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INDEX

# GEOGRAPHICUS INDICUS

BEING

*A LIST, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED,*

OF THE

*Principal Places in Her Imperial Majesty's Indian Empire,*

WITH NOTES AND STATEMENTS

STATISTICAL, POLITICAL, AND DESCRIPTIVE,

OF THE SEVERAL

*PROVINCES AND ADMINISTRATIONS OF THE EMPIRE,*

THE NATIVE STATES, INDEPENDENT AND FEUDATORY, ATTACHED TO  
AND IN POLITICAL RELATIONSHIP WITH EACH;

*AND OTHER INFORMATION RELATING TO INDIA AND THE EAST.*

WITH MAPS.

*Names spelt in accordance with recent authorised Orthography.*

BY

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# CONTENTS AND KEY TO THE DIVISIONS AND ADMINISTRATIONS OF INDIA.

*Under His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.*

1. The Indian Empire: or India, British and Feudatory. General Statements.
2. The Presidency of Bengal, (*See Glossary of Indian Territorial designations.*)
  - embracing 3 Lieutenant Governments.
  - 3 Chief Commissionerships.
  - 1 Residentsip.
  - 2 Governor-General's Agencies for Native or Foreign Territory.

As follows, viz. :—

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. The PUNJAB PROVINCE, with the Native States attached thereto. ...                                     | Lieutenant-Governor.  |
| 2. The NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES and OUDH, with the Native States attached thereto. ...                    | Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. P. and Chief Commissioner, Oudh. |
| 3. The BENGAL or LOWER PROVINCES, with the Native States attached thereto. ...                           | Lieutenant-Governor.  |
| 4. The ASSAM PROVINCE, with the Native States attached thereto. ...                                      | Chief Commissioner.   |
| 5. The CENTRAL PROVINCES, with the Native States attached thereto. ...                                   | Chief Commissioner.   |
| 6. The BRITISH BURMAH PROVINCE, with the Native States attached thereto. ...                             | Chief Commissioner.   |
| 7. The BERARS or HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS, with HYDERABAD (the Nizam's Territory) or the Deccan. ... | Resident Hyderabad, and Chief Commissioner, Berar.          |
| 8. The RAJPUTANA AGENCY for the Native States in Rajputana. ...  | Governor-General's Agent.                                   |
| 9. The CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY for the Native States in Central India. ...                                  | Governor-General's Agent.                                   |

3. The Presidency of Madras,
  - embracing 1 Governorship.
  - 1 Chief Commissionership.

As follows, viz. :—

- |   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. The Districts of the PRESIDENCY, in the country known as the CARNATIC and NORTHERN CIRCARS, with the Native States attached thereto. ... | Governor.           |
| 2. * The Provinces of MYSORE (Native State) and COORG ...   | Chief Commissioner. |

4. The Presidency of Bombay,
  - embracing 1 Governorship.

As follows, viz. :—

- |   |           |
|---|-----------|
| 1. The Province of SIND, and the districts included in the NORTHERN, CENTRAL and SOUTHERN DIVISIONS of the Presidency, with the Native States attached thereto. ... | Governor. |
|---|-----------|

5. The French Territories.
6. The Portuguese Territories.

- 
7. OUTLYING INDEPENDENT STATES.  
OCEAN ISLANDS near the Malabar, Coromandel and Burmah Coasts.  
The STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.  
GLOSSARY of INDIAN TERRITORIAL DESIGNATIONS.  
THERMAL STATISTICAL TABLES for various Stations in India and the East.  
RELIGIONS and PEOPLES of INDIA.

\* Geographically, the Provinces of Mysore and Coorg come within the limits of the Madras Presidency, they do not however, except in Military matters, appertain to that jurisdiction, the Chief Commissioner being in direct correspondence with the Supreme Government. The Provinces are here included within this Presidency for convenience of reference.





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I.  
THE INDIAN EMPIRE:  
OR  
INDIA, BRITISH AND FEUDATORY.

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# The Indian Empire: or India, British and Feudatory.

## GENERAL STATEMENTS.

### Position, Coast-Line, Area, Population, Revenue &c.

Between 8° and 35° North Latitude, *i. e.*, from Cape Comorin to extreme point of Hazara District in the Punjab Province, and 67° and 100° East Longitude, *i. e.*, from Kurrachee to extreme point of Tenasserim District in the British Burmah Province.

Estimated { Coast Line\* 9,185 English Miles. | Estimated { Population 242,427,646. } *including*  
 { Area 1,490,335 Square Miles. | { Revenue Rs. 636,506,977. } *R. State*

Estimated Land Frontier Line { Inclusive of } Kashmir, Sikkim and Manipur, ... 5,575 miles.  
 { Exclusive of } ... 5,100 "

Length, North and South from extreme point of Hazara District to Cape Comorin, ... 1,920 "

Breadth, West and East from Kurrachee to extreme point of Lakhimpur District in Assam, 1,900 "

\* Inclusive of Islands.

### Great Natural Divisions.

1. The Himalayan Region on the North.
2. Hindustan Proper, containing the basins of the Indus and the Ganges: the Great Desert, and the High Tract of Central India.
3. The Deccan beyond the Vindhya Mountains, comprising the Valleys of the Nerbudda and Tapiti, and a high Table land supported by the Eastern and Western Ghats.
4. The Valley of the Brahmaputra and the Delta of the Ganges.
5. The Provinces of the Eastern Coast and the Irrawady Delta.

