



ravasi, 4 Gormurchhotro, Baidik Brahmans. 5 Dihingga, 6 Noraya, 7 Sologuri, 8 Chamguri, 9 Koyamariya, 10 Mahari, Kolitas. When captain Welsh drove the Mahamari and his rabble from the possession of the kingdom, they retired to Byangmara south from Sodiya. The Mahajon and many of his followers, still remain there, and have several times since been in rebellion; but many have privately retired home, and have adopted other spiritual guides. This Chatro may therefore be considered, as in some degree abolished, especially as the Gura has retired from his original residence, which was near Jorhat.

In the province of Sodiya, the worshippers of Vishnu are not numerous enough to have procured religious guides, that are of any importance. There are in Asam several places of pilgrimage, that are remarkable among the Hindus, especially three temples of Kamakhya, at Nilachol near Gohati in Kamrup, at Koliyabor in Asam proper, and at Dikkorbasini in Sodiya. People from all parts of India frequent the first, and the temple has much land. A Boruya, whose title is Sebachola, resides at the place. He has eleven subordinates, who take care of the temple, and its lands, and who collect money from the pilgrims on the king's account.

The following are the artists and manufactures of Asam. The blasksmiths are mostly Kolitas and Koch; but of late some men of the Kamar caste have been introduced, and make locks, padlocks, sacrificial knives, spears, spike-nails and clamps for building boats, and match-locks. These are innovations, and scissors are still unknown. The national workmen make the plough-share, bills, hatchets, hoes, pick-axes, knives, spindles for spinning, the rod for cleaning the implement used in smoking tobacco, lamps of different kinds, pots for boiling milk or water, and stoves for cooking; all very rude.

The goldsmiths are mostly Kolitas, but a few of the proper caste have been introduced from Bengal. The person, who wishes any thing made, furnishes the metals, of which the workmen receive a share for their trouble. They have therefore no capital, except a few miserable tools. The copper-smiths are mostly Kolitas. They furnish the metal, but none of them have a capital of more than a hundred rs. They are very skilful in working in bell metal, so that some of that is sent to Bengal, although all the copper comes through



that country. Much copper furniture is said to be used. Some people of the Hira and Moriya tribes make brass wire, of which they prepare several smalls article of furniture. There are many carpenters of the Kolita and other tribes, and they are chiefly employed to construct boats and canoes. They also make very coarse chests and bedsteads, with the implements of agriculture, and the posts, beams, and doors of the few houses, which are permitted to be constructed in such a magnificent style of building. No capital.

Many of all castes work in bamboo. No capital. The native women of all castes, from the queens downward, weave the 4 kinds of silk, that are produced in the country, and with which three fourths of the people are clothed. Considerable quantities of the two coarser kinds are also exported. There may be one loom for every two women, and in great families there are eight or ten, which are wrought by the slave girls. The raw material is seldom purchased; each family spins and weaves the silk, which it rears, and petty dealers go round, and purchase for ready money whatever can be spared for exportation, or for the use of the few persons, who rear none of their own. The silk cloth serves generally for that which is wrapped round the waists of both sexes, and is made of different sizes, according to the purpose, to which it is to be employed.

1. Dhuti from 8 to 16 cubits long, and from 2 to $2\frac{1}{4}$ wide. One end is wrapped round the waist, the other end is thrown round the shoulders. They are used both by men and women. 2. The Rihe is wrapped round the waist of women, but being short, does not admit of passing round the shoulders. The pieces are 6 cubits long, by $1\frac{1}{2}$ wide. 3. Mekla seems to be the original female dress of Kamrup, and is the same with what I have described as the dress of the Koch women in Ronggopoor, and with the female dress in Ava, and of the shepherd tribe in Mysore. 4. The Chhelang is a piece for wrapping round the shoulders of men in cold weather, it is 6 cubits long by 3 wide. 5. Jhardar or Mongjuri is a piece used by women for the same purpose. It is from 4 to 5 cubits long and from 2 to $\frac{3}{4}$ wide. The Jhardar is of a flowered pattern, the Mongjuris plain. 6. Mosaris are pieces 30 cubits long by $1\frac{3}{4}$ or 2 cubits wide, and are intended for curtains. They are of a very thin fabric, and are flowered. The proper silk, or Pata

as it is called in Asam, is only used for the Dhutis of the great. Each costs from 1 to 8 rs.

The Medanggori silk, which constitutes the dress of the higher ranks, is wrought into Dhutis, most of which are dyed red with Lac, but some are white. They cost from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 rs., chiefly owing to a difference of size, being all nearly of the same fineness. Rihs cost from 1 to 4 rs. The Muga silk is the dress of the middle ranks. Dhutis, which are mostly undyed, sell from 1 to 4 rs. Meklas from 1 to 3 rs. The Jhardars from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 rs. The curtains from 1 to 6 rs. Rihs from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 rs.

The Erendi silk serves as clothing for the poor. Rihs cost from 4 to 6 anas. Chhelangs from 8 anas to 2 rs. Meklas from 8 anas to 1 rupee. Mongjuris 8 anas. The cotton weavers are foreigners, Jogis and Jolas, and both men and women work. They have a little capital, to enable them to purchase thread, small dealers purchase the cloth, and hawk it about; for there are no shops, and few markets. The cotton cloth is mostly used as turbans, as veils, and as wrappers for the shoulders, and towels. The finest, which they make, sells for ten rs., a piece, and is 12 cubits long by 3 wide. There are no dyers nor makers of chintzs. The small proportion of the silk, that is dyed, has this operation performed on it by the women, by whom it is woven.

Turners are of all castes. They work in buffaloes horn and ivory. The horn makes one set of chess men, the ivory the other. They make also a kind of tables used in gaming, and on which four persons play with men and dice, somewhat like backgammon. The same people make cups and toys of ivory. The king has in his house some men, who make very fine mats, fans and head scratchers of ivory, all Chinese arts. The people are said to be able to straighten the tooth of an elephant, by covering it with a thick coat of clay and cow-dung, and then exposing it to the fire.

Many people make mats; some are made of the *Thalia* mentioned in my account of Ronggopoor, and some are made of the Sola, or *Eschynomene diffusa*. There are stone cutters, who make plates; cups, and stones for grinding curry-stuff. The stone is the produce of the country. Oilmen are of all castes. They use both the mill commonly employed in Ronggopoor, and also express the oil by two boards, which are acted on by a long lever. In Asam proper



the mustard seed is usually parched, and powdered in a mortar, before it is squeezed.

Garlands and artificial flowers made of Sola are sold, and made by Kolitas, and others; but a few workmen have been introduced from Bengal. There are a few brick makers and brick-layers, who are employed by the king, no other person being permitted to use bricks. The art of making butter or cheese is unknown. Every family curdles its own milk, so that there are no Goyalas. The potters do not know the use of the wheel, and merely knead their clay into form.

No one is allowed to wear shoes, without a special licence from the king, and it is an indulgence, that is very rarely granted. At the capital there are a few Bengalese shoemakers, who are ready, whenever his Majesty chooses to have a pair of shoes, or to indulge one of his chiefs with that luxury. There are no makers of sweat meats, no butchers, no bakers, no tailors.

Both Kolitas and Koch act as barbers. The tradesmen in general have farms or lands, and some of their family cultivate them; for persons who cultivate for a share can seldom be procured, servants can very rarely be hired, and people who have no power cannot keep slaves; these would be a property too visible and moveable. The artists are mostly in service of the king (Payiks) and as usual work 4 months in the year on his own account, and receive a farm free of rent.

Every man who has a farm must, in general, work it himself; for labourers, as I have said cannot be procured either for a share of the crop or for money. The only assistance, that can be procured, is that of slaves, and a good many are employed by persons, who have influence sufficient to secure a property so tangible, and these are chiefly men dedicated to religion, who have lands free of rent.

All the domestics are slaves, and they are pretty numerous, every man of rank having several. The slaves are procured from among the necessitous, who mortgage themselves, in the same manner as in the eastern divisions of Ronggopoor. Some are exported. About 100 of pure caste are annually sold to Bengal. They are mostly children. The girls cost from 12 to 15 rs. A Koch boy costs 25 rs., a Kolita 50. Slaves of impure tribes are sold to the Garos, and many are said to be sent to Nora, from whence they are probably exported to Ava.



CHAPTER V.

OF THE GAROS.

A wide mountainous tract extends north from Cape Negrais to the Brohmoputro. With its south end it separates the old kingdoms of Pegu (Bagu) and Arakan (Rakhain), both now subject to Ava (Ava). Towards the middle and north it separates Ava and its dependencies from Bengal. At its southern extremity it is narrow, and is inhabited by petty tribes, too poor to have been worth converting by the followers of Gautama or of Vyas. Towards the middle and north this elevated region widens, and contains more extensive vallies; the tribes therefore are of greater value and importance. Accordingly the Rajas of Tripura, Monipur, Jaintiya, and Kachar, all pretty considerable chiefs, have been restrained from abandoning themselves to an impure indulgence of their appetites, and have received instruction from the sacred order of the Hindus, who adhere to the doctrines of Vyas, as explained by Madhav Acharjya. While some other tribes, such as the Yo, and others now subject to Ava, have been converted to the doctrines of Gautama.

The Raja of Jaintiya is by birth a Garo; but he has received instruction from the Brahmans, and has been civilized according to the manner and degree, that are usual among the followers of that order of priests. His territory occupies the mountains near the Brohmoputro, bordering on Asam on the north, and Srihotto (Silhet) on the south, and extending as far west as Kajoli, which is about 70 B. miles east from Goyalpara, and in about $91^{\circ} 50'$ east longitude from Greenwich. I have had little opportunity of making myself acquainted with the state of this principality, and shall therefore proceed to give an account of the Garos, who retain their primitive manners.

West from the territory of Jaintiya there extends, parallel to the Brohmoputro, a very mountainous region connected



with the former, but joining it at right angles. It is about 30 miles in width and 100 in length and is occupied by the rude nation, which the Bengalese call Garo, a name which Major Rennell and Mr. Eliot write Garrow. This last mentioned gentleman, in the third volume of the *Asiatick Researches*, has given an account of what he observed concerning the portion of this people, that live adjacent to the southern side of the mountains. The account, which I am about to give, was taken from the inhabitants of the north, which may account for my having in some points differed from the account given by Mr. Eliot. The parts however, where the two accounts contradict each other, appear to me of little or no consequence, but Mr. Eliot had opportunities of describing circumstances, such as their marriage ceremonies and domestic economy, which did not come within the reach of my observation, and on other points, the accounts which I received, seem to be more full than what was communicated to Mr. Eliot.

What I have stated as the dimensions of the Garo country, that is 100 miles from east to west and 30 miles from north to south, is the present territory, which this nation retains as an independent people, and has been secured to them by the difficulty with which it could be penetrated. It seems a mass of hills from 1000 to 3000 feet of perpendicular height, and very steep, and, although watered by numerous small streams, contains scarcely any level land, the hills being every where immediately contiguous to each other. Towards the centre, I am credibly informed, that there are immense masses of naked rock, and even large spaces totally destitute of vegetation; but so far as I saw, and, as, I am told, is the case in by far the greater part of the territory, the hills however steep, consist of a deep rich soil, and are fit for being cultivated by the hoe. The climate being very moist, such a soil produces a most luxuriant vegetation, and, wherever undisturbed by cultivation, the mountains are covered by noble forests, that contain a great variety of trees and plants highly ornamental, curious and valuable. Besides this natural fortress, and the mountains of the civilized Jaintiyas, the Garos seem formerly to have occupied much of the adjacent low country, and still retain some part, as subjects to other powers.



In my account of Asam I have mentioned that most of the tributary Rajas on the south side of the Brohmoputro are of Garo origin, and the art of war has hitherto made so little progress among the Asamese, that they have not been able to strip the chiefs of their dominions. On the contrary they have contented themselves with a moderate tribute, and conciliate the friendship of the independent mountaineers by a free commercial intercourse. The same was probably the case towards the west and south, during the government of the Koch and Moguls, whose cavalry were totally incapable of making any encroachment on the hills and woods of the Garos. No sooner, however, could the Zemindars call to their assistance the terror of the British arms, than they seem to have made violent encroachments on the poor Garos, whose only arms are bows, swords, and spears, all of a very imperfect kind. Not that any regulars, so far as I know, were employed; but the terror of their name, employed by people considered as officers of the Company (Zemindars), was sufficient. The most exorbitant exactions have been made on every Garo, who comes to the Company's territory to exchange his commodities; and the chiefs, who possessed lands that were accessible, have been either driven entirely from them, as from the large space between the mountains on one side, and Kalumalupara and Mechpara on the other; or they have been rendered not only tributary but mere cyphers, as in Haworaghat. It is even alleged that by far the best villages and longest portion of that district are recent and violent usurpations from a Garo chief. As the Garos are an independent people, an application on their part to the Company's courts of justice, would be highly imprudent, and of this they seem abundantly aware. Owing to their remote situation, and an insuperable objection which they have against venturing into a boat, they have had no means of laying their case before government, to which alone they could with propriety complain. On several occasions of gross violence they have therefore had recourse to arms, and have frequently alarmed the Kites, by whom they have been injured. The country, from which they were driven by the Bengalese of Kalumalupara and Mechpara, continues waste; and a late imprudent attempt of the Zemindar of the former place, to increase the exactions taken at the markets, has



produced an invasion and several assassinations, the terror of which has depopulated the best part of his lands. The complaints against the Vijni Raja are so strong, that had it not been for the fear occasioned by the detachment of Sepoys at Yogighopa, similar consequences would probably have ensued. The whole of the conduct of the Zemindars towards the Garos, seems, therefore, to require a serious investigation, and this will be attended with considerable difficulty. There would be an absolute necessity that the investigation should be conducted on the spot, by a person fully authorized to call on the Zemindars and their tenants for every sort of evidence, and to punish contumacy and prevarication; and there would be an absolute necessity for treating with the Garos, at least with those of the mountains as with an independent people. A considerable time for negotiation would also be required, as no means will be left untried by the Zemindars and Bengalese traders, in order to terrify the Garos, so as to keep them from an interview, or to break off any negotiation, that may be likely to have effect.

