being followed by the voluntary death either of the Bhat himself, or of some member of his family, the retribution of which falls upon the defaulter. In some parts of India the *Bhats* are distinguished as *Birm-bhat* and *Jaga-bhat*; the former being hired on particular occasions to recite the traditions of a family; the latter being the chroniclers of the family by hereditary descent, and visiting the members periodically, to take note of all occurrences regarding them. Both classes are as much dreaded for their rapacity, as respected for their reputed sanctity. In some places in Upper India the *Bhats* are found forming village communities, and branching into various subdivisions. Some have become converts to Mohammadanism. The *Bhat* of the village establishment appears to be of an inferior class. Also see *Alute* and *Baluta*. (30 : 121)

BHATIARA

Bhatiara or *Bhatiyara*, fem. *Bhatiari*, [H.]. A man or woman who cooks victuals for travellers in a Serei. (29 : 79)

BHAWAR

[H.]. Another name for the *Tarai* or low lands along the foot of the Himalaya. (30 : 123)

BHAWER

See *Bhawar*

BHEEL

See *Bhil*

BHIL

Bheel, [H.]. The name of a wild race inhabiting the mountains and forests of Malwa, Mewar, and Khandesh, and in the Dakhin to the north of Poona. They subsits partly by agriculture, and partly by the chase, and in former times were notorious for their depredations. They are also found settled in the villages of the low lands, and are employed as the village watchmen, as guides to travellers, and in various menial offices, for which they are remunerated by fees and perquisities; sometimes by small grants of land. The Bhils of the Company's territories are much improved, and follow agriculture steadily: a number are incorporated as a local militia under European officers. (30 : 125)

BHOEE

See *Bhoi*

BHOI

Bhoee, incorrectly, *Bhoyee*, [H. Mar.]. An individual of a caste whose business it is to carry palankins, and who is at other times a fisherman. Also read *Boi*, q.v. (29 : 82)

BHOOMUK

See *Bhumak*

BHOT

This word, according to Latham, under the appellations of *Bult* in Bultistan: *But* in Butan; *Bet* in Thibet, or in such words as the Bhooteya or Bhotiya, in ethnology comprises the Little Tibetans, the natives of Ladak, the Tibetans of Tibet Proper, and the closely allied tribes of Butan. Balti, or Baltiyul is called Palolo or Balor by the Dards, and Nang Kod by the Tibetans, It is preserved in Ptolemy in Byltae. The country is frequently called Skardo or Iskardo from the name of its well known fort and capital. Balti Proper is a small table land, and with that of Deotsu, is about 60 miles long and 36 broad, the mean height of its villages above the sea is about 7,000 feet. The Balti, the people of Little Tibet, the Byltas of Ptolemy, though Tibetan in language and appearance, are all Mahomedans, and differ from the more eastern Tibetans of Le (who call themselves Bhotia or inhabitants of Bhot) by being taller and less stoutly made. Their language differs considerably from that of Le, but only as one dialect differs from another. The Bhot of Ladak is strong, hardy, short and square with a decidedly Mongol physiognomy by which is meant a flat face, broad cheek, depressed nose, very large ears, oblique and narrow eye curtained at the corners, black heir and low stature, their average height being 5 feet 5·1 inches : the skulls are less Mongolian, having a capacity of 72 cubic inches, 80 cubic inches being a fair capacity for a European. The grand Lama is a Bhot. The ordinary monk or priest in Tibet is the Gylong, above whom are the Lamas or Presidents, and below whom are the Tohba and Tuppa, The Tuppa is a probationer who is admitted into the establishment to which he would attach himself at the age of 8 or 10 and receives instruction accordingly. At 15, he becomes a Tohba, and at 24 a Gylong, provided his acquirements be satisfactory. There are two sects, the Gyllupka, who dress in yellow, and the Shammar in red, the Shammar Gylong being allowed to marry. The Bhot of the Tibetans have been extending westward. As a general rule, the Himalaya divide Hindustan from Bhotland, but there are Bhots in several parts south of the crest of these mighty mountains in Garhwal and Kemaon. The people of Le, the eastern Tibetans, call themselves. Bhotiah, or inhabitants of Bhot. They are not so tall and are stouter made than the Tibetans of Balti or Little Tibet, who though Tibetan in language and apparance are all mahomedans.—Dr. Thomson's Travels in Western Himalaya and Tibet, p. 247. Latham's Ethnology. A. Cunningham. (1 : 424)

BHOTEA

See *Bhot*

BHUIHAR

See *Bhuin-har*

BHUIN-HAR

Bhuin-har or *Bhun-har*, *Bhooeen-har* or *Bhoonhar*, [H.]. A tribe of Hindus settled in great numbers in the districts of Gorakhpur, Azimgarh, and Benares, the Raja of which last is a member of the clan. They claim to have been originally Brahmans ; and although they admit that the distinction is impaired by their having become cultivators, which pure Brahmans should not be, they do not wholly abandon their pretensions, and style themselves Thakurs, a title common to both Brahman and Rajput tribes. Many of their subdivisions have names which are common of them and the Sarwaria Brahmans, as Sandal Gautam, Dikshit, Upadhaya, and Pande ; and those which have not identical appellations, have titles connecting them with the same stock ; thus, the Sanker-war take the title of Misr, the Donwar that of Tewari, &c. This renders their account of themselves credible, and they are probably Brahmans degraded by being cultivators, their usual avocation. The term may also designate a landholder in general. (30 : 128)

BHUMAK

[Mar.]. In Nagpur, a village officer who performs the worship of the boundary deity, and attends upon the Government revenue officers when they visit the village. (30 : 128)

BHURWARS

Bhurwars and *Rebarrees*—Shephards. (10 : 122)

BIGHA

Beegha, corruptly, *Beega*, *Beegah* *Begah*, *Biggah*, &c, [H.] *Bigha*. [Mar.]. A measure of land, varying in extent in different parts of India. The standard Bigha of the revenue surveys of the north-west provinces is equal to 3,025 square yards, or 5/8ths of an acre. In Bengal, the Bigha contained only 1,600 square yards, or little less than 1/3rd of an acre. In Benares it was, at the time of the settlement, determined at 3,136 square yards. In other parganas it was equal to 2,025, to 3,600, or to 3,925 square yards. A Kachha (an immature or crude) Bigha is in some places a third, in others only a fourth of a full or standard Bigha. Akbar's Bigha contained 3,600 Ilahi-gaz, which have been considered as equal to the 3,025 square yards of the Bigha of Hindustan. Mr. Elliot specifies the following as some of the variations found in the Upper Provinces :

	Bishas	Biawas	Kattas
Farakhabad . . .	100 acres =	175	12 0
East and South Gorakhpur .	„ =	192	19 7
Allahabad & part of Azimgerh	„ =	177	5 6
Part of Azimgerh & Ghazipur	„ =	154	6 8
Bijnur	„ =	187	19 15
In the Upper Doab (Kachha) .	„ =	582	3 0

In Cuttack the Bigha is now considered to be an English acre. The Maratha *Bigha* is called twenty *Pands*, or 400 square Kathis or rods, each five cubits and five hand-breadths : as the rod varies, so does the Bigha : under the Aadil Shahi dynasty it was equal to 4,383 square yards, or only 457 square yards less than an English acre. The Guzerat Bigha contains only 284·2/9 square yards, Also see *Begah*. (30 : 132)

BIHISTHI

See *Bihishti*

BIHISHTI

A water-bearer. (29 : 86)

BILKA

[H.]. A sheaf of corn, used in Kamaon as a means of measuring land, the number of *Bilkas* being computed as corresponding with that of the *nalis* of seed sown in *Bisi*. (30 : 135)

BIND

Bin, *Bhind*, *Bindu*, a large non-Aryan caste of Behar and Upper India, employed in agriculture, earthwork, fishing, hunting, making saltpetre, and collecting indigenous drugs.

Some of the Binds in Behar possess occupancy holdings, but for the most part they are non-occupancy raiyats or landless day-labourers paid in cash or kind. Fishing, well-sinking, buildings mud walls, mat and basket-making, preparing saltpetre, and doing earthwork on roads and tanks, are among their chief occupations. A few of the more enterprising members of the caste have risen to be traders, and visit Bengal during the cold season with boat-loads of wheat, pulse and gram. Binds, or Rawats as they are commonly addressed, rank socially with Koiris, Gangotas, etc., and have Maithil Brahmans for their priests. In Ghazipur, says Dr. Wise, they are considered a pure caste, and in Shahabad they are employed by Brahmans as water-carriers. Their status, however, in relation to Brahmans as regards water and *pakki* articles of food seems to vary in different districts. In Champaran and Chota Nagpur, for example, I am informed that Brahmans will take water and sweetmeats from the hands of a Bind, while in Shahabad and Gaya this appears not to be the case. In view of the fact that Binds freely indulge in spirit-drinking, eat crocodiles and field-rats like the Musahars, and are very fond of pork when they can get it, I think it likely that the rule is for them to be deemed impure.

Scattered colonies of Binds are also found along the great rivers of Central and Eastern Bengal. In Dacca they recognise three subdivisions—Jutaut Binds, Nun Binds, and Bin. The first is the most aristocratic, while those belonging to the second are degraded from working as palanquin bearers, manufacturers of salt (nun), diggers, and, it is said, grave-diggers. Representatives of the Bin division are rarely met with, and I am

inclined to doubt its existence. These settlers, who are distinguished by the title Chaudhri, lead an irregular life, eating pork and drinking spirits freely. Being debarred by reason of having settled in Bengal from intermarriage with the Binds of Behar and Upper India, they often find it difficult to procure wives from the small expatriated communities along the Padma. Some cultivate the soil, others kill mullet with the harpoon or catch them with *sirki* screens, like the *berua*. Another occupation is cutting tamarisk (jhau) on the sandbanks of the Padma and selling it for fire-wood. By Binds, too, are made the best mud brassiers or *chulhas*, used on board all native boats for cooking. Many are cunning sportsmen, and during December and January net great numbers of wild fowl and snipe. After the rice harvest the Binds wander about the country, digging up the stores of rice accumulated by field-rats in their burrows. From four to six pounds of grain are usually found, but even this quantity is sometimes exceeded. It is said that the Binds feast on the rats ; but this they deny, explaining that to do so would be to reduce the next year's find of grain.

A Dasnami Gosain periodically visits the Dacca Binds, acting as their Guru, while a degraded Kanaujia Brahman officiates as purohit. Many of the Bengali Binds belong to the Panch Piriya sect, others worship Siva, and at the Mahabali festival sacrifice a ram instead of the usual he-goat. At the Ganga Puja a swine is offered to Jalka Devi, the popular goddess of the Chamars. Karamat Ali and the Farazi Maulavis have of late years converted many of these outcaste Binds, but the village Muhammadans will not as yet associate with them. These converts are usually styled by the peasantry Chayli, from the Bengali word for the *bera*, or fish-trap. (17 : 130)

BINDERWA

See *Bindari*

BINDHAMI

See *Bind*

BISA

[H.]. A measure of land equal to four *Bisis*—Kemaon. (30 : 138)

BISI

Beesee, [H.]. A measure of weight, commonly a *Vis* or *Visi*, equal to five *Sers*. In Garwhal and Kemaon, a dry measure ; also a measure of land equal to 20 nalis and 4,800 square yards. In Rangpur, a land measure equal to 16 *dhans*. The measure of land is also said to be as much as should be sown with twenty nalis of seed. (30 : 139)

BISKARMA

(*Viswakarma*), a *gotra* or section of the Kanaujia Lohars in Behar. This designation has been borrowed from the Brahmanical system in comparatively recent times ; and, as the sub-caste has only one other section (Kasyapa) of the same type, operates only to a limited extent as a bar to intermarriage. In fact, no systematic use appears to be made of these Brahmanical exogamous designations ; for the sub-caste has no less than 360 sections (*muls* and *dihs*) of the ancestral or local type. The adoption of the tutelary god of the ca te as the eponym of a section is an instance of a practice noticed by Professor W. Robertson Smith as common among the early Arabs. A *gotra* bearing the name Viswakarma is also found among the Maghaya Barhis of Behar. (17 : 139)

BISWA

[H.]. Lit., a twentieth, but applied especially to the twentieth part of a *Bigha*. It is also used to express a proportionate share of proprietary right in a village which is conventionally taken as a *Bigha*, divisible into twenty parts distributed among the sharers ; as, a holder of five *Biswas* is proprietor of one-fourth ; of ten *Biswas*, of a half ; of one *Biswa*, of one-twentieth ; of half a *Biswa*, of one-fortieth, &c. (29 : 90)

BOHRA

Incorrectly, *Borah* [H.]. (S. *vyavahari*, a trader, a man of affairs), also *Bohara*, *Bohari*, [Mar.]. A banker. A moneylender, or merchant of a particular tribe so called, usually receiving any article of marketable value in payment of money advanced. The Bohras appear to have originated in Guzerat, where they became converts to Mohammadanism, but they are settled in many parts of central and western India and in the north west provinces. In Guzerat a considerable portion of the *Bohras* are agriculturists. (30 : 141)

BOOROOD

See *Burud*

BORA

See *Bohra*

BORAH

See *Bohra*

BRAHMA

With the final vowel short. The first cause of all things. The Supreme Being. Also, the Vedas collectively. (29 : 92)

BRAHMA

S. One of the chief Hindu deities. The agent in creation. The Creator. (29 : 92)

BRAHMACHARI

[H. I]. (who follows or practises). A youth of either of the three first pure classes during his pupillage, and while studying the Vedas. A mendicant who professes to have prolonged the period of studentship, and to observe through life the practice of study, proverty, and continence. In general, however, an ignorant vagrant. (30 : 144)

BRAHMAN

Brahmun, dialectically, *Bahma* or *Bohman*, or, in Tamil, *Parappan* or *Pirramanan*, corruptly, *Braman*, *Bramin*, &c. H. A man of the first order or caste of Hindus, properly charged with the duty of expounding the Vedas, and conducting the ceremonies they enjoin : in modern times, engaged not only in such duties, but in most of the occupations of secular life. The Brahmans of the present day are distinguished into a variety of divisions and subdivisions, between most of which no social relations exist. The first distinction is between those who maintain a sacred fire and are thence termed Agnihotras and those who do not, by far the larger proportion. A more universal distinction is that of the five *Gaura* and five *Dravira* races. The first are the *Kanyakubja*, or Brahmans of Kanuj; *Saraswat*, or north-west of India; *Gaur*, or Bengal; *Maithila*, or north Bahar; *Utkala*, or Orissa. The second are the *Dravira*, *Tailanga*, *Karnata*, *Maharashtra*, and *Gurjar*, or Guzerat Brahmans. Each of these has various subdivisions. According to a *Jati Mala*, or list of castes current in Hindustan, the principal are thus enumerated : 1. KANYAKUBJA, four: *Sarjupari*, *Sarwaria*, *Jijhaulia*, and *Sanaudhiya*. 2. SARASWAT, ten: *Bharadwaji*, *Sipoli*, *Chaini*, *Sudhani*, *Bharati*, *Khukati*, *Rankhati*, *Boli*, *Mali*, *Grahani*. 3. GOUR, six: *Gaur*, *Parikh*, *Bahimi*, *Khandelwal*, *Saraswat*, *Sukhwal*. 4. 5. The Maithila and Utkala Brahmans have but one order. Of the five *Draviras*, the DRAVIRA properly so termed has three divisions: *Badam*, *Brihatcharan*, *Ashtasahasra*. 2. TAILANGA has six: *Telghanya*, *Belnad*, *Beginad*, *Karnakammala*, *Munganad*, *Kasalnad*. 3. KARNATA, two: *Badgalnad*, *Silnad*. 4. MAHARASHTRA, eight: *Karade*, *Chitpawan*, *Desastha*, *Yajurvedi*, *Apastambha*, *Abhir*, *Serabai*, *Kayasthiprabhu*. 5. The GURJARA Brahmans are of eighty-four tribes; the principal of which are the *Nagara*, *Mora*, *Audiah*, *Mewara*, *Sri-gaur*, *Khedewal*, and *Bhuinhar*: (some of these names are very possibly inaccurate). There are also two classes considered additional to the whole, *Sokadwipi*, who came latterly, it is said, from *Sakadwipa*, and *Gayali*, said to have been made *Brahmans* by *Vyasa*. Each of the above has an infinite number of subdivisions. The Kanouj Brahmans, from whom the Brahmans of Bengal are reputed to spring, are said to have been divided, after their settling in Bengal, into a hundred and fifty-six families. Of these, one hundred are to be found in the portion of Bengal termed *Varendra*, and fifty-six in that termed *Rarh*. Of the former, eight, and of the latter, six are considered *Kulina*, or of good family, or noble; a classification ascribed to *Balal Sen*, a Raja of Bengal in the twelfth century. The first are named *Maitra Bhima*, *Rudra*, *Vagisi*, *Santamani* or *Sandyal*, *Lahuri*, *Bhaduri*, *Sudhu-vagisi*, and *Bhadara*. The fourth and fifth names are not unfrequently met with, the rest seldom. Those of the *Rarh* Brahmans are more common: they are *Mukhuti* or *Mukharji*, *Ganguli*, *Kanjlaha*, *Goshala*, *Bandyati*, or *Banarji*, *Chatati* or *Chatoji*. (29 : 92)

BRAHMIN

See *Brahman*

BRAHMUN

See *Brahman*

BRIHMACHAREE

See *Brahmachari*

BULLAYE

See *Balahar*

BUNJIN

[H.]. Lands close to a village. A weed which springs up with the *Kharif* crop to the height of about three feet. It is much prized by mendicants professing alchemy. (29 : 60)

BUNNEEA

See *Baniya*

BUNNIAH

See *Baniya*

BURUD

Burud or *Burad*, [Mar.]. The name of a caste, or individual of it, whose occupation is matmaking. He is sometimes enumerated among the village servants. (30 : 147)

BYAPARI

[H.]. One who transacts business of any kind, a merchant, a dealer, a trader. It occurs in most dialects, slightly modified, as, *Bepari*, *Baipari*, *Beopari*, *Byopari*, *Byaupari*, &c. (29 : 95)

BYRAGEE

See *Bairagi*

BYSE

See *Vaisya*

CANARA

A narrow strip of land, about 20 to 40 miles broad, extending for about 200 miles lying between the Western Ghats and the sea. It is

usually divided into North and South Canara, and the three eastern talooks of North Canara, being on the higher land on the eastern side of the ghats, are known as the Balaghat, in distinction to the Payen-ghat, below the ghat. Canara Balaghat is well wooded. North Canara has been transferred to the Bombay Presidency. Canara lies between the rivers Alega and Cangrecora. The bulk of the people of Canara follow one or other of the Hindu sects, and some of them follow the rule of Meruma-ka-tayam, or descent from mothers, the descensus ab-utero of the Locrians, who drove the Sicilians out of that part of Italy. The forests of N. Canara continue to furnish large quantities of the best timber produced in Southern India. In 1837, Col. Frith gave a list of 29 woods of Canara. In 1865-6, Dr. Gibson gave a list of 164 timber trees and fancy woods of Canara and Soonda, with scientific, Canarese and Mahratta names. It is as follows, and the descriptions will be found alphabetically arranged. (1 : 38)

CARANA

See *Karana*

CHAMAR

Chumar, corruptly, *Chumhar*, *Chumbar*, [H.] but in most dialects also, [Beng.] *Chamar*, [Mar.] *Chamhar*, from the S. *Churmakara* or worker in skins. A man of a low caste, whose business is working in hides and leather, a currier, a tanner, a shoemaker, a harness-maker, and the like. *Chamars* are said to be descended from a Brahman father and *Chandal* mother, according to some authorities : in the north-western provinces the *Chamars* are considered as divided into seven classes, who do not eat together or intermarry : they are known by the names, *Jatua, Kaean, Kuril, Jaiswara, Jhusia, Azimgerhia* or *Birheria*, and *Kori* or *Korchamri*. The last are most commonly weavers. Different tribes of *Chamars* are also known in the Dakhin, as *Sultangerh, Marathi, Paradesh, Pardesi Haralbhakt, Dabali, Woj*, and *Chaur*. Also see *Charmakara* and *Chumar*. (30 : 154)

CHAMARA

[Ben. Mar.]. The bushy tail of the Tibetan ox set in a handle, and used to drive away flies. In [H.] *Chaunri*. (29 : 100)

CHAMBHAR

See *Chamar*

CHANASHOOMAREE

See *Khanashumari*

CHANDAL

[H.] and most dialects, S. A man of a low mixed caste, sprung from a *Sudra* father and *Brahman* mother. In common use it is indiscriminately applied to all low-caste or out-caste tribes. (30 : 156)

CHAPRASI

[H.]. A messenger or courier wearing a *chapras*, most usually a public servant. (29 : 102)

CHARAN

[H.]. The name of a caste analogous to, or identical with, the *Bhat*, following the profession of bards, heralds, and genealogists ; and held in like estimation, so that their personal security is considered sufficient for engagements of the most important description, the breach of which involves the death of the surety, or of some of his family. They also subsist by carrying grain, salt, groceries, and the like. The latter, in Central India, are styled *Kachili Charans ;* those who are not engaged in trade are the *Maru Charans*, or *Charans* of the desert, or the sandy tract east of the Indus. (30 : 159)

CHARMAKARA

[H.]. Beng. *Chamar*, [Mar.] *Chamhar*, Tam. *Chakkili* or *Shakkili*, Tel. *Cheppulu-kuttavadu*, H. Beng. Guz. *Mochi*, Guz. *Khalpa*. A man of low caste, who works in hides and leather, and makes the leather bags for drawing water, and any other leather article for public use. He makes shoes, whips, thongs, &c. for the villagers, but for hire when for individual use. He also dresses and tans skins, and sometime skins dead animals. Also see *Chamar* and *Chumar*. (29 : 54)

CHARON

See *Charan*

CHARUN

See *Charan*

CHASA

[H.]. *Chasha*, [Ben.]. A cultivator, a ploughman, a husbandman. (30 : 161)

CHAUGHALA

Chaugula or *Chaughula*, corruptly, *Chougulla*, [Mar.]. The second officer of a Maratha village, an assistant of the headman or *Patil* : he holds his office by hereditary tenure. (29 : 105)

CHAUK

Chouk, corruptly, *Chowke*, [H.]. A square, an open place in a city where the market is held, and the chief police office is commonly stationed, (29 : 105)

CHAUKI

Choukee, corruptly, *Chowky, Choky, Chokee*, [H. &c.]. The act of watching or guarding property &c. Station of police or of customs, a guard, a watch, or the post where they are placed. Beng. Reg. iv 1795 ix-x. 1810 xvii. 1816, &c. (30 : 164)

CHAWR

See *Chamara*

CHERAITA

Hin. The name given to the stalks of several Indian plants, all of them valuable bitters, equivalents of gentian, obtained from the genera Ophelia, Exacum, Adenema and Andrographis (Justicia). The properties of the Indian species of Gentianeae, with the exception of two or three of the Himalayan ones, do not seem to have been largely investigated. *Dr. Cleghorn Ed. New Phil. Mag. No. 6 of April 1856.* (1 : 168)

CHETTY

See *Kshatriya*

CHHATRI

Chhatri or *Chhetri*, [H.]. A man of the second, or regal and military caste. (30 : 171)

CHIRIA-MAR

See *Chiriya-Mar*

CHIRIYA-MAR

[Ben.]. A low caste, by profession bird catchers. (29 : 113)

CHITRAKAR

Painter—a profession followed by Acharji, Ganak, Sutradhar, and other low castes. (17 : 206)

CHITRKAR

See *Chitrakar*

CHITZ

Mahr, Tamarindus indicus. (1 : 211)

CHOUDRI

See *Chowdry*

CHOUGULA

See *Chaughala*

CHOUK

See *Chauk*

CHOWDRY

A permanent superintendent and receiver of the land revenue under the Hindoo system, whose office seems to have been partly superseded by the appointment, first of the Curie, and afterwards of the Zemindar, by the Mahomedan Government. (10 : 194)

CHUKRI

Chookree, [H.]. A fractional division of land (Kemaon and Garhwal). (30 : 177)

CHUMAR

A scattered race in India. They are said on the authority of the Padma, Varaha, and Brahmavaivartta Puranas, to be descended from a mullah or boatman, and a Chundal woman. The Chumar race is generally said to be subdivided into seven classes. Jatooa, Kaean, Kooril, Jyswara, Jhoosea, Azimgurhea, or Birherea, and Koree or Korchumra. These seven do not eat together nor intermarry. The Jatooa are chief in the North-West. The Delhi Territory, Rohilcund, and the Upper, and part of Central Doab are their seats. The Kaean are in Bundelcund and Saugor. The Kooril occupy the greater part of the Central and Lower Doab. The Jyswara meet them in the neighbourhood of Allahabad, and extend through Jounpoor, Mirzapoor and Benares, to the neighbourhood of Sydpoor Bhitree, where they are met by the Jhoosea, who occupy Ghazeepoor and Behar. The Azimgurhea have their seats in Azimgurh and Goruckpoor ; and the Koree or Korchumra in Oudh. The last are generally engaged in the occupation of weaving.