### Length and Basin Areas of the Rivers of India.

RIVERS.	Estimated Basin area.	Length.	RIVERS.	Estimated Basin area.	Length.	OTHER BASINS.	Estimated Area.
	Sq. miles.	miles.		Sq. miles.	miles.		Sq. miles.
Ganges ..	391,100	1514	*Mahi ..	15,500	350	*Thar Desert ..	68700
*Indus ..	372,700	1800	Brahmani ..	15,400	410	*West Coast ..	41700
Brahmaputra ..	361,200	1800	Baitarani ..	11,900	345	Arakan ..	29700
Irrawady ..	150,800	1060	Subarnrekha ..	11,300	317	*Kattywar and Cutch	27600
Godavari ..	112,200	898	Vaiga ..	9,800	130	Orissa Coast ..	22200
Krishna ..	94,500	800	*Sabarmati ..	9,500	200	Tenasserim Coast ..	14200
*Tapiti ..	27,000	441	Palar ..	6,300	220	Coromandel Coast ..	10300
Salwin ..	62,700	750	*Western Banas ..	6,300	180	Palikat Lake ..	6700
Mahanadi ..	43,800	520	South Ponnar ..	6,200	245	Kolair Lake ..	3100
*Luni ..	22,400	320	Vellar ..	4,500	..		
*Nerbudda ..	36,400	801	Vaipar ..	3,900	..	Total Area.	
Ponnar ..	20,500	355	Tamharavari ..	3,600	80	Basins of Bay of Bengal	1,441,900
Cauvery ..	27,700	472	*Dhardar ..	1,800	..	*Indian Basins of the } Arabian Sea. .. }	629,600
Sitang ..	18,300	230				Total Square miles ..	2,071,500

### British India—1877-78.

ADMINISTRATIONS.	Divisions.	Districts.	TOWNS and VILLAGES.	AREA.	Population.	Density	LAND REVENUE.	DATE OF CENSUS.
				Sq. miles.		per sq. m.	Rs.	
Punjab ..	10	32	34,519	104,973	17,604,505	168	18,875,159	10th January 1868.
North-Western Provinces and ..	7	35	91,846	81,777	30,776,442	376	40,198,652	18th January 1872.
Oudh ..	4	32	24,870	23,954	11,220,232	468	11,628,422	1st February 1869.
Bengal ..	9	43	171,069	155,202	60,357,141	389	36,019,949	April 1872.
Assam ..	11	11	17,940	52,731	4,129,972	78	3,631,843	February 1872.
Central Provinces ..	4	19	34,139	84,208	9,251,234	109	6,202,123	25th January 1872.
Bombay ..	4	24	30,906	125,849	16,199,144	129	33,116,103	21st February 1872.
Madras ..	1	21	56,249	138,318	31,281,177	226	34,893,966	15th November 1871
Ajmere and Merwara ..	1	1	698	2,711	396,331	146	319,696	1st April 1876.
Berar ..	2	6	7,549	17,711	2,227,654	126	6,028,429	7th November 1867.
Mysore (Native State) ..	3	8	35,020	27,081	5,055,412	187	7,279,650	14th November 1871
Coorg ..	6	6	2,000	2,000	168,312	84	200,000	14th November 1871
British Burmah ..	16	16	14,918	87,456	3,011,614	35	4,827,094	15th August 1872.
GRAND TOTAL ..	46	234	519,729	903,971	191,679,170	212	203,212,086	



*The Indian Empire : or India, British and Feudatory.—Continued.*

*British India—Other sources of Revenue, 1877-78.*

JURISDICTIONS.	Forests.	Excise.	Customs.	Salt.	Opium.	Stamps.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
India .. .. .	106,450	194,320	1,349,450	14,842,540	...	234,720
Bengal .. .. .	426,230	6,867,890	11,869,000	26,936,010	64,328,810	10,814,520
Assam .. .. .	134,339	1,625,660	....	....	....	557,090
North-Western Pro- vinces and .. }	800,150	2,148,800	....	....	....	3,783,420
Oudh .. .. .	402,950	691,140	....	....	....	1,011,150
Punjab .. .. .	683,710	1,043,770	....	....	....	2,741,620
Central Provinces ..	683,910	1,472,400	....	....	....	1,035,180
British Burmah ..	1,603,080	2,760,780	4,210,590	217,670	....	702,200
Madras .. .. .	404,340	4,710,690	2,033,500	11,421,860	....	4,892,210
Bombay .. .. .	1,261,630	4,055,300	6,760,420	11,282,740	27,498,410	4,162,720
TOTALS ..	6,506,680	24,570,750	26,222,960	64,600,820	91,827,220	29,934,830

*1877-78—Population of British India classified according to Religious Denominations.*

ADMINISTRATIONS.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahome- dans.	Sikhs.	Parsis, Bud- dhists and Jains.	Aborigines and others.	TOTALS.
Punjab .. .. .	22,131	6,125,616	9,334,472	1,144,088	....	978,198	17,604,595
N. W. Provinces and Oudh .. .. .	21,620 *47,743	26,542,600 9,971,236	4,186,913 1,201,253	.... ....	14,159 ....	11,144 ....	30,776,442 11,420,232
Bengal .. .. .	94,094	38,843,179	19,559,017	....	....	1,866,851	63,357,141
Assam .. .. .	2,075	2,679,872	1,104,663	....	....	343,362	4,129,972
Central Provinces ..	10,487	6,518,137	240,965	....	36,651	2,444,994	9,255,234
Bombay .. .. .	107,901	12,385,587	2,840,954	....	250,065	614,637	16,199,144
Madras .. .. .	533,760	28,863,978	1,857,857	....	21,254	4,328	31,281,177
Ajmere and Merwara Berar .. .. .	715 841	348,248 1,883,242	47,310 168,283	.... ....	.... 6,604	58 168,684	306,331 2,227,654
Mysore (Native State) Coorg .. .. .	25,676 2,410	4,807,667 128,197	208,991 11,304	.... ....	13,078 ....	.... 26,401	5,055,422 168,322
British Burmah ..	36,301	35,200	101,452	....	2,762,123	76,538	3,011,614
TOTALS ..	905,760	139,132,759	40,863,434	1,144,088	3,103,934	6,529,195	191,679,170

\* Includes 40,212 Soldiers and Prisoners, European and Native.

*Feudatory India—1877-78.*

LOCALITY.	Native States and Chief- ships.	Estimated.			TRIBUTE.	MILITARY FORCES, estimated.		
		Area.	Population.	Revenue.		Cuns.	Cavalry.	Infantry.
		Sq. miles.		Rs.	Rs.			
Punjab Province * ..	35	101,534	5,418,370	16,011,030	280,180	400	6,158	42,715
North Western Provinces ..	2	5,125	657,000	1,540,000	....	28	500	2,000
Bengal Province † ..	32	38,379	2,311,547	2,025,583	105,895	....	....	11,894
Assam Province ‡ ..	23	12,074	206,452	117,545	....	30	400	4,400
Central Provinces ..	15	28,835	1,052,836	577,410	135,230	....	....	....
Bombay Presidency ..	433	72,960	8,954,590	44,596,467	1,035,033	575	13,734	40,763
Madras Presidency ..	5	9,745	3,252,161	8,060,226	1,010,000	4	21	2,122
Rajputana Agency ..	10	120,091	9,667,710	29,680,500	1,246,531	1,183	22,225	61,350
Central India Agency ..	62	86,121	8,777,810	27,022,870	46,607	603	14,012	47,005
British Burmah Province §	3	4,500	50,000	....	....	....	....	....
Nizam's Dominions ..	1	98,000	11,000,000	60,000,000	....	790	6,000	34,000
TOTALS ..	630	586,364	50,748,476	189,631,631	3,859,476	3,543	63,050	246,249

\* Including Kashmir.