With regard to the Garo chiefs, who have possessions in the plains, and have been rendered tributary to the Zemindars, there is more difficulty. Why, when the settlement was made, they were not considered as Talokdars or Muzkuris; and, like other persons of that description, were not exempted from the authority of the Zemindars, and considered as tenants in capite, I know not. The remoteness of their situation, probably, concealed them from the knowledge of those who made the settlement, but their case would appear to require a full investigation.

So far as I could learn, it will be found that the Zemindars have no right to levy duties on the trade with the Garos, farther than by a long continued practice. Were both parties subject to the same state, this no doubt would constitute a good right; but the case seems very different, where the subjects of a state have been in the custom of making an advantage of an independent people. Nothing would, I imagine, prevent their sovereign from treating with the foreigners, and from regulating the commerce with them in whatever manner he pleased. Nor would any thing short of a positive grant, entitle those who had levied such duties to a remuneration for their loss. The practice having continued long, is



only an aggravation of the fault. The commerce carried on with these people being the most important point, I shall commence with an account of the manner in which it is conducted.

Notwithstanding numerous instances of ill treatment, and a constant succession of fraud and falsehood, the necessity, which the Garos labour under of procuring salt and iron, the luxury of eating beef, fish, and other animal foods, that their mountains produce but scantily, and the desire of receiving brass rings and other finery in exchange for the cotton which they rear on the hills, compel them to deal with the Bengalese; and the trade, in this district, at least, is entirely carried on at markets held near the frontier. To these, when on tolerable terms with the Zemindar, the Garos repair once a week during the dry season, more particularly in December, January, and February. Almost the only article which they bring for sale is cotton in the seed; for the conduct of the Bengalese has totally put a stop to the collection of Agalwood.

On the Garo arriving at the market, the Zemindar in the first place takes a part of the cotton as his share (*Phul*); the remainder is exchanged for salt, kine, hogs, goats, dogs, cats, fowls, ducks, fish, dry and fresh, tortoises, rice, and extract of sugar cane for eating; for tobacco and betle nut for chewing; for some hoes and spinning wheels; for some brass ware and Morihari goods as ornaments, and for some silk, Erendi, and cotton cloths. But the value of the cotton far exceeds the amount of these goods; and a large balance is paid in Narayoni rupees, with which, I believe, the Garos chiefly purchase slaves from Asam. The manner in which this trade is managed in the markets of Haworaghat, will give some idea of the hard terms to which the Garos are subject. At each market-place a person who paid a rent to the Vijnī Raja, kept a warehouse for salt. This he sold out to petty traders at eight rupees a *man* ($84 \frac{1}{8}$ s. w. a ser). The petty trader, adding clay and water, increased its weight $\frac{1}{8}$ part, and then exchanged it with the Garos, at one *man* of salt for three *mans* of cotton. The Garo, therefore, for eight rupees worth of salt, which were there no monopoly or duties except the Company's, would cost about $5 \frac{1}{2}$ rupees, gives 3 *mans* 15 sers of cotton in the seed, which at Goyalpara is



usually worth 5 rupees the *man*. He besides pays a share of the cotton to the Raja, for permission to trade in his market. The petty trader is permitted to bring for sale any other article except salt, and on these he only pays some transit duties. He of course sells at the same extravagant rate to the Garos; but he is by no means allowed to enjoy the whole of that enormous profit. The whole cotton, which he procures, must be delivered to the person who rents the market, at $2\frac{3}{4}$ rupees for the *man*. His profit, therefore, on the 8 rupees, which he gave for a *man* of salt, is 1 r. 4 a. 6 p. returned in one day. The profit of the renter is enormous. For a *man* of salt, which may cost him $5\frac{1}{2}$ rupees, he in the first place receives eight rupees, or a profit of $2\frac{1}{2}$ on $5\frac{1}{2}$ advance, and on each *man* of the cotton, for which he pays $2\frac{3}{4}$ rupees, and of which the carriage to Goyalpara and expense of sale may raise the value to 3 rupees, he usually receives a profit of 2 rupees. About a third part of the cotton is purchased by the tenants on the Raja's estate, who may exchange provisions for as much cotton as their own families can spin and weave; and they are allowed in exchange for this to give all kind of provisions, paying certain duties on the same.

More liberty is apparently allowed at the markets in the other Pergunahs, and I understand that the Vijni Raja, sensible of the impropriety of the monopoly, has removed it. But the duties which are exacted on the transit of the goods in the other Pergunahs, and to which, it is said, the Zemindars have a right, have rendered the markets there still less advantageous to the Garos. There is great reason to fear that these exactions will be pushed to a ruinous length, and that the Garos, being unable to procure any decent return for their cotton, will diminish the cultivation. There are, indeed, grounds to believe, that this has already taken place to a considerable degree, and that although the price at Ronggopoor has considerably risen, the quantity brought to market has very much diminished. I believe that about 47000 *mans* are now annually brought into this district from the Garos; but of these about 10,000 *mans* come from the Garos of Koroyivari, who do not belong to this district, and 7000 come from the Garos of Asam. I do not know what quantity may go to the southern markets, nor on

what footing these stand; but had the Garos a reasonable reward for their trouble, I have no doubt that those who frequent the markets of Haworaghat, Mechpara, and Kalumalupara, whom I propose to be placed under the protection of the Company's agent at Goyalpara, would annually bring 60,000 *mans* in place of 50,000; which I suppose they now do. By a reasonable reward, I mean that they should receive 1 *man* of good salt for 2 *mans* of cotton, and were the Company's agent to sell the salt at 8 rupees, and in other respects allow a free trade, there can be no doubt that the petty traders could afford to deal at this rate with nearly the same profit which they at present receive.

The Garos from whom I received the following account of their customs, were the chief of Raumari, the chief of Ramjongga, or Amjongga, and his predecessor, the chief of Damra, the chief Digman, and a priest from the hills near Jira, all of the tribe which borders on Haworaghat; and what they describe can be only considered as strictly applicable to that division of the nation. The chief of Raumari was a boy, but had with him some men of sense when he favoured me with a visit. The chief of Ramjongga was born in the mountains, but has accepted of the management of a territory, which seems originally to have belonged to his family, but which is now rendered subject to the Raja of Vijni, who appoints to its nominal management, some Garo of the original family of proprietors, but changes the person whenever he pleases, in imitation of the Kings of Asam. This chief was a well behaved intelligent young man, who adhered to the customs of his fathers, although he spoke the Bengalese language with fluency. His predecessor, had been persuaded by the Raja to adopt the worship of Vishnu, and had made considerable progress in the art of writing Bengalese. He was a very shrewd intelligent man, nor did I learn the reason of his being dismissed. It is probable, however, that along with the science of the Bengalese, he had acquired some degree of crooked policy. The chief of Damra was another well-behaved young man, who is exactly on the same footing with the chief of Ramjongga, was born in the mountains, and retains the customs of his ancestors. The chief called Digman alleged that he had been deprived not only of his estates in the low lands, which amounted to



almost a half of Haworaghat; but had been robbed of a great part of his private property, consisting of cattle and slaves. He had, therefore, retired entirely to the mountains, where, however, he was still one of the most powerful chiefs. He seemed to be a simple inoffensive man; but I believe has been accused of robbery by the Vijnī Raja.

The Garos are short, stout-limbed active people, with strongly marked Chinese countenances, as is the case with all the aboriginal tribes of the mountains, from the Brohmoputro to Cape Negrais, that I have seen. In general the features of the Garos are harsh; but their chiefs are rather handsome, and their manners in both urbanity and veracity are superior to those of the Zemindars. The Garo chiefs in their address are equally exempt from insolence and adulation, two extremes into which the Zemindars are apt to indulge, according as they are confident, or afraid, while the veracity of the whole Garo nation is undoubted, and it is avowed by the Bengalese, that a Garo was never known to forfeit his word. It is admitted by both people that a Garo woman can carry on the hills as great a load as a man of Bengal can carry on the plain; and that a Garo man can carry $\frac{1}{3}$ more; and this is attributed to their using more animal food and spirituous liquors.

My informants say, that Garo is a Bengalese word, nor do they seem to have any general word to express their nation, each of the tribes, into which it is divided, has a name peculiar to itself. An individual of the tribe adjoining to Haworaghat is called Achhik; but the collective name or plural number is Achhikrong. The high hills of Mechpara are occupied by the Abeng, with whom I could procure no interview, the Zemindar having probably alarmed them. The Abeng may perhaps be considered as subjects of the Company, as their hills are entirely surrounded by the lands of the Mechpara Chaundhuri, and are not included in the territory, which I have specified as belonging to the Garo nation; but I believe they have always declined subjecting themselves to the decisions of the courts in Bengal. The tribe bordering on Mechpara and Kalumalupara, that occupies the high mountains, and retains an entire independence, is the Kochunasindiya. This people also declined an interview, probably from similar reasons. The tribe bordering on Susangga is

called Kochu or Counc, as Mr. Eliot writes. From the account of that gentleman, these seem to occupy only the low lands, and to be tributary, and their territory is not included in what I have considered as belonging to the nation as independent. The tribe of the Garo nation, that borders on Asam is called Nuniya. Part of the Nuniyas have been converted to the worship of Vishnu, and occupy a large portion of the lower part of Asam; a part however inhabits the mountains, is independent, and this only is included in the space, which I have considered as belonging to the national property. The Nuniyas are also called Dugol.

The language of the Nuniyas is said to be different from that of the other Garos; and although all Garos can intermarry, it is generally admitted, that the Nuniyas are of highest rank. Their priests can officiate for all Garos; but the priest of any of the other tribes cannot officiate for a Nuniya. The Nuniyas and Kochu-nasindiya have made some farther progress in society than the others. Some among them are merchants, and trade in slaves, salt and silver; while others are artists, and work in iron, brass, and the precious metals. The Achhiks and Abeng are all cultivators, who practise some rude arts, and who have no other commerce than the exchanging the produce of their farms, for the articles which they want for consumption. So far as I could learn, the languages of the four western tribes are nearly the same. The Achhiks seem to occupy by far the greatest part of the territory, in which the nation is entirely independent.

In Hawaraghat all the Garos, except the dependent chiefs, have entirely retired to the mountains, and the lands of these chiefs are cultivated by Rabhas or Bengalese; but in Mechpara I saw some houses belonging to Garos, who paid a regular rent, and who used the plough, and cultivated with fully as much care as any of the neighbouring Bengalese.

The Achhiks, or Garos of the mountains of Hawaraghat, are subdivided into clans called Chatsibak. In each of these Chatsibaks there would appear to be three chiefs, whose rank is hereditary; but all are not equal in dignity, and their various degrees of precedency has been established by long custom. Among the Bengalese of Hawaraghat these chiefs are called Luskur, but the national appellation for a chief is



Nokma, or collectively Nokmarong. Each clan consists of one or more villages called Sung, which are usually at a distance of two or three coss from each other, and contain from 40 to 300 families (Gonsung). These villages seem to be fixed, and the houses are surrounded by gardens, while the territory belonging to them is cleared and cultivated by the hoe, after long fallows, in which the trees are allowed to spring to the size of copice wood.

The chiefs, and the head man of every family assemble in a council called Jingma-chongga, and endeavour to reconcile all those of the clan who have disputes; for it would not appear, that they have a right to inflict any punishment, unless a man should be detected in uttering a falsehood before them, in which case he would be put to instant death, more from popular indignation, than from a regular progress of justice. Dishonesty or stealing, seem rarely to be practised, and almost the only source of dispute seems to be murder, which would appear to be an ordinary crime. But the relations of the man killed are by custom, held bound to demand blood for blood, and ought to put to death either the murderer, or one of his kindred, or at least one of his slaves. The other family then is bound to pursue a similar mode of retaliation, and the feud would thus continue endless, unless the council interfered, and brought about a mutual reconciliation, which it is usually able to effectuate, by inducing the parties to accept a price for the blood that has been spilt. Although every head of a family has an equal right to sit in their assemblies, the influence of the chiefs, or of one or two wise men usually decides everything.

When a man of one clan murders a person belonging to a different community, the matter is arranged with more difficulty, and often produces a war, unless the chiefs mutually endeavour to reconcile matters, in which case their influence generally prevails; but they have no authority to declare peace or war, nor even in the field do they pretend to command any free man. If any man complains of an injury, such as one of his family having been murdered by a foreigner, the whole clan are ready to avenge his cause, or to fight until their companion is satisfied. No compulsion can be used; but the man who refused to take the field, would be entirely disgraced. In the field every free man (Nokoba) fights as he pleases;

but as the slaves (Nokol) form about two-fifths of the whole population, as they almost entirely belong to the chiefs, and as they are all led to war, and implicitly obey the orders of their masters, the influence of these last predominates in every resolution; as their men, acting in subordination, form the chief strength of the clan. The slaves not only are distinguished for their obedience, but for their courage; as freedom is a reward often bestowed on such as exhibit valour. Unless, therefore, the injury has been committed by a chief, on some person of a chief's family, the dispute is usually terminated after a little skirmishing, and the chiefs induce the injured person to accept a price for the blood of his kinsman. The important matters of succession and union of the sexes have been arranged in a manner that does not seem convenient.