Other names are mentioned besides these seven as the Jatlote of Rohilcund ; the Ahurwar, Sukurwar and Dohur, of Central Doab ; but as these latter avow some connection with the Kooril they may perhaps be included in that tribe. In Behar we meet also with sub-divisions of Gureya, Magahi, Dukshinia, Canoujea as well as the Jhoosea and Jyswara above-mentioned ; all tending to show that the division into seven clans is imaginary. Also see *Chamar* and *Charmakara*. (1 : 228)

CHUNARI

See *Chunaru*

CHUNARU

[H.]. Lime-burners, or workers in lime, as plasterers. (29 : 115)

CIRCAR

See *Sarkar*

COLE

See *Kol*

COMBAR

See *Kumbhakara*

CONCANIES

See *Konakan & Kanakan*

CONJEE

See *Kanji*

COOLEY

See *Koli*

COONBEE

See *Kunbi*

GLOSSARY

COWRIE

See *Kauri*

CUMMOOGOO

Arreka trees (27 : 43)

CUSBA

The largest village in a Turuf ; a country town ; also any very large village. (10 : 224)

DAFALI

[H.]. A drummer, a player on the *Daf*, one whose especial business it is to play on the instrument. (29 : 574)

DAHAIT

Dahayat—A mixed caste of village watchmen of the Jubbulpore and Mandla Districts, who are derived from the cognate caste of Khangars and from several of the forest tribes. In 1911 the Dahaits numbered about 15,000 persons in the Central Provinces, of whom the large majority were found in the Jubbulpore District and the remainder in Bilaspur, Damoh and Seoni. Outside the Province they reside only in Bundelkhand. In Mandla the names of their subdivisions are given as Rawatia or Rautia, Kol, Mawasi, Sonwani and Rajwaria. Of these Kol and Rajwar are the names of separate tribes ; Mawasi is commonly used as a synonym for Korku, another tribe ; Sonwani is the name of a sept found among several of the primitive tribes ; while Rawat is a title borne by the Saonrs and Gonds. The names Rautia and Rajwaria are found as subdivisions of the Kol tribe in Mirzapur, and it is not improbable that the Dahaits are principally derived from this tribe. The actual name Dahait is also given by Mr. Crooke as a subdivision of the Kols, and he states it to have the meaning of 'villager,' from *dehat*, a village. The Dahaits were a class of personal attendants on the chief or Raja, as will be seen subsequently. They stood behind the royal cushion and fanned him, ran in front of his chariot or litter to clear the way, and acted as door-keepers and ushers. Service of this kind is of a menial nature and, further, demands a considerable degree of physical robustness ; and hence members of the non-Aryan forest tribes would naturally be selected for it. And it would appear that these menial servants gradually formed themselves into a caste in Bundelkhand and became the Dahaits. They obtained a certain rise in status, and now rank in the position of village menials above their parent tribes. In the Central Provinces the Dahaits have commonly been employed as village watchmen, a post analogous to that of door-keeper or porter. The caste are also known as Bhaldar or spearmen, and Kotwar or village watchmen. (7 : 444)

DAHAUT

See *Dahait*

DAMI

[H.] (from *dam*, price). An assessment. (30 : 188)

DAMME

See *Dami*

DARBAR

Durbar, [H. &c.]. A court, a royal court, an audience or levee. (29 : 125)

DARMA

A race occupying the Darma pass, leading into Gurhwal. They are said to be the descendents of a body of Mongols, whom Timur left behind him in Kamaon. They practise divination, taking their omens from the warm liver of the sacrificed sheep. They eat the yak and the cow. They inter their dead for a time and then, in the month Kirtik, they exhume and burn them. *Cunningham's Ladak. Latham's Ethnology.* (2 : 23)

DARWESH

Darwesh or *Darvesh*, corruptly, *Dirvesh*, and *Dervise*, [H.]. A Mohammadan religious mendicant ; in many instances a mere vagabond and stroller, occasionally leading about bears and monkeys, but in some cases persons leading a religious life, either independently, or enrolled in different orders. (29 : 127)

DARZI

Durzee, vernacularly, *Darji*, *Durjee*, [H.]. A tailor. (29 : 127)

DASAHARA

Dasahara or vernacularly, *Dashara*, written incorrectly, *Dasara*, and corruptly, *Dusrah*, *Dasehra*, *Daserru*, *Dussarat*, *Dusserat*, *Dussora*, &c. H. Mar. S. A populat festival in honour of the goddess Durga. In Bengal it is exclusively appropriated to her worship, and is celebrated for nine days in *Aswin* September, October. In the west and south of India it is a military festival held at the same season which, being the close of the rains, is the commencement of the period for military operations. It is said to have originated with *Rama's* worship of *Durga*, on his invasion of *Lanka*, by which he secured victory ; hence the tenth of Aswin is also called the Vijaya dasami, or tenth of victory. The original festival, however, appears to have had no relation whatever to *Durga* being held on the tenth of *Jyeshtha*, in honour of *Ganga's* descent from heaven. (29 : 127)

DAURI GOSAIN

The Dauri Gosain, who beats a sort of small drum. (29 : 19)

DESA

[S.] vernacularly, *Des*, [H. Mar. Ben. Tel. Karn. Tam. Mal.] as the palatal *S*, which is used by all, except the Hindustani, is slightly

aspirated in Sanskrit, the aspiration is exaggerated in some of the dialects, and the word and its compounds are pronounced, as in Marathi, *Desh* : in that language, however, it also occurs, less correctly, but optionally, *Des*, with the dental sibilant Country, district, place, region. In different parts of India it is emphatically applied to particular districts, as constituting *the* county. In Rohilkhand it denotes the cleared villages on the borders of the *Tarai*. In the Himalayan regions it signifies the plains of Hindustan. With the Marathas it especially designates the country between the Sahyadri and Balaghat hills, the Karnatik and the Godaveri river. It also applies to any plain, open, or champaign country. In Malabar it likewise signifies, the proprietary possession of a village, and the rank derived from it. (30 : 204)

DESAEES

See *Desai*

DESAI

Desai, corruptly, *Desae*, and *Dessye*, [Mar.]. The superintendant or ruler of a Pargana or province, the principal revenue officer of a district, under the native government : the office was hereditary, and frequently recompensed by grants of land, so that the *Desai* often became a kind of petty chief in the south of India. (29 : 132)

DESAI

Karn. A chief man among the merchants of the Lingam sect. (29 : 132.)

DESASTHA

Desastha or *Desasth*, less correctly, *Deshasth*, Mar. One of a tribe of Maratha Brahmans, who consider themselves superior to the rest. In other parts of the South, a Maratha Brahman in general. (29 : 132)

DESHPANDEE

See *Despande*

DESIST

See *Desastha*

DESPANDE

Despande or *Despandya*, corruptly, *Despandeah*, *Despondeah*, *Despondee*, *Daispaundee*. [Tel. Mar.] The hereditary revenue accountant of a district or certain number of villages, holding office by hereditary tenure, and paid by lands. Under the British administration this officer is expected to keep a duplicate set of the public accounts, to superintend and check those of the village accountants, keep note of the collections,and see that they are regularly paid, to assist in the annual settlements, and give general information and aid to the collector and his subordinates. In some parts of Telingana the Despandya acts independently of the *Desmukh*, discharges the same duties, and enjoys the same privileges and emoluments. (29 : 132)

DHAL

[Hindi]. An influx of water coming down river from the hills (Puraniya). (29 : 134)

DHANGAR

Dhungur, [H. &c.]. A tribe of people inhabiting the hill country in Ramgarh and Chotanagpur : some of them come periodically into the plains for employment, and are engaged as labourers and scavengers. In the South of India, *Dhangar* is generally applied to the caste of shepherds and weavers of wool. In Telingana, they are also cultivators, and are divided into twelve tribes, who do not eat together, nor intermarry. (29: 135)

DHER

Dher or *Dhed*, corruptly, *Dhair*, *Dheyr*, [Mar.] *Dherh*, [H.]. *Dheda*, *Dhed*, or *Dher*, [Guz.]. A man of a low caste, employed as a watchman and messenger in the village establishments. In the Dahkin especially, commonly but incorrectly identified with the Mahar and properly a worker in leather and hides. In some places he performs the duty of scavenger. In the Sagar territory the *Dhers* eat dead animals, clean the skins, and sell them to the *Chamars*. In Kanara, they are labourers on the soil, and in a very large proportion are slaves, the property of individuals, saleable with or without the land on which they work : they are very numerous, and are distinguished into twelve sub-divisions, who do not intermarry. They are rare in the north-west provinces. (30 : 216)

DHOBI

[H.]. A washerman in general. The washerman of a village. As forming a caste, various subdivisions are recognised, which do not eat, drink, or marry together. There are seven such in the north-west provinces, but they differ, or are at least differently named in different provinces. Also see *Baluta*. (29 : 139)

DHUNGUR

See *Dhangar*

DHUNIA

[H.]. A cotton comber or carder. (29 : 140)

DIPALI

Dipali or *Dipavali* [S.]. A festival observed by the Hindus in honour of Kartikeya, on the new moon of the month Kartik, Sept.—Oct., when lamps are lighted in honour of him. It is popularly known by the name *Diwali*, but under that appellation is addressed to a different object, and has undergone popular modifications. (30 : 223)

DOBHAL

[H.]. The name of one of the principal Brahman tribes in Garhwal. (29 : 576)

GLOSSARY

DOM

Dom or *Domra* fem. *Domni*, corruptly, *Dhome*, [H.]. The name of a low caste, apparently one of the aboriginal races. In Hindustan they are usually by avocation makers of ropes, mats, fans, and baskets. In Oudh the *Dom* is a sweeper ; and in some places they perform the lowest offices, as carrying dead bodies and skeletons. The *Dom* is often a musician and the female *Domni* is an actress and singer, who performs in the inner apartments before the women of the family. There is also a tribe of Mohammadans termed *Dom*, better known by the designation of *Mir* or *Mirasi*. (29 : 147)

DURBAR

See *Darbar*

DURWAYSER

See *Darwesh*

DUSSARAH

See *Dasahara*

EELAVAR

They are found throughout the country, but in large numbers along the coast, performing in fact the chief horticultural labours of the cocoanut plantations, and employed in the various manufacture of the products.

The Eelavars or Shogamars are not of Shooder tribe. To the south this class is known as Shaunars ; to the north as Teeans denominations carrying with them but slight shades of distinction, and all may be considered as applicable to the same race. (27 : 135)

BLAVER

See *Eelavar*

ELAWAR

See *Eelavar*

ELAWER

See *Eelavar*

ELEEWAR

See *Eelavar*

ELEGAR

[Karn.]. A betel seller. (29 : 153)

ENAUM

See *Ennam*

ENAUN

See *Ennam*

ENNAM

[Mal.]. Counting, an account. Charge for reaping, usually ten per cent ; or if paid in kind, one sheaf out of ten. (29 : 153)

FAKEER

See *Fakir*

FAKIR

Fuqeer, [H.]. A plur. *Fukra*, or *Fakiran*, *Phakir*, *or* *Phukeer*, [Mar.]. Any poor or indigent person. In law, one who possesses only a little property. The most general application is, a Mohammadan religious mendicant, who wanders about the country and subsists upon alms. Many orders of them are known in Hindustan, named after their founder, or some peculiar practice or doctrine. They are generally divided into two classes : 1. Those who are *Bashara*, with the law, having families, and following the precepts of the Koran ; they are also known as *Salik*, travellers or pilgrims : and 2. *Be-shara*, without the law, or *Majzub*, '*abstracted*,' *who lead a life of celibacy and* seclusion, and whose sanctity is such as to place them above the necessity of observing the rules of the Koran. The chief Hindustani *Fakirs* are : 1. The *Kadaria* or *Banawa*, who profess to be the spiritual descendants of *Saiad Abdulkadir Jilani*, of Bagdad. 2. The *Chishtia*, followers of *Banda-nawaz*, whose shrine is at *Kalbarga ;* they are usually Shias. 3. *Shutaria*, descendants of *Abdul-shutar-i-nak*. 4. *Tabkatia*, or *Madaria*, followers of *Shah Madar ;* many of these are jugglers, and bear or monkey leaders. 5. *Malang*, descended from *Jaman Jati*, one of *Shah Madar's* disciples. 6. *Rafai* or *Gurz-mar*, descended from *Saiad Ahmed Kabir Rafai*, who appear to beat, cut, and wound themselves without suffering inconvenience, and who, in the belief of the faithful, can cut off their own heads, and put them on again. 7. *Jalalia*, followers of *Saiad Jalal ud din Bokhari*. 8. *Sohagia*, from *Musa Sohag*, who dress like women, wear female ornaments, play upon musical instruments, and sing and dance. 9. *Naksh-bandia* followers of *Baha ud din*, of *Nakshband*, distinguished by begging at night, and carrying a lighted lamp. 10. *Bawa piari ka fakiran*, who dress in white. There are other distinctions ; and at the *Muharram* a number of the lower classes assume the character and garb of Fakirs, of different ridiculous personations, for the amusement of the Populace, and the collection of contributions. *The word* '*Fakir*' *does not mean a beggar but a religious man who devotes his life to meditation and spiritual exercises. Haji Ali Mahomed v. Ajumani Islamia Punjab* 12 Lah. 590=32 P. L. R. 867=A.I.R. 1931 Lah. 379. '*Fakir*' *is not a caste as such only a class of persons. Persons of different tribes and castes may join this group of persons who may either be holymen or may be beggars. Imam Ali Shah v. Thakar Das*, 164 Ind. Cas. 260 (2)= 9 R.L. 96=A.I.R. 1936 Lah. 496. (30 : 241)

FAUJDARI ADALAT

[H.]. The chief criminal court, more usually called in Bengal the *Nizamat Adalat* but this

designation is in use at Madras and Bombay—Mad. Reg. vii 1802, Bom. Reg. xiii. 1827, and subsequent Regs. See also *Adalat*. (30 : 247)

FAUJDARRY ADAWLUT

See *Faujdari Adalat*

FOUJDARRY ADAWLUT

See *Faujdari Adalat*

GADI

Gadi or *Gaddi*. [H.]. A class of cultivators in the Delhi district. (29 : 577)

GANDHA-BANIA

See *Gandha-Banik*

GANDHA-BANIK

[Beng.]. A druggist. (2 : 253)

GANDHA BANIYA

See *Gandha Banik*

GANNI

See Gunny

GAOM

See Gram

GARH

Gurh, [H.] also *Gadhi* or *Garhi*. A fort, a hill fort, a mud fort, or one the walls of which are of very thick clay, strengthened by bastions. The word occurs also in this and other dialects with the cerebral unaspirated *d*, as, *Gad*, *Gud*, but in either case the *d* is pronounced much the same as *r*. The word also occurs with an initial aspirate, *Ghar* or *Ghari*, but this is incorrect. (29 : 168)

GARROWS

A tribe inhabiting a tract of country bordering on Assam. (10 : 333)

GAURUA

[H.]. An inferior class of Rajputs in Agra and Mathura, and other districts west of the Jamuna. (29 : 171)

GAWALI

[Mar.] .The caste of cowherds, or an individual, of it. (29 : 171)

GAZ

Guz, vernacularly, *Gaj*, or *Guj*, [H.]. A measure of length, a yard. In the reign of Akbar there prevailed a great number of measures of this denomination, varying in length from 18 to 58 inches ; to correct which disorder, they were all abrogated, and a standard *gaz* established in their stead, termed the *Ilahi-gaz*. The actual value of this measure was made the subject of many inquiries and experiments upon the institution of the great revenue survey of the western provinces, when it was found to be the basis of all the records of land measurements in that part of India : as no standard had been preserved, a fixed object of comparison could not be procured, and the different reports and measurements made it vary from 29 to 35 inches, and as the majority of actual measures of land made it 33 inches that was assumed as the fixed standard value, and it constitutes the basis of the survey measurements. In trade, a greater latitude prevails, and the cloth merchant, in particular, has a *gaz* of his own, equal to two *hats*, or cubits, or an English yard. (29 : 171)

GEERASIA

See *Grasa*

GERH

See *Garh*

GHALLA

[H.]. Grain, corn ; it is sometimes used to denote money. (29 : 173)

GHAT

Ghat, corruptly, *Ghaut*, or *Gaut*, [H. Ben. Mar.] which the Tel. and Karn. adhere to. A landing-place, steps on the bank of a river, a quay, a wharf where customs are commonly levied. A pass through the mountains : the mountains themselves, especially applied to the eastern and western range of the south of India ; or, in the Maratha country, to the *Sahyadri* range, and to the *Des*, or tract above. (29 : 175.)

GHAUT

See *Ghat*

GHEE

See *Ghi*

GHI

Ghee, [H. &c.]. [Ben.] *Ghi*, [Mar.]. Clarified or oiled butter ; butter boiled and then set to cool, when it remains in a semi-liquid or oily state, and is used in cooking, or is drank by the natives (the primitive *Ghrita*, is also current in most dialects.). (30 : 276)

GHULAM

In some dialects, *Gulam*, corrupted in pronouncing to *Gulap* and *Gulab*, [H.]. *Gulamu*, [Tel.]. A youth, a servant, a slave. (29 : 177)

GOAN

A village as distinguished from Mahal. Anserilal v. Rambhajan ; I.L.R. 27 All 602. (30 : 280)

GOITRE

The disease known in Europe by this name occurs also, in Asia, attacking the people in Kemaon, the Abor of the mountains bordering

the valley of the Brahmaputra, and other mountain tribes. The natives of India employ for its cure, a leaf-looking substance called Galloor Ka Puttar Hind : supposed to be dried sea-weed. Goitre, is rare in the valley of Kashmir. Mr. Vigne purchased at Ladak, a piece of common sea weed, which had been no doubt brought there by the merchants trading between China and Turkistan. He saw few cretins. Goitre occurs East of the Indus at elevations of 4,000 feet, but Mr. Bramley states that it is more common on the crest of a high mountain than in the valley of Nepal. (2 : 339)

GOKHA

Uriya. A caste of fishermen, or a man of that caste. (29 : 181.)

GOLA

[H.]. A granary, a storeroom, a place in which grain or salt is kept for a season. In Bengal it is usually a circular structure of mats or clay, raised two or three feet from the ground upon short pillars of wood or stone, and covered by a thatch. A grain or salt store or market ; a place where it is sold wholesale. A salt or saltpetre manufactory (Agra). (29 : 181)

GOLA

Goli, [H.]. A ball, a cannon ball ; a mode of trial by ordeal, in which the accused carried a heated ball of iron in his hand for a given distance and, if his hands were unscorched, was declared innocent. (29 : 181)

GOLA

A caste of Hindoos who are rice-beaters and cleaners. (10 : 350)

GOLAH

See *Gola*

GOLAM

See *Ghulam*

GOND

Gond, corruptly, *Goand*, [H.]. The half barbarous inhabitants of the eastern branches of the Vindhya mountains, between Bundelkhand and Berar, and subject partly to the British government, and partly to that of Nagpore, giving its appellation to the country of Gondwana. A small portion of them is found in different tracts, bearing the title of *Raj-gond*, who are looked upon with respect by the other *Gonds*. (29 : 182)

GONDHALI

The *Gondhali*, beater of a double Kettle-drum. (29 : 19)

GOOROO

See *Guru*

GOROW

See *Guru*

GOSAEEM

See *Goswami*

GOSAEEN

See *Goswami*

GOSHWARA

[H.]. Vernacularly modified as *Gosera*, or *Goswara*, *Goshwara*, corruptly *Gooshwarah*, [Mar.] *Gosbara*, or *Goswara*, [Ben.] *Goshupara*, [Tel.] *Goshuara*, Uriya. An abstract statement, giving the substance of different documents, the abstract or sum of a village or Zamindari account, shewing the total quantity of land, and its distribution, as waste cultivated, fallow, productive, &c., made up from the *Chitthas*, q. v. An index, a summary. (29 : 183)

GOSWAMI

[S.]. A religious mendicant in general. As a special name it is applied to very different classes of persons, identified only by their professing a religious and mendicant life. The most respectable are the reputed descendants spiritually of Sankara Acharya, of whom there are ten chief branches, and who are thence also called the *Das-nami*, or ten-named Gosains, attaching to the ordinary Hindu appellation one of the terms, *Tirtha* (shrine), *Asrama* (an order), *Vana* and *Aranya*, (a wood), *Saraswati*, (the goddess of eloquence). *Bharati* (the goddess of speech), *Puri* (a city), *Giri* and *Parvata* (a hill), or *Sagara*, (the ocean), as, *Ananda-giri Vidyaranya*, *Puran-gir*, *Rama-asrama*. These, although they are occasionally vagrants, are usually assembled in *maths*, or conventual residences, under a superior : some of their establishments are liberally endowed, and of great reputed sanctity, particularly that of Sringeri, in the western Ghats, near the sources of the *Tungabhadra*, said to have been founded by *Sankara* himself. Individuals of the three pure castes are admissible, and in some cases Sudras also ; but as they profess celibacy, their numbers are in part recruited by the purchase or adoption of boys at an early age. The *Das-nami Gosains* worship preferentially *Siva*, of whom *Sankara* is said to have been an *avatara ;* but many have been distinguished as advocates of the Vedanta doctrines. One division of them, termed *Atits*, differs from the more rigid *Dandi-gosains*, in following secular pursuits, as traders and ministrant priests of temples : some of them even marry and settle, when they are termed *Samyogis*, or *Gharbaris*. These Gosains, although met with in Upper India, are most numerous and influential in the south. In Hindustan the name is more correctly applied to two different classes, both worshippers of Vishnu, the *Gosains* of *Gokul*, who are descended from *Vallabha Acharya*, and,

although religious characters, are allowed to marry and follow secular pursuits, and the *Gosains* of Bengal, who are the disciples of *Chaitanya*, a native of Bengal, who instituted a new form of Vaishnava worship at the end of the fifteenth century. They also marry, and, like the *Gokul-astha*, lead domestic and respectable lives. The term is also applied loosely to mere vagrants, some of whom wandered about formerly in armed gangs, and levied contributions forcibly on the villages, plundered them, or now, coming singly, or in small bodies, extort money by inflicting disgusting tortures upon themselves : these sometimes go naked. (29 : 183)

GOWALA

See *Gawali.*

GOWAREE

See *Gowari*

GOWARI

[Mar.]. A cowherd. (29 : 180)

GRAM

Gram or *Grama*, [S. &c.] the term occurs in all the dialects, sometimes in the primitive form, but usually modified, as, *Gam*, *Ganw* or *Gaon*, corruptly *Gaum*, also varied according to inflexion, as, *Gramamu*, [Tel.] or to alphabetical peculiarities, as, *Kiraman*, [Tam.] *Gramam*, [Mal.] A village, literally ; but, as specifying a municipal and fiscal division, a hamlet, a township, consisting not only of the residences of the inhabitants, but of a tract of land around them within determinate boundaries, including arable and pasture lands, wood, waste, and water. The organization of such townships prevails, in principle, throughout India, but varies in practice in different parts of the country : they are, however, reducible, in the first instance, to two principal classes, one of which is so far the property of one individual that a single person is responsible for the revenue, and collects it from the cultivators as if from his tenants, exercising the right to distrain their goods, or eject them altogether, on failure of their paying their stipulated or customary share of the government demand, and claiming also a right to impose upon them occasionally cesses and charges, and, in some cases, to let the lands to temporary occupants at a stipulated rent : in the second great class the government revenue is paid direct by a number of individuals claiming proprietary rights in the village lands, paying either severally, or through a head man, who is one of their own community, representing them either by hereditary descent or election. Modifications of both these descriptions occur : thus, of the first, in Bengal generally, and in the north-west provinces occasionally, the proprietary right is vested in one individual, either by his having been in possession of such right from the earliest recorded period, or from having acquired it by purchase when lands have been sold for arrears of revenue : these are known as Zamindari tenures. In the south of India, in the Tamil provinces, an *Ekabhogam* (sole enjoyment), or *Ijaman* (*yajamana*, or householder) *Grama* is usually the property of a single individual, either in his own person or as head of his family : sometimes, however, the village is distributed amongst a body of hereditary proprietors, over whom the *Ijaman* has a controlling power, allotting the lands amongst them according to their shares, and apportioning and collecting the revenue : no sale of the land can be effected without his sanction. The second great class of villages, in which the proprietary right is vested in a certain number of individuals, who are responsible for the public revenue, is the most numerous class, and may once have been universal : these coparcenary tenures present many peculiarities, which it is necessary to become acquainted with for each in particular, in assessing the public revenue, but they may be chiefly distinguished as of three kinds : 1. Those in which the whole land is held and managed in common ; the rents paid by the cultivators, whether they be the proprietors themselves or tenants under the proprietors, being thrown into a common stock, with all other profits from the estate, and, after deducting expenses, the balance is divided amongst the proprietors, according to old and established practice : these are called in Hindustan *Zamindari* villages, as the occupants are termed village *Zamindars*, to distinguish them from the *Zamindars* of Bengal, or they are termed *Bhayachara*, or brotherhood villages. In the south of India they are called *Pasung-karai* and *Pangu-vali*, or by the S. terms *Samudayam* or *Samohi*. *Panguvali* and *Samudayam* are especially applied to coparcenary tenures, in which the allotments are liable to revision and re-adjustment from time to time, on the agreement of the occupants. 2. The more general form of coparcenary villages is that termed in the north-west provinces, *Pattidari*, in which the lands are divided into *Pattis*, or shares, and held in severalty by the different proprietors, or *Pattidars*, each person managing his own lands, and paying his fixed share of the government revenue; the whole being jointly responsible, in the event of any one sharer failing to fulfil his engagements: in the south these tenures are known as *Arudi-karai*, *Achandrarkam*, *Bhattavritti* or *Bharttvarti*, *Palabhogam*, q.v. 3. A third form is that known in the north-west provinces as the *imperfect Pattidari* village, in which part of the land is held in common and part in severalty; the profits of the land held in common being first appropriated to the government revenue and the village expenses, and the overplus being distributed, or the deficiency made good, according to a rate on the several holdings, when the proprietors are said to pay their revenue by *Dhar-bachh* or *Bighadam*, q.v. Villages may also be denominated from the mode of the distributions of the lands, as the *Bighati* of the upper provinces, where the division of the allotments usually held in

severalty is by *bighas*, or their fractions: the *Visabadi* of the Ceded districts, where the division is by *visas*, or sixteenths, which are usually held in common: the *Nirwa* or *Bhagwar* villages of Guzerat, in which the village is distributed into *bhagas*, or portions according to the original number of sharers : these *bhagas* are subdivided by *anas*, or sixteenths, amongst the heirs of a deceased proprietor, according to their number and respective rights, and these *anas* may be again subdivided into fractional sixteenths, termed *anis* and *chawals* : *Bhagwar* villages are usually held in severalty. In some parts of Hindustan villages are primarily divided into a certain number of nominal integral parts, usually twenty, which are called *biswas*, and then again into fractions of twentieths, termed *biswansis* and *karwansis* : these portions are distributed amongst the representatives of the original proprietor or proprietors, constituting the proprietary shares, termed *Pattis*, or sometimes *Pens*, q.v. : the *Patti* is divisible according to the number of the heirs of a *Pattidar*, into smaller portions called *thoks*, *tholas*, or *dehris*, and these may again be subdivided into smaller shares, termed *behris*. *Thok* is sometimes convertible into *Patti* : ...when the proprietors of a village are of different classes or religions, it is primarily divided between them according to their respective interest, and the portions in Hindustan are termed *tarafs*; so that there may be a Mohammadan and a Hindu *taraf* in one village, each being severally divisible according to the prevailing usage. Every village has an establishment of municipal officers and servants, more or less complete, according as its organization has been more less interfered with : see under the word *Baluta*. (30 : 288)

GRASA

Grasa or *Gras*, corruptly, *Grass*, or *Guras*, S., used in all the Hindu dialects, *Ghas* or *Ghans*, [Mar.] and *Garas*, pronounced *Gras*, [Guz.] A mouthful, or a quantity equivalent to it. Fodder for cattle. A hereditary claim to a small portion (a mouthful) of the produce of a village or villages by various Rajput chiefs, granted them by the local governments in remuneration of military service, and commuted for a pecuniary payment out of the revenue paid by the villagers. A fixed payment made to military and predatory chiefs in Guzerat and Malwa, especially in lieu of lands held by them, or in purchase of their refraining from plunder. Also lands held by Grasias in Guzerat. (29 : 187)

GRASIA

[H.] *Garasio*, [Guz.]. A military and predatory chief in Malwa, Rajputana, Guzerat, and Cutch, claiming a portion of the revenues of certain villages, either as a grant originally from the superior authority, in requital of military service, or as the price of forbearance from plunder. In Mewar the designation applies to military chiefs of mixed Rajput and Bhil descent, holding jagirs in nominal vassalage to the Rana of Udayapur, and engaging to pay a stipulated tribute. In Guzerat the term also designates a plunderer or robber. (29 :187)

GUJAR

[H.]. The name of a numerous class in the north-west provinces, chiefly engaged in agriculture, though formerly notorious for their martial and predatory character. They profess to descend from Rajput fathers by women of inferior castes. Mr. Elliot considers them as having given their appellation to the principality of Guzerat, in the west of India, and the district of the same name in the Panjab. In the Dakhin the term is considered synonymous with *Gujarati*, and applied to any native of Guzerat, but more especially to the traders and dealers from that country. In Bengal and Bahar one subdivision of the *Kurmi* or agricultural tribe, is called *Gujarati* having come perhaps originally from thence. (29 : 188)

GUJERATI

In the Dekkan this term is applied to any native of Guzerat, but more especially to the traders and dealers from that country. In Bengal and Bahar, one subdivision of the Kurmi or agricultural tribe, is called Gujarati having perhaps come originally from thence or, possibly from being of Gujar origin—Wilson. (2 : 449)

GUNNY

The term gunny in modern commerce is applied to a sacking made of jute...McIvor cultivated the form palmata on the Nilgiri hills. (28 : 161)

GUOLEE

See *Gawali*

GUR

Goor, [H.&c.] *Gudamu*, [Tel.]. Molasses, treacle, raw sugar, the produce of the first inspissation of the juice of the cane. (29 : 190)

GURU

Gooroo, [S.] but adopted in all the dialects; in composition often abridged to Gur, lit., Heavy, weighty, whence metaphorically, a person of weight or respectability, as an elder or parent, and especially a spiritual teacher or guide, one who, under the primitive system, instructed the youth of the three first classes in the Vedas, but in later times one who merely communicates to him, with greater or lesser solemnity, the peculiar prayer which is considered sufficient to initiate the disciple, and make him a member of any particular sect or tribe. (29 : 191)

GURU

[Mar.] from [S.], *Guru*, *Gurav*, or *Pujari*, A Sudra whose especial duty it is to clean the village temple and deck the idol. He acts also as a servant to the more respectable villagers, and attends their wives when they go out. He has also to assist in the carriage of travellers' baggage, and sometimes acts as trumpeter. (29 : 55)

GUSAIN

See *Goswami*

GUZ

See *Gaz*

GUZERATTEE

See *Gujerati*

HAJAM

Nai, Nau, Naua, the barber caste of Behar, popularly supposed to have been specially created by Viswakarma for the convenience of Mahadeva. There are seven sub-castes—Awadhia, Kanaujia, or Biahut, Tirhutia, Sribastab or Bastar, Magahiya, Bangali, and Turk-Nauwa. Of these the Awadhia, claim to have come from Oudh; the Kanaujia from Kanauj; the Tirhutia are located on the north, and the Magahiya on the south of the Ganges; the Bangali are immigrants from Bengal into the border districts of Behar; and the Turk-Nauwa are Muhammadans.