† Including Sikkin.

‡ Including Manipur.

§ Including Karennee.





# *The Indian Empire : or India, British and Feudatory.—Continued.*

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No.	INDIAN RAILWAYS, including Branches.	Miles open	No.	INDIAN CANALS.
<i>Guaranteed Lines.</i>			1	Circular Canal, Calcutta, Bengal
1	East Indian Railway ...	1593	2	Hooghly and Dhappa Canal, Bengal.
2	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway ...	547	3	Calcutta and Eastern Canal, Bengal.
3	Eastern Bengal Railway ...	172	4	Maugrah Canal to Jaipur on the Hooghly, Bengal.
4	Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway ...	...	5	Rajmehal Canal, Behar, Bengal.
	Punjab Portion 553 m.		6	Damoodah and Hooghly Canal, Bengal.
	Sind Portion 109 m.		7	Ganges Canal, North-Western Provinces.
		662	8	Lower Ganges Canal, N. W. Provinces.
5	Great Indian Peninsula Railway ...	1268	9	Eastern Jumna Canal, N. W. Provinces.
6	Madras Railway ...	858	10	Western Jumna Canal, Punjab.
7	South Indian Railway ...	612	11	Sarda Canal, Oudh, North-Western Provinces.
8	Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway	422	12	Rohilkhand Canals, North-Western Provinces.
<i>State Lines.</i>			13	Orissa Canals, Orissa, Bengal.
1	Northern Bengal State Railway ...	219	14	Gunduk Canals, Behar, Bengal.
2	Tirhoot State Railway ...	82	15	Soane Canals, Behar, Bengal.
3	Calcutta and South Eastern St. Railway	28	16	Kistna Canals, Madras Presidency.
4	Nulhati State Railway ...	27	17	Godavari Canals, Madras Presidency.
5	Patna and Gya State Railway ...	57	18	Sirhind Canals, Punjab.
6	Northern Punjab State Railway ...	103	19	Bari Doab Canal, Punjab.
7	Indus Valley State Railway...	501	20	Sutlej Canals, (Upper and Lower) Punjab.
8	Muttra and Hathras State Railway ...	29	21	Bahawalpur Canals, Punjab.
9	Rajputana State Railway ...	428	22	Sind Canals, West of the Indus, Punjab.
10	Sindhia State Railway ...	35	23	Sind Canals, East of the Indus, Punjab.
11	Holkar and Neemuch State Railway ...	172	24	Tapti Canals, Bombay Presidency.
12	Baroda (Gaikwar) Railway ...	20	25	Agra Canal, North-Western Provinces.
13	Khamgaon State Railway ...	8	26	Dehra Dun Canals, N. W. Provinces.
14	Amraoti State Railway ...	6	<i>PRINCIPAL MOUNTAIN RANGES.</i>	
15	Wardha Valley State Railway ...	45	1	The Himalayan Range, North Frontier, India.
16	Dhond and Manmad State Railway ...	145	2	The Suliman Range, West of the Indus.
17	Nizam's State Railway ...	121	3	The Salt Range, Punjab.
18	Rangoon and Irrawaddy State Railway	163	4	The Halla Range, Sind, Bombay Presidency.
19	Kohat and Rawalpindi under constructn.		5	The Aravalli Range, Rajputana.
20	Kandahar State Railway ditto ...		6	The Vindhya Range, Central India.
21	Nusseerabad and Neemuch line ditto ...		7	The Satpura Range, Central India.
22	Ajmere and Ahmedabad line ditto ...	111	8	The Mahadeo Range, Central Provinces.
23	Western Rajputana State Railway do. ...		9	The Sewalik Range, N. W. Provinces.
24	Patri State Railway ...	22	10	The Garo, Khasi and Naga Range, Assam.
Miles open in 1878-79. ...		8366	11	The Eastern-Ghats, Madras Presidency.
<p><i>Note.</i> For other details of the Indian Railways, Canals and Mountain Ranges, see the descriptive notes of each Province under the item "Topography."</p>			12	The Western-Ghats, or Sahyadri Range, Bombay Presidency.
			13	The Nilgiri Hills, Madras Presidency.
			14	The Palni Hills, Madras Presidency.
			15	The Rajmehal Hills, Bengal.
			16	The Satmala or Ajanta Hills, Central India.
			17	The Khaimur Range, Central India.
			18	The Shervaroy Hills, Madras Presidency.





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II.

*The Bengal Presidency.*

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1.

THE PUNJAB PROVINCE:

Comprising 10 Divisions or Commissionerships, embracing 32 Districts,

WITH THE

NATIVE STATES ATTACHED THERETO.

Under a Lieutenant-Governor.

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## The Punjab Province.