A Garo man or woman, that has connection with a person of a different nation, is not liable to excommunication; and any person, who chooses to live among them, and follow their manners, may obtain the rights of a free man. A young unmarried woman, who proved with child, would suffer no disgrace; but instances are very rare, as the women are usually married while children. A man cannot turn away his wife on account of adultery, unless he chooses to give up his whole property and children, and to this he seldom consents, except when he knows that some other woman, who is richer, will take him for her husband. A woman, whenever she pleases, may turn away her husband, and may in general marry any other person, conveying to him the whole property that her former husband possessed, and taking with her all her children; but the rank of the children arises from that of their father. A man is thus placed in a very difficult situation. If his wife chooses a paramour, the husband is terrified, least this invader should be able to persuade the woman to transfer the property of the family. It is true, that as a remedy, he may kill the lover, which he may do without blame; but he is afraid not only of the revenge of the man's kindred, but of that of his wife, who, if permitted to enjoy her lover, might be unwilling to disturb the family in which she had lived; but who would be very apt to avenge her lover's death by choosing a new husband. In fact, however, I understand, that divorces are very rare,



and many wives, when they are infirm, or have no children, allow their husbands to marry a second wife, or to keep a concubine. When a chief dies, his heir is any one of his sister's sons, that his widow, or if he has left no widow, that his surviving concubine chooses. The fortunate youth, if married, immediately separates from his wife, who takes all his private fortune and children, while he marries the old woman, and receives the dignity, fortune, and insignia of honour becoming his high rank. These insignia consist of a red turban, two bracelets of bell metal for each arm, and a string of beads for his neck, and are bestowed in a great ceremony, that cannot cost less than 100 rs. These acquisitions, however, do not always compensate for the disparity of age in his bride, and a boy, who had been lately elevated to the dignity, after taking a draught of wine that opened his heart, complained with great simplicity, that he had married an old toothless creature, while his cousin, although poor, had a pretty young wife, with whom he could play the whole day long. When the old lady dies he will of course take a young wife, who will probably survive him, and select a new chief from among his sister's sons. The wife of a chief may divorce him, but she must choose her next husband from the same noble family, as its members are alone capable of being raised to the dignity.

A man cannot marry his father's brother's daughter, but he may marry the daughter of his mother's brother. A chief may marry the daughter of any free man (Nokoba); but intermarriages between free men and slaves are not tolerated; Nor can a man even keep a slave girl as a concubine.

A great part of the slaves are procured from the Nuniyas, who bring them from Asam. They are chiefly Garos, who had been converted, and who have lost caste by impure feeding and have been sold as a punishment for their transgression. They of course return to the customs of their ancestors, and often obtain freedom by their valorous conduct in war. Many poor parents, however, are reduced by want to sell their children, a conduct that is considered as reprehensible, but for which there is no punishment. Several chiefs can bring 60 able bodied slaves into the field, which in such small clans gives them a vast authority.

The Garos rear, for eating, kine, goats, swine, dogs, cats,

fowls, and ducks, and they purchase from the inhabitants of the low country all these animals, together with tortoises, and fish both fresh and dried. In the hills they also procure many deer, wild hogs, frogs, and snakes, all of which they eat. In fact they have no aversion to any food, except milk and its preparations, all of which they abominate; and they have no objection to eat in any company, nor to eat what has been dressed by people of another nation. Their vegetable diet consists chiefly of rice and millet (*Panicum italicum*), with many *Arums*, *Caladiums* and *Dioscoreas*. For seasoning they have capsicum, onions, and garlic, but they do not use turmeric. In their dishes they employ both salt and ashes, and sometimes oil; but they cultivate no plant that produces this. From both the rice and millet they prepare a fermented liquor, which is not distilled, and is used both by men and women to great excess. Poor people usually get drunk once a month, the chiefs once every two or three days. On such occasions they usually squabble and fight. They liked the taste of brandy, but preferred wine, as not being so strong.

Although the Garos have long raised great quantities of cotton, they formerly neither spun nor wove. They now have begun to practise these arts, and weave the small slips of cloth, which both men and women wrap round their waists, and their turbans, this constitutes their ordinary dress. For cold weather they make a kind of rug from the bark of the *Celtis orientalis*. This serves as a blanket by night, and by day is thrown round the shoulders; the chiefs, or others in easy circumstances, when in full dress, throw round their shoulders a piece of cloth, silk, cotton, or gold. Their favourite ornament consists of rings of bell metal, which are passed through the lobes of the ears, and are so heavy, as to distend these, until they reach the shoulders. In science they have not even proceeded so far as to write their own language, a few have learned to write the Bengalese.

They believe in the transmigration of the soul, as a state of reward and punishment. Those, who are morally wicked, are punished by being born as low animals. Those who have not been wicked, and who have made many offerings to the gods, are born in high and wealthy families. Saljung is the supreme god, who lives in heaven (Rang), and has a



wife named Manim. No offerings are made to this goddess, but to her husband, are offered male goats, swine, and fowls. This seems to be the deity, whom Mr. Eliot called Mahadeva, which merely signifies the Great God; but there is no affinity between Saljung and Sib, who by the Brahmans is usually called Mahadeva. Saljung in fact is the firmament or visible heavens; the heavenly bodies, sun, moon, and stars, and spirits, who preside over hills, woods and rivers, are considered as the agents employed by Saljung to manage the affairs of this world. White cocks are offered to the heavenly bodies, and fermented liquor, rice and flowers are offered to the spirits of the hills, rivers, and forests. The blood of the animal is first offered, and then, after the flesh has been dressed, a portion is added to the offering, the votary eats the remainder. There are no temples, nor images; before each house, a dry bamboo, with its branches adhering, is fixed in the ground, to this the Garos tie tufts of cotton, threads, and flowers, and before it they make their offerings.

They have an order of priests, who by the Bengalese are called Rojas, from the resemblance between them, and the Rojas of Bengal. In their own language, these priest are called Kamal. They marry, cultivate the ground, and go to war like their neighbours, and the office is not hereditary, any man, who has committed to memory the requisite forms of prayer, may assume the office. These forms of prayer are publicly repeated at marriages, funerals, and in cases of sickness, or when the clan is about to engage in war. The Kamals also pretend to explain the fates by an examination of the entrails of sacrifices. The liver, in particular, is an object of their attention. The presence of the priest is not necessary on the occasion of common offerings, that are made to the gods.

The funerals of the Achhiks are inconvenient, and expensive. When a person dies, the relations are summoned to attend, and ten or twelve days are allowed for their convenience. As they assemble, they are feasted, until the number is complete. In the meantime the body falls into a dreadful state of corruption; but no attention is paid to that. The head of a stake is then formed into an image supposed to resemble the deceased, and the point of the stake is driven into the ground. The body is then burnt, the bones are collected

into an earthen pot, and the relations retire. After some months, when the family has recovered from the former expense, and has laid in a stock of food and liquor for a new entertainment, the relations are again assembled, and feasted for three days. The bones are then thrown into a river.

The territory of Vihar, of which the descendants of Sib still retain the sovereignty, under the protection of the Company, forms the boundary of a large portion of the district of Ronggopoor. I might have readily procured sufficient information, concerning its state, to have enabled me to enter into minute details, but not, in all probability, without its coming to the ears of the Raja, who would certainly have been justly alarmed, especially as an unfortunate passage in the Yogini Tontro is explained, as if it prophesied, that the present Raja is the last person of the family, who will retain the sovereignty. I therefore contented myself with procuring such an account of its history, as can be found among Hindus, and this has been already given in the historical view of Kamrup.

The nature of the country being entirely the same with that of the adjacent parts of the Company's dominions, and its management being similar to that of the estates, which belong to the Raja as a Zemindar of Bengal, any further details would indeed be superfluous.

Dr. M'Cosh made a report on the topography of Assam to government during the past year; he speaks of the advantages of the province in glowing terms, not only for its political position with reference to the Chinese and Burmese empires (an armed force sailing up the Brahmaputra might in less than a fortnight reach the largest rivers in China), but also as regards its commercial and natural resources. He says "Its climate is cold, healthy, and congenial to European constitutions; its numerous crystal streams abound in gold dust and masses of the solid metal; its mountains are pregnant with precious stones and silver; its atmosphere is perfumed with tea, growing wild and luxuriantly; and its soil is so well adapted to all kinds of agricultural purposes, that it might be converted into one continued garden of silk and cotton, of tea, coffee, and sugar, over an extent of many hundred miles."—[Ed.]

APPENDIX

OF

STATISTICAL TABLES,

CONNECTED WITH THE SURVEY.

BOOK I.—PURANIYA.

A.—Estimate of the population of the district of Puraniya.

Division or Thanah.	Sects.			Employment.			Proportion of marriageable girls remaining single at 15 years of age.
	Moslems.	Hindus.	Total.	Idlers.	Artificers.	Cultivators.	
Haveli	87000	67000	154000	24000	15000	115000	60
Dangrkhora	69000	115000	184000	34000	12000	138000	1-100
Gondwara	39000	118000	157000	19000	18000	120000	34
Dhamdaha	55000	195000	250000	48000	17000	195000	25
Dimiya	35000	106000	142000	15000	7000	129000	5
Matiyari	41000	125000	166000	30000	11000	125000	3-100
Arariya	71000	71000	142000	13000	9000	120000	3-100
Matariya	98000	151000	252000	15000	15000	230000	5-100
Bahadurgunj	99000	77500	176500	5500	11000	169000	5-100
Udhrail	134000	92000	246000	23000	23000	200000	5-100
Krishnagunj	91000	55000	146000	27000	9000	110000	12-100
Dulaigunj	116000	69000	185000	13000	12000	160000	10-100
Nahnagar	35000	60000	95000	12000	24000	60000	1-8
Kharwa	46000	76380	122380	15880	45000	61000	4-100
Bholahat	78900	47000	125900	16000	47000	62000	3-100
Sibgunj	43000	55000	98000	16000	9000	73000	10
Kaliyachak	42000	70000	112000	25000	10000	77000	4-16
Gorguribah	32000	98000	130000	28000	12000	90000	2-180
Manihari							
Total.	1243000	1561380	2904380	330350	308000	2216000	



B.—GENERAL STATISTICAL TABLE OF THE DISTRICT OR ZILA OF PURANIYA.—In Square Miles.

Number	Division.	Extent in square miles.	Soil and Situation.						Manner of occupation.										Number of people.	Proportion between Number of		State of Education.			Exports, Rupees.	Imports, Rupees.				
			Rivers, tanks, marshes and water courses.	Liable to be under water.		Exempt from floods.		Altogether unfit for cultivation or waste.	Fit for the plough but allowed a fallow.				Actually occupied by farmers who hold the plough.		Moslems.	Hindus.	Adhyapaks.	Akhuns.		Gurus.	Market places.									
				Clay.	Good free soil.	Light sandy soil.	Clay land.		Ash coloured free soil.	Light sandy soil.	Inundated of a good soil.	Exempt from floods, and a good soil.	Broken corners, burial grounds, roads, markets, and barren lands.	Inundated.								High.	Inundated.	High.			Inundated.	High.		
1	Haveli . . .	430	12	65	25	..	..	218	110	12	..	..	..	140	18	..	45	60	..	20	135	154000	9	7	2	10	100	39	450750	320100
2	Dangrkhora . .	400	25	100	175	..	..	37	63	25	..	1	24	50	16	30	..	72	..	157	25	184000	6	10	2	2	25	23	246350	27050
3	Gondwara . . .	453	42	190	98	10	22	68	23	42	42	70	..	23	14	16	10	142	14	14	57	187000	4	12	2	3	50	15	377100	38900
4	Dhamdaha . . .	614	40	52	320	28	..	93	51	40	..	41	..	25	23	21	41	78	..	283	62	260000	4	12	17	5	10	19	210000	86450
5	Dimiya . . .	352	24	10	32	6	132	124	54	24	..	7	12	66	15	3	24	9	96	30	96	142000	4	12	16	10	100	21	512300	359800
6	Matiyari . . .	363	17	75	11	5	..	190	155	17	..	6	..	96	11	3	34	75	..	3	118	156000	4	12	..	3	5	30	229950	116535
7	Arariya . . .	305	5	2	1	..	..	253	44	5	..	..	..	16	28	..	9	2	..	1	244	142000	8	8	2	..	..	38	187550	96750
8	Bahadurgunj . .	584	23	..	16	2	..	500	43	23	..	9	27	..	30	..	36	..	..	7	452	262000	6	10	..	5	100	57	220450	131450
9	Udhrail . . .	376	5	..	..	..	3	304	64	5	..	..	..	5	34	17	..	43	..	3	260	176500	9	7	44	..	30	29	116650	30820
10	Krishnagunj . .	395	13	49	195	3	36	78	21	13	..	..	..	27	23	2	10	47	34	181	58	246000	10	6	..	4	20	29	95100	4850
11	Dulalgunj . . .	271	30	42	130	..	..	69	..	30	4	2	2	..	14	..	4	38	..	118	59	146000	10	6	..	5	50	31	182050	286750
12	Nehnagar . . .	350	23	11	140	..	..	177	..	22	..	11	..	..	22	6	2	..	..	125	162	185000	10	6	..	2	6	27	248700	33550
13	Kharwa . . .	102	10	22	130	..	..	..	..	10	10	27	..	..	7	..	..	19	..	98	..	96000	6	10	1	2	12	12	295200	76300
14	Bholahat . . .	102	42	51	15	12	58	14	..	42	12	24	12	..	6	..	..	29	48	7	12	122850	6	10	9	3	60	24	1130300	159200
15	Sibgunj . . .	106	10	55	54	5	6	36	..	10	5	20	5	..	8	..	..	41	6	41	30	125000	10	6	20	4	19	14	364300	146825
16	Kaliyachak . .	179	22	95	23	5	11	23	..	22	5	5	2	1	9	2	..	84	9	20	20	98000	7	9	2	4	50	28	298350	75436
17	Gorguribah . .	362	80	140	140	15	7	..	..	80	..	116	..	3	11	28	..	70	4	70	..	112000	6	10	2	4	10	32	218600	23550
18	Manihari . . .	336	73	101	100	20	21	16	5	73	..	50	..	2	14	23	6	48	26	90	10	130000	4	12	..	..	6	14	158700	24250
Total		6340	495	1090	1605	111	296	2110	633	495	93	380	79	482	286	134	270	605	234	1265	1899	3904360	43	57	119	66	643	482	5543000	2038166

606



C.—*Quantity of land in each division of the district of Puraniya that is regularly inundated throughout the rainy season, that is liable only to occasional floods, or that is entirely exempt from inundation*

Constantly under water or mere barren channels 495 square miles; Regularly inundated throughout the rainy season 3042; Liable only to occasional floods 1191; Entirely exempt from inundation 1612.