Mr. Nesfield calls the Hindu barber Napit, and says that the name Hajam is confined to the Muhammadan barber. This, however, is not the case in Behar. (17 : 306)

HALWAI

[H.] *Halui,* [Ben.]. A confectioner, a maker of Halwa, or sweetmeats. In the Lower Doab it denotes a tribe or caste; in most other places only the maker and vender. (29 : 197)

HANSI

A title of Tantis in Bengal and a section of Majraut Goalas in Behar. (17 : 313)

HARI

A third crop; one of the poorer grains raised in the hot weather between the spring and autumn crops. (29 : 201)

HAVELI

See *Hawili*

HAWALADAR

Hawaladar or *Hawaldar,* corrupted to *Havildar,* [H. &c.]. One holding any office or trust. In the east of Bengal, a sub-renter, the occupant of a Hawala: a steward or agent for the management of a village : a native officer of the Indian army, subordinate to the Subahdar. Amongst the Marathas the term was variously applied, but in all it conveyed the notion of trust, deputation, or delegated authority; as, the chief of a company of guards, guides, or messengers; a principal officer in a fort under the commandant, whose duty it was to appoint the guards, patrols, &c. : sometimes, also, the commandant himself : a subordinate revenue officer, a kind of deputy of the Mamlatdar, who was charged with the collection and remittance of the revenue of the district, and empowered to administer justice in petty complaints : an assistant of the Patil, or head of the village, in the collection of the revenue, and in police matters. In the Dakhin, and also at one time apparently in Hindustan, an officer appointed by the government, or the farmer of revenue, to prevent any abstraction of the crop, or its removal from the public threshing-floor, until the revenue was paid. (29 : 204)

HAWILI

Hawili or *Havili,* or *Havali,* corruptly, *Havelli,* or *Hawalie,* [H.] *Havili,* corruptly, *Havelie,* [Tel.]. A house, a havitation. The tract of country adjacent to a capital town, and originally annexed, to it for the supply of the public establishments, it afterwards came to signify, in the Madras provinces, government lands, lands held *Khas,* or under direct government management. In Bengal the term was applied to the reverse, or lands held by a Zaminder for his own benefit. (29 :204)

HEUZDAY

See *Hijra*

HIJRA

Eunuch, a person of equivocal malformation, supposed to be a hermaphrodite and usually wearing female attire and bearing the name of a man. (17 : 319)

HINDI

One of the tongues of India it abounds in Sanscrit words, and has many dialects. Speaking generally the tongues spoken in the whole of upper India, including the Panjab, from the Himalayan to the Vindhyan range, may be said to be Hindi. Also the languages of Kamaon, and Garhwal, all along the Sub Himalayan range as far as the Gogra river; the impure dialect of the Gorhka; the Brij-bhasha (or Baka as is pronounced on the Ganges.) the Panjabi, Multani, Sindi, Jataki, Haruti, Marwari and it is said Konkani. (2 : 532)

HINDOO

The recent labours of Professor Wilson, Major Cunningham, Mr. Hodgson, Chevalier Bunsen, Dr. Caldwell, Professor Muller, Professor Ballantyne, Dr. W. W. Hunter, and Mr. George Campbell and articles of deep learning and research in the Calcutta, North British, and Quarterly Reviews, all since the middle of this century added more to our knowledge of these people than had been acquired in preceding centuries, and it is from these writings that much of the present article has been gathered together. Hindoo, Native, and Native of India, are the oridinary names by which the idol worshipping people of British India are at present known, but the terms are all of very recent use. The peoples to whom they are applied are only now fusing, under the firm sway of the British rule, and never before had; nor could have had, one common designation. Bharata or Bharata vart'ha has been quoted as an ancient name, for part of the countries which Europeans include in the term India.

Hindu for the people and Hindustan for the country, now so generally applied by natives as well as foreigners are possibly of Persian or Arian origin. And if the latter, the name may have some relation to the seven rivers of the Punjab, the Sabp'ta-Sindhu, which the Arians met with in their course to the south. Bharata was an ancient king of part of India and hence Mr. Wilkins derives one ancient name, rejecting of course, in so doing, the supposition that the river Indus, properly Sindhu, and commonly pronounced Sindh, either gave a name to the counrty or received one from it; also of Indu, a name of the moon, being the origin of Hindu or Hndustan, the Sanskrit having no such words. The word may however be of some untraced foreign tongue, in which Ind or Hind or Hindu meant black, for it has long been so applied by the fairer races around to the dark coloured populations in the territories which are now comprised in British India. The Arab, the Persian, the Afghan and Sikh when speaking of the people of India, only call them "black men", and even in India the Mahomedan descendants of the Arab, Persian, Moghul and Afghan conquerors use the same expressive designation, "Kala Admi", literally black man, being ever in their mouths. And Hindus themselves, in their various tongues, likewise so distinguish themselves from all the fair foreigners amongst them. The African races who are brought to India, as the household slaves or guards of native princes invariably when alluding to such of their own people as are born in the country, style them Hindi. Now-a-days, too, though the idol worshipping people call themselves Hindu, in this they are merely following the names given to them by their Arab, Persian, Tarter and British rulers. It is only of late, however, that even Europeans have habitually used this term, for at the beginning of the century, Gentoo was the every day name employed, though it has since gradually fallen into disuse. It, also, was derived from a foreign people, the Portuguese and was applied to the idol worshippers, like the "gens" of the Romans and gentile of the scriptures. It never perhaps reached much beyond the sea-port towns and even there, if the better educated amongst the natives ever employed it, their doing so was merely in imitation of Europeans. And now, too, similarly, Brahmans and others when alluding to their own countrymen likewise style them Hindus. (2 : 532)

HINDU

See *Hindoo*

HINDUSTAN

Includes Bahar, Oudh, Rajputana and Malwa. Hindustan, Bengal proper, the N. W. Provinces and Oude, the Panjab and Sind, with part of the adjoining desert country form a great semicircular plain, in which there is no place of refuge for remains of original races; in all these countries the modern races live together as one social whole. Throughout Central and Peninsular India, the most open plains and uncultivated parts are similarly inhabited, but there are scattered about over every province hill and jungle, giving cover to aboriginal tribes, who hold themselves aloof from the general population and are very different in language, manners and other particulars.

As known to Europe; Hindustan is a term applied to British India generally. To the people of British India, however, and to Europeans in India, the name is restricted to that part of India, which lies between the Himalaya and the Vindhya mountains. But, in considering the ethnological relations of India, the countries from the Indus and west of the five rivers of the Punjab, south easterly to the mouths of the Ganges, have been so often and so long in the occupation of so many different races, whose fragments are found in larger or smaller portions scattered thoughout the region indicated, that it will be well to notice the occupants of Central India, Rajputanah, Bengal, Oudh, the N. W. Provinces, and the Punjab, as inhabitants of Hindustan, amounting to 136 millions of people. (2 : 575)

HOLI

Holi or *Holika*, corruptly, *Hooly*, [H. &c.]. A popular festival of the Hindus, the proper season of which is the ten days preceding the full moon of Phalgun, but it is usually observed only for the last three or four days terminating with the full moon. The chief observances are sprinkling one another with red or yellow powder, addressing passers-by with coarse jokes, singing songs in praise of the juvenile Krishna, and lighting a bonfire, which is kept up to the close of the ceremony, when rude frolics are practised round the expiring embers. The *Holi* is chiefly observed in Hindustan, but it answers to the *Dola Yatra*, or swinging festival of Bengal, and is at the same period particularly celebrated by the cowherd and shepherd castes of Orissa, one class of the Palankin-bearers of Calcutta. In Marathi the term means also the pile prepared for the bonfire. (30 : 327)

HOLKAR

The title of the prince of Indore, a Mahratta sovereign with the title of maharajah, Indore and Mhow are his chief towns. Indore the capital is built on a plateau. The Holkar family are of the dhangur or shepherd tribe. The first who rose to eminence was Mulhar Rao, who was born about the end of the 17th century and was one of the most distinguished leaders in the first Mahratta invasion of northern India. (2 : 595)

HOTHA

[H.]. A land measure=1,600 square paces.—Kamaon. (29 : 579)

HULVAEE

See *Halwai*

INAAM

[H.]. Vernacularly, *Inam*, corrupted to *Enam*, or *Enaum*, [Ben. Mar. Tel.] *Revenue-free. Ibrahim Ali v. Md. Ashanulla*, I. L. R. 39 Cal. 711 at 731 (P. C.). *The term is of mere generic significance, applied to a Government grant as a whole. Raghojiraj v. Lakshmanrao*, I. L. R. 36 Bom. 639 at 659 (P. C.). A gift, a benefaction in general, a gift by a superior to an inferior. In India, and especially in the south, and amongst the Marathas, the term was especially applied to grants of land held rent-free and in hereditary and perpetual occupation : the tenure came in time to be qualified by the reservation of a portion of the assessable revenue, or by the exaction of all proceeds exceeding the intended value of the original assignment; the term was also vaguely applied to grants of rent-free land, without reference to perpetuity or any specified conditions. *Bhimapaiya v. Ramchandra*, I.L.R. 22 Bom. 422 at 426. The grants are also distinguishable by thier origin from the ruling authorities, or from the village communities, and are again distinguishable by peculiar reservations, or by their being applicable to different objects. They are first classed as *Sanadi*, and as *Gaon-nisbat-Inam*.

Technically, a major 'inam' is a whole village or more than one village, and a minor 'inam' is something less than a village. Secy. of State for India v. Malayya, I. R. 1932 P. C. 297=139 Ind. Cas. 546=36 L. W. 525=56 C. L. J. 341=A. I. R. 1932 P. C. 238=63 M. L. J. 649 (P. C.)

1. *Sanadi-Inam* is a grant emanating from the ruling power of the time of the grant, free from all government exactions, in perpetuity, and validified by *Sanad*, or official deed of grant; it usually comprises land included in the village area, but which is uncultivated or has been abandoned; and it is subject to the *Haks*, or dues of the village functionaries It may be granted sometimes with a reservation of a half, a third or a fourth of the government claim known as *Inam-nimai*, *I. tijai* and *I. chauthai*.

2. *Gaon-nisbat-Inam*, Lands granted rent-free by the village out of its own lands; the loss or deduction thence accruing to the government assessment being made good by the village community. Seven kinds of such grants are specified ; as, (*a*) The *Inam* of the *Mukaddam*, or officiating head of the village, termed *Inam-passoree*, (or perhaps more correctly, *I. paseri*, the latter meaning maintenance). This is saleable or assignable in mortgage with or without the office of *Mukaddam*; it is liable to the dues payable to the village servants on land of the like quality. (*b*) Land assigned to the *Mhar*, of two kinds..... (*c*) *Devasthan*, free lands attached to temples and mosques: it is not transferable in any way, either by the village, or the persons attending on the temples, whose duty it is to sell the produce, and apply the money to the ordinary expenses of the temples. (*d*) *Inam-waveyley*, lands granted to the village artificers and servants, in place of dues upon the produce: this is more common in the *Mawal*, or hill country, than in the *Des*, or country above the *Ghats* : the lands may be mortgaged, but not sold, and are resumable by the donors. (*e*) *Dharmadaya*, corruptly, *Dhermudow*, Lands assigned in charity; saleable and assignable in mortgage. (*f*) *Deva-teki*, a parcel of land occasionally held by a *Mukaddam*, or *Mhar*, in reward of his having established by ordeal disputed territories : it may be sold or mortgaged. (*g*) *Pal*, or *Sut*, a small piece of land held rent-free in connexion with land bearing revenue, to compensate for some deficiency in the produce of the latter : it cannot be sold or mortgaged separately, but remains annexed to the larger portion.

Another classification of Maratha *Inam* lands arranges them under six heads, according to the objects of the donation; as, 1. *Hindu Inams*, which are subdivided into seven classes, *viz.* (*a*) Rent-free lands assigned by the state, or by the village, to Brahmans of reputed sanctity or learning, not engaged in secular affairs ; (*b*) to the *Gosavi*, or village Gosain, to enable him to keep up his *math*, or religious dwelling, and accommodate travelling mendicants of a similar character, usually a village benefaction ; (*c*) to individuals for military services, granted by the state or Jagirdars and great officers ; (*d*) to *Bhats*, or bards, granted both by the state and the villages; (*e*) *Goacharani badal* revenue remitted on some of the village lands, on the plea of their being appropriated to the grazing of cattle belonging to religious persons ; (*f*) *Jangam-inam*, land granted by villages inhabited by *Lingaits*, to their priests; (*g*) *Yatra-che-kathi*, lands granted by the village to persons for keeping up and conveying flags (from *kathi*, a flagstaff) to *yatras*, or fairs held in honour of some deity. 2. The second of the major or generic classes are *Mohammadan Inams*, consisting of rent-free grants made by opulent Mohammadans to religious persons of their own faith, and to a variety of vagrants, mendicants, tumblers, jugglers, etc. 3. *Devasthana Inams*, are lands assigned for the support of religious establishments,whether Hindu or Mohammadan, and for the keeping up of temples, shrines, mosques, &c. 4. *Dharmadaya Inams* are lands appropriated to religious persons, as an act of charity, by the heads of the government, and by the village communities: some of these are considerable antiquity, and are frequently confirmed by *Dana-patras*, grants inscribed on copper plates. 5. *Dehangi Inams*, numerous but limited assignments a to variety of village artificers and servants, musicians, dancers, and the families of individuals who have lost their lives in the service of the state, or of the village. 6. *Watandari Inams*, or assignments to the village officers and servants. Besides these classifications, which are especially applicable to the *Maratha* countries, a variety of terms occur in relation to the designation

of *Inams*, either of local or general applicability. (30 : 338)

INAAMDAR

Inaamdar or *Inamdar*, [H. &c.]. The holder of a rent-free grant. He is entitled to place tenants in possession of sheri lands, not by virtue of any interest in the soil but as being entitled to make the most he can out of these lands by way of revenue. He is a grantee of revenue. *Ram Chandra v. Venkatrao*, I. L. R. 6 Bom. 598(602); *Ganpatrao v. Ganesh*, I. L. R. 10. Bom. 112 (117); *Rajya V. Balkrishna*, I. L. R. 29. Bom. 415 (420); a superior landlord and he is primarily responsible for the payment of land revenue. The Secretary *of State v. Valvant Ramchander*, I. L. R. 17. Bom. 422. (30 : 340)

ISTAWA

[Mar.]. The land-tax or rent levied at progressively increasing rates, until it reaches the full sum imposable on land brought into cultivation, or on villages let out to farm, etc. ; the practice of so letting lands, etc. (30 : 343)

JAGANNATH

See *Jagannatha*

JAGANNATHA

Vernacularly *Jagannath*, corruptly *Juggernaut*, [H. &c.]. Lord of the world, a name especially applied to *Krishna*, in the form in which he is worshipped at the temple of *Jaggannath at Puri* in Orissa. (29 : 224)

JAGEER

See *Jagir*

JAGIR

Also allowably, *Jaigir*, corruptly, *Jagheer*, *Jaghire*, *Jaegheer*, [H.]. *Jagir*, *Jahgir Jahagir*, Mar. [Karn], lit., Taking or occupying a place or position. A tenure common under the Mohammadan government, in which the public revenues of a given tract of land were made over to a servant of the state, together with the powers requisite to enable him to collect and appropriate such revenue, and administer the general government of the district. The assignment was either conditional or unconditional; in the former case, some public service, as the levy and maintenance of troops, or other specified duty, was engaged for : the latter was left to the entire disposal of the grantee. The assignment was either for a stated term, or, more usually, for the lifetime of the holder, lapsing, on his death, to the state, although not unusually renewed to his heir, on payment of a *nazarana*, or fine, and sometimes specified to be a hereditary assignment ; without which specification it was held to be a life-tenure only : Ben. Reg. xxxvii. 1793, cl. 15. A Jagir was also liable to forfeiture on failure of performance of the conditions on which it was granted, or on the holder's incurring the displeasure of the emperor. On the other hand, in the inability of the state to vindicate its rights, a Jagir was sometimes converted into a perpetual and transferable estate ; and the same consequence has resulted from the recognition of sundry Jagirs as hereditary by the British government after the extinction of the native governments by which they were originally granted ; so that they have now come to be considered as family properties, of which the holders could not be rightfully dispossessed, and to which their legal heirs succeed, as a matter of course, without fine or *nazarana*, such having been silently dispensed with. This is particularly the case in the Maratha territories, in which, when first conquered, Jagir grants were found to be numerous, reducible to three classes ; 1. those held by descendants of the original ministers of the Rajas, as the *Pratinidhi* and the *Pradhans*, prior to the usurpation of the Peshwa, but continued, in some instances, under his rule ; 2. those held by military chiefs, on condition of service, some of whom have held their fiefs from the time of the Mohammadan monarchies ; and 3. those held under grants from the Peshwas, generally Brahamans or Marathas of low family : they were all allowed to retain their lands on the principle of securing their services on a moderate scale, preserving the sovereignty of the British government entire, and interference with the chiefs on extraordinary occasions only. With regard to the Jagir in general, the especial object and character of the grant was commonly specified by the designation attached to it, as in the following examples : see also Ben. Regs. xxxvii. 1793. xlii. 1795. xxxvi. 1803. xiii. 1825. Bomb. Reg. xvii. 1827. x. cl. 38. Reg. vi. 1833. The term is also in use, although with some licence, to designate temporary grants, allowances, or stipends, from the governments to individuals. (29 : 224)

JAGIRDARI

[H.]. The possession or rights of the holder of a Jagir. (29 : 225)

JAIN

See *Jaina*

JAINA

Jaina or *Jain*, S. The name of a religion differing from Hinduism, the worship of certain deified mortals, *Jinas* or *Tirthankaras* ; a follower of that religion, whether clerical or secular. Jains are met with in considerable numbers, especially among the merchants and bankers in Central and Western India : they are not uncommon in Bengal, or in the Dakshin. (29 : 226)

JAMADAR

Jumadar, corruptly, *Jemider*, less usually, but allowably, *Jematdar*, [H.]. The chief or leader of any number of persons ; in military language, a native subaltern officer, second to the Subahdar; an officer of police, customs, or excise, second to the Darogha ; a head domestic servant, a

sort of major-domo, but unconnected with the table department ; among the Marathas, an officer appointed to protect the crops from the depredations of an army and its followers. (29 : 230)

JANGAM

The *Jangam*, or priest of the Lingayits, who is employed to blow the conch shell in the temples. (29 : 19)

JANGAMA

[S.]. The priest of the Lingayit sect, who, although not a Brahman Officiates at their religious rites : where the population of a village consists in any large proportion of his disciples he is a member of the establishment, and holds rent-free or Inam lands, thence known as *Jangama Inam*. He is sometimes domesticated in *maths*, or monasteries, and otherwise is a vagrant living on alms. (29 : 231)

JAT

Jat, also written *Jaut* and corruptly *Jut* and *Jhut*. [H. &c.]. The name of a very numerous race of people in the north-west and bordering provinces, also in the Panjab and Sindh, where they have become, in part at least, Sikhs and Mohammadans : they are in general industrious and enterprising cultivators, and a brave and hardy race. (29 : 234)

JEEGNUR

See *Jingar*

JEMADAR

See *Jamadar*

JHULA

[H.&c.]. A swing, a swinging cot or basket : a swinging or suspension bridge, common in the Himalaya, though of rude construction. Also a measure of land : Garhwal. (29 : 239)

JINGAR

Jingar, [Mar.]. A worker in leather, especially a saddler and harness-maker : the Maratha Jingars also make little images of Ganesa. (30 : 374)

JOGEE

See *Jogi*

JOGI

Jogi, corruptly *Jogee, Joghee, Jogie* [H. &c.]. A practiser of the Jog or Yog, a pretender to superhuman faculties ; in general, a religious mendicant, who assumes various characters in different parts of India, as an ascetic, a conjurer, and fortune teller, a musician : a caste of Hindus who are usually weavers. (29 : 241)

JOSHEE

See *Jyotishi*

JOTUSHSHASTER

See *Jyotisha*

JULAHA

[H.] *Jola*, [Ben.]. A weaver ; in India forming a race or tribe of weavers, who are Mohammadans. (29 : 242)

JUNGUM

See *Jangama*

JYOTISHA

[S.]. Astronomy, astrology. (30 : 381)

JYOTISHI

[S.] *Jyōtishi*, [H.] and in most dialects, *Joshi*, or *Josi*. The village astronomer, who prepares the almanac, announces lucky and unlucky days, and the days appropriated to public festivals, and casts nativities. The name applies to the office,which is filled most commonly by a Brahman, who in that character conducts the village ceremonies and religious observances, and is known by the terms *Bhat*, or *Bhut, Parsai, Purohit*, and others. (29 : 55)

JYOTISHI

[S.] vernacularly, *Josi, Joshi, or Jotishi*, an astronomer, an astrologer ; the village priest and astronomer, who prepares the calendar, casts nativities, and announces the time propitious for any act ; any astrologer or fortune-teller (30 : 381)

JYUN

See *Jaina*

KACHA

See *Kachcha*

KACHAHRI

Kuchuhree, corruptly, *Cutcherry*, [H. &c.] *Kacheri*, [Mar.] *Kachhahari*, or *Kachhari*, [Ben.], *Kacheli*, [Tel.]. A court, a hall, an office, the place where any public business is transacted : also, in Mar., the business carried on there, or the people assembled. (29 : 245)

KACHAR

Kachhar, [H.]. Moist land, land lying low and along the banks of rivers, so as to admit easily of irrigation or being flooded ; also alluvial formation or deposit. [Alluvial land]. A kind of land which is cultivated whenever the submerging water dries up and leaves it open for the time at least to a cultivating process. *Lachman v. Bal Singh*, I.L.R. 4 All-157-Eds.]. (29 : 245)

KACHCHA

Kuchcha, incorrectly, *Kacha*, or *Kucha*, and corruptly, *Cutcha*, *Kutcha*, &c. [H.&c.] *Kancha*, [Ben.] *Kachi*, *Kacho*, [Guz.]. Raw, unripe, immature, crude, lit. or fig. ; as a *Kachcha* house is one built of unbaked bricks or mud ; a *Kachcha* person is one inexperienced, unskilful, silly, as applied to weights and measures it denotes inferiority ; a *Kachcha ser* is one less than the standard *ser* : in revenue settlements it implies a direct assessment, one made with the Ryot, or Ryotwar, either where there is no recognised farmer or proprietor, or where his right of collection is suspended. In the Bombay Glossary it is also explained, when applied to a statement of any kind, to signify one minutely detailed. (29 : 245)

KAHAR

A large cultivating and palanquin-bearing caste of Behar, many of whose members are employed as domestic servants by Natives and Europeans. The Brahmanical genealogists represent the Kahar as a mixed caste descended from a Brahman father and a Nishada, or Chandal mother ; but it seems more likely that they are a remnant of one of the primitive races who occupied the valley of the Ganges before the incursion of the Aryans. In one sense, indeed, the Kahars may perhaps be regarded as a mixed caste, since their ranks have probably been recruited by members of other castes who adopted the same profession, while their employment as domestic servants in high-caste families may well have led to some infusion of Aryan blood.