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1877-78.		DELHI DIVISION.						DIVISION TOTALS.	LANGUAGES.
3 DISTRICTS.		DELHI.		GURGAON.		KARNAL.			
Latitude N. } of District capital	} to nearest minute	28° 39'	Chief Towns	28° 37'	Chief Towns	29° 42'	Chief Towns		
Longitude E. }		77 16	with	77 4	with	77 2	with		
Height in feet	.. ..	715	Population.	..	Population.	809	Population.		
<i>District Statistics.</i>									
Area, in Square Miles	..	1,277	Delhi 166553. Sonapat 16937. Ballabgarh, Laxsaui, Okhla, Palargari, Mundka, Kai, Majhaoli, Chausa, Basant, Thiar, Saifdarjung, Sikri, Pulbudhia, Sanghola, Kimsalpur, Pali, Nathpur, Alipur, Badarpur, Faridabad, Fatahpur-Biloch, Indarpat, Mahrauli, Murthal, Najafgarh, Palam.	1,980	Rewari 25109. Farakhnagar 10594. Kewari 25109. Firozpur 10530. Bighala, Nagi, Inayatpur, Goraora, Khoh, Khohri, Dharuhera, Nuh, Tauru, Badshapur, Hodal, Silani, Bhunsi, Sikandarpur, Kundal, Kiruri, Dhanawas, Gathi-Harsaru, Hasaupur, Hartin, Nagina, Punakana, Shabbajampur, Sohna.	2,352	Tik-Karnal 27025. Panipat, 24500. Kaithal 15800. Tikhana, Shiamgarh, Uchana, Jhli, Barauli, Sewa, Karhans, Kadhana, Machrauli, Alipur, Asandhi, Batana, Gharunda, Gohela, Kunjpur, Pundri, Sewan, Arnauli, Sidhwal, Indri, Naultha, Santhal-kha, Naisang, Rajaundi, Budhlada, Samana.	5,609	
Number of Villages	..	794		1,264		966		3,024	
Population	..	608,830		680,653		610,927		1,909,430	
Per Square Mile	..	477		348		264		340	
Average Rainfall in inches	..	19		31		20		23	
Land Revenue	Rs.	8,80,170		10,62,969		6,29,687		25,72,826	
<i>Classification of Population.</i>									
Christians { Europeans	..	648		18		223		889	Urdu and Hindi.
East Indians	..	120		1		26		127	
Natives..	..	1,475		128		9,295		1,501	
Sikhs	..	560		476,552		350,305		10,003	
Hindus	..	438,866		212,934		151,723		1,271,743	
Mahomedans	..	130,645		20		93,349		495,302	
Others	..	36,496						129,865	
Total	..	608,830		689,653		610,927		1,909,430	
1877-78.		HISSAR DIVISION.						DIVISION TOTALS.	LANGUAGES.
3 DISTRICTS.		HISSAR.		ROHTAK.		SIRSA.			
Latitude N. } of District capital	} to nearest minute	29° 10'	Chief Towns	28° 54'	Chief Towns	29° 32'	Chief Towns		
Longitude E. }		75 46	with	76 38	with	75 7	with		
Height in feet	.. ..	689	Population.	712	Population.	702	Population.		
<i>District Statistics.</i>									
Area, in Square Miles	..	3,540	Hissar 14162. Hansi 12210. Bhiwani 33223. Fatahabad, Barwala, Balsamand, Ratia, Tofana, Toshum, Sewani, Karu, Bhal, Agroha, Bas, Khoi, Ejina, Sungarpur, Raudhia, Bamia.	1,809	Rohtak 14994. Sampla, Gohana, Jhajjar 12456, Kharkhanda, Sanghi, Beri, Sahawas, Mahu, Kalanaur, Badli, Majra, Bahadurgarh, Butana, Baroda, Mundlana, Sisana.	3,121	Sirsa 12897. Dabwali, Atohar, Ellenabad, Fazilka, Rania, Usmankhara, Sohrawala Narej, Malaut, Jamai, Chautala, Kori, Arniwala, Lambi, Awadhan, Darbi, Jodhika.	8,470	
Number of Villages	..	658		436		654		1,748	
Population	..	484,681		539,959		210,795		1,232,435	
Per Square Mile	..	137		293		68		145	
Average Rainfall in inches	..	21		13		18		19	
Land Revenue	Rs.	4,24,109		8,82,696		1,75,692		14,82,497	
<i>Classification of Population.</i>									
Christians { Europeans	..	51		29		12		92	Urdu and Hindi.
East Indians	..	62		9		33		104	
Natives..	..	9		10		..		19	
Sikhs	..	1,812		257		21,523		23,594	
Hindus	..	376,833		450,229		77,980		911,042	
Mahomedans	..	102,926		71,118		82,120		250,160	
Others	..	2,986		9,307		29,125		41,418	
Total	..	484,681		539,959		210,795		1,232,435	





## The Punjab Province,—Continued.

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1877-78.		UMBALLA DIVISION.						DIVISION TOTALS.	LANGUAGES.
3 DISTRICTS.		UMBALLA.		LUDHIANA.		SIMLA.			
Latitude N. } of District capital	} to nearest minute	30° 21'	Chief Towns	30° 55'	Chief Towns	31° 6'	Chief Towns		
Longitude E. }		76 52	with	75 54	with	77 13	with		
Height in feet	.. ..	902	Population.	806	Population.	7,084	Population.		
<i>District Statistics.</i>		Umballa 26,258. Umballa Town 24,037. Jagadhri 12,522. Rupar 10,261. Shahabad 11,660. Sadhaura 11,167. Chappar, Manauti, Mulana, Rori, Ladwa, Manimall, Mubarakpur, Mustafabad, Pihewa, Kadaur, Kharar, Ghanauli, Naraingarh Kurali, Pipri, Thanesar, Raepur, Barar, Bilaspur, Buriya, Gashikotaha, Sikandra.		Ludhiana 39,985. Jagraon 16,320. Delloh, Pakhowal, Khanna, Samrala, Raekot, Ber, Machiwar, Sanaulwal, Ramgarh, Talwandi, Bhatian, Dhundari, Pawa, Wazirwali, Doraha, Allaur, Badawal, Panohar, Dakha, Man, Aligah, Aliwal, Rampur, Malaudh.		Simla, 17,440. Kasauli, Kalka, Koigarh, Kothhai, Barauli, Dagshai, Subathu, Jutogh, Solon, Sanawar, Kakkarnatti, Mahasu.			
Area in Square Miles	..	2,621		1,368		18		4,007	
Number of Villages	..	2,324		880		270		3,474	
Population	..	1,035,488		583,245		33,995		1,652,728	
Per Square Mile	..	394		429		1,888		412	
Average Rainfall in inches	..	29		21		78		43	
Land Revenue	.. Rs.	7,74,088		7,84,581		13,592		15,72,261	
<i>Classification of Population.</i>									
Christians { Europeans	..	1,195		81		2,312		3,588	
Christians { East Indians	..	111		34		283		428	
Christians { Natives	..	80		127		87		294	
Sikhs	..	56,440		95,413		410		152,263	
Hindus	..	689,333		219,371		24,444		933,148	
Mahomedans	..	286,874		206,003		5,525		499,002	
Others	..	1,455		61,010		934		64,005	
Total	..	1,035,488		583,245		33,995		1,652,728	