D.—*Manner in which the people of the District of Puraniya are lodged.*

Families that are partly or in whole accommodated in houses built of brick 743; In houses that are not built of brick but are roofed with tiles 200; In houses that have mud walls 8017; In houses which consist of wooden frames 64440; In houses having frames of bamboos and timbers intermixed 79084; In houses having frames of bamboos entirely and which are thatched with grass 260475; In houses having frames entirely of bamboos, and which are thatched with straw 58799; In round hovels (Maruka) supported by reeds and bushes without a frame 13801.

E.—*Manner in which the people of Puraniya are fed.*

Families that eat meat daily 1-96; Families that sacrifice 4 or 5 times a month 12-96; Families that sacrifice on great occasions only 53-96; Families that cannot afford meat on any occasion 30-96; Families that have as much fish as they please 40-96; Families that only have fish on market days 28-96; Families that have only what fish they catch themselves 27-96; Families that reject fish 1-96; Families that can use Ghee whenever they please 4-96; Families that use milk daily 21-96; Families that use milk in the cheap season only 33-96; Families that use milk on holidays 38-96; Families that seldom procure milk 3-96; Families that use sugar or sweetmeats when they please 7-96; Families that use the above on market days 18-96; Families that only procure them on holidays 71-96; Families that use daily pulse for curry 35-96; Families that use pulse for curry frequently 28-96; Families that use pulse for curry seldom 26-96; Families that use cultivated vegetables daily 43-96; Families that use cultivated vegetables often 31-96; Families that use cultivated vegetables seldom 22-96; Families that can afford to purchase foreign spice rice sometimes or always 23-96; Families that procure oil in abundance 12-96; Families that have a moderate allowance of oil -96; Those that procure oil scantily -96; Families that procure oil only occasionally 4-96; Families that have salt in abundance 19-96; Families that procure a stinted allowance of salt 42-96; Families that procure a very scanty allowance of salt 30-96; Families that procure salt in very small quantities 5-96.

F.—*State of Education in the District of Puraniya.*

Men capable of keeping common accounts 18650; Men who can sign their names 16550; Men who can understand the common poetry 1830; Women who understand the common poetry 483.

G.—*Manner in which the Cultivated Lands of the District of Puraniya are occupied.*

Number of houses 129300; Trees 79700; Bamboos 37350; Kitchen gardens 85000; Vegetables in the fields 7680; Broadcast summer rice by

itself 863900; do. do. by Masur 38300; do. do. by field pease 8750; do. do. by Khesari 950; do. do. by Maskalai 85000; do. do. by Kutli 15200; do. do. by Barley 45500; do. do. by Wheat 165800; do. do. by But 29750; do. do. by Sarisha 311600; do. do. by Linseed 5600; do. do. by Masur mixed with linseed 3100; do. do. by Masur mixed with Sarisha 9000; do. do. by But mixed with linseed 3750; do. do. by But mixed with Barley 4750; do. do. by Linseed mixed with Sarisha 100; do. do. by Barley mixed with linseed 1400; do. do. by Barley mixed with Sarisha 700; do. do. by Wheat mixed with Sarisha 1400; do. do. by But mixed with Sarisha 3300; do. do. by Kablibut 50; do. do. mixed with Maghi arahar 1900; do. do. mixed with Tulbuli kalai 100; do. do. sown along with winter rice 129600; do. do. by transplanted winter rice 189500; do. do. by transplanted Khesari among the stubble 37600; transplanted winter rice by itself 1301300; do. followed by Khesari among the stubble 99500; Broadcast winter rice by itself 1551260; do. do. by Khesari among the stubble 163500; do. do. by Khesari mixed with mustard 62100; do. do. by pease among the stubble 45400; do. do. by barley among the stubble 1200; do. do. by mustard among the stubble 100; do. do. mixed with Kangni 6450; do. do. mixed with Harimug 36150; do. do. by China 225; Broadcast Aswini or Sati rice by itself 23300; do. do. followed by Masur 600; do. do. by field pease 500; Spring rice 108250; Kangni by itself 5200; do. by transplanted winter rice 10500; do. by Kulthi 200; do. mixed with Harimug 250; China Bhadaï by itself 25200; do. Jethuya or Parva by itself 12500; do. Vaisakhi by itself 36800; do. Bhadaï followed by Vaisakhi 200; do. by Masur 150; do. by Maghi pease 400; do. by Khesari 500; do. by Masur mixed with Sarisha 50; do. by But 200; do. by barley 400; do. by wheat 400; do. by Sarisha 400; do. by Sarisha mixed with wheat 100; do. by But mixed with linseed 100; do. by Masur mixed with linseed 100; do. by linseed mixed with Sarisha 100; do. Sarisha, Linseed, cotton and Ricinus 100; do. by safflower mixed with linseed 25; Maruya by itself 96050; do. followed by Masur 100; do. by field Pease 50; do. mixed with Tulbuli kalai 1100; do. with Bora 550; do. followed by Sarisha 150; do. by Khesari 50; do. by Maskalai 50; do. with Arahar 4000; do. with Janera 100; do. with Til 75; do. with Kangni 200; Bajra by itself 50; Maize by itself 25900; do. followed by Masur 2300; do. by field pease 1850; do. by Khesari 450; do. by barley 1300; do. by wheat 2300; do. by Sarisha 200; do. by But 50; Janera by itself 1630; Kodo by itself 12300; do. followed by Masur 250; do. by Sarisha 350; Kheri or Sama by itself 70350; do. followed by Masur 5400; do. do. by field Pease 5700; do. do. by barley 5250; do. do. by wheat 8800; do. do. by But 50; do. do. by But mixed with linseed 125; do. do. by Sarisha 6400; do. do. by Wheat mixed with Sarisha 50; do. do. by Masur mixed with Sarisha 100; do. do. by Khesari; do. do. by Masur mixed with Linseed 3225; do. do. by Linseed mixed with Sarisha 100; do. do. by Sarisha, Linseed, Bhujaru cotton, Ricinus 25; do. do. by Carrots 25; Masur by itself 22900; do. mixed with Linseed 1650; do. with Sarisha 250; do. with Barley 200; Field Pease Maghi by itself 26500; do. Vaisakhi by itself 17750; do. mixed with Rayi sown on the banks of rivers without ploughing 500; Khesari sown by itself after uncultivated land 44750; do. on the banks of rivers without ploughing 4900; Thakuri by itself 7650; Maskalai by itself after culture 145500; do. sown in the mud without culture 107800; Tulbuli kalai by itself 100; Harimug by itself 1355; do. followed by transplanted winter rice 560; Mahanandi or Sehamug after culture 550; do. do. sown without culture 50; Kulthi by itself 26700; Meth kalai by itself 280; Maghi arahar by itself 14725; do. with Bhetmas 25; Vaisakhi arahar by itself 3000; do. mixed with Meth kalai 50; But Badam Dhangga or Chana by itself 32600; But mixed with Linseed 3725; do. with Turi 200;

do. with Sarisha and Linseed; do. with Barley 8900; Kabli but by itself 1550; Bora or Barbati by itself 60; Barley by itself after regular culture 81200; do. sown among the mud without previous culture 50; do. mixed with Linseed 25; do. mixed with Sarisha 25; Wheat by itself 214400; do. mixed with Sarisha 2600; Bhetmas by itself 1705; Turi by itself 394000; Purabi or Tora by itself 101800; Turi mixed with safflower 100; Ravi or mustard sown without any previous culture 3940; Linseed by itself 40000; Til by itself 1535; Pata or san, Patoya, Meghlal by itself 30365; do. followed by Turi 13850; Amlia pata or Chandana pata by itself 7750; San, Gorsan, or Kasmira by itself 4335; Bhadaï cotton by itself 700; Cotton Phalguniyabao by itself 125; Barabangga cotton by itself 3400; Bhujaru cotton by itself 2075; Tibki cotton by itself 760; Kukti cotton mixed with Harimug 100; do. do. with Harimug, Ricinus and Patasak 100; do. do. with Harimug, Turmeric and Ricinus 100; Barabangga cotton mixed with Masur and Linseed 25; Tibki cotton mixed with broadcast summer rice 200; Bhujaru cotton mixed with Linseed 150; Bhujaru cotton mixed with Ricinus and Safflower 50; Turmeric mixed with Tibki cotton Ricinus and Arahar 50; do. mixed with Tibki cotton and Patasak 25; do. by itself 1135; do. mixed with Ricinus 10; Ginger by itself 1800; do. mixed with Tibki cotton, Ricinus and Arahar 50; Suthni by itself 75; do. mixed with Arahar 105; do. mixed with Tibki cotton Arahar and Ricinus; Carrots by themselves 95; Tobacco by itself 60190; do. followed by Pata 300; Hemp (Gangji) by itself 25; Betle-leaf 610; Betle-nut 30; Sugarcane Bangsa by itself 6500; do. Kagri by itself 41950; do. Nargari by itself 4025; Dhaniya by itself 230; Ajoyan by itself after uncultivated land 135; do. sown on the banks of rivers without ploughing 75; Mauri or Sangop by itself 210; Methi by itself 95; Kalajira by itself 90; Chandani or Randhuni by itself 85; Dhaniya mixed with Safflower 30; Methi mixed with Safflower 10; Kasni by itself 10; Punpeyaj Onion by itself 510; Beharipeyaj Onion by itself 310; Garlic by itself 395; Indigo by itself on low land Phalguniya crop 37500; do. by itself 15300; do. do. on high land for seed 15000; do. followed by transplanted winter rice 8700; do. by Maskalai 14200; do. by Wheat 2800; do. by Barley 1700; do. by Sarisha 29900; do. mixed with broadcast winter rice 11100; do. with Sarisha 6300; do. with Patasak 500; Safflower mixed with Linseed 200; do. with Mustard 100; Mulberry by itself 23500; Ricinus by itself 550; do. mixed with Sarisha 200; Motha by itself 345; Seedling land by itself 171275;—Total 7896960.

H.—General Abstract of the value and produce of lands occupied by farmers who cultivate with the plough in the District of Puraniya.

Fruit trees, value of fruit in rupees 248400; Bamboos, value cut annually in Rupees 81325; Vegetables, &c. in gardens and fields, value in Rupees 342971; GRAIN—*Rice*—Quantity of mans and sers 31752825; Value in Rupees 12785081; Quantity remaining for consumption after deducting seed 1538207. *China, Kangni, Kheri, Maruya Maize, Kodo, Bhetmas, Janera and Bajri*—Quantity of mans and sers 1664502; Value in Rupees 594731; Quantity remaining for consumption after deducting seed 33433. *Wheat and Barley*—Quantity of mans and sers 2062502; Value in rupees 1146924; Quantity remaining for consumption after deducting seed 178262. *Pulse*—Quantity of mans and sers 3087103; Value in rupees 1657185; Quantity remaining for consumption after deducting seed 183556. *Sarisha, Linseed, and Til*—Quantity of mans and sers 2135835; Value in Rupees 2288514; Quantity remaining for consumption after deducting seed 56361. *Sugarcane*—Quantity of mans and sers 324125; Value in Rupees 549860. PLANTS FOR MAKING THREAD AND ROPE—*Pata*

and *San*—Quantity of mans and sers 157820; Value in Rupees 171996; *Cotton*—Quantity of mans and sers 22316; Value in Rupees 88950. PLANTS FOR SMOKING AND CHEWING—*Betle-leaf*—Value in Rupees 183000. *Betle-nut*—Value in Rupees 675. *Tobacco*—Quantity of mans and sers 208220; Value in Rupees 303093. *Gangja*—Quantity of mans 150; Value in Rupees 2000. PLANTS USED FOR DYING—*Indigo, Plants*—Value in Rupees 229850. *Seed*—Quantity of mans and sers 17675; Value in Rupees 61940. *Safflower, Flower*—Quantity of mans and sers 61; Value in Rupees 622. *Seed*—Value in Rupees 408. PLANTS FOR REARING SILK-WORMS. *Tut or Mulberry*—Value in Rupees 352500. *Ricinus*—Value in Rupees 5360. MEDICINE—Quantity of mans and sers 197; Value in Rupees 352; Quantity remaining for consumption after deducting seed 4. *Motha*—Value in Rupees 1450. Total value of each Thanah—Haveli 1295865; Dangkhora 1363246; Gondwara 1450195; Dhamdaha 1876350; Dimiya 1137620; Matiyari 976471; Arariya 1193318; Bahadurgunj 2224701; Udhraih 1141218; Krishnagunj 1467001; Dulalgunj 1159220; Nehnagar 1519617; Kharwa 470159; Bholahat 645371; Sibgunj 699641; Kaliyachak 923738; Gorguribah 817647; Manihari 735806; Grand Total Rupees 21097192.