The following sub-castes of Kahars are found in Behar : Rawani or Ramani, Dhuria, Dhimar, Kharwara, Turha, Jaswar, Garhuk, or Garauwa, Bisaria and Magahiya. (17 : 370)

KAITH

See *Kayastha*

KALAL

Kalal also *Kalar* and *Kalwar*, incorrectly, *Kallal*, [H. &c.]. A distiller, a maker and vendor of spirituous liquors : (29 : 250)

KAMBALA

Vernacularly, *Kumbal* or *Kambul*, also vernacularly modified, as *Kaml*, *Kambali*, or *Kamli*, corruptly, *Cumbly*, *Comli*, *Combly*, &c. S., but in all the dialects. A coarse wollen wrapper or shawl, a blanket : *Kamli*, 'blanketed', is also applied to a butcher's stall, which is usually covered with a woollen cloth. (29 : 254)

KAMIN

Corruptly, *Kumenee*, [H.]. Base, low, inferior : applied in the north-west provinces, to the artificers and servants of a village, who besides allowances in grain, receive small allotments in land and are therefore 'minor' or inferior cultivators the term is also sometimes applied to all the residents of a village, except religious mendicants, who are not cultivators : in Kamaon the term designates the superintendant of the village management. Also, a landholder to whom the office of collecting the Government revenue of a village or estate is delegated. (29 : 253)

KANAKAN

Kunnakan, [Mal.]. The name of a class of predial slaves in Malabar, also designated *Kanakacharma :* according to one account they are a subdivision of the *Palayar*. (29 : 255)

KANDRA

Kandra or *Khandra*. A class of slaves in Cuttack of an impure caste. (29 : 257)

KANJI

Corruptly. *Conjee*, *Conje*, *Kongy*, [H.]. Rice-water in general, although it properly denotes rice-water which has been converted into an acid beverage by acetous fermentation. (29 : 258)

KANOONGO

See *Kanungo*

KANSARI

Kansabanik, the braizer caste of Bengal, popularly supposed to be an offshoot of the Subernabanik degraded because its members took to working in Kansa or bell-metal. Another view is that they are merely a sub-caste of Kamars who have severed their connexion with the parent caste and set up as an independent group. Kansaris marry their daughters as infants by the orthodox Brahmanical ritual, prohibit the remarriage of widows, and do not recognise divorce. Their social rank is respectable. They employ the same Brahman, barber and waterman as the members of the Nabasakh group, and Brahmans take water from their hands. In Eastern Bengal almost all Kansaris belong to the Saiva sect, but in Central and Western Bengal Saivas are found among their number. Like other artisan castes, they are very particular about observing the festival of Viswakarma, the mythical architect of the universe.

Kansaris buy their material in the form of brass sheeting, which they hammer into the shapes required. In Eastern Bengal Chandals often take service with them, and become very skilful workmen. The utensils made are sold to dealers (*paikar*) who retail them in villages inland. (17 : 419)

KANUNGO

Kanoongo or *Canoongo*, corruptly, *Canongoe*,[H.] lit. An expounder of the laws, but applied in Hindustan especially to village and district revenue officers who, under the former governments, recorded all circumstances within their sphere which concerned

landed property and the realization of the revenue, keeping registers of the value, tenure, extent, and transfers of lands, assisting in the measurements and survey of the lands, reporting deaths and successions of revenue-payers, and explaining, when required, local practices and public regulations : they were paid by rent-free lands and various allowances and perquisites. (29 : 260)

KARANA

[S. &c.]. Doing, act, means, instrument, an organ of sense : A doer of any thing ; also, the name of a mixed caste or an individual of it, said to have sprung from a Sudra mother and Vaisya father or according to some, from a degraded Kashatriya by a pure Kshatriya female ; his occupation is writing and accounts : a scribe or writer, a clerk, and in some places, a collector of revenue, a tax-gatherer : (the word is used in all the dialects, sometimes modified as to meaning, as in the following). (29 : 263)

KASAUR

See *Kansari*

KATHA

Kutha, [H. &c.]. A story, a fable. A favourite entertainment amongst the Marhattas,or the public recitation of a narrative, interspersed with music and singing, of the actions of the gods, or of individuals, with allusions to passing events or persons ; thence, old manuscript Kathas are sometimes produced in evidence of claims to hereditary rights or property which they have alluded to. (30 : 419)

KATTI

Katti also written *Catty* or *Cattie*, but apparently both are incorrect, as the word occurs in the original characters *Kathi*, [Guz.]. The name of a ruling tribe settled in, and giving its name to, the province of Kattiwar, who according to one tradition, immigrated thither from the banks of the Indus sometime in the eighth century ; but, according to another, came originally from the Jamuna, and did not reach their present site till the fourteenth. They are divided into three principal families named Wala, or Wara, Khachar, and Khuman, of each of which there are other subdivisions. The Kattis are a tall, robust race, sometimes having light hair and blue eyes, and until of late years, were distinguished for their turbulence and fierceness, and aversion to the pursuits of a peaceable life: latterly they have subsided into more orderly habits, and follow agriculture. (29 : 269)

KATTY

See *Katti*

KAURI

Kouree, corruptly, *Cowrie*, and *Cowry*, [H.] *Kari*, [Beng.] *Kori*, [Guz.]. A small shell used as coin in the lower provinces (Cypraea moneta). In account, four *Kauris* are equal to one *Ganda* and 80 *Kauris* to one *Pan*. (29 : 271)

KAYASTHA

Kayastha [S.] also, in the dialects, *Kayasth*, *Kayath* or *Kait* or *Kayat*, corruptly, *Koit*, also *Kait*, [Beng.]. A caste so termed, or a member of it, sprung from a Kshetriya father and a Vaisya mother the occupation of which is that of the writer or accountant : it is one of the most respectable of the mixed classes. Among the Marathas the *Kayastha* is said to be distinguished from the *Kayat* by locality, the latter being peculiar to the north. (29 : 272)

KESBEH

See *Cusba*

KEWAT

Kiot, a fishing and cultivating caste of Behar, also largely engaged in personal service among the higher classes of natives. At the present day the Kewats of Behar are divided into five sub-castes—Ajudhiabasi ; Bahiawak, Bahiot or Ghibihar ; Garbhait, Gorwait, or Saghar ; Jathot ; and Machhua. The Ajudhiabasi are believed to have immigrated in comparatively recent times from Oudh, and are engaged solely in cultivation. The Bahiawak sub-caste, called Ghibihar or ghi-eater, from a story that one of them once ate the leavings of his master, also believe that they came from Upper India, where they followed the occupation of boatmen and fishermen. In those days it is said the personal servants of the Darbhanga Raj were Kurmis ; but one of them, named Biru Khawas, who had risen to be a *tahsilder*, dealt dishonestly with the Raja, and owing to his treachery all the Kurmis were turned out and Kewats from the North-West Provinces established in their places. Various titles were conferred upon the Kewat, according to the offices which they held. Thus the Khawas was the Raja's personal servant : the Bhandari had charge of the *bhandar* or granary, were rent paid in kind was stored ; the Deradar worked in the kitchen ; the Kapar looked after the Raja's clothes ; and the Kamat saw to the cultivation of his *zirat* or private lands. In course of time the distinction between agriculture and personal service became accentuated : the cultivators drew together into the Garbhait sub-caste, and the serving class formed the Bahiawak group. The names Ghibihar, *Ghi-eater* and Saghar, vegetable-eater', appear to indicate that supposed divergences of practice in the matter of food gave rise to the separation. The Bahiawak Kewats living in and about their employers' houses would necessarily fall under the suspicion of eating forbidden food and this would of itself be sufficient to cut them off from their cultivating brethren. Those Kewats, on the other hand, who adhered to their original profession of boating and fishing, formed the nucleus of the Machhua sub-caste. (17 : 454)

KHAIRAT

Khyrat, corruptly, *kheryaut*, [H. Mar.]. Alms, charity : lands given as charitable endowments : (the term is more especially applicable to grants or alms given by, or to, Mohammadans). (29 : 274)

KHALISA

Khalisa but usually pronounced *Khalsa* [H. &c.] *Khalsa* or *Khalisa* [Mar.]. The exchequer, the office of government under the Mohammadan administration in which the business of the revenue department was transacted, and which was continued during the early period of British rule : as applied to lands, it means those of which the revenue remains the property of government, not being made over in *Jagir* or *Inam* to any other parties. Lands or villages held immediately of government, and of which the state is the manager or holder. It is termed in some official papers the rent-roll of the government, meaning the revenue receivable from government or *Khalsa* lands. The term has been of late familiar as the collective denomination of the Sikh government and people. (29 : 275)

KHALISEH

See *Khalish*

KHANASHUMARI

[H.] *Khanesumari*, [Mar.] *Khanisumari*, [Karn]· A written statement of the number of houses in a village or town, and hence a census of the population is so termed. (29 : 276)

KHANDAIT

Khandait also, sometimes, *Khandara*, [Uriya]. The name of a class of military landholders in Orissa, residing in the hills in *kilas*, or fortified dwellings, and holding their lands at a quit-rent on condition of acting as a feudal yeomanry or militia, and protecting the low lands from the incursions of the barbarous mountain tribes bordering on thiere states : their children, especially the females, are sometimes sold in childhood, and become slaves. (29: 277)

KHANDURI

[H.]. The name of a principal tribe of Brahmans in Garhwal. (30 : 435)

KHANEH-SHUMARI

See *Khanashumari*

KHASAGEE

See *Khasgi*

KHASGI

[Mar.]. One's own private or personal property, in contradistinction to the revenues or concerns of the state ; own, personal, peculiar. *Balkrishna v. Vishvanath*, I.L.R. 19 Bom. 528. (30 : 441)

KHATRI

See *Kshatriya*

KHEDE

[Mar.]. A small, and chiefly agricultural village. (29 : 284)

KHERA

See *Khede*, [H.]. A village : (it is the same word) in Bundelkhand it is the land immediately adjacent to a village. (29 : 284)

KHERU

See *Khera*

KHODI

[H.]. Digging, culture of land : ceremonies involving bodily labour, unremunerated except by food ; Kamaon. (29 : 286)

KHODIANS

See *Khodi*

KHOND

The name of the barbarous people occupying the hilly or jungle country on the west and north-west of Orissa : their more correct appellation is *Kui*. Also see *Kond*. (30 : 449)

KHYRAUT

See *Khairat*

KILAJAT

[H.]. Forts : in Orissa the term is used collectivey to designate lands chiefly in the hill country bordering on the plains, and held at a quit-rent on the tenure of military service in defending the low country from the ravages of the wild mountain tribes, for which, as well as their own safety, the Zamindars occupy numerous Kilas or forts. (29 : 289)

KILLAJAT,

See *Kilajat*

KIRSAN

See *Kisan*

KISAN

[H. &c.]. A husbandman, a cultivator (more correctly *Krishan*). (29 : 290)

KOAND

See *Kond* and *Khond*

KOL

Kol, commonly, *Cole*, [H.]. The name of a barbarous tribe inhabiting forest and mountain tracts in the provinces of Benares, South Bahar, and Chotanagpur, apparently of kin to the other mountain tribes of Central India, the Gonds and Bhils, who are perhaps the aboriginal races of India. (29 : 292)

KOLEE

See *Koli*

KOLI

The *Koli*, or water-carrier, who supplies travellers and government functionaries travelling on public duty with drinking-water, also the cultivators with water to wash their threshing floors, and the village at large with water on public festivals. (29 : 19)

KOLI

Koli, erroneously *Kollee*, but also, and perhaps more correctly, *Kuli*, or *Kooli*, [Mar.]. The name of a low caste, or of a member of it : their business is to bring water, in which they are sometimes part of the village establishment : they are also fishermen : the name is also that of a wild and predatory tribe in the forests and wilds of Guzerat, some of whom, however, have settled in the plains, and have become cultivators, and are collected in *bhagdar*, or joint-tenancy villages. (29 : 293)

KONAKAN

[Mal.]. A class of predial slaves in Malabar, a subdivision of the *Vetuvar*, or forest and hunter tribe : they are employed in agriculture, also as boatmen and salt makers. (30 : 461)

KOND

Khond, *Kund*, or more properly the *Ku*, is the language of a people who are commonly called *Kond* or *Khond* but who designate themselves *Ku*. They dwell in the country surrounding the Urya in Sumbhulpur, and to the south they inhabit the upper parts of Gondwana, Gumsur, and the hilly ranges of Orissa, and practice the horrid rites of offering children and young people in sacrifice. Also see *Khond*. (2 : 262)

KONKANIE

See *Konakan*

KOOLEE

See *Koli* and *Kuli*

KOOLKURNEE

See *Kulkarani*

KOOLUMBEE

See *Kunbi*

KOOMBEE

See *Kunbi*

KOONBEE

See *Kunbi*

KOSHTI

[Mar.]. The name of a caste, or of an individual of it, whose occupation is spinning and weaving, or the manufacture of undyed cloths and silks, and silk threads for necklaces, &c. (30 : 463)

KOSTEE

See *Koshti*

KOTAL

[Beng.]. A watchman, a constable (probably vernacular for *Kotwal*, q.v.) : in Kamaon, the village messenger. (29 : 295)

KOTWAL

See *Kotal*

KSHATRIYA

[S. &c.]. The name of the second or military and regal caste, or a member of it ; the warrior, the king. (29 : 298)

KSHETRY

See *Kshatriya and Chhatri*

KSHTRIES

See *Kshatriya*

KULI

Koolee, [Mar]. Land held at a progressively increasing assessment. (29 : 301)

KULKARANI

Kulkarani, commonly, *Kulkarni*, corruptly, *Koolkurny*, *Kulkurny*, *Koolkurnain*, *Coolkurny*, &c. [Mar.]. One of the principal village functionaries under the Patil, the village registrar and accountant, whose duty it is especially to keep accounts between the cultivators and the government, as well as those of the village expenditure : he has the keeping of all village records and papers, and has lands and perquisites assigned him for his support. (29 : 300)

KULMBEE

See *Kunbi*

KULNBEE

See *Kunbi*

KUMBHAKARA

[S.] *Kumbhar*, [Mar.] *Kumhar*, [H.] *Kumar*, [Beng.] *Kumbhar*, *Kumbar*, *Kummar*, *Kumbhakar*, [Karn.] *Kummari*, *or Kummaravadu*, [Tel]. A potter, a maker of earthen vessels and pottery; also sometimes, of bricks and tiles : as one of the village servants he makes water pots for the villagers, and brings water for travellers and for the principal village officers. (29 : 301)

KUMHAR

Kumar, *Kumbhakar*, the potter caste of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa. Concerning their traditional parentage there seems to be a wide difference of opinion among the recognised authorities on that subject. (17 : 517)

KUMMUL

See *Kambala*

KUNBI

[Pron.] *Kumbi*, less correctly, *Coonby*, *Coombee*, [H. Mar. also Mar.] *Kulambi*, *Kanbi*, and *Kalmi*, [Guz.]. The name of the chief agricultural caste in central, westerns and southern India, whence it sometimes means a husbandman, a peasant, or cultivator in general: the *Kunbis* claim to represent the pure Sudras of the Hindu system : they are for the most part an industrious and respectable race, and, amongst the Marathas, reckoned the Raja of Satara, and other descendants of Sivaji, amongst their caste: they are subdivided into an infinite number of classes, many of whom do not eat together, or intermarrry. The caste in Guzerat is divided into two principal classes termed *Karwa-kunbi*, and *Lewa-kunbi* : in some places there is a third distinction, that of *Anjra-kunbi*, which partakes more of the Rajput character. (29 : 302 & 586)

KUNJRA

[H. &c.]. The name of a caste whose occupation is selling vegetables. (29 : 303)

KURABI

See *Kumbhakara*

KUREKOOL

See *Teli*

KURUBA

[Karn.]. A shepherd by caste and occupation, and who also makes woollen clothes or blankets. (29 : 305)

KURWA

See *Kuruba*

KUSBA

See *Cusba*

KUTCHA

See *Kachcha*

KUTCHERI

See *Kachahri*

KUTHA

See *Katha*

KUTKI

One of the minor millets. In the United Provinces its cultivation is confined chiefly to the southern hilly districts. (28 : 845)

LALA

Lala, corruptly, *Lalla*. A writer, a clerk a copyist, a school-master : it is used as an address in speaking to a respectable person, not of high rank, especially with *ji*, annexed ; as, *Lala-ji*, Sir, master. (29 : 308)

LAWAR

See *Lohar*

LEWA

[Guz.]. A caste of the *Kunbi* tribe. (29 : 311)

LEYWA

See *Lewa*

LINGA

[*S.*] adopted in all the dialects. A mark, a characteristic sign : the distinguishing mark of gender or sex; the male organ : the phallus, as the type of Siva, and as worshipped in all parts of India: it is usually of stone or marble, and is set up in temples especially appropriated to the worship of *Siva*, or *Mahadeva*, under this form. There were, at the time of the Mohammadan invasion, twelve principal *Siva-lingas* in India, namely, 1. *Somanatha*, in Guzerat ; 2. *Mallikarjuna*, in Telingana at Sri Sailam ; 3. *Mahakala*, at Ujayin ; 4. *Omkara*, on the Narbudda ; 5. *Amareswara*, also at Ujayin; 6. *Vaidyanath*, at Deogerh in Bengal ; 7. *Rameswara*, at Ramiseram ; 8. *Bhimasankara*, in Rajemahendri; 9. *Tryambaka*, at the sources of the Godavari, 10. *Gautamesa*, where, unknown ; 11. *Kedaresa*, on the Himalaya ; and 12. *Visveswara*, at Benares. In the south the principal *Siva-lingas* at present worshipped are at *Kanchi* or *Conjeveram*, *Jambukeswar* near Trichinopoly, *Tirunamale*, *Kalahastri*, and *Chidambaram* : one sect of Hindus the *Vira-Saivas* or *Jangamas* of the south, wear a small representation of the *linga* in a case round the neck or on one arm, whence they are called also *Lingadharis*, and *Lingevants*, as below. (29 : 311)

LINGAIT

[Mar.] *Lingadhari*, or *Lingavant*, erroneously, *Lingumut*, [Karn.]. A member of the *Jangama* or *Vira-Saiva* sect, or a worshipper of Siva as the *Linga*, and carrying a representation of the type about his person : the sect, which is numerous in the central and southern parts of the peninsula, is of modern origin, being founded by a Brahman named Basava, residing at Kalyan in Karnata in the middle of the 12th century. The *Lingaits* differ from the Brahmanical followers of Siva in denying the sancitity of the Brahmanical order, and the authority of the Vedas ; in the recognition of various divinities, and in virtually abolishing the distinction of caste, and the inferiority of females. One division of them, termed *Aradhyas*, are, by birth,

Brahmans ; but the rest, who are more especially termed (*Jangamas*, are of the *Sudra* and mixed castes, and look upon the *Aradhyas* as their inferiors). The *Jangamas* are again distinguished as two-fold-*Samanya* or ordinary, and *Visesha* or extraordinary, the latter professing greater purity of manners. There is also a lower grade of sectaries, or *Bhaktas*, who are likewise distinguished as *Samanya bhaktas*, and *Visesha bhaktas* ; the former retain their caste, but in all other respects are the same as the *Samanya Jangamas* ; the latter are entirely exempt from caste, and are bound by vow to honour the *Guru*, or spiritual teacher, the *Linga* and the *Jangama*, or brother in the faith : accounts respecting their manners vary ; but as an inveterate hostility subsists between them and the Brahmans, accounts derived from the latter are not to be depended on. The *Jangamas* have a literature of their own, written mostly in the Karnata and Telugu languages, particularly the *Basava Purana* in the former. The *Aradhyas* are sometimes well versed in Sanskrit literature. Account of the Jangams, by C. P. Brown, Madras Journal of Literature and Science. (29 : 311)

LINGAYET

See *Lingait*

LINGUM

See *Linga*

LODAH

See *Lodha*

LODHA

Lodhi, [H.] the name of a caste, or a member of it, following the practice of husbandry in the northwest provinces : amongst the Marathas, the foreign *Lodhi* or *Lodhi paradesi*, from being a native of Hindustan, is employed as a thatcher and keeper of bullocks, &c. (29 : 312)

LODHI

See *Lodha*

LODI

See *Lodha*

LOHAKARA

[H. Mar. Guz. Beng.] *Lohar*, [Karn.] *Kammar* [S] *Karmakara*, [Tam.] *Karumari*, [Tel.] *Kammari*, blacksmith or ironsmith, who makes and repairs all iron-work for the village. (29 : 54)

LOHAR

[H. &c.] from S. *Lahakara*. A worker in iron, a blacksmith ; one of the artificers of a village. (29 : 312)

MADARI

A sub-caste of *Mals*, who are often employed as snake-charmers. (18 : 26)

MADI

See *Modi*

MAHAJAN

See *Mahajana*

MAHAJANA

Mahajana, or *Mahajan*, or *Muhajun*, incorrectly, *Mahajanam*, *Mehajin*, [S. &c.] lit. A great man, but applied in most parts of Hindustan and Bengal to a merchant, a dealer, a banker or money-changer, also a creditor in Marathi, also, a particular hereditary officer in a village : in some places in the south of India it denotes the head of a trade or caste ; also the head man of a village, especially where the villagers are mostly Sudras and the head man is a Brahman : it is applied also to Brahmans holding lands as permanent tenants, but employing others to cultivate : it also denotes such of the villagers as hold *Miras* or hereditary property in common. In Guzerat, *Mahajan*, pronounced, *Majan*, is also said to mean a public entertainment or food given to all comers. (29 : 317)

MAHAL

Mahal, corruptly, *Mahl*, *Mhal*, *Maal*, *Mohaul*, *Mehaul*, *Mal*, [H.&c.]. A province, a district, as the *Jangalmahals*, on the west of Bengal ; a division of a *Taalluk*, or district, yielding revenue according to assessment. In the language of the Regulations a *Mahal*, or *Mehal*, is called an estate, and is defined, any parcel or parcels of land which may be separately assessed with the public revenue; the whole property of the revenue-payers in the *mehal* being held hypothecated to government for the sum assessed upon it. Beng. Reg. xlii. 1803, ch. 2, sect. 2, and xi. 1822, sec. 29. Under the Mohammadan government the term was also applied to a head or department of miscellaneous revenue derived from a tax on some particular class of things or persons, as, *Mahal-i-kaghaz*, the tax or duty on paper ; *Mah-i-mahal*, the duty on fish; *Nimak-mahal*, the revenue derived from the monopoly of the sale of salt ; *Mahal-abkari*, the department of the excise : so in Karnata, *Mahalu* meant revenue, or sources of revenue, chiefly territorial, but comprising other objects. In Puraniya, the items of the village *Hast-o-bud*, were termed *mahals :* the word is in fact very vaguely employed. In some places a certain right is intended, capable of being rented, as the *Mom mahal*, or right to the wax found in the forests of a given tract. In Cuttack, the plural *Mahalat* was applied to the lands which paid the full assessment to the state, in contrast to the *Kilajat*, or military estates paying a quit-rent only. (29 : 318)

MAHALLA

Mahalla, corruptly, *Mohulla*, [H.] *Mahalla*, [Beng.] *Mahala*, [Mar.]. A division of a town, a quarter, award. (29 ; 319)

GLOSSARY

MAHANT

See *Mahanta*

MAHANTA

Mahanta or *Mahant, Muhunt,* [H. &c.]. The head of a religious establishment of the mendicant orders of the Hindus. (29 : 317)

MAHAPURUSHA

Mahapurūsha or *Mahapurush* [S.&c.]. A great man, but applied especially to religious ascetics, especially to such as pretend and are believed to have overcome pysical infirmities, to be able to live without food, and to be impassive to external or elemental influences. (29 : 318)

MAHAR

Mahar or *Mhar,* [Mar.] *Dher, Ballayi, Mhau,* &c. These are local names current in the Maratha and Guzerat provinces for particular tribes of outcasts, members of which are usually found in the villages. The Mahar is the guardian of the village boundaries and land-marks, and is the public servant of the head-man. He summons the villagers to public meetings, carries the collected revenue to the Government office, and acts as public letter-carrier and messenger. He cuts wood and grass, and serves as scout, guide, baggage-porter, and general attendant on travellers. He assists the head-man in his police duties, and traces and apprehends thieves. He officiates also, sometimes, as watchman, especially of the crops, and is the sweeper of the roads through the village. Some of these functions are wholly or in part discharged by other servants, as the *Mang* and *Yeskar.* The office of village *Mahar* is generally held by one or more families ; so that, although there is nominally one officer, the duties are commonly performed by several individuals. The functions of the *Mahar,* are, in part at least, also discharged in different places by other low tribes or castes, especially those of protecting the village boundaries, and acting as guides, messengers, and watchmen, who are frequently *Bhils, Kolis,* or *Ramusis.* The persons employed to protect the roads and boundaries are also termed *Rakh-walas* and *Varttaniyas,* whilst the village watchman is designated by a variety of terms in different parts of India, as [H. Mar. Beng.] *Chaukidar, Kotwar,* Uriya. *Chokia,* [H.] *Dosad, Dhanuk, Goret, Hari,* &c. [Tel.] *Payik, Pasban,* [Tam.] *Kavali* or *Kaval-karan,* [Tel.] Karn. *Talari,* [Karn.] *Talawara,* also [Mar.] *Jagla.* (29: 55)

MAHOMEDAN

See *Musalman*

MAHRATTA

See *Marhatta*

MALA

[Tel.]. Of or belonging to the Paria caste. (29: 323)

MALAY

See *Maleya*

MALAYALAM

See *Malyalim*

MALAYALIM

See *Malyalim*

MALEYA

A gipsy tribe from Malabar—Coorg. (12: 67)

MALI

Mali, corruptly, *Molly,* [H. &c.]. A gardener, one who cultivates and sells vegetables, fruits, and flowers, as the occupation of his caste ; also the name of the caste. In the Maratha country the *mali,* is distinguished by the article he chiefly cultivates ; as, *Jiri-mali,* grower of cummin and other aromatic seeds ; *Phul-mali,* grower of flowers, &c; *Mali* (with the simple *l*) is a civil affix to the names of barbers, as, *Das-mali,* &c. (29 : 324)

MALI

The *Mali, Baghban,* or gardener, who grows flowers to decorate the temples with, and prepares nosegays to present to Government officers or men of rank passing through the village. (29: 19)

MALIK

Also, corruptly, *Mallek* : also, a Mohammadan cultivator in Guzerat. (29 : 587)

MAL-JAPTI

Mal-japti for *Mal-zabti* [Guz.]. An officer appointed by the state, but paid by the village to prevent the removal of any of the crop from the threshing-floor till authorised by the collector. (29 : 587)

MALLEE

See *Mali*

MALLIALLUM

See *Malyalim*

MALLIK

See *Malik*

MALYALIM

Mala, signifies a mountain, and *Alam,* a district or country. It means therefore the mountainous country—a term applicable to the whole of Malabar as well as to Travancore. (27: 1)

MAL-ZUPTEE

See *Mal-japti*

MAMLEDAR

Mamledar or *Mamlat-dar,* [Mar. Guz.]. The head revenue and police native officer of a district, invested as a revenue officer with the duties of

realising the collections, and remitting them to the treasury of the superior collector, of generally superintending the conduct and checking the accounts of the subordinate revenue officers, of investigating the payments and charges of the villages, and supervising the state of the cultivation ; as civil and police officer, he exercised, under the native governments, undefined and extensive powers, which are now limited by Regulation : it sometimes denotes a farmer of the revenue. (29 : 347)

MAMLUTDAR

See *Mamledar*

MANG

[Mar.]. A low caste, or individual of it, employed in low and menial offices : as a member of the village, the *Mang* commonly officiates as scavenger, guide, watchman, and executioner. (29 : 328)

MANIHAR

Manihar or *Maniar*, corruptly, *Munniar*, [H.]. A maker of glass bracelets worn by women ; a jeweller. (29 : 329)

MANKI

[H.]. The head man of a village—Chota Nagpur. (29 : 329)

MARATI

A Shudra of the Mahratta country—Coorg. (12 : 70)

MARHATTA

The term Marhatta, though applied by other tribes to the inhabitants of Maharashtra, in general, seems amongst the Marhattas themselves, to be limited to a few distinct classes only. The Jharee and Marhatta Koonbees, are considered the genuine Marhattas by all the other classes ; besides these, the term is also more particularly applied to the numerous tribes or families from whom the most celebrated Marhatta leaders have sprung. The number of these families is, I believe, ninety-six, and the best known in Deogurh, are the Ghautkas, Moreeas, Baghools, Salonkas, Nimbalkurs, Ghorpooras, Bhoslahs ; and the six tribes, namely, the Sirkeeas, Goojurs, Mohtias, Ghautkas, Mahariks, and Patunkers, with whom the latter cast intermarry. All these tribes consider themselves as Kshutriyas, and will eat together, though they do not always intermarry. (13 : 37)

MARHRATTAH

See *Marhatta*

MASA

[Hindi]. A land measure, three-fourths of a *bigha*-Kamaon. (29 : 333)

MASI

Valerianaceae, Spikenard, *Masi*. A perennial herb of the alpine Himalaya, which extends eastwards from Garhwal and ascends to 17,000 feet in Sikkim. (28 : 792)

MATIA

A sub-caste of Bagdi in Bengal who are cultivators and earth-workers. (18 : 81)

MAULANA

[H. Mar.] from A., *Maulana*, *Mulla*, *Akhund*. The Mohammedan priest who conducts the ceremonies of the Mohammedans of the village, and acts as school-master. In some places he has degenerated into the butcher, killing animals for such of the villagers as eat meat. Where there are no Mohammedans, the place of the Mulla is filled up by the *Koli*, or waterman, who supplies water to the villagers and travellers, but who is more usually enumerated amongst the *Alute*. In Karnata, the waterman, *Niraganti* or *Kolavaru*, has charge of the supplies of water for irrigation, superintending its distribution, and preventing waste. The Karnata establishment, also, includes officers not recognised elsewhere ; as the *Alatigara* or *Pattari*, Corn-measurer, who apportions the shares of Government and the cultivators where the revenue is paid in kind ; and the *Addika* or *Addiga*, who superintends the cultivation, q. v. : also the *Konikarachakra*, who gathers betel-nuts for the villagers from the public plantations. For the other classes of village servants, see *Alute* (29 : 55)

MAUMBH

See *Muaamalat*

MAUMLEH

See *Muaamalat*

MAUZA

[H.] *Mauja*, [Hindi and Mar.] *Mauji*, [Beng.] *Mavuje*, or *Mauje*, [Tel.]. A village, understanding by that term one or more clusters of habitations, and all the lands belonging to their proprietary inhabitants : a *Mauza* is defined by authority to be 'a parcel or parcels of lands having a separate name in the revenue records, and of known limits.' Directions to settlement officers. The lands, however, are not always contiguous and compact, but may have outlying portions intermixed with those of other villages, but these are brought under one head with the rest in the revenue settlement of the *Mauza*. (29 : 336.)