1877-78.		JULLUNDUR DIVISION.						DIVISION TOTALS.	LANGUAGES.
3 DISTRICTS.		JULLUNDUR.		HOSHIARPUR.		KANGRA.			
Latitude N. } of District capital	} to nearest minute	31° 20'	Chief Towns	31° 32'	Chief Towns	32° 5'	Chief Towns		
Longitude E. }		75 37	with	75 57	with	76 18	with		
Height in feet	.. ..	900	Population.	1,066	Population.	2,419	Population.		
<i>District Statistics.</i>		Jullundur 50,024. Nakodar, Rahon 12,974. Kartarpur 11,053. Phillour, Adampur, Bilga, Nawashahar, Mahatpur, Nurmahal, Banga, Shaikot, Jandiatala, Malsian, Alawalpur, Gohawar, Atari, Maksudan, Lidhran, Dokoha, Kurka.		Hoshiarpur 21,316. Umrar cum Tanda, 13,971. Garhshankar, Una, Dasuya, Garhdiwala, Hajipur, Hariana, Mahipur, Anandpur, Miani, Mukerian, Nurpur, Balachor, Mubarakpur, Parawan, Gagret, Achinipurni.		Kangra, Nurpur, Kulu, s. d. Haripur, Spiti, Kotla, Dera, Goler, Kailang, Dankar, Lingti, Dhamsala, Pleah, Dera-Gopipur, Baijpath, Palampur, Bhagsu, Hamirpur, Nadaun, Shahpur, Jawala-Mukhi, Siba Sujanpur, Tira, Sultampur, Lahul.			
Area in Square Miles	..	1,326		2,086		8,988		12,400	
Number of Villages	..	1,257		2,182		731		4,170	
Population	..	794,764		938,890		743,882		2,477,536	
Per Square Mile	..	596		450		86		199	
Average Rainfall in inches	..	27		34		141		67	
Land Revenue	.. Rs.	12,05,701		12,40,433		6,11,871		30,58,005	
<i>Classification of Population.</i>									
Christians { Europeans	..	631		40		248		919	
Christians { East Indians	..	14		18		3		35	
Christians { Natives	..	101		4		26		131	
Sikhs	..	117,167		79,413		1,314		197,894	
Hindus	..	378,401		413,471		693,643		1,427,515	
Mahomedans	..	358,427		317,967		48,613		725,007	
Others	..	23		125,977		35		126,035	
Total	..	794,764		938,890		743,882		2,477,536	







Punjabi, Urdu and Hi





# The Punjab Province,—Continued.

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1877-78		DERAJAT DIVISION.						DIVISION TOTALS.	LANGUAGES.
3 DISTRICTS.		DERA ISMAIL KHAN.		DERA GHAZI KHAN.		BANNU.			
Latitude N.	} of District capital to nearest minute	31° 51'	Chief Towns	30° 4'	Chief Towns	33° 0'	Chief Towns		
Longitude E.		70 56	with	70 49	with	70 39	with		
Height in feet	..	571	Population	395	Population.	1,276	Population.		
<i>District Statistics.</i>									
Area in Square Miles	..	7,096		4,740		3,171		15,007	
Number of Villages	..	716		354		625		1,695	
Population	..	394,864		308,840		287,547		991,251	
Per Square Mile	..	56		118		91		66	
Average Rainfall in inches	..	10		11		12		11	
Land Revenue	Rs.	3,02,519		3,47,368		3,88,389		10,38,266	
<i>Classification of Population.</i>									
Christians	{ Europeans ..	169		54		27		250	
	{ East Indians ..	31		10		11		52	
	{ Natives ..	33		2		4		39	
Sikhs	..	1,587		1,124		493		3,204	
Hindus	..	48,756		38,407		26,222		113,445	
Mahomedans	..	338,387		264,527		260,550		863,464	
Others	..	5,901		4,656		240		10,797	
Total	..	394,864		308,840		287,547		991,251	
		Dera Ismail Khan 24,950, Paharpur, Takwara, Vihoa, Paniala, Dera-Fatah-Khan, Duria-Khan, Leia, Zam, Bhakkar, Dabra, Kulachi, Jatta, Tank, Karor, Jalowali, Kallur Kot, Kot Sultan, Mankera, Daraban.							
		Dera Ghazi Khan 20,130, Choti, Rojhan, Yaru, Bruceabad, Tibbi, Drighi, Sharwala, Vidor, Sanghor, Batil, Jampur, Vihova, Mithankot, Lund, Dajal, Dilbar, Mangrotha, Asni, Umarkot, Shahwali, Fatahpur, Rajapur Cantonment 1,138, Fazilpur, Harrand, Taunsa.							
		Edwardesabad 3,250, Nammel, Much, Latemmar, Tochi, Baran, Piplan, Gambila, Bannu, Dhal, Isakhel, Jand, Mianwali, Kalabagh, Laki, Daira, Bain, Marwat, Bhangikhel, Janikhel, Manjiwala, Musakhel, Azim.							

1877-78		PESHAWAR DIVISION.						DIVISION TOTALS.	LANGUAGES.
3 DISTRICTS.		PESHAWAR.		HAZARA.		KOHAT.			
Latitude N.	} of District capital to nearest minute	34° 2'	Chief Towns	Abbottabad.	Chief Towns	33° 36'	Chief Towns		
Longitude E.		71 37	with	34° 9'	with	71 29	with		
Height in feet	..	1,165	Population.	73 15	Population.	1,767	Population.		
<i>District Statistics.</i>									
Area in Square Miles	..	2,497		2,835		2,839		8,171	
Number of Villages	..	654		543		1,251		2,448	
Population	..	523,152		367,218		145,419		1,035,789	
Per Square Mile	..	271		122		52		127	
Average Rainfall in inches	..	15		52		23		30	
Land Revenue	Rs.	6,61,608		1,90,615		86,015		9,38,238	
<i>Classification of Population.</i>									
Christians	{ Europeans ..	3,366		49		53		3,468	
	{ East Indians ..	20		5		7		32	
	{ Natives ..	26		..		..		26	
Sikhs	..	2,014		973		1,837		4,824	
Hindus	..	27,408		18,563		6,544		52,515	
Mahomedans	..	481,447		346,112		136,565		964,124	
Others	..	8,871		1,516		413		10,800	
Total	..	523,152		367,218		145,419		1,035,789	
		Peshawar 58,430, Peshawar Cantonment 22,799, Mardan 1,064, Akora, Khairabad, Nawakila, Rustam, Hashimnagar, Hoti, Khalsa Khattak, Taru, Doaba, Daudzai, Badaber, Shahkadar, Ulgam Bolak, Matta, Yusufzai, Fort Mackeson, Katlang, Jamrud, Sawabi, Charsadda, Daudzai, Nowshera, Tangi, Fort Bara.		Haripur, Abbottabad, Ghazi, Srikot, Thapla, Mangal, Tawi, Cantonment, 2,694, Balakot, Amb, Shirwan, Dhammur, Dungaali, Nariagali, Hattar, Cham-ba, Lora, Kohala, Mansabura, Garb, Habibulla, Khan-pur, Nara, Bakot, Thandiani, Turbela, Ughi (Agroo) Mangli, Mirpur.		Kohat 11,040, Shadipur, Nila, Gaddakhel, Lachi, Banda, Haungri, Bahadurkhel, Teri, Marai, Fort Gar-net, Candiaur, Kachai, Khushalgarh, Shakardara, Gumbat, Khushalgarh, Tarkai, Garu.			