I.—*Estimate of the Live Stock in the District of Puraniya.*

Number of Bulls reserved for breeding 6660; Value 46200 rupees. Bulls wrought in the plough 22400; Value 85825. Oxen used in wheel carriages 1034; Value 15538. Do. used in carts 4500; Value 51656. Do. used for carrying back loads belonging to traders 27150; Value 206575. Do. used for carrying back loads belonging to farmers 9290; Value 79497. Do. used for carrying back loads belonging to the high casts 2760; Value 18277. Do. used both in the plough and for carrying loads 3200; Value 19675. Do. used in machinery 5950; Value 21450. Do. used in the plough alone belonging to the high casts 205900; Value 986200. Do. used in the plough alone belonging to tradesmen 101500; Value 477850. Do. used in the plough alone belonging to mere farmers 639000; Value 2972150. Cows belonging to the high casts 179600; Value 900000. Do. belonging to tradesmen 196200; Value 987500. Do. belonging to farmers 457500; Value 1813250. Do. wrought in the plough 57750; Value 126500. Buffaloes young and old 70475; Value 646700. Goats grown females 88700; Value 50787. Sheep grown 21350; Value 12087. Sheep or Garor 13000; Value 7200. Swine total 34100; Value 31425. Horses preserved for carrying loads 3475; Value 19695. Total value 9576037.

K.—*Estimate of the quantity and value of milk procured annually in Puraniya.*

Total number of Cows 835300; do. giving milk; 417650; Total milk in *mans* 1332587; Total value of milk in rupees 1440315; Total number of Buffaloes 71425; do. number giving milk 23825; Total milk in *mans* 174387; Total value of milk in rupees 179951; Total milk in *mans* 1514060; Total value of milk in rupees 1627378.

L.—*Estimate of the number of Artists in the district of Puraniya.*

1. Painter 10; 2. Bai or dancing girls 57; 3. Bhaktiya 6; 4. Nrityakali 27; 5. Natuya 110; 6. Kalidamaniya 1; 7. Balwai 50; 8. Sung of Mangalchandi 1; 9. Sung of Bishahari 88; 10. Sangkirtaniya 138; 11. Bha-

janiya Kirtaniya 360; 12. Piner gayan 7; 13. Badyakar or Bajaniya and Tasawaleh 3839; 14. Nahabat-khanah 25; 15. Bajikar 2; 16. Washermen 1871; 17. Shal-washermen 5; 18. Taylor 243; 19. Khemahdoz or Tent maker 6; 20. Barber 3100; 21. Missiwaleh 17; 22. Red-lead maker 35; 23. Lahari or workers in lac 221; 24. Churigar or preparer of glass bracelets or rings 3; 25. Shishahgur 2; 26. Sangkhari 74; 27. Wooden bed-maker 25; 28. Malakar or Mali 562; 29. Sap or mat maker 109; 30. Nal mat maker 812; 31. Gharami 1125; 32. Dom and Dharkar, bamboo furniturer 1289; 33. Paper maker 65; 34. Bookbinder 1; 35. Shoe-maker 1335; 36. Dabgar or leathern bag maker 4; 37. Music instrument maker Daphali 7; 38. Atushbag 29; 39. Guddi Waleh or paper kite maker 2; 40. Mushalchi 20; 41. Charcoal ball maker 71; 42. Preparer of tobacco 498; 43. Distiller 98; 44. Pasi or Tari waleh 9; 45. Teli or Oil maker 2900; 46. Goyala or Dahiya 3140; 47. Mayra 6; 48. Halwai or sweet meat maker 566; 49. Bhujaru or Bharbhuna, Chura bitter and Puyaphutan 893; 50. Modi Maydapesa and Daihari 65; 51. Bread maker or Nanwai 7; 52. Butcher 14; 53. Butcher who sell sheep and goats meat 16; 54. Bawarchi 10; 55. Carpenter 761; 56. Arahkush or sawyer 570; 57. Kungdkar 6; 58. Pot makers or Kumar 1690; 59. Image maker 104; 60. Brick maker 80; 61. Raj Mistri 187; 62. Chunam maker 299; 63. Stone cutter 16; 64. Sonar or Goldsmiths 925; 65. Kasera and Thatara 574; 66. Bidri 71; 67. Bako or Kangti-hara, Badiya 7; 68. Naychabbund 31; 69. Narayali hokka 33; 70. Lohar or Kamar 1250; 71. Sikulgar 20; 72. Dhunaru 539; 73. Cotton spinner 287000; 74. Rungrez 37; 75. Silk weaver 150; 76. Silk and cotton weaver 6950; 77. Patwar 71; 78. Tangti and Jola or cotton weaver 13555; 79. Buta Banwaiya 10; 80. Sutrungi weaver 40; 81. Newargar 5; 82. Gunny weaver 17125; 83. Chintz maker 3; 84. Blanket weaver 234; 85. Sugar boiler 9; 86. Indigo factories 67; 87. Salt petre maker 550.

M.—Estimate of the value in Rupees of the Exports and Imports in the District of Puramya.

Paddy Exports Rupees 150800; Imports 20800. Usna Rice, Export 742550 Import 111800. Atap Rice, Export 57900 Imports 4900. Wheat, Export 117050 Import 1200. Barley, Export 950. Janera, Export 150. Mashkalai, Export 60800. Badam, Export 38050. Matar, Export 31000. Masur, Export 18050. Khesari, Export 16750. Arahkar, Export 10400 Import 850. Mung, Export 2400 Import 700. Sarisha, of different kind Export 584900 Import 3800. Linseed, or Tisi Export 57950 Import 12200. Til, Export 11400 Import 11400. Mustard seed oil, Export 104600 Import 38100. Ghi, Export 72900 Import 8250. Supari, Export 3650 Import 55750. Nariyali hokka, Import 1000. Nariyal fruit, Import 150. Tobacco, Export 17900 Import 1700. Gangja, Import 2000. Opium, Import 5000. Dry Ginger, Export 20600 Import 15400. Raw Ginger, Export 1000. Turmeric, Export 3150 Import 700. Juit or Pata, Export 14500 Import 685. Cocoons, Export 550000. Orange and Mangoes, Export 24550 Import 300. Pasari goods, Export 76700 Import 113085. Sugar and Sakkar, Export 650 Import 23050. Jagry, Import 32720. Mollasses and treacle, Import 11950. Indigo, Export 866000. Indigo seed, Export 8000. Cotton wool, Export 39650 Import 244500. Kapas or Bangga, Export 3000 Import 28200. Kukti-kapas, Import 200. Cotton thread, Import 12200. Maldehi silk and cotton mixed cloth and Banarasi Masru and Kinkhap, Export 941000 Import 3000. Silk cloth, Export 42000 Import 4000. Chikta silk cloth Export 3000. Tasar cloth, Import 1500. Shal, Import 2400. Tush, Import 500. Broad cloth, Import 500. Blankets, Imports 1700. Carpets, Import 600. Bhot, Import

300. Cotton cloth, Export 286000 Import 19000. Chints, Import 12800. Kharova, Import 1400. Sutrunji, Export 500 Import 500. Dalka, Import 500. Karti bags, Import 50. Gunny mats and bags, Export 100600; Import 11050. Rope, Import 100. Honey, Import 50. Red lead, Export 2400 Import 300. Bidri vessel, Export 2000. Brass vessels, Export 6750 Import 102250. Iron mongers, Export 2000 Import 1800. Iron, Export 2150 Import 84500. Lead, Import 4900. Zinc or Justah, Export 500 Import 7700. Tin, Export 2650 Import 6900. Copper, Export 4000 Imports 7850. Salt, Export 172000 Import 722250. Sea salt, Export 3000 Import 49700. Salt-petre, Export 10000. Maniharigoods Export 500 Import 9300. Glass ware, Import 1000. Chank, Export 300 Import 6036. Grinding stone, Import 500. Dera or tent, Export 400. Gandbi goods or perfume, Import 950. Shoes, Import 600. Ivory, Export 1500 Import 1500. Cow tail or Chamar, Export 50 Import 700. Chunam, Import 3000. Sal timber, Export 167000 Import 179100. Sisan timber, Export 5200 Import 6000. Satsal timber Export, 400 Import 400. Canoes, Export 5000 Import 9600. Tungd or Porra, Export 500 Import 500. Wooden furniture, Import 2000. Elephants, Import 600. Horses, Import 1000. Ploughs, Import 1000. Cattle, Export 55000 Import 1400. Buffaloes, Export 6000. Sheep, Export 1700. Goats, Export 75. Swine, Export 2700. Fowls, Export 25. Birds, Export 650 Import 1250. Fishes, Export 5650. Nalmats, Export 1650. Sapmats, Export 200 Import 600. *Total Exports Rupees 5543000; Total Imports Rupees 2038566.*

N.—MARKET TOWNS IN PURANIYA.

Division I. Haveli.

II.—MARKET PLACES.—Chandnichao. Nuzurgunj. Alungunj. Smithgunj. Nuginabag. Form the compact part of the town of Puraniya. Maharajgunj. Bibigunj. Miyabazar. Khulifahchoak. Mohini. Sibgunj. Tamachgunj. Kusbahbasti. Phulwari. Ekamba. Bangjavari. Sangjheli. Sabdalpoor. Mathar. Belgachhi. Mahalvari. Patilwa. Rajgunj. Kaligunj. Gopalgunj or Belwari. Abdalnagar. Baidyanathgunj. Naya-Baidyanathgunj. Kajha or Ganespoor. Bhograha. Ekhtiyarpoor. Burhidhanghatta. Chanka singga. Baseti. Baneli. Satbaheniya. Kawaiya. Bijliya. Julalgar.

III. *Dangrkhora*.—Sayefgunj. Bhongra. Bhagawanpoor. Kotubpoor. Lokhnabari. Maharumpoor. Azimnagar. Kanal. Cotakpoor. Bhatan. Chhimna. Rousungunj. Rasulpoor. Jhamalparariya. Kamtiya. Soneli. Phari. Mamdiya. Dhatta. Saoriya. Nathullagunj. Sibpoor. Kumalpoor.

III. *Gondicara*.—Gaurigunj. Kazibazar. Nawabgunj. Barari. Kangrha. Kantanagar. Bhawanipoor. Syamapoor. Musapoor. Alinagar. Sahara. Khaga. Hangsini. Masunda. Putiya.

IV. *Dhamdaha*.—Dhamdaha. Garel. Krishnapoor. Aligunj. Dharaha. Azmugunj. Maharajgunj. Sibgunj. Rupni. Belagunj. Bararaha. Maldiba. Mahadipoor at Bhawanipoor. Rampoor pariyat. Pharsun. Vernagar. Parsagari. Rebagunj. Malijagat.

V. *Dimiya*.—Rampoor. Rajgunj. Nathpoor. Sahebgunj. Motipoor. Doultpoor. Dharam kamra. Bhawanipoor. Mahadipoor. Bhagawatpoor. Kathiya. Kusahar. Bandeli. Raghunathpoor. Bahadurgunj. or Panchpariya. Terhi. Adarha. Mahamudgunj. Ranigunj. Parsagari. Nawalgunj.

VI. *Matiyari*.—Matiyari. Dipal. Sonapoor. Mahaswari. Sahariya. Madhubani. Megha. Bauka. Kursakhata. Ghoraghat. Soraha. Par-

baha. Putiya. Gunamatiyari. Kazergunj. Mahulagunj. Hengna. Aurahi. Merzapoor. Paysara. Ranigunj. Kharsai. Simarbani. Devigunj. Dumuriya. Virsinggi. Sayefgunj. Merzapoor. Nawabgunj. Garhiya.

VII. *Arariya*.—Arariya. Pharasut. Rampoor. Madanpoor. Bochi. Garaha. Batarvani. Mahishakul. Madhura. Patengna. Sahasmal. Phulwari. Jamuya. Dabaha. Kalnawa. Bardaha. Kankahar. Aulavari. Kadamkola. Kanphuliya. Orlaha. Palasi. Maynakarraha. Pechli. Musariya. Vaghmara. Darsana. Buluya. Borel. Katuya. Jogendra. Mirgunj. Chulniya. Kusiargunj. Beloya. Barasdengga. Chakui. Duriya.

VIII. *Bahadurgunj*.—Bahadurgunj. Jhinakata. Kujar. Rupai. Kairi. Satal. Sontha. Sohandar. Bara. Pachhara. Sohangan. Hasan. Rasulgunj. Baryan. Gopalpoor. Natuyapara. Kanaiyavari. Hematnagar. Shahpoor. Kuthi. Chinggar. Chayengunj. Kharudaha. Hazari. Bhatka. Elahigunj. Semeswar. Tulsiya. Gargang. Rangapani. Singgimari. Haroyadangga. Padampoor. Karwamani Kata. Gandharpa dangga. Dhantola. Sabudangga. Bhawanigunj. Jhapartal. Kalikadangga. Dhubniya. Govindhagunj. Phulwari. Bairiya. Aligunj. Patharghati. Matiyari. Kangchanvari. Bariya. Dhumgar. Sisugachhi. Saiud Pokhar. Muraripoor. Muzkuri. Mirgunj. Chengga. or Koborbagi.

IX. *Udhraail*.—Rasulgunj. Udhraail. Saiudpoor. Futehpoor. Aligunj. Fakirgunj. Matikhongra. Chauriya. Ramgunj. Dhulavari. Hoseyngunj. Chilamari. Sargora. Bornai. Kaliyagunj. Baluvari. Mundamala. Dhumgar. Sonapoor. Futehabad. Ghoramara. Radhagunj. Chopra. Prangunj. Bhera. Bamankumar. Masitbarbazar. Pirgunj. Nuzurpoor.

X. *Krishnagunj*.—Kotubgunj. Pangjipara. Khagar. Jhaljhali. Tenggarmani. Khojasur. Aligunj. Mokampokhar. Gorha. Khagra. Ranigunj. Goyalgang. Line Bazar. Parihalpoor. Maharajgunj. Dewangunj. Khodaigunj. Bhogdabar. Chhaygachhi. Kharkhari. Motihara. Damarvari. Baldiyaghata. Aligunj. Dhantola. Golabray. Rampoor. Balngora. Pirgunj.