MAUZAH

See *Mauza*

MAWAJIB

Mawajib, corruptly, *Mowajib*, [H.]. Salaries, pensions : applied in Cuttack to a grant of rent-free land for services, and held by actual cultivators. (29 : 588)

MAWAL

The mountain valleys of the Sahyadri range commencing at the western extremity and extending about 100 miles east—*Wils. Gloss.* (3 : 199)

MAWUL

See *Mawal*

MAZDUR

[H.] *Majur*, [Hindi &c.]. A labourer, a day labourer. (29 : 337)

MEHAL

See *Mahal*

MEHALA

See *Mahal*

MEHMAN

Mehman or *Mahiman*, [Mar.]. A person residing in a village in which he has no hereditary rights or property. (29 : 338)

MEHMON

See *Mehman*

MEHTAR

Mehtar or *Mihtar*, [H.]. A man who follows the lowest menial offices, a sweeper, a scavenger : the term originally means a prince, and is used ironically in Cuttack the *mehtar*, is sometimes a slave. (29 : 338)

MELA

[H. &c.]. A fair, an assemblage of people periodically at some particular spot, usually on a religious festival, but at which traffic is carried on and amusements are provided : any fair or occasional market. (29 : 339)

MELLAGOOCODEY

Pepper vines. (27 : 43)

MENJOGI

[Mar.]. A class of Jogi mendicant in the Maratha country, worshippers of *Bhairava*. (29 : 339)

MENZEES

See *Menjogi*

MEO

[H.]. A class of cultivators in the province of Delhi. (29 : 339)

MESJIT

See *Musjeed*

META

[Tel.]. Pasturage forage. (30 : 537)

METAH

See *Meta*

MHAR

The *Mhar* of the Mahrati-speaking countries, is undoubtedly the Dher of the Dekhan, the Holiar of the Canarese, and the Pariah of the Tamil people. Throughout the Hydrabad dominions most of them have claims for allotments on the cultivators, though the Mhar does not, or only rarely cultivates, on his own account. There are 230,772 Mhar or Dher in the Berars, or about a ninth part of the Berar population. Professor Wilson, writes the word Mahar, Mhar, Mher, Mhao, Maw and Mar. They are regarded by Hindus as lower than the Dher, but the Mhar, Dher, Eskar, Holiar, and Pariah are undoubtedly one people. They are to be met with throughout the Mahratta country, dwelling apart outside the village, and are often part of the Baloth. The mark for their signature is a staff. They are a willing, ready people, obliging, grateful for any little kindness ; and, for the traveller, whether at midnight or midday, in sun or rain, or cold or heat, they take up their staff and move cheerfully along to show the road to the next village. Indeed, in the great tract of the Central Dekhan, the Dher, or Mhar and the Mhang, are the only free labourrers, for the hindu farmers rigidly prevent them holding land, and with equal tenacity prevent those of the hamlet leaving it lest the farming villages lose their labouring hands. They are really village slaves throughout the Hyderabad territories, but claim certain ancestral rights. (3 : 250)

MIHTAR

a sub-caste of Telis in Behar. (18 : 92)

MIRASDAR

Mirasdar or *Mirasidar*, [H. &c.] *Mirasidarudu*, [Tel.] *Mirasidaran* [Tam.]. The holder of hereditary lands, or offices in a village. In the Northern Sarkars, especially, a hereditary village officer or servant. In Sylhet, the holder of an estate, usually of very small extent, assessed in perpetuity ; a petty landholder or cultivator. (29 : 342)

MIRASI

A Muhammadan caste of singers, minstrels and genealogists, of which a few members are found in the Central Provinces. General Cunningham says that they are the bards and singers of the Meos or Mewatis at all their marriages and festivals. The Mirasi has two functions, the men being musicians, story tellers and genealogists, while the women dance and sing, but only before the ladies of the zenana. Mr. Nesfield says that they are sometimes regularly entertained as jesters to help these ladies to kill time and reconcile them to their domestic prisons. As they do not dance before men they are reputed to be chaste, as no woman who is not a prostitute

will dance in the presence of men, though singing and playing are not equally condemned. The implements of the Mirasis are generally the small drum (*dholak*), the cymbals (*majira*) and the gourd lute (*kingri*). (9 : 242)

MIRDAHA

[H. Beng.] *Mirdaha*, [Hindi,] *Mirdha*. The head peon, or messenger of a Zamindar : the inspector or superintendant of a village : a native officer employed to preserve the village boundaries from encroachment : one employed to carry the measuring chain, or apply it to actual measurement in a survey : the head man of a village : In Mar. also the captain or head of spearmen, who precede great men in procession ; also a head spy or messenger. (29 : 342)

MIRDHA

See *Mirdaha*

MOAFFEE

See *Mawajib*

MOCHI

[H. &c.]. A worker in leather, but commonly applied to one who is by caste and occupation, a shoemaker, a harness maker, or saddler. *Muchche*, [Tel.]. The name of a caste in the south of India, or of a member of it, who, like the Mochi (which word is no doubt the same) of Hindustan, is a worker in leather and saddlery, but is also a cabinet or furniture-maker and a portrait painter : a *Muchche-vadu*, or *Muchi*-man, as he is termed, is also employed in public offices, like a *daftari* in upper India, to make pens, ink, provide paper, seal letters, and bind books, and the like. (29 : 344)

MODI

[H. &c.]. A shopkeeper, a steward : in Bengal, *Mudi*, or *Modi*, most usually denotes the village shopkeeper, a sort of grocer or chandler and grain dealer, who sells a variety of articles of necessity to the villagers, and who are generally in his debt at a usurious rate of interest. (29 : 344)

MOGHAL

More correctly, *Mughal*, in common use, *Moghul*, [H. &c.] *Mogal*. [Mar.]. The designation of one of the great Tartar tribes, the *Mongol*, or of a member of it : as a title it was especially applied to the sovereigns of Delhi of the house of Timur, although they were equally at least of *Turk* descent, and presented in their appearance entirely *Turkish* characteristics. (29 : 344)

MOGULBANDI

See *Mughal-bandi*

MOGULBUNDEE

See *Mughal-bandi*

MOORY

See *Muri*

MOOSALMAN

See *Musalman*

MOOSELMAN

See *Musalman*

MOOSHTEGEER

See *Mushtigar*

MOOSULMAN

See *Musalman*

MOPEN

See *Mupan*

MORE

Morah or *Mudi*, [Karn]. A large measure of land : it is said to consist of 45 *Guntas*, each 33 feet square, or about 1.13/100 th acre : it is also said to mean rent in kind. (29 : 345)

MOUZA

See *Mauza*

MUAAMALAT

[H.]. Affair, business, negociation, jurisdiction, suit, management or conduct of public affairs ; civil employment under the government in the south of India, especially the collection of the revenue, and management of a district. (29 : 347)

MUGHAL-BANDI

[H.]. *Mogal-bandi*, Uriya. The part of the territory of Cuttack which was formerly subject to the government of Delhi, and is now administered according to the Regulations of the British government, paying the land revenue on the same plan as that adopted in Bengal. Ben. Reg. xii. 1805. (29 : 345)

MULLA

[H.]. A Mohammadan lawyer or learned man, a judge, a magistrate, the deputy of a Kazi ; applied also, in some parts of India, to the village Mohammadan school-master, who also has the charge of the village mosque, and sometimes acts as butcher for the Mohammadans of the village : he is more usually styled *Mulana*. (29 :354)

MULLEK

See *Malik*

MUNDLOOEE

See *Mundul*

MUNDUL

A circle, a division of the country. Also the head man of a village ; the same as mokuddum, q.v. Also a stringed instrument. (10 : 729)

MUPAN

Mupan written, also *Moopen*, [Mal.]. A class of agrestic slaves in Malabar. (29 : 356)

MURI

[Mal.]. A division of a village. (29 : 357)

MUSALMAN

[H.]. A believer, a Mohammadan. (29 : 358)

MUSHTIGAR

[Karn.]. A man of a tribe in Mysore calling themselves *Kshatriyas*, and following agriculture, but in some respects resembling the Jettis or boxers. (29 : 358)

MUSJEED

Mosque ; a portion of pussaeta is always allotted in Boran, and other Mahomedan villages, to maintain a person for the purpose of keeping the mosque clean and in order. (10 : 736)

MUSLIN

A fine cotton fabric, extensively manufactured in India, in Europe and America. There are a great variety of kinds and qualities, as, book-muslin, cambric-muslin, mull-muslin, &c. Formerly all muslins were made in British India, and Dacca in Bengal and Arnee in Chingleput were celebrated ; Dacca, especially, was formerly celebrated for "its webs of woven wind". The Dacca muslin manufacture once employed thousands of hands, but towards the middle of the 19th Century it was quite at an end, so that it was with great difficulty that the specimens of the fabrics sent to the Great Exhibition of 1851, were procured.

The principal varieties of plain muslins manufactured at Dacca, are Mulmul Khas, Abrawan, Shab-nam, Khasa, Jhuna Circar Ali, Tan-zeb, Alabullee, Nynsook, Buddun Khas, Turandam, Surbutee and Surbund—names which denote fineness, beauty or transparency of texture, or the uses to which they are put. *Hooker Him. Jour.* vol. ii. p. 254 *Rhode*, MSS. M. E. J..R. *Walton's state* p. 55-6. *Cat. Exh.* 1862. (3 : 447)

MUSSULMAN

See *Musalman*

MUSULMAN

See *Musalman*

MUZDOOR

See *Majdur*

MUZZURANAL

See *Majdur*

NAEK

See *Nayaka*

NAGAR

Nugur, corruptly *Nuggur* [H.&c.]. A town, a city : in compounds it is also sometimes changed barbarously to *Nagore*, as *Varaha-nagar* becomes *Barnagore*. (29 : 362)

NAHAVEE

See *Napit* and *Napita*

NAI-ADES

A race of outcasts haunting the low hills adjacent to the cultivated grounds in the northern parts of Cochin Travancore. (10 : 747)

NAI

A synonym for *Napit* in Bengal and for Hajjam in Behar. Also See *Napit* and *Napita*. (18 : 122)

NAIK

See *Nayaka*

NAIR

See *Nayar*

NALI

[H. &c.]. A tube, a pipe, a hollow reed or bambu, a drill pipe, a channel, a drain : in Kamaon a measure of space, half a *bisi*; also a measure of grain, twenty of which, of seed, are the contents of a sheep saddlebag, and should be sown in a *bisi* of land. (29 : 365)

NAMBUDIRI

Commonly pronounced, and written, *Namburi* or *Namboori*, [Mal.] *Namburi*, [Tam]: A Brahman of the highest order in Malabar, also the name of the caste or tribe. (29 : 366)

NANKAR

Less correctly, *Nancar*, [H. &c.]. In Bengal finance, a term applied to an assignment of a portion of the land or revenue of an estate, made to the occupant or Zamindar as an allowance for his subsistence, usually amounting to about five or sometimes ten per cent. On the assessment payable to the state. If removed from the management of the estate, the *Nankar* was occasionally withdrawn, in contradistinction to the *Malikana*, which was always granted : the terms, however, are not unfrequently confounded, or used indiscreminately to signify the same thing. The term was also applied to assignments of land or revenue made as subsistence-money to fiscal and village officers. Ben. Reg. viii. 1793; xxv. xxvii. 1803; ix. 1805. A rent-free grant of land for service in lieu of pay. Kamaon. *Literally 'Nankar' means bread for work. 'Nankar' is stated to be land given by the 'amils' or 'nazim', or the Zaminders, Chaudhuris, Talukdars, for some service performed. It was, however, an allowance received by the Zamindar while he administered the concerns of the Zamindari,*

from Government, without reference to proprietory right. When he administers the affairs of the Zamindari, no 'nankar' was allowed. (Galloway's India). Mr. Field says : "Nankar was an assignment of land or revenue for subsistence, consisting sometimes of one or more entire villages, sometimes of a portion only of a village. It was made in some instances to proprietors, in other instances to persons having no proprietory right, such as 'Kanungos', 'Muqaddamas', 'Chaudhris', 'Kazis', who were generally however servants of the State; and it was doubtless in this capacity that the allowance was made to Zamindars. Sub-proprietory, 'nankar' is usually an assignment like 'didari', but differing form it in this, that no land, but a portion of the rental in money was the subject of the assignment. Sometimes a fixed sum was given, and sometimes a fractional share of the then rental. In the latter case, however, the item remained fixed and not subject to enhancement or abatement."—Vide Finnucane & Ameer Ali's B.T. Act. (30 : 585)

NAPIT

[H. &c.] along withthe original term the dialects have various modifications of the word, as *Naih, Naida, Nainda,* [Karn.] *Nau, Nahu, Nahawi,* and *Nahawi, Nhau,* and *Nhawi,* [Mar.] *Napig,* [Karn]. A barber, a shaver, who usually acts also as a surgeon : the village barber, and barber-surgeon. Also see *Napita.* (29 : 368)

NAPITA

[S.] *Napita,* [H.] *Nai,* [Mar.] *Nhawi,* [Karn.] *Naida,* [Tel.] *Mangali* (S. *Mangala*), [Tam.] *Ambattan,* [Guz.] *Nawi,* also from the *A. Hajam,* which is also used in other dialects, as Hin. and Beng. The barber, who has to shave the inhabitants, more especially their heads : he also bleeds, and acts as surgeon. His wife is the general midwife. He is occasionally called upon to carry a torch before travellers at night. Also see *Napit.* (29 : 55)

NATH

(i) A lord; A master; a title, perhaps ironical of, and a synonym for the jugi caste in Bengal. (ii) A title of Dakshin Rarhi and Bangaja Kayasths and Subarnabaniks in Bengal. Intermarriage is prohibited within the title. (iii) A section of the Orissa Brahmans. (iv) A title of Binjhias. (18 : 131)

NAYAKA

[S. &c.] also, vernacularly, *Naik,* as [H. Mar.] or *Naek,* [Uriya], *Nayakan,* or *Naykan,* [Mal.] *Nayakan,* [Tam.]. A leader, a chief in general; also the head of a small body of soldiers : in the Anglo-Indian army, a corporal : the head or overseer of a party of labourers : a title borne by the chiefs among several hill tribes, as the *Bhils, Kolis,* &c. : a military chief under the Rajas of Vijayanagar, a *Paligar* in the south of India. In Cuttack, a subordinate military leader paying tribute and service for lands held under a superior chief in the *Kilajat* : under the Marathas, an officer who assisted in making the collections in a district, and who exercised also judicial powers in trifling cases; also an overseer of government labourers, or the head of an establishment of horses, carts, &c., a jobmaster. In Malabar, the chief police-officer of a district, the head of the village watch; sometimes applied to the head man of a village, sometimes (in Cuttack) to the village astrologer. Amongst the Marathas, also, an affix to the names of the Brahmans who follow the business of money-changers, as *Baloba-naik,* &c. In Kamaon it is said to imply an illegitimate child; in Sanskrit poetry and the drama, the lover, the hero. (29 : 372)

NAYAR

Commonly, *Nair,* or *Nayr,* [Mal.]. The name of the ruling caste in Malabar, professing to be *Sudras,* but bearing arms and exercising sovereignty. (29 : 372)

NENJANUDDYKULLS

Pandee culies. (14 : 84)

NOMBOORIES

See *Nambudiri*

NULLA

Anglo-Hindi. A bed of a rivulet, or the rivulet itself, the "nala" of the Urdu tongue. The Arabo-Spanish "arroya", a word almost naturalized by the Anglo-Americans, exactly corresponds with the Italian "fiumara", and the Indian "nullah." (4 : 135)

NUMBOORIES

See *Nambudiri*

NUZZUR

See *Nuzzuranah*

NUZZURANAH

Nuzzuranah or *Nuzzur.* By way of offering or present; anything given as a present, particularly as an acknowledgement for a grant of lands, public office, and the like. (10 : 788)

ODDE

The *Oddes* or *Voddas,* who are commonly called Wudders, are summed up by Mr. H. A. Stuart as being "the navvies of the country, quarrying stone, sinking wells, constructing tank bunds, and executing other kinds of earthwork more rapidly than any other class, so that they have got almost a monopoly of the trade. They are Telugu people, who came originally from Orissa whence their name. Were they more temperate,

they might be in very good circumstances, but, as soon as they have earned a small sum, they strike work and have a merry-making, in which all get much intoxicated, and the carouse continues as long as funds last. They are very ignorant, not being able even to calculate how much work they have done, and trusting altogether to their employer's honesty. They are an open hearted, good natured lot, with loose morals, and no restrictions regarding food, but they are proud, and will only eat in the houses of the higher castes, though most Sudras look down upon them. Polygamy and divorce are freely allowed to men, and women are only restricted from changing partners after having had eighteen. Even this limit is not set to the men".

In the Census Report, 1871, the Oddes are described as being "the tank-diggers, well-sinkers, and road-makers of the country who live in detached settlements, building their huts in conical or bee-hive form, with only a low door of entrance. They work in gangs on contract, and every one, except very old and very young, takes a share in the work. The women carry the earth in baskets, while the men use the pick and spade. The babies are usually tied up in cloths, which are suspended, hammock fashion, from the boughs of trees. They are employed largely in the Public Works Department and in the construction and maintenance of railways. They are rather a fine-looking race, and all that I have come across are Vaishnavites in theory, wearing the trident prominently on their foreheads, arms, and breasts. The women are tall and straight. They eat every description of animal food, and especially pork and field-rats, and all drink spirituous liquors". (24 : 422)

ODH

See *Odde*

ODIYA

[Uriya.]. The people, language, &c. of Orissa. (29 : 382)

OOPAR

See *Uppari*

OOPRESS

See *Upari*

OORIYA

See *Odiya*

ORH

A sub-caste of Nunias in Behar and of Kaibarttas in Orissa. It deserves notice that Od or Odh is a well-known vagrant caste of earth-workers in the Panjab, Rajputana and Western Hindustan. (18 : 150)

OTARI

Otri, less correctly, *Wotari*, [Mar.] A brazier, caster of vessels of bell metal, also of brass idols (29 : 383

OTTIPORAI-NIR

[Mal.]. Ratification of an absolute and final transfer of hereditary property, by the propritor pouring a little water into the hand of the purchaser. (29 : 384)

PAD

Pad is a title bestowed on superior rank, sanctity, or learning in Malabar. (27 : 117)

PAGI

[H.]. A. caste, or individual of it, who are employed to track thieves or runaways by their footmarks. (29 : 387)

PAGODA

A name given by Europeans to Hindoo temples; it is the name also of a gold coin, principally current in the south of India, called Varaha by the Hindoos, and Hun or Hoon by the Mahometans. (10 : 809)

PAHARI

Pahari or *Pahri* [H.]. A watchman, a village servant and messenger, also employed to keep watch. (29 : 387)

PAHRI

See *Pahari*

PAIK

Paik or *Payik*, corruptly, *Pyke* [H. &c.]. *Paik* or *Payak*, [Mar.]. A footman, an armed attendant or inferior police or revenue-officer, a messenger a courier, a village watchmen : in Cuttack the *Paiks* formerly constituted a local militia, holding land of the Zamindars or Rajas by the tenure of military service, an arrangement not unknown in other parts of India. Ben. Reg. ii. 1797; xiii. 1805; xiv 1816; also a subordinate Collector of rents. (29 : 388 and 591)

PAKA

See *Pucka*

PALE

Palevu, Paleya, Pleya, [Karn.] *Paleiyam, Paleiyan,* corruptly, *Polliam, Pollam, Pollem, Pollim.* [Tam.] *Palemu,* [Tel.]. A tract of country subject to a petty chieftain. What is technically known in the north of India as a 'raj' is known in the south of India as 'Polliam.' Chintamun Singh v. Nowlukho Konwari, I. L. R. I. Cal. 153 (159) P. C. 'Polliam' is a tenure in Madras and its nature is found to have been an ancestral estate of the nature of a 'raj'. Avalappa V. Murugappa. I. L. R. 36. Mad. 325 (331). (30 : 624)

PALEGARA

Palegara, corruatly, *Polygar*, *Polligar*, &c.[Karn.] *Palegadu*, *Paleru*, [Tel.] *Palegar*, [Mar.] *Palaiya-karan*, [Tam.]. A petty chieftain : in the south of India, especilly in Karnata, the Poligar, or Polygar, of early writers occupying chiefly tracts of hill and forest, subject to pay tribute and service to the paramount state, but seldom paying either, and more or less independent, subsisting in a great measure by plunder : on the subjugation of the country most of the Palegars were dispossessed, some were pensioned, and a few were allowed to retain some of their villages at a quit-rent: these have now subsided into peaceable landholders. (29 : 391)

PALIAT

See *Palli*

PALKEE

See *Palki*

PALKI

[H. &c.]. A palankeen. *Pallakki-boi*, [Karn.]. A palankeen bearer. (29 : 392)

PALLI

[Tam. Mal.]. A small town, a village : in Tam., also, a temple, a school it is no doubt the same word as the H. and Beng. terms, but is in more general use, especially in combination, when it is corruptly written *Poly*, as in *Trichinopoly*, properly *Trisira-palli* the city of the giant *Trisira* : it is also the name of a servile tribe of Hindus in the south similar to the *Pallar*, but who are more especially the bondsmen or slaves of the Brahman proprietors of land. (29 : 392)

PAN

See *Pana*

PANA

[Uriya]. A man of a low caste empolyed in menial offices out of the house : also the name of a wild and predatory tribe on the frontier in the south of Orissa. (29 : 394)

PANBHATTA

Abulfazl has observed of the Oorias, "After boiling their rice they steep it in cold water and eat it the second day". This stale and unpalatable species of food is still universally used under the name of *Panbhatta*. (19 : 48)

PANDARI

[Tam.]. A tjtular name of a class of agricultural labourers : a steward, a treasurer. See *Bhandari*. (29 : 396)

PANDE

[H.]. A title of Hindustani Brahmans, but properly applicable only to a certain tribe, a branch of the *Bharadwaja-gotra*, one of the chief branches of the *Kanaujia* Brahmans. (29 : 396)

PANDI

[Mal.]. A tribe of Christian fishermen in Malabar. (29 : 396)

PANDREE

See *Pandari*

PANDURI

Corruptly, *Pandree*, [Mar.]. Whitish or chalky soil. (29 : 396)

PANKHI

The *pankhi* is a species of serge, varying in quality, some having the wool left long on one side. (16 : 101)

PANSAHL

Pansal in the Kashmirian language signifies a pass. (4 : 591)

PANTH

Punth, [H.]. The name of a class of Brahmans in Kamaon. (29 : 399)

PARA

Padra [Hindi.]. The boundary of a field. (29: 399)

PARA

[Beng.]. A village, part of a village or town : it is commonly used in composition to form the names of villages in Bengal, as *Gokul-para* &c. [Mar.]. A cluster of houses situated at a little distance from the village to which they belong for the convenience of carrying on cultivation. Also, an outlying village or hamlet. (30 : 638)

PARADESI

Paradesi vernacularly, *Pardesi*, [S. &c.]. A foreigner, a stranger, one from another or distatnt part of the same country. (29 : 400)

PARAH

See *Para*

PARAIYAN

The *Parriars* form a very considerable number of the slaves—the caste is divided into *Perroom Parriar*, north of Kodungaloor, *Monnay Parriar*, south of that place; they are inferior to those of the other coast, and reckoned so very vile, that their contact would entail the most alarming contamination.