# The Punjab Province,—Continued.

List of the Native Feudatory States or Foreign Territory, included in the Province, and Subordinate to the Punjab Government.

No.	1877-78 STATES AND CHIEFSHIPS.	ESTIMATED.			Position of Chief.	Tribute.	FORCES.			OF THE CAPITAL.			UNDER WHAT OFFICERS.
		Popula- tion.	Revenue.	AREA.			Guns.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Latitude. N.	Longitude. E.	Height. feet.	
			Rs.	Sq. ms.		Rs.							
1	*Jummoo and Kashmir	1,534,970	55,75,780	64,000	Maharaja.	..	160	1400	25,600	32-44	74-55	..	* Lieutenant-Governor. † Political Agent and Supdt. ‡ A Superintendent. § Commr. Jullundur Divn.    Commissioner Lahore Dn. ¶ Commissioner Delhi Dn. †† Commr. Hissar Division.
2	*Patiala	1,586,000	45,66,770	5,419	do.	..	109	2750	4,600	34-6	74-51	5,203	
3	*Jind	190,475	4,04,280	1,259	Raja.	..	10	200	1,600	29-19	76-21	734	
4	*Nabha	226,155	6,50,000	928	do.	..	22	560	1,250	30-23	76-12	..	
5	†Bahawalpur	500,000	16,00,000	17,285	Nawab.	..	12	300	1,500	29-24	71-47	375	
6	†Chamba	130,000	2,07,000	3,092	Raja.	5,000	4	..	160	32-34	76-9	933	
7	†Kapurthala	258,370	9,50,800	598	do.	1,31,000	15	198	1,200	31-23	75-25	..	
8	†Mandi	145,950	3,70,800	1,125	do.	1,00,000	3	..	1,050	31-42	76-58	2991	
9	†Suket	41,000	73,800	395	do.	11,000	..	40	500	31-32	76-56	2955	
10	†Faridkot	68,000	3,00,000	612	do.	..	3	200	600	30-40	74-48	709	
11	**Pataudi	21,000	80,000	53	Nawab.	..	6	40	100	28-18	76-50	..	} Simla Hill States, or the Cis Sutlej Highlands. See state- ment below for position of the several groups.  Commissioner, Umballa Division.
12	††Loharu	20,000	57,000	226	do.	..	11	55	180	28-26	75-51	..	
13	††Dujana	27,000	65,000	89	do.	..	..	..	130	28-41	76-41	..	
14	†Maler Kotla	91,650	2,59,000	164	do.	..	5	120	350	32-30	75-55	..	
15	Kalsia	69,000	1,56,000	169	Sardar.	..	3	50	260	..	..	..	
16	Sirmur (Nahan)	90,000	2,10,000	1,045	Raja.	..	10	100	530	..	..	..	
17	Kahlur (Bilaspur)	60,000	1,00,000	448	do.	8,000	20	..	880	..	..	..	
18	Bashahr (Rampur)	96,000	50,000	3,257	do.	3,950	..	..	100	..	..	..	
19	Hindur (Nalagarh)	70,000	90,000	249	do.	5,000	4	125	500	..	..	..	
20	Keonthal (Julung)	50,000	60,000	112	do.	..	2	..	100	..	..	..	
21	Baghal	22,000	60,000	124	do.	2,000	1	20	200	..	..	..	
22	Baghat	10,000	8,000	60	Rana.	3,600	..	..	35	..	..	..	
23	Jubbhal	40,000	30,000	257	do.	2,520	..	..	80	..	..	..	
24	Kumharsain	10,000	10,000	94	do.	2,000	..	..	65	..	..	..	
25	Bhaji	19,000	23,000	94	do.	1,440	..	..	100	..	..	..	
26	Mailog (Pata)	9,000	10,000	53	Thakur.	1,440	..	..	75	..	..	..	
27	Balsan (Ghodna)	6,000	7,000	50	Rana.	1,030	..	..	50	..	..	..	
28	Dhami	5,500	8,000	29	do.	300	..	..	100	..	..	..	
29	Kuthar	4,000	5,000	19	do.	1,080	..	..	50	..	..	..	
30	Kunhiar	2,500	4,000	9	Thakur.	180	..	..	20	..	..	..	
31	Mangal	800	700	13	Rana.	72	..	..	25	..	..	..	
32	Bija	800	1,000	6	Thakur.	180	..	..	20	..	..	..	
33	Darkuti	700	600	4	do.	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	
34	Tarhoch	10,000	6,000	75	Thakur.	280	..	..	80	..	..	..	
35	Sangri	700	2,000	16	Mian	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	
36	Ratesh	300	200	3	Thakur.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
37	Theog	3,000	3,300	29	do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
38	Koti	2,500	6,000	43	do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
39	Gund	1,000	1,000	11	do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
40	Madhan	1,000	1,600	20	do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
41	Khairi	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
42	Pandur	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL		5,418,370	160,11,030	101,534	..	2,80,180	400	6158	42,715				

Remarks.—The relations of Kashmir and Bahawalpur with the British Government are regulated by treaties, those of Patiala, Jind and Nabha by Sanads or rescripts of the Governor General. Kashmir pays an annual tribute of shawls and shawl-goats; Patiala, Jind and Nabha furnish a quota of horsemen for general duty in British territory. These chiefs, differ from the remaining feudatories in the fact that they have been granted full powers of life and death over their subjects. The total tribute paid by the above Feudatory States, amounts to about £28,000 per annum.