XI. *Dulalgunj*.—Dulalgunj. Harrigachhi. Mahinagar. Sukkurpoor. Kaligunj. Kanaiya Rasulgunj. Salupra. Karhi. Motalpoor. Belgachhi. Soulutgunj. Hariharpoor. Fakirtuli. Amoyar. Deuri. Baisi. Simalvari. Gostera. Aroriya. Baysa. Mangalpoor. Sisanna. Durmalpoor. Sirsi. Kilpara. Chauipoor. Bararo. Aulavari. Sibgunj. Sakma. Geruya. Nawabgunj.

XII. *Nahnagar*.—Dobkol. Sundul Bibi. Rautara or Kshempoor. Begma or Bazargang. Digalgang. Kadargunj. Rasa Khoya. Bhapla. Fakirgunj. Khatravari. Gandal. Mahamudpoor. Kansao. Balarampoor. Bongchagari. Bighor. Tarapoor. Berakhor. Banggorara. Kotabar. Khidorpoor. Bibi Sidi. Barsai. Imadpoor. Nehnagar. Kochavari. Bhawaninagar.

XIII. *Kharwa*.—Dumrail. Nathurapoor. Janipoor. Pariya. Kaligunj. Paharpoor. Nagoya. Abadpoor. Nonator. Mahanandapoor. Bheba. Kharwa.

XIV. *Bholahat*.—Chandala. Daldali. Tangtipara. Bahadurpoor. Bholahat. Chauaribazar. Kongarpoor. Govindhapoor. Maheshmardini. Nischintapoor. Eaglish bazar. Gayespoor. Nimesaray. Arefpoor. Tipajani. Kotwali. Kanaipoor. Nayghariya. Barakol. Pirgunj. Pokhariya. Kamalavari. Nawadhah. Amanigunj.

XV. *Sibgunj*.—Sibgunj. Baraghariya. Barabazar Pokhariya. Barbana. Poragunj. Kansatgunj. Motaaligunj. Mahadipoor. Guyamalti. Sukarvari. Chandidaspoor. Sahebgunj. Saiud kamalpoor. Jotkasi.

XVI. *Kaliyachak*.—Kaliyachak. Sultangunj. Shershashi. Golabnagar. Mazumpoor. Gadaisulimpoor. Bangsvariya. Trimohani. Balupoor. Hoseynpoor. Mahadevpoor. Melik. Mohanpoor. Masungunj. Shahjadpoor or Enaetpoor. Manikchak or Narayanpoor Rushiya. Paikan. Julalpoor or Narayanpoor. Tangra. Madiya. Bangsara. Rabibariya. Chandipoor. Burkuttabad. Ganggapanth or Chak Kumaluddinpoor. Sayefgunj. Chandpoor. Chandpoorgunj.

XVII. *Gorguribah*.—Samda. Mathurapoor. Kumedpoor or Nurpoor. Araidangga. Ekidutnagar or Mirzadpor. Kuraliya. Barhal or Baikunthapoor. Kharampoor. Kalitala. Budhwari. Gorson. Malitipoor. Sangjib. Gohalpoor. Devigunj. Kola. Kapsiya. Tulasihatta. Ghoraghati. Gahela. Barahat. Khuriyal. Khopakati. Harachandpoor. Kurimgunj. Lahirajan. Gorguribah. Balurpar. Khidargunj. Pungthiya. Lakshmangang. Maniknagar.

XVIII. *Manihari*.—Manihari. Torushbana. Kangtakos. Guyagachhi. Bakurgunj. Manshabhi. Baidyanathpoor. Baliya. Lalgola. Kasichak. or Bhairavgunj. Basantapoor. Nawabgunj. Dhurarhi. Chuniya. Rampoor.

BOOK II.—RONGGOPOOR.

A.—Estimate of the Population of the district of Ronggoopor.

Division or Thanah.	Sects.						Employments.			Proportion of marriage- able girls remaining single at 15 years of age.	
	Moslems.	Hindus.				Asurik.	Total.	Idlers or Sukhvas.	Labourers.		
		Strangers.	Kamrupis.	Total.	Artificers.				Cultivators.		
Kotwall . . .	31000	9000	10000	19000	..	50000	5000	11000	31000	None	
Dhap . . .	187000	25000	60000	85000	..	272000	68000	34000	170000	None	
Phoronvari . . .	43000	8000	35000	43000	..	86000	5000	16000	65000	None	
Varuni . . .	35000	4000	53000	57000	..	92000	3000	9000	80000	15-100	
Patgang . . .	17000	2000	26000	28000	..	45000	4000	1500	39500	3-100	
Fakirgunj . . .	41000	1850	30000	31850	150	73000	2000	7000	64000	12-100	
Sonnyasikata . . .	42000	1000	40000	41000	..	83000	2500	2500	78000	12-100	
Boda . . .	109000	11000	120000	131000	..	231000	65000	14000	152000	10-100	
Dimla . . .	29000	5000	60000	65000	..	94000	9000	15000	70000	3-100	
Durwani . . .	105000	7000	29000	36000	..	142000	9000	26500	106500	10-100	
Kamargunj . . .	52000	6000	26000	32000	..	84000	3000	8000	73000	20-100	
Mollonggo . . .	61000	6000	15000	21000	..	82000	5000	10000	67000	2-100	
Vagdwar . . .	54000	3000	15000	18000	..	72000	8000	9000	58000	3-100	
Pirgunj . . .	36000	8000	10000	18000	..	74000	2000	7000	65000	7-100	
Sadallahpoor . . .	92000	20000	35000	55000	..	147000	18000	37000	92000	3-100	
Govindogunj . . .	134000	50000	30000	80000	..	214000	27000	40000	147000	1-100	
Dewangunj . . .	27000	8000	8000	16000	..	43000	8000	3000	32000	1-16	
Bhowanigunj . . .	96000	26000	31000	59000	..	157000	30000	10000	117000	15-100	
Chilmari . . .	47000	7000	21000	28000	..	75000	7000	9000	59000	15-100	
Olipur . . .	105000	23000	41000	64000	..	169000	21000	21000	127000	15-100	
Borovari . . .	50000	23000	61000	84000	..	134000	29000	21000	84000	10-100	
Nakeswori . . .	88000	3000	49000	52000	..	140000	4000	9000	127000	4-100	
Dhubri . . .	30000	3000	49000	52000	1000	83000	2500	2500	78000	6-16	
Ranggamati . . .	11000	3000	75500	78500	3500	93000	6000	3000	84000	6-100	
Total	1536000	264850	929500	1194350	4650	2735000	343000	326000	2955000		



B.—GENERAL STATISTICAL TABLE OF THE DISTRICT OR ZILA OF RONGGOPOOR—In Square Miles.

Number	Division.	Extent in square miles.	Soil and Situation.								Manner of occupation.												People.							Commerce.				
			Rivers, tanks, marshes and water courses.		Inundated in the rainy season.		Exempt from inundation and fit for the plough.		Hills.	Altogether unfit for the plough or waste.					Fit for the plough but allowed a fallow.		Actually occupied by farmers who hold the plough.		Lands actually occupied by those who use the hoe alone.		Number of people.	Proportion between the Number of		State of Education.			Market places.	Exports. Rupees.	Imports. Rupees.					
Clay.	Good free soil.	Light sandy soil.	Clay land.	Red free soil.	Ash coloured good soil.	Ash coloured light sandy soil.	Rivers, &c.	Clear or deserted.	Reeds, bushes, and trees.	Woods, bushes, and deserted villages.	Reeds or deserted fields.	Broken corners, sterile land, burial grounds, &c.	Hills.	Inundated.	High.	Inundated.	High.	Inundated.	High.	Level.	Hills.	Moslems.	Hindus.	Odhyapoks.	Moulavis.	Akhons.	Gurus.							
1	Kotwali	64	6	14	2	..	32	10	..	6	..	1	1	..	6	..	2	..	16	32	..	..	50000	10	6	..	12	10	8	319950	307270	
2	Dhap	344	21	43	22	2	213	43	21	12	..	34	..	32	..	5	5	..	14	48	216	..	..	272000	11	5	4	10	5	37	193750	8775
3	Phoronvari	180	11	4	19	..	101	45	11	4	7	6	16	17	..	4	14	..	8	93	..	..	86000	8	8	3	2	25	27	144200	40650	
4	Varuni	172	6	15	5	..	125	21	..	6	3	6	2	24	..	1	4	..	11	115	..	..	92000	6	10	..	26	7	27	122600	25300	
5	Patgang	82	3	..	..	..	60	13	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	62	..	..	45000	6	10	..	..	..	6	14350	7000	
6	Fakirgunj	184	11	..	..	..	149	24	..	11	..	51	2	5	8	..	8	..	..	160	4	..	78000	9	7	..	1	..	12	55600	44450	
7	Sonnyasi kata	197	9	..	..	..	110	78	..	9	..	12	12	18	..	24	..	..	122	..	..	..	83000	8	8	..	..	1	10	9	28875	17130
8	Boda	302	34	..	..	..	214	114	..	34	..	11	..	46	..	34	..	..	237	..	..	..	231000	7	9	..	..	30	17	327900	66750	
9	Dimla	195	19	6	24	..	110	36	..	19	6	12	5	10	24	..	3	6	..	9	101	..	..	94000	5	11	..	1	25	25	95800	26600
10	Durwani	228	14	29	14	28	114	29	..	14	..	2	4	6	19	..	11	1	..	26	25	113	..	142000	12	4	..	7	56	38	159500	19400		
11	Kumargunj	148	10	4	12	2	74	2	..	10	2	2	4	..	10	..	2	3	3	40	9	63	..	84000	10	6	..	1	15	25	82740	9800		
12	Molonggo	153	10	19	13	9	82	10	..	10	..	5	18	..	12	..	4	..	18	10	62	..	..	82000	12	4	1	4	15	17	131300	31700
13	Vagdwari	126	8	11	10	1	72	4	..	8	..	4	12	..	8	..	3	8	14	10	59	..	..	72000	12	4	2	3	15	10	130660	18400
14	Pirgunj	152	10	3	28	26	66	..	..	10	16	5	3	4	9	..	4	..	2	12	30	37	..	74000	12	4	1	..	30	20	157050	33350
15	Sadullahpoor	163	10	..	38	5	105	..	..	10	2	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	5	41	98	..	..	147000	10	6	3	10	40	20	165050	36200
16	Govindogunj	327	40	164	41	..	82	..	..	40	..	35	4	6	12	..	..	..	170	60	..	..	214000	10	6	1	2	50	36	118350	44000	
17	Dewanganj	100	25	40	17	..	18	..	..	25	..	12	..	..	1	..	9	3	..	37	13	..	..	43000	10	6	..	..	6	6	37750	10550
18	Bhowaniganj	353	57	202	39	..	67	..	..	57	..	60	..	..	4	..	39	11	..	158	46	..	..	157000	10	6	..	..	50	23	156750	18600
19	Chilmari	198	57	86	45	..	10	..	..	57	..	18	1	..	8	..	22	..	..	83	9	..	..	75000	10	6	3	..	20	13	73900	43750
20	Olipoor	287	35	152	54	..	36	35	..	5	31	..	5	176	35	169000	10	6	5	1	100	20	33	306500	48700	
21	Borovari	218	39	73	30	..	53	30	..	30	..	14	7	15	7	..	7	7	..	78	53	..	..	134000	6	10	3	5	25	29	176600	38100
22	Nakeswari	250	46	154	32	..	14	4	..	46	..	13	..	..	12	..	15	..	..	150	14	..	..	140000	10	6	1	..	8	6	92550	34610
23	Dhubri	1135	177	400	114	..	209	119	50	75	177	318	239	90	6	74	96	20	..	96	17	1	1	83000	6	10	..	..	..	17	94060	75000
24	Ranggamati	1790	252	140	219	..	200	500	60	343	252	321	204	410	7	338	22	98	..	16	195	2	5	93600	2	14	1	..	..	21	449619	441950
Total		7400	901	37	1633	720	128	400	2590	573	418	901	42	842	5961	679	332	412	249	249	31	1104	1165	1982	34	6	2735000	34	4	185	589	513	3643595	1450125

C.—Manner in which the people of Ronggopoor are covered by day and by night.

Total people in each district 2735000; People who use bleached linen 8650; Women who use silk on great occasions 10650; People who dress partly in muga silk 30600; Women who dress partly in Erendi silk 47350; Men who dress partly in Erendi silk 18250; Women who dress partly in Megili 79600; Men who dress partly in Megili 30500; People who dress entirely in cotton unbleached 2543000; Families who sleep on beds, and cover themselves with quilts or blankets 41800; Families who sleep on mats of Motha, and cover themselves with rugs 230400; Families who sleep on mats of Motha or sackcloth, and cover themselves with the latter 173300; Families who sleep on mats of Khosla, and cover themselves with the same 45100; Families who sleep on Khosla, and cover themselves with rugs or sackcloth 56400.

D.—Diet of the people in Ronggopoor.

Total families in each district 547000; Families who sacrifice 2 or 3 times a month 52460; Families who sacrifice on great occasions only 291000; Families who cannot afford meat on any occasion 203540; Families who have as much fish as they please 228200; Families who only have fish on market days 178500; Families who have only what fish they catch themselves 130300; Families who can use Ghi whenever they please 9400; Families who use milk daily 129100; Families who use milk in the cheap season only 168000; Families who use milk on holidays 165500; Families who seldom procure milk 84400; Families who use sugar or sweet-meats, when they please 64100; Families who use the above on market days 124500; Families who only procure them on holidays 358400; Families who use daily fine rice and pulse 56350; Families who use coarse rice and seldom procure pulse 449730; Families who live chiefly on millet and coarse pulse 40920; Families who procure oil in abundance 157600; Those who procure oil scantily 389400; Families which have salt in abundance 278700; Families who procure salt but also use some ashes 242900; Families who usually procure nothing but ashes 25400; Families who use cultivated vegetables 475600; Families who use mostly wild vegetables 71400; Families who can afford to purchase foreign spiceries 62700.

E.—State of Education among the people of Ronggopoor.