A man of a low caste, and outcaste, performing the lowest menial services : one of his duties is to beat the village drum, *Paṛai*, whence, no doubt, the generic appellation of the caste : the *Paraiyas*, are not known in India by that name, but they are numerous in the south, where they are usually the serfs or slaves of the *Sudra* agriculturists : they are also attached to the village

communities, performing the duties of scavengers, messengers, and other low functions, for which they are paid by portions of the crops, and some small privileges, but they are not allowed to reside in the village, having a place outside assigned to them there. are said to be thirteen subdivisions, named *Valluvapparai, Tadaparai, Tangalanaparai, Durchaliparai, Kuliparai, Tipparai, Murasaparai, Ambuparai, Vadugaparai, Aliyaparai, Valiparai, Vettiyarparai, Koliyaparai.* (30 : 638 & 14 : 142)

PARGANA

Purgunu, corruptly, *Pergunnah*, [H.&c.] plur. *Parganat, Pargana*, [Mar.]. Tel. A district, a province, a tract of country comprising many villages, but of which several go to constitute a *Chakla* or *Zila:* the actual extent varies,but the distinction is permanent. (29 :402)

PARIAR

See *Paraiyan*

PARJAWAT

See *Prajawat*

PARJOTI

See *Prajawat*

PARRIAR

See *Pariar*

PARSEE

See *Parsi*

PARSI

Parsu, a bush, a totemistic sept of Mundas in Chota Nagpur. (18 : 165)

Parsi

[Guz.]. A worshipper of fire: the name of the race settled chiefly in western India, in the Bombay presidency, who still observe the ancient Magian religion : they are distinguished as enterprising merchants, shipbuilders, and traders : their ancestors fled from Persia to India upon the conquest of the former by the Mohammadans, and settled in the latter in the eighth century: although especially applied to them as followers of a peculiar faith, the term properly signifies nothing more than a Persian.[H.].(29 : 403)

PATAN

See *Pathan*

PATEL

See *Patil*

PATHAK

[Hindi, &c.]. A reader, a public reader, a Brahman who reads the epic poems and Puranas in public : the name of a class of Maratha Brahmans : in Orissa, a designation of mixed impure castes; (but this must be either a vernacular corruption or error for *Pataka*, a sinner, one fallen or degraded). (29 : 407)

PATHAN

[H.]. The same as *Afghan*, but chiefly used in Hindustan to designate adventurers of that nation or their descendants, who have colonised and settled in India, especially in Rohilkhand. (30 : 647)

PATHARIYA

[Beng.] *Patharwat*, [Mar.]. A stone-cutter or breaker by caste and occupation, a mason. (29: 407)

PATIL

Patil, corruptly, *Poteel*, [Mar.] *Patel*, corruptly, *Potail, Poital*, [H. &c.] *Patel* [Karn.]. The head man of a village, who has the general control and management of the village affairs, is head of the police, and exercises, to a limited extent the functions of a magistrate; he is also the principal agent in the realization of the revenue, and the chief medium of communication with the officers of the government : in the Maratha countries the office is frequently held under a government grant, in many instances that of the government of Delhi, and has certain emoluments and privileges attached to it : it is hereditary, and saleable with the consent of the government, and the actual occupant may admit a partner : the term is principally current in the countries inhabited by, or subject to, the Marathas, and appears to be an essential Marathi word, being used as a respectful title in addressing one of that nation, or a Sudra in general : it may be derived from *Pat* a watercourse, the supply of water being fitly under the care of the chief person of the village ; or from *Pat*, a register or roll (of the inhabitants, &c.) of the village. Bombay Reg. xii. 1827. (30 : 648)

PATNA

See *Pattana*

PATRA

Pathara, a title of Tantis, cocoon-weavers (18 : 172)

PATTANA

[S.]. Vernacularly, *Pattan*, the *tt*. sometimes becomes *ṭṭ*, as *Pattan*, or *Puttun*, or *Patna*, [H. Mar. Karn. Tam.]. A town, a city, whence *Patna* in Behar, and *Puttun* in Sindh, &c., as being *the* city, or one deserving the appellation : the term is said to have been also applicable to a village granted rent-free by a viceroy of a province to a Zamindar : in Orissa it is applied to a village without lands or township, being confined to the ground on which the houses are constructed, and paying no land revenue, though subject

to *Chandina*, or miscellaneous imposts for ground-rent, &c. In Bengali, *Pattan* also means the first settling of a colony, a village or town. (29: 410)

PATTAR

Pattar or *Pattara*, [Mal.]. The name given in Malabar to foreign Brahmans who there are usually traders and money-lenders. (30 : 654)

PATWAR

Patwar or *Patwari*, corruptly, *Putwarry*, [Hindi, and Mar. &c.]. A village accountant, whose duty it is to keep and to produce, when required by the government revenue officers, all accounts relating to lands, produce, cultivation, changes, and past assessment of a village : (the term is probably derived from *Pat*, a register, although the office is extinct, or superseded by the *Chaugala* among the Marathas ; whilst, on the other hand, *Pat*, in the sence of a register or record, is either obsolete or lost in Hindi). The maintenance of the office of *Patwari* in efficiency is the subject of various Regulations in Bengal : in some places he is appointed and paid by the Zamindars ; in the north-western provinces most commonly by the villagers : in Kamaon he is a government ministerial officer appointed to the charge of one or more *Pattis* or subdivisions of a district, and is paid by a small monthly salary. Ben. Reg. vi. 1795 ; xxvii. 1803 ; xii. xiii. 1817 ; i. 1818 ; i. 1819. (29 : 406)

PELAW

Jack trees. (27 : 43)

PEON

The term commonly used by Europeans for the Hindustani *Piada*, a footman, a foot-soldier, an inferior officer of police or customs, or of courts of justice, usually wearing a badge, and armed with a lance or sword and shield : in some places the term denotes a kind of local militia holding lands on condition of police or military service : it is also commonly, though laxly, used as a synonym of *Harkara*, to denote a running footman, a courier, a messenger. Ben. Reg. iv. xiv. 1793 ; vi. 1795 ; xxvi. 1814, &c. (29 : 414)

PERGUNNAH

See *Pargana*

PERRUMBOO

The low slopes bordering the glens are called *Perrumboo* Also see *Perumbattu*. (15 : 59)

PERUMBATTU

Perumbattu, corruptly *Peroombut*, *Perumbut*, [Tam.]. Land, the proprietary right to which is in the hands of the government. (29 : 414)

PESHKASH

Peshkush, or *Peshcush*, corruptly, *Peishcush*, *Peshkist*, [H. &c.]. Tax, tribute, (see also *Rajkishen v. Ramjoy*, 1 Cal. 186 at 191) : lit, what is first drawn : first-fruits : fine, quit-rent : a fine or present to the ruling power on receiving an appointment or assignment of revenue, or on a renewal of a grant or the like : in Bengal, the fine paid to the Mohammadan government by a Zamindar on his investiture : in Jonpur, a quit-rent formerly paid by Mohammadan holders of otherwise rentfree grants : under the Madras presidency it was applied especially to contributions exacted from the great Zamindars in the northern Sarkars, and from the Paligars of the south, as a kind of quit-rent in lieu of a fixed revenue : revenue assessed upon lands once held free of revenue, or on the tenure of military service now dispensed with : it is rather laxly applied also in some places to the government demand upon the land or the land revenue. (30 : 661)

PET

See *Pettai*

PETTAH

See *Pettai*

PETTAI

Pettai, commonly, *Pettah*, [Tam.] *Pete*, Karn. A suburb, a town contiguous to a fort, but distinct from it, and usually separately fortified : a village near a town in which a fair or market is held. (it is no doubt the same as the Mar. *Peth*, q.v.). (29 : 415)

PHATAK

[H.] *Phatak* [Beng.]. A watchman in charge of a gate : a gate, especially a gate in a town separating it into different wards : a bar in a court of justice, where the plaintiff and defendant stand. (30 : 665)

PHATAKBANDI

H. Imprisonment, custody. (30 : 665)

PINJARA

[Karn. Guz.] *Pinjiara*, H. *Pinjari* [Mar.]. A cotton cleaner, one who extracts the seeds and prepares it for spinning. (29 : 418)

PINJARRAH

See *Pinjara*

POLAYEN

See *Poleyan*

POLEYAN OR POLAYAN

Poleyan or Polayan, also written *Polian*, and *Poolian*. A caste of domestic or agrestic slaves, or a member of such caste, in Malabar : the husband in this caste resides with his wife, although she belong to a different master, and their children inherit the rights of the mother. (29 : 420)

GLOSSARY

POLIGAR
See Polegara

POLLIAM
See *Pale*

POOJAREE
See *Pujari*

PORAYEDDUMS
Gardens. (14 : 39)

POTAH
See *Pustaka*

POTIES
The Brahmins to the south of Quilon are called *Poties*, in more northern parts Numboories. Also see *Nambudiri*. (27 : 117)

PRAJAWAT
Prajawat, vernacularly, *Parjawat*, or corruptly, *Purjote*, and *Purjosh*, [H.]. A quit-rent, a cess levied by Zamindars upon the Ryots on festive occassions, as at marriages : a house tax levied by the Zamindars upon the inhabitants of a village, not cultivators, for the ground on which their houses stand : ground-rent. (29 : 423)

PRATIGRAHA
[S. &c.]. Acceptance of gifts, the privilege of receiving gifts, one of the peculiar rights of the Brahman : a ceremonial acceptance of a son for adoption who is resigned by his parents. (29 : 425)

PUAR
Puar or, *Pouar*. A highly respectable Mahratta family, at Multan, 30 miles N. E. of Poonah. In the early periods of Mahratta history, the family of Puar appears to have been one of the most distinguished. They were of a Rajput tribe, numbers of which had been settled in Malwa at a remote era ; from whence this branch had migrated to the Dekhan. *Malcolm's Central India*. Vol. 1. p. 97. (4 : 704)

PUCKA
Ripe ; complete ; full or large measure. (See (*Cutcha*) Buildings of burnt bricks, or of stone and mortar. (10 : 866.)

PUGGEE
See *Pagi*

PUJARI
[H. &c.]. A priest in a temple, one who conducts public worship and receives the offerings either on his own account or that of the proprietors of the temple : he is sometimes a man of low caste, and, when a Brahman, is held in disrepute : the village officiating priest. (29 :426)

PUKHA
See *Pucka*

PULINDA
[H. &c.]. A bundle, a parcel. (29 : 427)

PUNDAGASHALLAY
Store House. (27 : 43)

PUNJA
[S. &c.] *Punja* [Mar.]. A heap, a quantity. (29 : 427)

PUNNAY
Palmyra trees. (27 : 43)

PURBEAH
See *Purvi*

PURDDZSEE
See *Paradesi*

PURGUNNA
See *Pargana*

PUROHITA
Purohita vernacularly, *Purohit*, corruptly, *Prohit*, *Proith*, *Uprohit*, [S. &c.] in [Tam.] it is spelt *Purokitan*. A family priest, one who conducts the domestic ceremonies of a tribe, a household, or family : the office is sometimes hereditary : in the south of India it is also applied to the village priest and astrologer. (30 : 683)

PURSAE
See *Purohita*

PURVI
Purviya, or *Purbiya*, Eastern, as a native of the eastern countries or those lying on the east of the Ganges, beginning from Bahar : also the *bhasha*, or dialect of those districts. (30 : 684)

PUSSAEETA
See *Pussaita*

PUSSAITA
The lands allotted to the remuneration and subsistence of the people forming the village establishment. (10 : 880)

PUSTAKA
Pustaka, vernacularly, *Pustak*, [S. &c.] *Puttakam*, [Tam.]. A book, a manuscript. (29 : 430)

PUTEL
See *Patil*

PUTRA

[S.]. But universally adopted, or, vernacularly, Put. A son : in the old Hindu law the term was applicable to twelve objects of affiliation: 1. *Aurasa*, a legitimate son, or one born of a wife of the same class; 2. *Kshetraja*, the son born of a wife duly appointed to raise up issue to a husband who is incompetent, or has died childless; 3. *Datta* or *Dattaka*, a son given by his parents for adoption, according to prescribed rules : a son lawfully adopted : in some cases the natural father retains a right in his son, when he is termed *Dwyamushayana*, or the son of two fathers, and is heir to both : 4. *Kritrima*, a son made : a boy of the same class as the person adopting him, who is either an orphan, or has been deserted by his parents; 5. *Gudhaja*, son of concealed birth; one born of the wife during the absence of a husband, or under circumstances which leave the father doubtful; 6. *Apaviddha*, a foundling : one deserted by his natural parents and adopted by a stranger; 7. *Kanina*, the son of a girl, yet unmarried, or before consummation; 8. *Sahodha*, the son of a pregnant bride, who, being accepted with the woman, becomes the son of the husband; 9. *Krita*, the son bought, one purchased of his parents; 10. *Paunarbhava*, son of a twice married woman; 11. *Swayamdatta*, a son self given one who, being without natural parents, or being deserted by them, offers himself for adoption; 12. *Parasava*, the son of a Sudra mother by a man of the three first castes. Another description of son sometimes enumerated as one of the twelve, to the exclusion of the last, is the *Putrikaputra*, or son of a daughter, who, by agreement or adoption, becomes the son of her father : of these, in the present age, besides the son lawfully, begotten, the son given, or adopted son, is universally recognised : the son made, or *Kritrima*, is acknowledged in some places, as in *Mithila :* the admissibility of the son bought is disputed : the rest are universally rejected. *The term should be understood as generic term for the male issue. Chinnasa v. Kunju*, I. L. R. 35 Mad. 152 (157). (30 : 685)

PUTTER

See *Pattar and Putra*

PUTWAREE

See *Patwar*

RAIS

Rais, corruptly, *Reiz*, [A]. A prince, a chief : used in some parts of Bengal for the manager or occupant of a religious endowment. (29 : 592)

RAIYAT

Raiyat, vernacularly, *Rayat* and, corruptly, *Ryot*, [H.]. (A. plur. *Raaya*, or *Raia*, or *Raya*), [Hindi and Mar.] *Raiyat*, [Beng.] *Rayutu*, [Tel.]. A subject, but especially applied to the agricultural population,, a cultivator, a farmer, a peasant (30 : 691)

RAJ

[H.]. A Kingdom, a principality. (29 : 433)

RAJA

[H.]. A king, a prince, a title given by the native governments, and in later times by the British governments, to Hindus of rank; it is also assumed by petty chiefs in various parts of Hindustan, and is not uncommonly borne by Zamindars. (29 : 433)

RAJAH

See *Raja*

RAJAKUMAR

Rajakumar or *Rajkumar*, a *Rajakumara*, [Hindi.]. The son of a Raja, a prince : the name of a numerous and opulent caste in the north-west Provinces, following agriculture, though claiming to be of the military or regal tribe : the *Rajkumars* in the district of Benares were notorious for the murder of their infant daughters. (29 : 434)

RAJAPOOT

See *Rajaput*

RAJAPUT

Rajaput or *Rajput*, commonly, *Rajpoot*, [H. &c.] in some dialects, as in [Guz.,] *Rajput*, or *Rujpoot*. A prince, the son of a Raja, the general designation of the races in the north and west of India, who pretend to spring from the ancient dynasties of the sun and moon, forming the *Suryavansi* and *Chandravansi* tribes, or from a sacred fire kindled on Mount Abu, by the saint *Agastya*, and who are thence termed *Agni-kula*, of the family of fire : from these sources thirty-six primary royal races are supposed to originate. The solar dynasties are, 1. the *Grahilote*, or *Gehlote*, of which the Rana of Udayapur is a member : it is subdivided into twenty-four *Sakkas*, or branches, of which the *Sisodhia* is the most distinguished, sometimes giving a title to the whole race; 2. *Rahtore*, said to be descended from *Rama*, by *Kusa*, his second son; but this is sometimes disputed : it has twenty-four branches : the Raja of *Marwar*, or *Jodhpur*, belongs to this tribe; 3. *Kachwaha*, also said to spring from *Kusa*, to which the Rajas of *Joypur* belong : it comprises twelve *Kothris*, or houses. There is but one race said to spring from the moon, through *Krishna*, or that of *Yadu* or *Jadu*, comprehending eight branches, of which two are well known and powerful, the *Jhareja*, and *Bhatti*, of which the Rajas of *Cutch* and *Jaisalmer* are members. The *Tuar* tribe is of doubtful origin, although boasting of *Vikramaditya* as a member; it is usually considered a branch of the *Yadu* race. The *Agni*

kula races are originally four, the *Pramara*, *Parihara*, *Chalukya*, *Chaulukya*, or *Solanki*, and *Chauhan;* the first contains thirty-five *Sakkas*, of which the best known are the *Mori*, supposed to be the same as the *Maurya*, which would include *Chandragupta*, or *Sandrocoptus*, the *Soda*, *Sankla*, *Khair*, *Umra*, and *Sumra*, *Vehil*, *Maipawat*, *Balhar*, *Kaba*, *Omata*, *Rehar*, *Dhundha*, *Sortiah*, and *Harir :* all these are in the west of Malwa and the desert of the Indus; 2. the *Parihara* has twelve divisions, but is little known; 3. the *Chalukya* race was once of great power in the west of India and Guzerat, as still testified by numerous inscriptions, dated in the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries : a more ancient branch also was powerful in the *Dakhin* : sixteen branches are specified, of which the *Bhagel* tribe is the best known; 4. the *Chauhan*, or *Chahumana*, comprised twenty-four branches, of whom the *Haras*, giving a name to the district of *Harawati*, and numbering amongst its ranks the Rajas of *Kota* and *Bundi*, is the most eminent. The *Khichis* of *Raghugarh*, *Deoras* of Sirohi, *Sonagaras* of Jhalore, and *Pawaichas* of Pawagarh, are also distinguished branches. Besides these, the thirty-six royal races include many whose origin even fiction has not ventured to account for, as the *Chaura*, or *Chawara*, the *Tak* or *Takshak*, the *Jit* of the Punjab, and *Jat* of the Jumna and Ganges, who, nevertheless, is never styled a Rajput, the *Hun*, the *Katti*, the *Batta*, the *Jhalamakwahana*, from whom *Jhalawar* is named, the *Gohil*, *Sarwaya*, or *Sariaspa*, the *Jetwa*, or *Kamari*, *Dabi*, *Gor*, *Doda*, *Gerhwal*, *Chandela*, *Bundela*, *Bir-gujar*, *Sengar*, *Sikharwal*, *Bais*, *Dahia*, *Johya*, *Mohil*, *Nikumba*, *Rajpati*, *Dahirya*, *Dahima* : the lists of these races, however, differ materially, and some of the tribes pretend also to trace their descent from the solar or lunar dynasties: of those best known almost innumerable subdivisions are to be met with in different parts of India, but especially in the Upper Provinces, extending from Bahar and Benares to the north and west of the Punjab, in Malwa, and in the region to which they give their name, *Rajasthana*, or *Rajputana*, spreading to the Indus and Sindh westward, and southward into Guzerat and Cutch. (29 : 434)

RAJI

[H.]. A barbarous tribe in Kamaon. See *Rawat*. (29 : 435)

RAJPOOT

See *Rajaput*

RAJPUT

See *Rajaput*

RAJWAR

Rajwara, [Bengal]. In Rangpur, the territory of the Kuch Bahar Raja, as distinct from the Company's. (29 : 435)

RAJWARA

See *Rajwar*

RAKBA

Rukba, corruptly, *Ruckbah*,. [H. &c.]. Inclosure, area : the lands comprised within the boundaries of a village or township or constituting an estate or farm paying a money-revenue : the measured or ascertained extent of such lands : (the notion may have been borrowed from the original redical *Rakaba*, meaning to put a chain or collar round the neck, whence the substantive, a collar, and thence an area) : thence also in Mohammadan law, a slave, a purchased slave. (29 : 435)

RAM

See *Rama*

RAMA

Rama, vernacularly, *Ram*, [S. &c.]. A name given to three of the ten avatars, or *Parasurama*, *Ramachandra*, and *Balarama* (the latter being substituted for his brother, Krishna) : the name by itself is, in current use, applied especially to the second, the prince of *Ayodhya* : in composition it sometimes intimates excellence or superiority, as *Rama*, or *Ram-sali*, a superior kind of rice. (29 : 436)

RAMOSEE

See *Ramosi*

RAMOSI

Ramosi or *Ramosi*, incorrectly, *Ramoosee*, [Mar] The name given to individuals of a low and semi-barbarous race, found chiefly in the Maratha country south of Puna, who are thieves by profession and habit, but are retained usually in the villages as watchman : they speak a dialect of Maratha, in which they differ from the Bhils, whom, in other respects, they resemble : they are not found farther south than Kolapur. (29 : 437)

RAMUSI

The *Ramusi*, or village watchman, by caste and practice a thief. In different parts of the South-West of India his place is taken by the *Bhil* or the *Koli*, both wild and lawless tribes residing cheifly in the thickets of the Satpura hills, but taking service in the plains. (29 : 19)

RANA

A title of the Bhar and Mayara castes; a *Pangat* or section of Dosadhs; a section of ta the Surajbansi division of Rajputs in Behar; a tital of Dakshin-Rarhi and Bangaja Kayasths ; a title of Aguris and Sutradhars ; of Kumhars in Behar ; of Mangars in Darjiling ; a section of the Magahiya sub-caste of Doms in Behar. (18 : 195)

SAHU

Sahu, also *Sahukar*, [H. &c.] *Sav-*, *or Saukar*, whence the vernacular forms *Soucar*, *Sowkar Saukar*, corruptly, *Showkar* [Mar.]. A banker, a dealer in money and exchanges, a merchant in general : (these words are no doubt from the [S.] *sadhu*, good, respectable, but a facetious etymology in Marathi refers *Savakar* to *sa*, six, and *vakara*, the letter *v*, that is, to the six word beginning with *v* which characterise the opulent banker-*vastra*, dress, *vapu*, portly person, *vidya*, knowledge, *vinaya*, decorous demeanour, *vani*, fluency of speech, and *vitta*, wealth ; it may be observed, that although, the terms are known to most, if not all of the dialects, they are especially in use among the Marathas.) (29 : 453)

SAHUKAR
See *Sahu*

SAIKALGAR
[H.]. *Sikalgar*, [Beng.] *Sikalkar*, or-*gar*[Mar.]. An armourer, a cleaner or polisher of arms or tools of metal. (29 : 454)

SAIVA
[S. &c.]. A worshipper or votary of Siva. (29 486)

SALLEE
See *Sali*

SALI
[Mar.]. A particular class of weavers in cotton and silk, or an individual of it. (30 : 731)

SAMVATSARA
Samvatsara, vernacularly also *Samvat*, *Sumvut*, or *Sambat*, *Sumbut*, [S. Hindi, Mar. Beng.]. A year ; but it is especially applied to the luni-solar years of the era of *Vikramaditya*, commencing with the year of the *Kali* age 3045, or 57 years B.C., which latter number is to be added to any year A.D. to find the *Samvat* ; as, A.D. 1850+57=1907 ; and conversely to be deducted from the *Samvat* to find the A.D. as 1907—57=1850 : the *Samvat* era is chiefly used in Telingana and Hindustan, occasionally in Bengal, rarely in the Peninsula. (29 : 460)

SANGAMA
Sangama, vernacularly, *Sangam*, [S. &c.]. Meeting, place of meeting, the confluence of two rivers, the debouche of a river in the sea. (29 : 462)

SANCARAATCHAYREE
See *Sankara*

KARA
Sankara Sankaracharya, [S. &c.]. The name of a celebrated teacher and reformer who lived about the eighth century, and founded a dominant sect of Saiva teachers, especially in the south of India, where the heads of many *maths* or monasteries, as at the great establishment of Sringagiri, are still termed *Sankaracharis*, or *Sankarascharyas* : the designation *Sankarachari* is also laxly applied to one of the two divisions of Brahmans which prevail in some parts of Telingana. (29 : 463)

SANKARACHARYA
See *Sankara*

SANKARAJATI
[S. &c.]. A mixed caste or race springing from the intermarriages of different castes ; also *Varnasankara*. (30 : 739)

SANKAR VARNA
See *Varnasankara*

SANKARA VERNA
See *Varnasankara*

SANNYASI
[S. & c.]. The Hindu of the fourth order, who has renounced the world and lives by mendicancy : the term is now applied to a variety of religious mendicants, some of whom wander singly about the country subsisting on alms, or are occasionally collected in *maths* under a spiritual head : the *Sannyasi* is most usually a worshipper of Siva. (30 : 739)

SARANJAM
Surunjam, corruptly, *Sarunjam*,*Serinjam*, *Surinjam*, [H.&c.]. Apparatus, provisions, furniture, materials, what is essential to any undertaking : amongst the Marathas it was applied especially to a temporary assignment of revenue from villages or lands for the support of troops or for personal military service, usually for the life of the grantee; also to grants made to persons appointed to civil offices of the state to enable them to maintain their dignity, and to grants for charitable purposes: these were neither transferable nor hereditary, and were held at the pleasure of the sovereign. They were distinguished as *Jat Saranjam* when personal, and *Phauj Saranjam*, when for keeping up troops. (29 : 465)

SARANJAMI
Saranjami, corruptly, *Serinjammy*, [H.]. Relating or belonging to apparatus, materials, means of support, &c. In Bengal, under the Mohammadan government, the term was applied to allowances sometimes granted or admitted as deductions for the charges and expenses of collecting the revenue, or other incidental expenses made to the Zamindars or farmers. Among the Marathas ; relating to assignments for public service, as *Saranjami* lands and the like : a person holding such assignments. (29 : 465)

RANGARI

[Hindi.]. The dialect of the Hindi spoken along the south and west of Malwa, and in Mewar : its limits are the Indus on the west, Bundelkhand on the east, the Satpura hills on the south and Jaypur, Jodhpur, and Jaisalmer on the north. Malcolm, 'Central India'. 2,191. The name is also applied by the Marathas to all the Brahmans of central India, except those of the south. 1 bid. 123. In Cuttack, *Rangri* is the name of a low servile caste. (29 : 438)

RANGREE

See *Rangari*

RANGREZ

[H.]. A dyer, a colourer, a painter. (29 : 438)

RANI

[H.]. A princess, the wife of a Raja. (29 : 437)

RARHI

A sub-caste of Brahmans in the Lower Provinces of Bengal who derive their name from the Rarh, or the high-lying alluvial, tract on the west bank of the river Bhagirathi. They claim descent from five Kanaujia Brahmans brought by Adisur to perform certain ceremonies which the local Brahmans, who are now known as Saptasatis, were incompetent to undertake ; a sub-caste of Kewats in Orissa ; of Kumhars, Tantis, Telis, of Baidyas, Baruis, Kayasths, Goalas, Kaibarttas, Jugis, Subarnabaniks, and Sunris in Bengal ; of Kamars in Murshedabad, and in Pabna also called Das-Samaj ; a group of Phulkata, Malis. (18 : 196)

RAUL

Raul, corruptly, *Raoul*, [Mar.]. The name of a low tribe said to be descendants from a branch of the Yogi mendicants, makers of coarse strips of cloth and of tape. (30 : 705)

RAWAL

[H.] A title borne by some Rajput princes and chiefs : a tribe of Brahmans in Central India : in Kandesh it is said to designate a tribe of Rajputs: in Kamaon, the title of the head priest of the temple of *Badarinath*, who is invarialby a *Namburi* Brahman from Malabar. (29 : 441)

RAWAT

[H.]. The name of a tribe, considered to be the remains of the aborigines in Kamaon, leading a wandering and uncivilised life in the forests on the eastern borders of the district : it occurs also as the name of a caste in Gorakhpur. (29 : 441)

RAWOOL

See *Raul*

REBAREE

See *Rebari*

REBARI

[Guz.]. A shepherd, or a caste of shepherds, leading a partially nomadic life, rearing camels, sheep, and goats, and subsisting chiefly by the sale of the milk and wool, not of the animals themselves. (29 : 442)

RINI

[H.]. A measure of land, the same as a *Bisi* —Kamaon. (29 : 444)

RUBAREE

See *Rebari*

RUKBA

See *Rakba*

RYOT

See *Raiyat*

RYUT

See *Raiyat*

SADHOO

See *Sadhu*

SADHU

Sadhu, vernacularly, *Sadh*, [S. &c]. Pious, virtuous, good, applied also to a person leading a pious or religious life, a mendicant, and ascetic ; also the designation of a member of a sect of monotheistical Hindus who profess moral and personal purity : a respectable trader or merchant : in Bengali, a usurer, a money-lender. (30 : 720)

SADR OR SADAR-ADALAT

Sadr or Sadar-Adalat, corruptly, *Sudder-adawlat* [H.]. The chief court of justice, the Company's supreme court, and court of final appeal in India : the term "Sudder Court" has latterly been made applicable to the courts of highest civil and criminal jurisdiction in all the Presidencies. Act viii. 1842. (30: 720)

SAGO

The Indian Sago-palm, Bastard-Sago, *mari, bherawa, birlimhad, mharmardi, conda-panna, bhyni, shunda-pana, minbaw*, etc. A beautiful palm met with throughout the hotter parts of India from the Sikkim Himalaya and Assam to Ceylon and Singapore, distributed through out tropical Asia and Malaya. (28 : 285)

SAHOOKAR

See *Sahu*

SARHEE
See *Sarhi*

SARHI.