The above Principalities are arranged in the following Geographical Groups, as a key to their position:—

Trans Sutlej Highlands.		Cis Sutlej Highlands, (contd.)		Cis Sutlej Highlands, (contd.)		Sirhind Plain.	
Jummo and Kashmir.		EAST CENTRAL GROUP.		WEST CENTRAL GROUP.		Bahawalpur.	
Chamba.				Kunhiar.		Dujana.	
Mandi.				Kuthar.		Faridkot.	
Suket.				Mailog (Pata.)		Jind, in detached parts.	
				Baghal.		Kalsia, ditto.	
Cis Sutlej Highlands.		WEST CENTRAL GROUP.		NORTHERN GROUP.		Kapurthala.	
SOUTHERN GROUP.				Bashahr (Rampur.)		Loharu.	
				Bhajji.		Maler Kotla.	
				Kanuti.		Nabha, in detached parts.	
				Kotgarh.		Pataudi.	
		Kumharsain.		Patiala (plain territory.)			
				Mangal.			
				Sangri.			

## Other Chief Towns of above States—

Basi, in Kalsia.	Chini, in Bashahr.	Kot Kapura, in Faridkot.	Phagwara, in Kapurthala.
Eawal, in Nabha.	Dadri, in Jind.	Ladakh, Province of Kashmir.	Punch, in Kashmir.
Bhadaur, in Patiala.	Gilgit, in Kashmir.	Leh, in Kashmir.	Rajpura, in Patiala.
Bhimbar, in Kashmir.	Gulmarg, Plateau in Kashmir.	Nahan, in Sirmur.	Rampur, in Bashahr.
Bilaspur, in Kahlur.	Kanti, in Nabha.	Nalagarh, in Hindur.	Sangrur, in Jind.
Chachrauli, in Kalsia.	Kishtwar, in Kashmir.	Narnaul, in Patiala.	Srinagar, capital Kashmir.





*Military Divisions, Districts and Stations.*

*Punjab Frontier Tribes.*

For further information regarding these tribes, and Afghan Ethnology in general, see Mr. A. H. Keanes' paper, quoted under "Afghanistan," in "Outlying Independent States."





## BRIEF GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

### *Area, Position, Boundaries, &c.*

The territories under the Government of the Punjab include all the country from the river Jumna on the east, to the Suleman mountains on the west, and from Kashmir and the Swat country on the North, to Rajputana and Sind on the South. This extensive Province, one of the most important in India, is situated between  $27^{\circ} 30'$  and  $35^{\circ} 0'$  North Latitude, and  $69^{\circ} 0'$  to  $79^{\circ} 0'$  East Longitude, the extreme length being about 800 miles and extreme width about 650 miles. The area of the British possessions within these limits is 104,973 square miles, that of the native dependencies about 101,534 square miles, the total area being about 206,507 square miles, of which less than one-third are cultivated, one-fourth culturable and the remainder unculturable waste. The Punjab west of the river Bias was annexed in March 1849, on the close of the second Sikh war. The Jullundur Doab and the hill district of Kangra, were ceded in March 1846 after the first Sikh war. The country east of the river Sutlej, formerly designated the Cis Sutlej States, and including the territory on the left bank of the Sutlej, was annexed in December 1845, the lapsed estates being brought under British administration in January 1847, and the hill district of Simla being acquired after the Gurkha war of 1814-16. The Delhi territory, west of the river Jumna was transferred from the North-Western Provinces in February 1858.

### *Topography, &c.*

Punjab Proper is so called from two Persian words signifying 'five waters' in reference to the five great rivers which flow through it. With respect to the propriety of the designation, it is however to be observed, that there are in fact *six* rivers, the *Indus*, the *Jhelum*, the *Chenab*, the *Ravi*, the *Bias* and the *Sutlej*, but as the Bias has a much shorter course than the others, it seems to have been disregarded when the name of the country was bestowed. In this description the whole country lying within the Lieutenant-Governor's jurisdiction, is designated as "The Punjab Province."

The northern and southern parts of the Punjab Province differ very greatly in physical features. On the north-east runs the western portion of the great northern mountain barrier of our Indian empire known as the Himalayas or Himaleh, consisting not of one but of a vast series of ranges and valleys separating the upper basins of the large rivers, from the Jumna on the east to the Indus on the west, and skirted on the southern side by the lower or subordinate ranges known as the Sewaliks and Salt Range. The North-West portion is also very mountainous, the hills beyond the Indus forming a series almost like a continuation of the Himalayas, and connecting with the Suleman range which forms the western boundary of the province for some 300 or 400 miles. The Salt Range runs east and west between the Jhelum and the Indus. The southern face of this range is for the most part abrupt and precipitous, and the highest point on it is Sakesar 4,994 feet. On the west of the river Indus the range is continued until it meets the Suleman Range, and the name then changes to that of the Kalabagh hills.

The plains of the country may be described as vast expanses of alluvial clay and loam intersected by the great rivers of the province of which the Indus is the chief, (see also Bombay Presidency). The great rivers from which the Punjab Proper takes its name, form natural divisions of a large portion of the country, known here as the *Doabs*. These divisions stretch south-west between the rivers with a regularity unbroken by any eminence of importance, and decline imperceptibly from about 1,600 feet above sea level to about 200 feet at the junction of the united streams with the Indus. The long and narrow strip between the Suleman range and the Indus is known as the *Derajat* (Upper and Lower); the





country lying between the Indus and the Jhelum, is the *Sind Sagar Doab*; that between the Jhelum and the Chenab, the *Jach* or *Chaj Doab*; that between the Chenab and the Ravi, the *Rechna Doab*; that between the Ravi and the Bias, the *Bari Doab*; and that between the Bias and the Sutlej, the *Jullundur Doab*. Of these Doabs the Sind Sagar is the most extensive, while that of the Bari is by far the most populous as well as the most important, containing as it does the three great cities of Lahore, Amritsar and Mooltan. These *Doabs* have some features in common; in the submontane portions vegetation is most luxuriant; in the vicinity of the rivers the tracts are enriched by their alluvial soil and fertilised by inundation, while as the higher central parts are approached, uncultivated land, covered with low brush-wood and reed grass, is met with, affording boundless grazing grounds for camels, cattle, sheep and goats. Towards the lower extremities of the large rivers, as they approach each other, the country becomes nearly level, in which, owing to the extremely scanty rainfall, cultivation is maintained by means of numerous small canals or irrigation channels, which intersect the country in every direction.