Men capable of keeping common accounts 24800; Men who can sign their names 141000; Men who can understand the common poetry of Bengal 39500; Women who understand the common poetry of Bengal 17450.

F.—Showing the manner in which the occupied Lands of Ronggopoor are employed.

Houses 120400; Trees 66100; Bamboos 156100; Kitchen gardens 100900; Vegetable in the fields 8605; Broadcast summer rice by itself 846800; Transplanted summer rice by itself 2000; Broadcast summer rice followed by transplanted winter rice 859000; do. do. followed by Khesari 65900; do. do. by Mosuri 94300; do. do. by Thakuri 500; do. do. sown along with winter rice 144700; do. do. by Wheat 65200; do. do. by Barley 25800; do. do. by Sarisha 441300; do. do. with Barley mixed

with Mosuri 4000; Transplanted winter rice followed by Khesari 90800; do. do. by itself 1291000; Broadcast winter rice by itself 622000; Spring rice 1150; China 65740; Kangni 85110; do. followed by transplanted winter rice 32700; Wheat by itself 22500; Barley by itself 750; Sarisha by itself 178000; do. sown along with Mosuri 4200; Thakuri by itself 18250; Mosuri by itself 5200; Motor by itself 4600; Oror by itself 5150; Bora by itself 1100; Kurti by itself 180; But by itself 1000; Sada but by itself 200; Seedling land by itself 187300; do. followed by Sarisha 78400; do. by Mosuri 14550; do. by Thakuri 8050; do. by transplanted winter rice 55800; do. by Wheat 22100; do. by barley 9350; Til 408; Pata by itself 13300; do. followed by Wheat 3950; do. by Barley 1750; do. by Sarisha 28950; do. by Tora 6450; do. by Mosuri 9800; do. by transplanted winter rice 3700; Son 2625; Kankhura 54; cotton 1040; Sugarcane 24845; Tobacco after Pata 12300; do. by itself 21750; do. after broadcast summer rice; 28050; Betle leaf 1055; Betle nut 18375; Indigo by itself 46140; do. before Tobacco 10780; do. before Sarisha 9850; do. before Wheat 3090; do. before Mosuri 4780; do. before transplanted winter rice 4600; Mulberry 14500; Erondo 3093; Motha and Ulu 40300; Poppy 13250; Total 6121920.

G.—Containing a statement of the Live Stock in the District of Ronggopoor with its value in Sicca Rupees.

Number of Bulls reserved for breeding 3210; Value 8720 Rupees. Bulls wrought in the plough 43100; Value 127825. Oxen reserved for carriages by traders 4020; Value 24840. Bogda oxen reserved by traders 500; Value 5130. Oxen reserved for carriage by farmers 12580; Value 62700. Oxen employed both in carriage and in plough 4250; Value 16800. Oxen used in the plough alone 512800; Value 1449950. Cows reserved for milk by those who do not farm 36900; Value 166600. Cows kept for milk by farmers 71600; Value 263725. Cows wrought in the plough 279700; Value 628025. Oxen reserved for machinery 6410; Value 38475. Old cattle in villages 68000; Value 7450. Young cattle in villages 505400; Value 609850. Bulls in Bathans 1099; Value 3291. Cows in Bathans 29110; Value 84410. Young cattle in Bathans, 58220; Value 61010. Buffaloes belonging to the division 10145; Value 97750. Goats 154600; Value 57860. Sheep 24100; Value 12100. Swine 24290; Value 19795. Total 3746306.

H.—Estimate of the quantity of milk and its value which is procured annually in the Ronggopoor District exclusive of that given to the calves.

Total number of Cows 111500; do. giving milk; 54900; Total milk in *mans* 147267½; Total value of milk in rupees 170309; Total number of Cows kept for the plough and giving milk 279700; do. number giving milk 61690; Total value of milk in *mans* 53572½; Total value of milk in rupees 66977; Total number of Cows kept in Bathans 29110; do. number giving milk 14555; Total milk in *mans* 36097½; Total value of milk in rupees 36793; Total number of Buffaloes 10145; do. number giving milk 3377; Total milk in *mans* 22845; Total value of milk in rupees 19757; Total milk in *mans* 259782½; Total value of milk in rupees 293836.

I.—A list of the Artists and Tradesmen in the district of Ronggopoor.

1. Notis or dancing and singing girls 79 sets.
2. Those who sing the

praises of various gods and saints 587 sets. 3. Bodyokor or common musicians 2660 persons. 4. Bajikor or tumblers and ballancers 7 sets. 5. Washermen 358 houses. 6. Taylors 299. 7. Barbers 1396. 8. Misi walehs 3. 9. Abirwalehs 36. 10. Sindurwalehs 3. 11. Looking glass maker 1. 12. Churiwalehs or Lac makers 27. 13. Sangkharis 30. 14. Mailakatas 115. 15. Malakors 536. 16. Mat makers 238. 17. Umbrella makers 17. 18. Patonis 1140. 19. Paper makers 127. 29. Muchis 308. 21. Bedes 253. 22. Gunpowder makers 42. 23. Waxcandle makers 3. 24. Diosalaiwalehs 2. 25. Tikawalehs 86. 26. Tamaku walehs 405. 27. Distillers 27 stills. 28. Kolu or oil makers 3254 mills. 29. Goyalas 921 houses. 30. Moyra and Hahuikors 54. 31. Bhujaris 955. 32. Dailharis 40. 33. Carpenters 682. 34. Sawyers 91. 35. Turners 59. 36. Khendikors 4. 37. Potmakers 1094. 38. Image makers 81. 39. Brick makers 25. 40. Bricklayers 32. 41. Lime burners 477. 42. Goldsmiths 496. 43. Coppersmiths 129. 44. Thatarus 263. 45. Kati-haras 160. 46. Bidri waleh 1. 47. Seal engraver 1. 48. Nolwalehs or Naye-chabund 4. 49. Blacksmiths 892. 50. Cutlers 11. 51. Dhunarus 2. 52. Dyers 12. 53. Silk weavers 41 looms. 54. Patoyars 21 houses. 55. Cotton weavers 6755 looms. 56. Women cotton weavers 21600. 57. Sutrunji weavers 100. 58. Kovali or Gunj makers 244. 59. Farmer weavers of Megili 60000. 60. Cotton printers or Chint makers 8 houses. 61. Sugar boilers 52 boilers. 62. Indigo makers 78 factories.

K.—Value in Rupees of the Goods Exported and Imported from and into the District of Rongpoor.

1. Clean rice Import 15000 Export 1177500. 2. Rough rice Import 2000 Export 106800. 3. Wheat, Import 700 Export, 300. 4. Pulse, Import 4500 Export 1800. 5. Mustard seed, Import 35500 Export 181300. 6. Mustard seed oil, Export 118500. 7. Ghi, Export 15650. 8. Betle nuts, Import 15675 Export 44100. 9. Cocoanuts, Import 1240. 10. Tobacco, Import 5450 Export 168400. 11. Hemp leaves and buds, Import 3000. 12. Opium, Export 32000. 13. Goods sold by Jhalwalehs chiefly dry ginger with a little Turmeric, Export 16550. 14. Tejpat or Malabathrum leaves, Export 250. 15. Goods sold by Posaris or Druggists, Import 36400 Export 660. 16. Paper, Import 50 Export 3000. 17. Red starch or root of Zedoary (Tikhur), Export 300. 18. Munjista or Bhotan madder Import 7000 Export 6000. 19. Lac, Import 55000 Export 55000. 20. Native Indigo Export 14000. 21. European Indigo, Export 630000. 22. Wax, Import 720. 23. Salt, Import 691700 Export 332125. 24. Copper, Import 9000 Export 4800. 25. Pewter (Justah) Import 6080 Export 500. 26. Lead, Import 200. 27. Tin, Import 1600. 28. Iron, Import 26950. 29. Iron-mongery, Import 1150 Export 2500. 30. Copper, brass and bell metal ware, Import 17330 Export 4000. 31. Goods sold by Moniharis, Import 20000 Export 16500. 32. Shells for bracelets, Import 3700 Export 300. 33. Lime, Import 1000. 34. Stone plates, Import 1000. 35. Timber, Export 27000. 36. Bamboos and bamboo mats Export 7950. 37. Sackcloth and bags, Import 35000 Export 112900. 38. Hemp of the Corchorus capsularis Export 12900. 39. Cotton wool, Import 52560. 40. Cotton with the seed, Import 178400. 41. Raw silk, Import 62000 Export 252000. 42. Muga silk and cloth Import 28500 Export 16000. 43. Erendi cloth, Export 1400. 44. Silk cloth Import 10400 Export 3700. 45. Cotton cloth, Import 64700 Export 63500. 46. Cotton carpets, Import 500 Export 2300. 47. Woolen carpets Import 1500 Export 200. 48. Beotan blankets, Import 2580. 49. English woolen cloths, Import 17000 Export 14000. 50. Shals, Import 11000 Export 2500. 51. Cloth of gold and silver, Import 2000 Export 1000. 52. Cha-



mor or tails of the Bhotan cow, Import 550 Export 400. 53. Goods sold by Gundhis or perfumers, Import 5000 Export 200. 54. Rhinoceros hides and horns and targets, Import 500 Export 1350. 55. Ivory, Import 6500 Export 7400. 56. Elephants, Export 1500. 57. Horses, Import 8000 Export 6000. 58. Kine, Export 6000. 59. Swine, Export 11350. 60. Goats, Export 1500. 61. Poultry, Export 750. 62. Cats and dogs, Export 20. 63. Dry fish, Export 6200. 64. Fruit, Import 1150 Export 750. 65. Sugar, Import 350 Export 67050. 66. Extract of sugarcane, Molasses and Treacle Import 200 Export 81600. 67. Spinning wheels, Export 200. Total Import 1450125. Total Export 3648595.

L.—General Abstract of the value and produce of lands occupied by farmers who cultivate with the plough in the District of Ronggopoor.

Fruit trees, value of fruit in rupees 181450; Bamboos, value cut annually in Rupees 154125; Vegetables, &c. in gardens and fields, value in Rupees 515220; GRAIN—*Rice*—Quantity of mans and sers 28120555; Value in Rupees 9311457; Quantity remaining for consumption after deducting seed 26596565. *China, Kangni*—Quantity of mans and sers 782140; Value in Rupees 213357; Quantity remaining for consumption after deducting seed 768168. *Wheat and Barley*—Quantity of mans and sers 268748; Value in rupees 108465; Quantity remaining for consumption after deducting seed 250526. *Pulse*—Quantity of mans and sers 516568; Value in rupees 217144; Quantity remaining for consumption after deducting seed 467277. *Sarisha, and Til*—Quantity of mans and sers 1212676; Value in Rupees 1069009; Quantity remaining for consumption after deducting seed 1151621. *Sugarcane*—Quantity of mans and sers 285250; Value in Rupees 444946. PLANTS FOR MAKING THREAD AND ROPE—*Pata and San*—Quantity of mans and sers 264552; Value in Rupees 187792; *Kankhura*—Quantity of mans and sers 83; Value in Rupees 332; *Cotton*—Quantity of mans and sers 1018; Value in Rupees 3835. PLANTS FOR SMOKING AND CHEWING—*Belle-leaf*—Value in Rupees 179700. *Belle-nut*—Value in Rupees 469375. *Tobacco*—Quantity of mans and sers 235412; Value in Rupees 253280. *Poppy—Opium*—Value in Rupees 53000; *Seed*—Quantity of mans and sers 6625; Value in Rupees 13250. PLANTS USED FOR INDIGO—Value in Rupees 127260. PLANTS FOR REARING SILKWORMS.—*Tai or Mulberry*—Value in Rupees 105000; *Erondo*—Value in Rupees 30930. Motha and Ulu value in Rupees 37487; Total value of each Thanah—Kotwali 193298; Dhap 1119858; Phorouvari 411207; Varuni 490259; Patgang 237004; Fakirgunj 400875; Sonnyasikata 487204; Boda 909782; Dimla 460030; Durwani 717237; Kumargunj 508513; Molonggo 520807; Vagdwari 550731; Pirgunj 565732; Sadullahpoor 678810; Govindogunj 1008434; Dewangunj 218489; Bhowanigunj 720017; Chilumari 371337; Olipoor 900481; Borovari 580251; Nakeswari 664246; Dhubri 485379; Ranggamati 494424; Grand Total Rupees 21097192.

M.—MARKET TOWNS IN PURANIYA.

Division I. Kotwali.—Mahigunj. Nawabgunj. Mirgunj. Nurdigunj. Sahebgunj. Asulpoor. Lalbeg. Deuti.

II. Dhap.—Dhap. Joluyarbazar. Nuniyapukhor. Rotherbazar. Neugirhat. Siberhat. Syampoor. Gopalpoor. Mominpoor. Kaligunj. Palichora. Dhaperhat. Gunjpoor. Betgari. Amirgunj. Okravari.

Jafergunj. Burirhat. Pিরহাট. Abilarhat. Lokhymitangri. Gojoghonta. Imamgunj. Khansamarhat. Madhupoor. Lapbaichondo. Pirgachha. Achilla. Kandi. Ramdhon. Birirhat. Hatodenggarhat. Deodaba or Burirhat. Boruyarhat. Siberbazar. Kaligunj. Gosaingunj. Fakirgunj.

III. *Phoronvari*.—Phoronvari. Changparhat. Jirerhat. Chamta. Honga. Modati. Bhullagunj. Bhotmari. Phangsi. Dulla. Gogar-bazar. Sotiwari. Kalikatola. Kangkinya. Govordhon. Alutangri. Adityomari. Sapthiwari. Burirhat. Komlavari. Lohakhungchi. Monkul. Jaorani. Daikhaoya. Batrigachka. Ichli. Bazar Dullel Khan.