Sarhi or *Sari*, corruptly, *Sarrie*, [H.&c.] *Sadi* or *Sari*, [Mar.]. A long cloth worn by Hindu women, wrapped round the body and passed over the head, the only usual attire of the lower classes. (29 : 469)

SARKAR

Sarkar, more commonly, but incorrectly, *Sircar*, or *Sirkar*, [H.&c.] *Sarakaru*, [Tel.Karn.]. The government, the state, the supreme authority or administration : the governing authority or administrator of affairs : the ruler, the king; now generally applied to the Company's government, and to any of its civil or political officers : a landlord, a proprietor, a superintendant, a chief, a manager : in Bengal it commonly denotes a native servant who keeps the household accounts and receives and disburses money for his employer, a sort of house-steward ; also any writer or accountant. The term likewise signified an extensive division of country under the Mohammadan government, a subdivision of a *Subah*, containing many parganas ; a district, a province : (in this sense it has been usually, though incorrectly, written *Circar*, as in the case of the Northern Circars). (29 : 466)

SASTRI

Sastri, vulgarly, *Shastree*, [S. &c.]. A man of learning, one who teaches any branch of Hindu learning, an expounder of Hindu law. (30 : 753)

SATI

Sati, corruptly, *Sutter*, [S. &c.]. A virtuous wife, especially one who consumates a life of duty by burning herself on the funeral pile of her husband, either with the body or separately if her husband have died at a distance. (29 : 471)

SAUKAR
See *Sahu*

SAUMUNDERS
Chettry descent. (14 : 29)

SEBUNDIES
See *Sibandi*

SEEBUNDEE
See *Sibandi*

SEEKELGHUR
See *Saikalgar*

SEEMPEE
See *Simpi*

SEMPI
The *Sempi*, *Darji*, *Suti*, or *Sui*, the village tailor. (29 : 20)

SENOY
See *Senwi*

SENWA

Shenwa, [Mar.]. A man of low caste employed as the village scavenger. (29 : 474)

SENWAEE
See *Senwa*

SENWI

Shenwi, [Mar.]. A class of Hindus in the Maratha country who maintain that they are Brahmans, and wear the characteristic cord, but who are not recognised to be so by the other Brahmans, from whom they differ chiefly in eating fish. (29 : 474)

SEPOY
See *Sipahi*

SERIJAM
See *Saranjam*

SHAHEE
See *Shahi*

SHAHI

[H.]. Regal, relating to a king : in Chittagong, a measure of land, or an epithet of any such measure, as perhaps having been fixed by the government : modified in Mar. as *Sai*, or *Shai*, and used laxly in the sense of belonging or appropriate to, as *Puna-Sai*, belonging in Puna ; *Sinde-Sai*, belonging to *Sindhia*. *Sai-*, or *Shaisirasta*, [Mar.]. Public usage or custom. It is also termed *Khara-shahi*, one *Kani* of which is said to equal eight ordinary *Kanis*. Chittagong. (30 : 764)

SHAIKH

[H.]. An old man, especially one who has authority and respect : an elder, a chief : a title given to various Mohammadan saints : the head of an Arab tribe : the term is also used to designate the descendants of *Mohammad*, of *Abubakr*, and *Omar*. (29 : 477)

SHASTREE
See *Sastri*

SHEIK
See *Shaikh*

SHEIKH
See *Shaikh*

SHEK
See *Shaikh*

SHOGAMAR
See *Eelavar*

SHOODER
See *Sudra*

SHOWANS
See *Eelavar*

SIBANDI

Sibandi, [H. Mar.] *Sibbandi*, [Tel.] corruptly, *Sebundee*, *Sebundy*, *Sibbendy*, &c. (it also occurs in Guz. as *Sarbandi* but this is probably a vernacular corruption). Irregular soldiery : a sort of militia or imperfectly disciplined troops maintained for the garrisons of forts and guards in towns and villages, and for revenue and police duties : charges in the revenue accounts for the expense of such troops. (29 : 481)

SICCA
See *Sikka*

SIKKA

Sikka, in some dialects *Sika*, commonly written *Sicca*, [H.&c.] *Sikka*, or *Sika*, &c. [Mar.] *Sika*, or *Sikka*, [Tel.]. A coining dia, a stamp, a mark, a seal, a signet, a royal signet, a stamped coin, especially the designation of the silver currency of the kings of Delhi, adopted by other Indian princes, and eventually by the East India Company. (29 : 483)

SIKLIGAR
See *Saikalgar*

SIMPI

Simpi, less correctly, *Simpa*, incorrectly, *Sepee*, and *Seepee*, [Mar.]. The name of a caste, or individual of it, said to have sprung from a *Sudra* by a *Dasi*, or female slave : the chief occupation is sewing and making clothes, and the *Simpi* is usually a tailor, in which capacity he is sometimes included amongst the village servants : individuals of the caste are also dyers and dealers in dying colours, also sellers of cloth, and they engage in other trades. (30 : 777)

SINGH

[H.]. A lion: the sign Leo: a name borne by men of the princely or military caste and Rajaputs, and by Sikhs when fighting-men: it also denotes, in composition, any thing chief or noble, as *Sinhasana*, a lion-seat, *i.e.*, a throne ; *Sinhadwar*, lion-gate, principal entrance of a fort or palace. (29 : 485)

SINH
See *Singh*

SIPAHEE
See *Sipahi*

SIPAHI

Sihahi, corruptly, *Seapoy*, [H.] A. soldier. (29 : 485)

SIRCAR
See *Sarkar*

SIRKAR
See *Sarkar*

SISSOO

A deciduous tree of the Sub-Himalayan tracts from the Indus to Assam, ascending to 3,000 feet, but probably nowhere in India strictly speaking indigenous. (28 : 485)

SISU
See *Sissoo*

SIVAITES
See *Saiva*

SIVALAYA

Sivalaya, corruptly, *Seivala*, *Shiwala*, *Showala*, *Shewala*, [S. &c.]. A temple of Siva : in Bengal, a small temple or shrine having but one chamber, in the centre of which stands a *Linga*, usually of white or black stone; occasionally twelve such temples are arranged immediately adjoining, or separated into two divisions of six each by a gateway or landing-place when on a river bank, representing the twelve great *Lingas* that were worshipped in different parts of India at the time of the first Mohammadan invasion under Mahmud of Ghazni : occasionally a larger number, or as many sometimes as 108 are found in one group. (29 : 486)

SOLANKI

The name of a Rajput tribe in the west of India and Guzerat. (29 : 487)

SONAR

A synonym for Sarnakar or goldsmiths. (18 : 259)

SOONEE

See *Sunni*

SOOTAR

See *Sutar*

SOOWLEE

See *Gawali*

SOTAR

See *Sutar*

SOUBA

See *Subah*

SOUBAH

See *Subah*

SUBAH

Soobah, [H. &c.] *Subha*, [Mar.]. A province, a government : one of the larger subdivisions of the Mogul dominions, such as Oudh, Bengal, Behar, &c. : among the Marathas it is sometimes applied to a smaller division comprising from five to eight *tarafs*. (29 : 491)

SUDDER ADAWLAT

See *Sadr or Sadar Adalat*

SUDRA

Sudra, vulgarly, *Sooder* [S. &c.]. The designation of the fourth or servile caste of the Hindus, or of a member of it ; the term is now vaguely and incorrectly applied to all the mixed castes, to all who are not either Brahmans or outcastes ; to all the other castes engaged in agriculture, trade, arts, and manufactures. (29 : 492)

SULTAN

[H.]. A sovreign prince, a king, an emperor. (30 : 791)

SUMVUT

See *Samvatsara*

SUNGUM

See *Sangama*

SUNKERJATEE

See *Sankarajati*

SUNNEASHEE

See *Sannyasi*

SUNNI

Soonee, [H.]. A follower of the traditions : the designation of one of the two great divisions of the Mohammadans, characterized not only by the deference which the members pay to tradition but by their affirmation of the lawful succession of the first four khalifs, *Abubakr*, *Omar*, *Othman*, and *Ali*, in opposition to the Shias, who denounce the three first as usurpers. The *Sunnis* are thence sometimes termed also *Chahar-yarias*, or votaries of the four friends. The Persians, and the lower orders of the people of India, are Shias ; all the other Mohammadan nations Arabs, Turks, Afghans and most of the educated and respectable classes of Indians, are *Sunnis*. (29 : 494)

SUNNUD

A prop or support. A patent, charter, or written authority for holding either land or office. A Warrant from the Mogul emperor. A title to rank or territory granted by the British Indian Government. (10 : 1,026)

SURUNJAMEE

See *Saranjami*

SUTAR

[H.&c.]. A carpenter, the village carpenter and wheelwright. (29 : 495)

SUTRADHARA

[S.] *Sutradhara* or *Varddhaki*, [Mar. Guz. H. *Sutar*, [H.] *Barhai*, [Karn.] *Badige*, [Tel.] *Vardhaki Vadla-vadu*. The carpenter and wheelwright, who, makes and repairs all the wood-work and agricultural implements of the villagers. (29 : 54)

SUTTEE

See *Sati*

SWARNAKARA

[S.] *Swarnakara*, whence is *Sonar* of most of the dialects, also [H. Mar. Beng.] *Potadar* or *Potdar*, [Karn.] *Pattari*, and [H.] from the A. *Saraf*. vulgarly, *shroff*. Goldsmith, silversmith, assayer, and money-changer, weigher of coin and bullion. He declares the value of coins tendered in payment of the revenue, and makes the silver ornaments worn by the villagers. (29 : 55)

AALLUK

Taallukah, or *Taallukat*, commonly *Taluk*, *Talook*, corruptly, *Tualloog*, *Tuallooga*, [H.] *Taluka*, [Mar. Tel]. Connexion, dependence : possession property : a dependency, a district, a division of a province : an estate, applied to a tract of proprietary land usually smaller than a Zamindari, although sometimes including several villages, and not unfrequently confounded with a Zamindari, held, in Bengal at least, at a fixed amount of revenue, hereditary and transferable as long as the revenue is paid : a *Taluk* was sometimes granted by the Mogul government at a favourable assessment as a mark of favour, or on condition of clearing and cultivating waste lands: in the Regulations fixing the permanent settlement *Taluks* were considered of two kinds : 1. *Huzuri* of which the revenue was paid direct to the government or its officers : these were called also independent *Taluks*, and the holders were classed with Zamindars, or proprietary landholders ; and 2. *Mazkuri* of which the holders paid their revenue through the intervention of a superior, as a Zamindar or other proprietor : these were termed "dependant *Taluks*" ; they were hereditary and transferable as long as the revenue was paid, but lapsed to the superior on failure of heirs : they were also termed *Mufassil*, or *Shamili Taluks*. In the north-west provinces a *Taluk* presents various peculiarities, but it is defined an estate, the profits of which are divided between different proprietors, or classes of proprietors, the one superior, the other inferior ; the former being usually an individual who, either by a grant from the sovereign, by favour of local functionaries, or by voluntary acts of the people, has become the intermediate agent for the revenue, collecting it from the people, and paying it to the government after making such deductions to cover his risk and assure his profit

as he may be entitled to by the stipulations of the grant, or by local custom : the holder of such a *Taluk* exercises legally no right of interference with the proprietary and hereditary rights of the cultivators, except in some cases, where, from peculiar circumstances, the inferior claimants have been absorbed in the person of a single *Talukdar*: many modifications of rights, many more or less obscure, are said to exist between the individual *Talukdar* and the inferior proprietor. Ben. Reg. i. ii. iii. viii. xliv. 1793 ; ii. iii. 1803 ; ix. xii. 1805 ; xix. 1814 ; vii. xi. 1822 ; v. 1831. Act. viii. 1805. (29 : 497)

TAGA

Tugga, [H.]. A class of cultivators in the Delhi district. (29 : 499)

TAHSIL

Tuhseel, less correctly, *Tehsil*, *Tehseel*, [H.], but adopted in all the dialects, [Mar.] *Tehesil*, [Guz.]. Collection, especially of the public revenue derived from the land : the revenue collected : in the Dakhin a statement prepared and kept by the village accountant of the persons from whom the revenue is receivable, and the amount due by each. (29 : 500)

TAHSILDER

[H.]. A native collector of revenue, a native officer collecting the revenue from a given tract under a Zamindar, or the European collector : in the Madras territories he acts also as an officer of police. Ben. Reg. ii. 1793 : iii. 1794 ; viii. 1797 ; xxvii. 1803 ; Mad. Reg. xxvii. 1802 ; ii. 1803 ; xi. 1816. (29 : 500)

TAKA

[H. Mar.] *Taka*, [Beng.]. A coin, the value of which appears to vary in different parts of India : in Hindustan it is said to be a copper coin equal to two *paisas* ; in the Dakhin it is called an aggregate of four *paisas*; or one *ana*, or an aggregate of sixteen *Paisas*, or in Guzerat of three : in Bengal it is synonymous with a rupee : in all the dialects it is laxly used for money in general. (29 : 501)

TALATI

Talati, corruptly, *Tallaty*, [Guz.]. The village accountant, usually in the employ of the government. (29 : 506)

TALOOK

See *Taalluk*

TALOOKA

See *Taalluk*

TALUKA

See *Taalluk*

TAMBALI

See *Tamboli*

TAMBOLEES

A caste of Hindoos estimated far below Soodrus. The occupation is to sell panleaves. Mussulmans and Mahrattas also follow the occupation. (10 : 1,047)

TAMBOLI

[H.] *Tamboli* [Mar.] *Tamoli* [Guz.]. A caste, or member of it, whose occupation is selling betel leaves. (29 : 507)

AMBULI

The *Tambuli*, or preparer of the *Pan* or betel-leaf, &c. Few of these hold land, but are mostly paid by an allowance of grain. There are some varieties in their specification ; as, for instance, in Duff's History of the Marathas the twelve *Alutas* are called. (29 : 20)

TAMIL

Tamil or *Tamizh* [Tam.]. The Tamil language, that of the people subject to the Madras Presidency, from Madras to Cape Komorin. (29 : 507)

TAMOOLS

See *Tambolees*

TAMOUL

Tamul, or *Tamil*. The language of the maritime countries of the South of India from Madras to Malabar. (10 : 1,047)

TAMUL

See *Tamoul*

TANTI

Tantrabaya, *Tantubaya*, *Tatwa*, *Tantwa*, the weaver caste of Bengal and Behar, probably a functional group developed under the pressure of the natural demand for woven cloth. (18 : 295)

TAPPA

Tuppa, [H.&c.]. A small tract or division of country, smaller than a pargana, but comprising one or more villages : a division of country for the revenue of which only one engagement is entered into with the government : a small estate in some parts of the north-west provinces a *Tappa* denotes a tract in which there is one principal town, or a large village, with lands and villages dependent upon them ; or cluster of villages acknowledging the supremacy of one amongst them, and forming a sort of corporate body, although not otherwise identical. (29 : 510)

TARAF

Turuf, vernacularly, *Taraph*, corruptly, *Teref*, *Turruf*, blunderingly, *Turneff*, [H.&c.]. Lit. Side, part : also a tract of country, a subdivision of a *pargana*, including several villages : in some places it merely designates the

lands or estate belonging to an individual which is named after him, as *Taraf Jaynarayan Ghosal* : in Mar. it signifies also a portion of village lands. (30 : 818)

TARAL

The *Taral* or *Yeskar*, who is considered the same as the *Mher*, except that the latter is usually ranked among the Balute receiving only a different scale of compensation. All the *Mhers* in the village take the office of Taral for a year in rotation, and, besides the fixed allowance of land or grain, each receives annually a pair of shoes and a blanket. The Taral is to be always resident and at the call of the *Patil*, and is especially assigned to attendance on strangers, whom he furnishes with local information, and for whom he procures the necessary supplies. (29 : 19.)

TEANS

See *Eelavar*

TEHSILDAR

See *Tahsildar*

TELEE

See *Teli*

TELI

[H.&c.] *Telio*, [Guz.]. An oilman, one whose caste and occupation is expressing oil by mills from different sorts of seeds, and selling it, considered as a low and impure caste. (29 : 516)

TELI

The *Teli*, or oil presser and vender. (29 : 20)

TELINGA

A sepoy. Also a language used on the Coromandel Coast. (10 : 1,062)

TELINGA

Tilang or more correctly, *Telingana*, [H.&c.] *Telangan*, [Mar.]. The country so named by the Mohammadans, the modern Carnatic : according to Campbell (Introd. Telugu Gr.) the word is derived from *Trilingam*, three celebrated *Lingas* constituting the boundaries of the province : the proper Sanscrit name is *Andhra*. (29 : 516)

TELLEE

See *Teli*

TENGOO.

See *Tengu*

TENGU

[Karn.]. The cocoa-nut. (29 : 516)

THAG

Thug, [H. &c.] *Thak, Thag*, [Mar.]. A cheat a knave, an imposter ; latterly applied to a robber and assassin of a peculiar class, who, sallying forth in a gang of smaller or larger numbers, and in the character of wayfarers, either on business or pilgrimage, fall in with other travellers on the road, and having gained their confidence, take a favourable opportunity of strangling them by throwing their turbans or handkerchiefs round their necks and then plundering them and burying their bodies : it has also been applied to child-stealing and robbery not amounting to *Dakaiti*. Act iii. 1848 : the more correct appellation is *Phansigar*, q.v. (29 : 517)

THAKUR

Thakoor, [H. &c. Beng.] *Thakur* [Mar.]. An idol, a deity : any individual entitled to reverence or respect, whence it is generally applied to persons of rank and authority in different parts of India, as a lord, chief, a master, a spiritual guide the *Bhat* or genealogist the head of a tribe the head of a village, and the like : in the west it is commonly given to the great feudal nobles of *Rajputana*, as *Bhim Sing Thakur*, &c., and is the usual title of a *Rajput* or *Grasia* chieftain elsewhere : in the Dakhin it is borne by the head men of the *Bhils* and other wild races, and is there said to signify also a particular tribe inhabiting the forests : in Upper India it frequently denotes the individual members of village communities of Brahmanical or Rajput descent, who are notorious for irregular and turbulent conduct : it also means a barber. In Bengal it is equivalent, as a term of address, to Sir, Master, Your worship ; and is a family name indicating respectable and Brahmanical origin : the *Thakurs*, of whom *Dwarakanath Thakur* deserves especial notice as a man of liberal opinions and enterprising character, who died in London in 1846, constitute a family of Brahmans well-known and much respected in Calcutta. (29 : 517)

THAAN

Thana, or *Thanāh*, corruptly, *Tannah*, [H.&c.] *Thane*, [Mar.]. A station a military post, a police-station : under the native governments it was a military post or garrison, a place, sometimes with a small fort, where a petty officer, with a small irregular force, was posted to protect the country, reserve the peace, and to aid in making the collections : under the present system it properly applies, in Bengal, to the police jurisdictions into which the Zilas were divided, each *Thana* averaging about twenty miles square, under a *darogha* and establishment : in the Upper Provinces the site of a *Thana*, is regulated by considerations of area and population, and generally corresponds with the divisions of a *Pargana* (Beng. Reg. 1792, No. xlix, and Reg. xxii. 1793) : its common use denotes any police-station, whether under a *darogha* or a subordinate officer ; also a village or station assigned to invalid Sipahis. Ben. Reg. xliii. 1793. Sel. *Thana*, The head station of a district. (29 : 518)

GLOSSARY

THUG
See *Thag*

TULLATEE
See *Talati*

TUPPA
See *Tappa*

TURUP
See *Taraf.*

UMBLAWASSIES
See *Umblawassy*

UMBLAWASSY

The *Umblawassy* hold a rank immediately below the Brahmins, to which tribe it is said they once belonged. They still continue, with the exception of the Varriar and Mauroyen to wear the sacerdotāl insignia. The Umblawassies, though numbers of them are engaged in agricultural pursuits, are generally dedicated to the service of the temples. (27 : 121)

UPARI

Upari, vulgarly, *Upri*, *Oopuree*, *Oopree*, [Mar.]. A cultivator not belonging originally to a village, but residing and occupying land in it, either upon a lease for a stipulated term of years, or at the pleasure of the proprietor : a tenant, a temporary occupant, a tenant at will : it may be also applied, as in distinction to the *Thalkari* or proprietor, to tenants whose ancestors have held the lands for many generations, but who are not considered to have a proprietary right in the soil : also an officer employed to supervise the crops when brought to the threshing-floor when the government dues are not paid in kind : an overseer, a superintendent. (29 : 534)

UPPARI

Upparavadu, [Tel.]. A man of the caste of tank diggers, whose business is to dig tanks and wells, repair water-channels, and raise embankments ; they are said to be descended from a Sudra father and mother, the latter having been forcibly violated : the woman of the caste is termed *Upparadhi*. (29 : 534)

UTCAL
See *Utkal*

UTKAL

A territorial division of the Pancha Gaura Brahmans, deriving its name from the Province of Utkala or Odra. (Orissa). (18 : 337)

VAIDUNS

Vaiduns and *Ooladurs*. Predial slaves in Travancore employed in cutting timber, making fences, and guarding crops. (10 : 1,113)

VAIDYA

Vaid or *Baid* [S.&c.]. A physician, a man of the medical caste and profession. (29 : 539)

VAISHNAVA

[S.&c.]. A worshipper of *Vishnu* in especial under one or other of his forms : in Hindusthan it also designates a respectable body of Hindus who are bankers and merchants, and are followers of Vishnu. (29 : 539)

VAISHNUBITE
See *Vaishnava*

VAISYA

[S.&c.]. Vernacularly, *Vais*, or *Bais*. The name of the third primitive caste of the Hindus., whose means of subsistence, according to Manu, are agriculture, trade, and the keeping of cattle (29 : 539)

VAITUWANS

Literally, hunters or Konakers, a class of slave in Travancore, ranked high, and prized for their superior fidelity and tractability. They are expert boatmen, and often employed in the manufacture of salt. Their women, as an article of sale, are not much valued, the children of this class being the property of the father's master. (10 : 1,114)

VARIYAN

[Mal.]. A man of a particular class, a servant in a temple. (30 : 866)

VARNASANKARA

Barbarously *Burrunshunkur*, [S.&c.]. A mixture of castes : a mixed caste, or one of a mixed caste, one sprung originally from parents of different castes, either in successive or inverted order, as from a Brahman father and Sudra mother, or from a Sudra father and Brahman mother, constituting in the present day the entire body of the Hindus exclusive of the Brahmans, the pretensions of some of these castes to represent the genuine unmixed Kshatriya, Vaisya, or Sudra, being in the highest degree questionable. (29 : 543)

VARRIAR
See *Variyan*

UEEDUR
See *Vidur*

VEERA
See *Vira*

VELLALER

A tribe bearing this name are said to wander about in the jungles of the Poodoocottah estate. They are scantily clothed and subsist on the produce of the jungles. (5 : 70)

VELLAULERS

See *Vellaler*

VENEY

See *Baniya*

VERU

[Tel.]. Separation, division, especially of families which had been previously living together in common. (29 : 546)

VERUBU

See *Veru*

VERUPU

Of the narrow vallies, the cultivated lands scattered amongst the low hills and slopes occupying the space between the lakes and ghauts are to the southward termed Yaillais ; to the north, Virrupu lands. They run in narrow glens each pervaded by a stream. (27 : 57)

VIDUR

A Maratha caste numbering 21,000 persons in the Central Provinces in 1911, and found in the Nagpur Division and Berar. They are also returned from Hyderabad and Bombay. Vidur means a wise or intelligent man, and was the name of the younger brother of Pandu, the father of the Pandava brothers. The Vidurs are a caste of mixed descent, principally formed from the offspring of Brahman fathers with women of other castes. But the descendants of Panchals, Kunbis, Malis and others from women of lower caste are also known as Vidurs and are considered as different subcastes. Each of these groups follow the customs and usualy adopt the occupation of the castes to which their fathers belonged. They are known as Kharchi or Khaltatya, meaning "Below the plate" or "Below the salt," as they are not admitted to dine with the proper Vidurs. But the rule varies in different places, and sometimes after the death of their mother such persons become full members of the caste, and with each succeeding generation the status of their descendants improves. In Poona the name Vidur is restricted to the descendants of Brahman fathers, and they are also known as Brahmanja or "Born from Brahmans". Elsewhere the Brahman Vidurs are designated especially as Krishnapakshi, which means "One born during the dark fortnight". The term Krishnapakshi is or was also used in Bengal, and Buchanan defined it as follows : "Men of the Rajput, Khatri and Kayasth tribes, but no others, openly keep women slaves of any pure tribe, and the children are of the same caste with their father, but are called Krishnapakshis and can only marry with each other". In Bastar a considerable class of persons of similar illegitimate descent also exist, being the offspring of the unions of immigrant Hindus with women of the Gond, Halba and other tribes. The name applied to them, however, is Dhakar, and as their status and customs are quite different from those of the Maratha Vidurs they are treated in a short separate article.

Another small group related to the Vidurs are the Purads of Nagpur ; ... (9 : 596).

VIRA

[Mar.]. A local tax or cess on persons possessing rent-free lands. Bom. Reg. xvii. 1827. (29 : 548)

VIRTEE

See *Vritti*

VISHNU

[S.&c.]. The second of the three principal deities of the Hindus, the preserving power personified. (29 : 549)

VISWAKARMA

See *Biskarma*

VRITTI

[S.&c.] in the south, *Vrutti*, in Hindustan changed to *Birt*, q.v. Maintenance, means of livelihood profession : the proper means of subsistence for a Brahman are : 1. *Rita*, lawful gleaning ; 2. *Amrita*, unsolicited alms ; 3. *Mrita*, Solicited alms, begging : in time of distress he may have recourse to ; 4. *Pramrita*, agriculture ; 5. *Satyanrita*, Trade, traffic ; the last kind, 6. *Swavritti*, or dog-maintenance, that is, servitude, should never be engaged in : the term means, also, a customary allowance, fee, or perquisite, a grant of revenue from a small tract of land made by Zamindars to indigent Brahmans : lands assigned to Zamindars, or appropriated by them for their personal support : a particular tenure in Gorakhpur and Benares of the nature of a dependent *taaluk*, granted by a great revenue proprietor to the head man of a village : in the Tamil countries it is applied to the portion of land held in joint proprietary or *Mirasi* right by Brahmans. (29 : 551)

WAGHAY

See *Waghya*

WAGHYA

Vaghe, Murli. An order of mendicant devotees of the god Khandoba, an incarnation of Siva ; they belong to the Maratha Districts and Bombay where Khandoba is worshipped. The term *Waghya* is derived from *Vagh*, a tiger, and has been given to the order on account of the small bag of tiger-skin, containing *bhandar*, or powdered turmeric, which they carry round their necks. This has been consecrated to Khandoba and they apply a pinch of it to the foreheads of those who give them alms. Murli, signifying "a flute" is the name given to female devotees. *Waghya* is a somewhat indefinate term and in the Central Provinces does not strictly denote a caste. (9 : 603)

WAL

Wal or *Wala*, [H.]. Used only in composition it denotes a person who does any act, is possessed of any property, is charged with any duty, &c. as, *rakh-wala*, a guard or guardian ; *gao-wala*, or *gwala*, a cowkeeper ; *ghar-wala*, the master of the house ; *Dilli-wala*, a man or inhabitant of Delhi, &c. (its origin is uncertain, but it is probably from the S. adjunct *van*, in the sense of having, possessing, as *dhana-van*, having wealth, wealthy : in Telugu it becomes *vadu*, or *wadu*. (29 : 554)

WALA

See *Wal*

WANEE

See *Baniya*

WANEY

See *Baniya*

WANIA

See *Baniya*

WANTA

Wanta or *Wata*, corruptly, *Waunta*,[Mar.]. Share, part, portion, division : also *Vanta*, q.v. : in Guzerat it denotes lands either exempt from assessment or held at a quit-rent, chiefly by Rajputs, although sometimes by *Kolis* and Mohammadans : the tenure is prescription of remote antiquity without any deeds or grants. (29 : 555)

WANTO

See *Wanta*

WATANDAR

[Mar.]. The holder of a hereditary right, property, or office, with the privileges and emoluments attached to it. (30 : 889)

WEYSH

See *Vaisya*

WINDARI

Windari or *Vindari*, [Mar.]. The name of a caste, or a member of it, said to be sprung from a Kshatriya mother and Vaisya father, whose occupation is drilling beads and pearls, and polishing shells, &c. (29 : 558)

WODIAH

See *Odiya*

WOTAREE

See *Otari*

WUTTUNDAR

See *Watandar*

WUZEBFA

Lands, held by Synds and other Mussulmans generally in virtue of Sunnuds from the Court of Delhi. (10 : 1,156)

WUZZEEFA

See *Wuzeefa*

YAJAN

See *Yajana*

YAJANA

[S.&c.]. Conducting sacrifices or ministering for others : the exclusive office of the Brahman. (29 : 559)

YESKUR

[Mar.]. A village servant, the porter or gatekeeper, who performs also other duties, and is usually a Mhar. (Preferably *Veskar*). (29 : 561)

RAMINDAR

Zumeendar, vernacularly, *Jamindar*, *Jamidar*, corruptly, *Zemindar*, [H. &c.]. An occupant of land, a landholder : the rights of the *Zamindar* have been the subject of much controversy with reference to his character as hereditary owner of the land he occupies, or as the responsible collector only of the revenues on behalf of the government. Under the Mohammadan administration the latter was the capacity in which the Zamindar was ordinarily considered, and the chief authorities never hesitated to exercise the power, when they possessed it, of turning out a Zamindar and placing another in the Zamindari, whence the one in possession was termed *Sanadi*, or *Ahkami*, the Zamindar by patent or command. Whilst managing the lands and realising the revenue the Zamindar was allowed a fee or commission of ten per cent. upon the total collections, and a portion of the land was exempted from the revenue assessment to the extent of five per cent. on the collections, under the denomination of *Nankar*, being intended for the personal support of the Zamindar and his family : further deductions from the stipulated amount of revenue, termed *Mathaut*, were also allowed, to cover various charges borne by the Zamindar : on the other hand, he was empowered to levy internal duties and customs on articles of trade passing through his district, and to impose petty taxes, or *Abwabs*, on the cultivators, in addition to the portion of the public revenue demandable from them individually : on his relinquishing the management of the Zamindari, or being removed from it without cause of grave offence, it was customary to assign him, as *Malikana*, ten per cent on the *Sadr* collections, or the same rate on the nett collections when held *khas*, or managed by the government officers direct. But although in these respects the Zamindar appears to be a representative of the state, employed to realise and transfer to the

public treasure nine-tenths of the revenue, and to be nominated or removed at pleasure ; yet the practice of hereditary succession, and the right to mortgage and sell, partook more of the tenure of ownership, and extensive tracts came to be held by successive generations of the same family, through more or less protracted periods, in some instances apparently from a date anterior to the fiscal regulations of the Mohammadan governments : in the decline of the latter, also, many Zamindaris which were held originally under a special grant were converted into hereditary proprietaries, and the Zamindars, appropriating by fraud or force very extensive districts, assumed the state of chiefs and princes and were sometimes powerful enough to resist the authority and withhold the revenues of the state. The question of right was, however, set at rest in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, in 1793, by the terms of the perpetual settlement, which recognised Zamindars and independent Talukdars as "actual proprietors", enjoying their estates in absolute ownership as long as they paid the government revenue, or nine-tenths of the fixed nett proceeds of the lands, and liable to dispossession in case of failure, by the sale of their lands at public auction. [Ben. Reg. viii. 1793 ; iii. 1794 ; v. 1795 ; ii. xxvii. 1803.] The same measure was subsequently adopted at Madras, and Zamindars were designated as proprietors of land, along with other classes with whose rights and recognition, as was afterwards explained, it was not intended to interfere. [Mad. Reg. xxv. 1802 : ii. 1806 ; iv. 1822.] In the Upper Provinces, Zamindaris sometimes occur which are held by an individual in absolute proprietary right, the most common instances of such tenure being where the right has been acquired by purchase, and especially where this has been effected at public sale for arrears of revenue ; but the more usual form of Zamindari tenure is where the lands are held by a number of coparceners, thence termed Mufassal or village Zamindars, who hold and manage the village lands in common ; the rents paid by the cultivators, whether those cultivators be the proprietors themselves or tenants holding under them, together with all other profits from the estate, are thrown into a common stock, and, after deduction of the government demand, and other expenses, the balance is divided amongst the proprietors according to a fixed law. [Ben. Reg. ii. 1795, &c.] From the circumstances of one of the number of such coparceners representing the whole ; as responsible for the government revenue, the designation has been given to him especially of Zamindar, or *Malik-zamindar*, but he is a Zamindar only by virtue of the share or shares he holds in the joint proprietary : the designation of *Sadr* or *Pargana-zamindar*, denotes merely a *Zamindar*, or *Talukdar*, in the sense of an individual proprietor. In the Maratha provinces the term Zamindar was applied indiscriminately to the local hereditary revenue officers, whether of the districts, as *Desmukh*, *Despande*, and others, or of the villages, as the *Patil*, *Chaughala*, and *Kulkarani*. (30 : 897)

ZAMINDARA
See *Zamindar*

ZAMINDARI
Vernacularly, *Jamindari*, corruptly, *Zemindarry*, [H.]. The office and rights of a Zamindar : the tenure of a Zamindari whether individual or coparcenary : the tract of land constituting the possessions of a Zamindar or of coparcenary Zamindars : it more usually designates the former. (29 : 564)

ZEMINDAR
See *Zamindar*

ZEMINDARA
See *Zamindar*

ZEMINDARY
See *Zamindari*

ZILA
Corruptly, *Zillah*, *Zelah*, plur. *Zilajat*, [H.]. Side, part, a division, a district : under the British administration, a province, a tract of country constituting the jurisdiction of a commissioner or circuit Judge, and the extent of a chief collectorate. The Zila Courts in Bengal and Bahar were established by Reg. iii. 1793; those of Benares, &c. by Reg. vii. 1795; those of the ceded provinces by Reg. viii 1805; but various modifications have been since made from time to time, some having been abolished, some created and the limits of others having been altered. Act xxi. 1826. Mad. Act vii. 1843. The Zila Courts are at present as follows, according to their usual but corrupt designations, and to those which are probably more correct. (30 : 902)

ZILLA
See *Zila*

ZILADAR

[H.]. The officer in charge of a Zila a provincial governor, sometimes applied to the European collector or judge, whose authority extends over the Zila in the Delhi territory the title was also given to the head of a village who was chosen to superintend the revenue affairs of several adjacent villages, united under him for the convenience of revenue arrangement : in the Maratha country, a petty revenue officer, having jurisdiction over several villages comprising a *taraf*, or other small division of country subordinate to the officer in charge of a *Pargana*. (29 : 567)

ZILLADAR
See *Ziladar*

ZILLAH
See *Zila*

ZUMEENDAR
See *Zamindar*

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JULLUNDUR—
1 Hazooria Bros., Mai Hiran Gate . . . . . (Rest.)
2 Jain General House, Bazar Bansanwala . . . (Reg.)
3 University Publishers, Railway Road . . . (Rest.)

KANPUR—
1 Advani & Co., P. Box. 100, The Mall . . . . (Reg.)
2 Sahitya Niketan, Shradhanand Park . . . . (Reg.)
3 The Universal Book Stall, The Mall . . . . (Reg.)
4 Raj Corporation, Raj House, P.B. 200, Chowk . . (Rest.)

KARUR—Shri V. Nagaraja Rao, 26, Srinivasapuram . . (Rest.)

KODARMA—The Bhagwati Press, P.O. Jhaumri Tilaiya, Dt. Hazaribagh . . . . . (Reg.)

KOLHAPUR—Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road (Rest.)

KOTA—Kota Book Depot . . . . . (Rest.)

KUMTA—S.V. Kamat, Booksellers & Stationers (N. Kanara). (Reg.)

LUCKNOW—
1 Soochna Sahitya Depot (State Book Depot)
2 Balkrishna Book Co. Ltd., Hazratganj . . . . (Reg.)

3 British Book Depot, 84, Hazratganj . . . . (Reg.)
4 Ram Advani, Hazratganj, P.B. 154 . . . . (Reg.)
5 Universal Publishers (P.) Ltd., Hazratganj . . . (Reg.)
6 Eastern Book Co., Lalbagh Road . . . . (Reg.)
7 Civil & Military Educational Stores, 106/B, Sadar Bazar (Rest.)
8 Acquarium Supply Co., 213, Faizabad Road . . . (Rest.)
9 Law Book Mart, Amin-Ud-Daula Park . . . . (Rest.)

LUDHIANA—
1 Lyall Book Depot, Chaura Bazar . . . (Reg.)
2 Mohindra Brothers, Katcheri Road . . . . (Rest.)
3 Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar . . . (Rest.)
4 The Pharmacy News, Pindi Street . . . . (Rest.)

MADRAS—
1 Supdt., Govt. Press, Mount Road
2 Account Test Institute, P.O. 760 Emgore . . . (Reg.)
3 C. Subbiah Chetty & Co., Triplicane . . . . (Reg.)
4 K. Krishnamurty, Post Box 384 . . . . . (Reg.)
5 Presidency Book Supplies, 8, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane . (Reg.)
6 P. Vardhachary & Co., 8, Linghi Chetty Street . . (Reg.)
7 Palani Parchuram, 3, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane . . (Reg.)
8 NCBH Private Ltd., 199, Mount Road . . . . (Rest.)
9 V. Sadanand, The Personal Bookshop, 10, Congress Building, 111, Mount Road . . . . . (Rest.)

MADURAI—
1 Oriental Book House, 258, West Masi Street . . . (Reg.)
2 Vivekananda Press, 48, West Masi Street . . . (Reg.)

MANDYA SUGAR TOWN—K. N. Narimhe Gowda & Sons . (Rest.)

MANGALORE—U.R. Shenoye Sons, Car Street, P. Box 128 . (Reg.)

MANJESHWAR—Mukenda Krishna Nayak . . . (Rest.)

MATHURA—Rath & Co., Tilohi Building, Bengali Ghat . (Rest.)

MEERUT—
1 Prakash Educational Stores, Subhas Bazar . . . (Reg.)
2 Hind Chitra Press, West Kutchery Road . . . (Reg.)
3 Layal Book Depot, Chhipi Tank . . . . . (Reg.)
4 Bharat Educational Stores, Chhipi Tank . . . (Rest.)
5 Universal Book Depot, Booksellers & News Agents . . (Rest.)

MONGHYR—Anusandhan, Minerva Press Building . . (Rest.)

MUSSOORIE—
1 Cambridge Book Depot, The Mall . . . . . (Rest.)
2 Hind Traders . . . . . (Rest.)

MUZAFFARNAGAR—
1 Mittal & Co., 85-C, New Mandi . . . . . (Rest.)
2 B.S. Jain & Co., 71, Abupura . . . . . (Rest.)

MUZAFFARPUR—
1 Scientific & Educational Supply Syndicate . . . (Reg.)
2 Legal Corner, Tikmanio House, Amgola Road . . (Rest.)
3 Tirhut Book Depot . . . . . (Rest.)

MYSORE—
1 H. Venkataramiah & Sons, New Statue Circle . . (Reg.)
2 Peoples Book House, Opp. Jagan Mohan Palace . . (Reg.)
3 Geeta Book House, Booksellers & Publishers, Krishnamurthipuram . . . . . (Rest.)
4 News Papers House, Lansdowne Building . . . (Rest.)
5 Indian Mercentile Corporation, Toy Palace Ramvilas . (Rest.)

NADIAD—R.S. Desay, Station Road . . . . . (Rest.)

NAGPUR—
1 Supdt., Govt. Press & Book Depot . . . . (Reg.)
2 Western Book Depot, Residency Road . . . . (Reg.)
3 The Asstt. Secretary, Mineral Industry Association, Mineral House . . . . . (Rest.)

NAINITAL—Coural Book Depot, Bara Bazar . . . (Rest.)

NANDED—
1 Book Centre, College Law General Books, Station Road . . . . . (Rest.)
2 Hindusthan General Stores, Paper & Stationery Merchants P. B. No. 51 . . . . . (Rest.)
3 Sanjoy Book Agency, Vazirabad . . . . (Rest.)

NEW DELHI—
1 Amrit Book Co., Connaughat Circus . . . . (Reg.)
2 Bhawani & Sons, 8 F, Connanght Place . . . (Reg.)
3 Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaughat Circus . . (Reg.)
4 Empire Book Depot, 278, Aliganj . . . . (Reg.)
5 English Book Stores, 7-L, Connaught Circus P.O.B. 328 . (Reg.)
6 Faqir Chand & Sons, 15-A Khan Market . . . (Reg.)
7 Jain Book Agency, C-9, Prem House, Connaught Place . (Reg.)
8 Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House . . (Reg.)
9 Ramkrishna & Sons (of Lahore), 16/B, Connaught Place . (Reg.)
10 Sikh Publishing House, 7-C, Connaught Place . . . (Reg.)
11 Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Circus . . (Reg.)
12 United Book Agency, 31, Municipal Market, Connaught Circus . . . . . (Reg.)
13 Jayana Book Depot, Chhaparwala Kuan, Karol Bagh . (Reg.)
14 Navayug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar (Reg.)
15 Saraswati Book Depot, 15, Lady Harding Road . . (Reg.)
16 The Secretary, Indian Met. Society, Lodi Road . . (Reg.)
17 New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals, Sty. & Noveles, P.B. 96, Connaught Place . . . . . (Reg.)
18 Mehra Brothers, 50-G, Kalkaji . . . . . (Reg.)
19 Luxmi Book Stores, 42, Janpath . . . . . (Rest.)
20 Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath . . . . . (Rest.)
21 People Publishing House (P.) Ltd., Rani Jhansi Road . (Reg.)
22 R. K. Publishers, 23, Beadon Pura, Karol Bagh . . (Rest.)
23 Sharma Bros., 17, New Market, Moti Nagar . . . (Reg.)
24 Aapki Dukan, 5/5777, Dev Nagar . . . . . (Rest.)
25 Sarvodaya Service, 66A-1, Rohtak Road, P.B. 2521 . (Rest.)
26 H. Chandson, P.B. No. 3034 . . . . . (Rest.)
27 The Secretary, Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23-B/2, Rohtak Road . . . . . (Rest.)
28 Standard Booksellers & Stationers, Palam Enclave . . (Rest.)
29 Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Regarpura . . . . (Rest.)
30 Sant Ram, Booksellers, 16, New Municipal Market Lody Colony . . . . . (Rest.)

PANJIM—
1 Singhals Book House P.O.B. 70 Near the Church . . (Rest.)
2 Sagoon Gaydev Dhoud, Booksellers, 5-7 Rua, 31 de Jameria . . . . . (Rest.)

PATHANKOT—The Krishna Book Depot, Main Bazar . . (Rest.)

PATIALA—
1 Supdt., Bhupendra State Press
2 Jain & Co., 17, Shah Nashin Bazar . . . . (Reg.)

PATNA—
1 Supdt., Govt. Printing (Bihar)
2 J.N.P. Agarwal & Co., Padri-Hi-Haveli, Raghunath Bhawan . . . . . (Reg.)
3 Luxmi Trading Co., Padri-Ki Haveli . . . . (Reg.)
4 Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bankipore . . . . (Reg.)
5 Bengal Law House Chowhatta . . . . . (Rest.)

PITHORAGARH—Maniram Punetha & Sons . . . (Rest.)

PONDICHERRY—M/s. Honesty Book House, 9 Rue Duplix . (R.)

POONA—
1 Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gymkhana . . . . (Reg.)
2 Imperial Book Depot, 266, M.G. Road . . . . (Reg.)
3 International Book Service, Deccan Gyamkhana . . (Reg.)
4 Raka Book Agency, Opp. Natu's Chawl, Near Appa Balwant Chowk . . . . . (Reg.)
5 Utility Book Depot, 1339, Shivaji Nagar . . . (Rest.)

PUDUKOTTAI—Shri P. N. Swaminathan Sivan & Co., East Main Road . . . . . (Rest.)

RAJKOT—Mohan Lal Dosabhai Shah, Booksellers and Sub-Agents . . . . . (Reg.)

RANCHI—
1 Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazar . . . . . (Reg.)
2 Pustak Mahal, Upper Bazar . . . . . (Rest.)

REWA—Supdt., Govt. State Emporium V.P.

ROURKELA—The Rourkela Review . . . . . (Rest.)

SAHARANPUR—Chandra Bharata Pustak Bhandar, Court Road . . . . . (Rest.)

SECUNDERABAD—Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market Street . . . . . (Reg.)

SILCHAR—Shri Nishitto Sen, Nazirpatti . . . . (Rest.)

SIMLA—
1 Supdt., Himachal Pradesh Govt.
2 Minerva Book Shop, The Mall . . . . . (Reg.)
3 The New Book Depot, 79, The Mall . . . . (Reg.)

SINNAR—Shri N. N. Jakhadi, Agent, Times of India Sinnar (Nasik) . . . . . (Rest)

SHILLONG—
1 The Officer-in-Charge, Assam Govt. B.D.
2 Chapla Bookstall, P.B. No. 1 . . . . . (Rest.)
SONEPAT—United Book Agency . . . . . (Reg.)
SRINAGAR—The Kashmir Bookshop, Residency Road . . (Reg.)
SURAT—Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road . . . (Reg.)

TIRUCHIRAPALLI—
1 Kalpana Publishers, Wosiur. . . . . (Reg.)
2 S. Krishnaswami & Co., 35, Subhash Chander Bose Road (Reg.)
3 Palamiappa Bros. . . . . (Rest.)

TRIVANDRUM—
1 International Book Depot, Main Road . . . . (Reg.)
2 Reddeat Press & Book Depot, P.B. No. 4 . . . (Rest.)
TUTICORIN—Shri K. Thiagarajan, 10-C French Chapal Road (Rest.)

UDAIPUR—
1 Jagdish & Co., Inside Surajapole . . . . . (Rest.)
2 Book Centre, Maharana, Bhopal Consumers, Co-op. Society Ltd. . . . . (Rest.)
UJJAIN—Manak Chand Book Depot, Sati Gate . . . (Rest.)

VARANASI—
1 Students, Friends & Co., Lanka . . . . . (Rest.)
2 Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Gopal Mandir Road, P.B. 8 . . . . . (Reg.)
3 Globe Book Centre . . . . . (Rest.)
4 Kohinoor Stores, University Road, Lanka . . . (Reg.)
5 B.H.U. Book Depot . . . . . (Rest.)
VELLORE—A. Venkatasubhan, Law Booksellers . . . (Reg.)
VIJAYAWADA—The Book & Review Centre, Eluru Road, Governpet . . . . . (Rest.)
VISAKHAPATNAM—
1 Gupta Brothers, Vizia Building . . . . . (Reg.)
2 Book Centre, 11/97, Main Road . . . . . (Reg.)
3 The Secy. Andhra University, General Co-op. Stores Ltd. . . . . (Rest.)
VIZIANAGARAM—Sarda & Co. . . . . (Rest.)
WARDHA—Swarajeya Bhandar, Bhorji Market . . . (Reg.)

For Local Sale

1 Govt. of India Kitab Mahal, Janpath, Opp. India Coffee House, New Delhi
2 Govt. of India Book Depot, 8 Hastings Street, Calcutta
3 High Commissioner for India in London, India House, London, W.C. 2

Railway Bookstall holders

1 S/S. A.H. Wheeler & Co., 15, Elgin Road, Allahabad
2 Gahlot Bros., K.E.M. Road, Bikaner
3 Higginbothams & Co. Ltd., Mount Road, Madras
4 M. Gulab Singh & Sons Private Ltd., Mathura Road, New Delhi

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Foreign

1 S/S. Education Enterprise Private Ltd., Kathmandu (Nepal)
2 S/S. Aktie Bologat, C.E. Fritzes Kungl, Hovobokhandel, Fredsgation-2 Box 1656, Stockholm-16 (Sweden)
3 Reise-und Verkehrsverlag Stuttgart, Post 730, Gutenbergstra 21 Stuttgart No. 11245, Stuttgart den (Germany West)
4 Shri Iswar Subramanyam 452, Reversite Driv. Apt. 6, New York, 27 NWY
5 The Proprietor, Book Centre, Lakshmi Mansons, 49, The Mall, Lahore (Pakistan)

On S. and R. Basis

1 The Head Clerk, Govt. Book Depot, Ahmedabad
2 The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Kapileswar Road, Belgaum
3 The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar
4 The Asstt. Director, Footwear Extension Centre, Polo Ground No.1, Jodhpur
5 The O.I.C., Extension Centre, Club Road, Muzaffarpur
6 The Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, Govt. of India, Ministry of Mines & Fuel, Nagpur.
7 The Asstt. Director, Industrial Extension Centre, Nadiad (Gujarat)
8 The Head Clerk, Photozincographic Press, 5, Finance Road, Poona
9 Govt. Printing & Stationery, Rajkot
10 The O.I/C. Extension Centre, Industrial Estate, Kokar, Ranchi
11 The Director, S.I.S.I. Industrial Extension Centre, Udhana, Surat
12 The Registrar of Companies, Narayani Building, 27, Brabourne Roa & Calcutta-1.
13 The Registrar of Companies, Kerala, 50, Feet Road, Ernakulam
14 The Registrar of Companies, H. No. 3-5-83, Hyderguda, Hyderabad
15 Registrar of Companies, Assam, Manipur and Tripura, Shillong
16 Registrar of Companies, Sunlight Insurance Building, Ajmeri Gate Extension, New Delhi
17 Registrar of Companies, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, Link Road Jullundur City
18 Registrar of Companies, Bihar, Jamal Road, Patna-1
19 Registrar of Companies, Raj. & Ajmer, Shri Kamta Prasad House, 1st Floor, 'C' Scheme, Ashok Marg, Jaipur
20 The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Bank Building, 6 Linghi Chetty Street P.B. 1530, Madras
21 The Registrar of Companies, Mahatma Gandhi Road, West Cott. Bldg. P.B. 334, Kanpur
22 The Registrar of Companies, Everest 100, Marine Drive, Bombay
23 The Registrar of Companies, 162, Brigade Road, Bangalore
24 The Registrar of Companies, Gwalior
25 Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Bhuli Road, Dhanbad
26 Registrar of Companies, Orissa, Cuttack Chandi, Cuttuck
27 The Registrar of Companies Gujarat State, Gujarat Samachar Building, Ahmedabad
28 Publication Division, Sale, Depot North Block, New Delhi
29 The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, New Delhi
30 The O.I/C., University Employment Bureau, Lucknow
31 O.I/C., S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, Malda
32 O.I/C., S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, Habra, Tabaluria, 24-Parganas
33 O.I/C., S.I.S.I. Model Carpentry Workshop, Piyali Nagar, P.O. Burnipur.
34 O.I/C., S.I.S.I., Chrontanning Extension Centre, Tangra 33, North Topsia Road, Calcutta-46
35 O.I/C., S.I.S.I. Extension Centre (Footwear), Calcutta
36 Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Hyderabad
37 Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Krishna Distt. (A.P.)
38 Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Jhabua
39 Dy. Director Incharge, S.I.S.I., C/o. Chief Civil Admn. Goa, Panjim.
40 The Registrar of Trade Unions, Kanpur
41 The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange Gopal Bhavan Mornia
42 The O.I/C., State Information Centre, Hyderabad
43 The Registrar of Companies, Pondicherry
44 The Asstt. Director of Publicity and Information, Vidhana Saubha (P. B. 271) Bangalore

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