IV. *Varuni*.—Varuni. Khorivari. Thengjihara. Sarodubi. Hatsibram. Bhothat. Khatarhat. Burirhat. Nowdabos. Hatibanda. Palotiya. Dinhatta. Toronggonggo. Daliya. Golmondol. Kangkra. Kholisachangpa. Layutara. Gomnoti. Madargunj. Bodolgunj. Marjagunj. Khoyerullah or Thakurgunj. Kayemgunj. Singgamari. Ghoramara. Holdivari.

V. *Patgang*.—Kudom Rasul. Devigunj. Bangskata. Dhovolsoti. Burimarirhat. Beniyadanggi. Bherbheri.

VI. *Fakirgunj*.—Khoriya. Phulvari. Ranigunj. Kahargunj. Dhap-gachh. Madargunj. Jorpakhira. Helapakhira. Byangkro. Nawabgunj. Churabhandar. Protabgunj.

VII. *Soanyasikata*.—Kasemgunj. Phulvari. Chopotgor. Gangdra. Sukhani. Joyhori. Fakirshipi. Melameli. Bhattacharjyerhat.

VIII. *Buda*.—Govindogunj. Pochagor. Jogodol. Bhojonpoor. Tetuliya. Beruvari. Hat boloram. Mareya. Bhaulegunj. Saldangga. Devigunj. Dulalgunj. Chengthi. Mirgor. Lalgunj. Hat Sadhu Khongra. Fakirgunj.

IX. *Dinla*.—Dinla. Chirabhija. Bangsdoho. Mirgunj. Salhati. Dugdugi. Balagang. Joldhaka. Kangkrarhat. Seksundor. Chhoto Khata. Khoga. Rupahora. Khyarpocha. Bamniya. Dhormopal. Mirghi. Burirhat. Kolondora. Jamirvari. Subdhon. Saidgunj. Vaktokra. Rauta.

X. *Durwani*.—Durwani. Babrijhar. Boruya. Govindogunj. Jafergunj. Porosuramgunj. Paniyalpukhor. Kisorgunj. Teparhat. Saravari. Boruyivari. Gopinathgunj. Sakamachha. Chanderhas. Topamari. Khochinada. Sahebganj. Tenggonmari. Ramkola. Khos-tavari. Tilvari. Bhowanigunj. Kaligunj. Karjirhat. Madargunj. Porarhat. Aguyarhat. Chongra. Sepaligunj. Natarhat. Onupgunj. Hazarigunj. Mothuyachipi. Ramnagor. Dugdugirhat. Magura. Borobhita. Belorerbazar. Larudhora.

XI. *Kumargunj*.—Lokhymonpoor. Muchirhat. Gochamta. Baligunj. Radhanagor. Doulutgunj. Tetultolarbazar. Syamgunj. Bhowanigunj. Taragunj. Gopalgunj. Borati. Chalunevari. Kasiyavari. Sekerhat. Sahebgunj. Chepchepi. Ashrufgunj. Teparhat. Neugirhat. Khelagunj. Pangrerhat. Badohondi. Dhulagunj. Banggalipoor.

XII. *Molonggo*.—Molonggo. Nischintopoor. Mosamari. Vairagigunj. Hulosigunj. Sukarboriya. Gopalgunj. Lahurirbazar. Tatirbazar. Poydagunj. Kotobpoor. Sahebgunj. Chhoran. Dalimgunj. Gopalgunj. Kochuvari.

XIII. *Vaghdar*.—Bamonerhat. Khalaspoor. Sokorgujari. Bukhsigunj. Pিরহাট. Baluyarbazar. Chintamon. Danesnogoa. Maiopoor. Gurjipara.

XIV. *Pirgunj*.—Pirgunj. Boradurgah. Sotivari. Mithapukhor. Hema-yetgunj. Taragunj. Mazipoor. Patikaparia. Alfu. Panuyabar. Madargunj. Bondi. Mostofagunj. Jahangiaabad. Rahamutpoor. Beriyeiti. Jalalgunj. Deyula. Hat Radha. Hat Pangchkorimolla. Fakirgunj. Bethur.

XV. *Sadullahpoor*.—Sadullahpoor. Rosikanondo. Idrakpoor. Tulosighat. Balnya. Bedekhali. Kukurmari. Serdarerhat. Gayibandha.

Thansinghpoor. Pocharbazar. Pakuriya. Phulvari. Azempurebazar. Serdarerbazar. Dariyapoor. Kolyanpoor. Matarhat. Lakhymipoor. Dosliya. Katgorarhat. Kamarerbazar.

XVI. *Govindogunj*.—Govindogunj. Nundoho. Ghidangga. Syamgunj. Nakai. Trimohani. Songkorgunj. Bhutmara. Kongorpoor. Chorerhat. Auliya-gachhi. Dingdinggi. Polasvari. Iklimpoor. Chandpara. Bunalola. Baiuya. Kamarparar. Mokamtola. Badasongkorpoor. Angriyarbazar. Magurarbazar. Rotherbazar. Saultangrribazar. Talto-larbazar. Siberbazar. Robiyarbazar. Podmoswor. Kabilpurebazar. Chakirbazar. Kalitolarbazar. Dohoparar. Kamarerpat. Chaudhurirbazar. Sariyakandirhat. Jamalpoor. Ramchondropoor. Nangnurbazar.

XVII. *Bhowanigunj*.—Bhowanigunj. Puranatelkupi. Montola. Nasala. Boromswor. Kamarjani. Vaguriya. Mohongunj. Taragunj. Mirgunj. Hamakhali. Chaluyavari. Changpadhala. Islampoor. Gab-gachhi. Syamgunj. Phulkarchor. Nilokhyiya. Shangmara. Bhorot Khali. Kukrahat. Komolpoor. Chapila.

XVIII. *Dewangunj*.—Dewangunj. Pirgunj. Islampoor. Molonggunj. Lalagunj. Bukhsigunj.

XIX. *Chilmari*.—Chilmari. Kaligunj. Hangsarkuthi. Pagla. Fakirgunj. Dhopni. Sobhagunj. Rotherbazar. Baroboldya. Patikapara. Chhieha. Pangchpirerhat. Kuthirhat. Kodalkati.

XX. *Olipoor*.—Alinogor. Chaudhurirhat. Itavari. Durgapoor. Balavari. Hat Jomuna. Mogulbachah. Khodirkuthi. Ranigunj. Bamonerhat. Onontopoor. Beguya. Hat Thanah. Borobangk. Matiyal. Dewanerhat. Sorarhat. Nakdoho. Bujra. Nawabgunj. Mitibor. Thetrayi. Daserhat. Fakirdewanerhat. Torkobhushonerhat. Hat Kodombotola. Paotana. Thakurebazar. Chaudhurirbazar. Nagra Kuriya. Sibtola. Poragachha. Vaghvari.

XXI. *Borovari*.—Borovari. Kulaghat. Mogulhat. Bangsuriya. Chhinai. Kangtalvari. Dashed. Khalilgunj. Neuyarhat. Balakandirhat. Chandamarirhat. Mostopfirhat. Deutirhat. Phulvari. Burirhat. Naodangga. Toperbazar. Ghoriyaldangga. Khetab Khankabazar. Sindurmotirbazar. Beropangga. Gokundo. Pathankabazar. Bazar Bhikhyaripathok. Joy-nogor. Siberbazar. Atharo Kahune. Pokhyirhat. Bhanggamor.

XXII. *Nakeswori*.—Nakeswori. Peradangga. Kongorpoor. Bhogdangga. Pangchgachhi. Jatrapoor. Sahebgunj. Bhowanipoor Dinhatta. Nunkbaoya. Beruvari. Madargunj. Subolpat. Pungtbimari. Ravigunj. Muriya. Andharijhar. Teoyarirhat. Sibgunj. Hat Bolidva. Budurgunj. Pagla. Hat Radhanath. Sonatoli. Buringgamari. Phulkumar. Kantonogor. Bhojonpoor. Bhothar. Hat Syam singho. Gagla. Sonnyasirbazar. Ramkhana. Neoyasi. Boruyivari. Sukati.

XXIII. *Dhubri*.—Dhubri. Matiyabo. Alungunj. Vorundangga. Milongunj. Koyemari. Dimachora. Khyarvari. Kaldoba. Chhonbadha. Birnachhora. Patoyamari. Singgimari. Rajabola. Sahnari. Singgadubi. Banggalkhata.

XXIV. *Ranggamati*.—Goyalpara. Haworaghat. Dolgoma. Kamar-pota. Dhupdhora. Chamagang. Ronggejuli. Raumari. Damra. Jira. Nivari. Magurmari. Chalitavari. Silapani. Yogighopa. Asuknogor. Vilusipara. Salkongcha. Vorshi. Parli. Dhoutola.

THE END.



CRITIQUES ON "EASTERN INDIA."

CSL

"The first volume of this work is now before us, and the value of its contents abundantly justify the pains and outlay (30,000*l.*) that have been expended on it. It embraces Behar and Shahabad, and is crowded with facts of a strange and startling character. The description of the physical aspect of these districts, of their resources, of the inhabitants, and of their habits; the buildings, the ruins and all other particulars connected with the people are in the highest degree interesting. The circumstances of the natives are as deplorable as the land they inhabit is rich and luxuriant. This terrible anomaly cannot fail to make a deep impression upon the mind of the reader, and may be regarded as the grand moral of the work. The situation of India has not been sufficiently considered in England, and information thrown into a popular shape is much wanting for the instruction of the mother country, and for the purpose of giving an impulse to legislation on behalf of our Eastern dependencies. Such works as this are well calculated to produce that desirable result."—*Atlas*.

"We have here the first volume of a work on Eastern India, by the indefatigable author of the 'History of the British Colonies,' and of various other publications relating to the Colonial dependencies of the Empire. The labours of Mr. Martin in a path, as important as it has hitherto been untrodden, are of the highest value, and will be increasingly appreciated in proportion to the vast resources, which those labours have now for the first time fully laid open to the mercantile, political, and social interests of the people of this country. We do not hesitate to class the work before us as in every point of view amongst the most important to which the modern British press has given birth. Perhaps a field more fertile in every thing calculated to interest the antiquarian, the merchant, and the general philanthropist, was never before opened to the world. Mr. Martin is deserving the thanks of every friend to the human race."—*Leeds Times*, 24th March, 1838.

"Mr. Martin could not have superintended any work, that could more forcibly impress the people of his country with proper ideas of the power they possess, and the responsibility they incur. Mr. Martin's exertions to enlighten and awaken the British Empire, as regards all our foreign possessions, are two well known to require description at our hands; and his sound judgment is here in every page apparent."—*Monthly Review*, April, 1838.

"The information collected at an expense of 30,000*l.*, and after seven years' labour, was locked up in the India House, and as much lost to the world as if it never existed, until it was disseminated by the industry of Mr. Martin."—*Athenaeum*, 28th July, 1838.

"Mr. Martin is beyond comparison the most industrious author of the day. The merits of his 'History of the British Colonies,' one of the most useful works which modern intelligence has supplied to the literary and commercial world, has incontestably proved his ability to do justice to the subject he has here selected. The general introduction is admirable."—*Surrey and Middlesex Standard*,—31st March, 1838.

"A noble dedication to the East India Company vouches this valuable national work into the presence of a public that will not fail to appreciate its magnificence of design and its elaborate carefulness of execution. The world is indeed greatly indebted to Mr. Martin for all his labours in illustrating and elucidating the history, condition, and resources of our magnificent Colonial possessions; but for none does he better deserve reward and congratulations than for this, his last achievement towards the extension of knowledge—the progress of civilization—and the improvement of the means and system of good government."—*Torch*, 24th March, 1838.

"By no former publication has this departmental, and at the same time universal, picture of that wonderful subject called 'British India,' been so completely executed as in the work before us. Mr. Martin, whose competency for the task, derived from experience, habit, and we may add, passion for statistical pursuits—(taking the phrase in its widest possible meaning with all its concomitant and inferential results) has presented us a most interesting, and, in many respects, a most useful picture."—*Monthly Review*, April, 1838.

"We are glad to see the commencement of an undertaking which bids fair to redeem a large portion of British India from the dark state, in which it has heretofore remained. . . . These literary toils seem pleasures to Mr. Martin."—*Lit. Gaz.*, 24th March, 1838.

"This useful and important work is in honest and competent hands. Mr. Martin has with zeal and unsparring labour availed himself of the resources, judiciously and creditably placed at his command by the honourable East India Company—and his lucubrations cannot fail contributing largely and beneficially to the mass of oriental information, which has of late years been rapidly accumulating from the talents and researches of erudite labourers in the refreshing fields of literature. It is difficult to imagine the undertaking more happily placed than in the hands of its distinguished author."—*Taunton Courier*, April 11th, 1838.

"A publication of much intrinsic value and creditable to Mr. Martin."—*United Service Journal*, April, 1838.

"A work of extraordinary merit; to those who are connected with India it would prove of inestimable value. Mr. Martin has displayed his accustomed industry, perseverance and deep research."—*Liverpool Chronicle*, 31st March, 1838.

"The materials collected by this official survey, to which seven years were devoted, and which is computed to have cost 30,000*l.*, are of the most valuable kind; and it is matter of extreme regret that they should have so long slumbered in manuscript. Mr. Martin deserves great credit for having brought them from their dormitory in the East India House.—*Asiatic Journal for May*, 1837.

"Mr. Martin has conferred by his various works a service of no ordinary magnitude on all who are connected with our Colonial Possessions. Before he became their historian, the statistics of our Colonies were very little known; now every fact of interest connected with them is accessible to the public."—*Observer*, 15th July, 1838.

"This valuable work does credit to Mr. Martin's talents; to him—to the E. I. Company for having allowed recourse to be had to their documents, and to the spirited publishers for, in a few respects hazardous speculation, we award all praise and cordially recommend the Volumes to our readers."—*Oriental Herald*, July, 1838, p. 24.



CSL

CSL-AS- 544(R)
AS004481
915.44 MAR-H