In consequence of the nearly unbroken flatness of the surface, the great rivers frequently change their courses in an extraordinary degree. The Sutlej which formerly ran close to the town of Ludhiana, is now several miles to the northward; the Ravi which once washed the walls of the city of Lahore, runs in a channel three or four miles off to the northward; the Chenab which ten or twelve years ago ran close to the town of Ramnagar, is now four or five miles distant, and the same applies to the Jhelum. So the Ghara at no great distance of time held for above 200 miles a course considerably westward of the present and parallel to it.

The Sutlej, the most eastern of the large rivers above named, rising in Thibet, unites with the Bias at Hariki, a few miles from the village of Sobraon, the scene of our great battle with the Sikhs, the united stream for about 300 miles to the confluence with the Chenab, is then called the *Ghara*. The Chenab meets the Jhelum near Jhang, and the Ravi near Sirai Sidhu; this stream then loses the name of Chenab and takes the name of *Trimab*, or 'three waters' for a further distance of 110 miles to the junction with the Ghara at Madwala; from this point to the confluence with the Indus near Mithankot, a further distance of about 60 miles, the single stream of these united waters bears the name of *Punfnad*, or 'five streams.' These noble streams, besides affording means of inland navigation scarcely equalled, are of inestimable value for the purposes of irrigation.

Amongst the minor rivers of the province, are the *Cabul* and *Swat* rivers in the Peshawar valley, the *Kuram* and *Luni* in Upper Derajat, the *Sohan* near Rawalpindi and the *Markanda* and *Ghagar* in the Umballa District, the two last-named losing themselves in the Bickaneer desert.

The country lying between the Sutlej and the Jumna is not properly part of the Punjab Proper. It includes in the upper part, the Cis Sutlej states, and in the lower, the Delhi territory. The hills in this latter portion of the province appear to be spurs or offshoots of the end of the Aravalli range, the principal being the hills in the Delhi and Gurgaon districts.

The means of communication in the Punjab include rivers and canals, ordinary roads and railroads. The water communication is about 2,500 miles; the length of made roads about 25,000 miles, and the length of Railway lines open for traffic at the present time is about 1,080 miles. Of the Railway lines there are four within the limits of the province, *viz*: the *Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway*, open for traffic; the *Punjab Northern State Railway* open up to Jhelum, the extension to Rawalpindi being under construction and which will be very shortly opened for traffic; the *Indus Valley State Railway* from Mooltan *via* Bahawalpur to Rohri, open for traffic; and a small section of the *Rajputana State Railway* from Delhi to Rewari, with a branch to Faraknagar, also open for traffic. Branch



feeders to these lines, *viz.*, from Ludhiana to Ferozepore, from Amritsar to Shahpur, from Jullundur to Hoshiarpur, from Umballa to Kalka, from Raiwind to Kasur, from Wazirabad to Jummo *via* Sialkot, and from Wazirabad to the Salt Range, are in contemplation. Among the principal of the various canals which run through the province are, the Bari Doab Canal, the Western Jumna Canal, the Sirhind Canal, the upper and lower Sutlej Canals, and the Delhi and Gurgaon irrigation works. Of these the Bari Doab Canal is the most important; leaving the Ravi at Madhopur where the river debouches from the lowest of the Himalayan ranges, the main line 247 miles in length, after throwing off branches to Lahore, Kasur and Sobraon, passes through Amritsar, and crossing the Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway at Changamunga station, again empties itself into the Ravi. In addition to the main line, 247 miles, the Kasur branch, 84 miles, the Sobraon branch 61 miles, and the Lahore branch 74 miles, make up an aggregate length of 466 miles. The main line of the Sirhind canal leaves the Sutlej at Rupar.

### *Climate and Sanataria.*

The climate of the Punjab is characterized by much drought, and as compared with that of the rest of Northern India is more given to extremes, the heat being intense in the summer months owing to the general scantiness of the rain-fall, (except in the sub-Himalayan districts), and the cold great during the cold season which lasts longer than that of countries farther south. The hot season begins about the middle of April, and the heat is almost intolerable from that time till August, being greater than elsewhere in India. Frequent dust-storms then occur, and on calm days spiral columns of dust arise and travel onward, whirling round continually for one or two miles before subsiding. In September the heat moderates, October is temperate and agreeable, and from November to April it is cold, and frosts occur at night. The rain-fall throughout the province chiefly occurs in July and August, but a considerable amount of rain falls in the winter and early spring months, especially in the northern and western districts. At the hill stations the rain-fall is considerably heavier than in the plains. The following are the Sanataria of the Punjab province, they are 15 in number, *viz.*:—*Murree* in district Rawalpindi, height 7,518 feet; *Cherat* in district Peshawar, height 4,497 feet; *Sakesar* in district Jhelum, height 4,994 feet; *Dalhousie*, height 6,740 feet, and *Bakloh*, height 4,584 feet, in district Gurdaspur; *Bhagsu*, height 4,058 feet, and *Dharmasala*, height 6,111 feet, in district Kangra; *Simla*, height 7,084 feet, *Kasauli*, height 6,173 feet, *Dagshai*, height 6,100 feet, *Subathu*, height 4,253 feet, *Jutogh*, height 6,370 feet, *Solon*, height 5,165 feet, and *Sanawar*, height 5,750 feet, all in district Simla; and *Sheik Budin*, height 4,516 feet, in district Dera Ismail Khan. See also list of Punjab Military Stations.

### *Staples and Manufactures.*

The crops chiefly grown in the Punjab are, in the spring harvest, wheat, barley, pulses, oilseeds, vegetables, tobacco and poppy, and in the autumn harvest, millets, maize, rice, cotton, sugar-cane, pulses, oilseeds, vegetables and indigo. The cultivation of tea is almost exclusively confined to the Kangra valley, in which there are about thirty plantations. Of the mineral products of the Punjab, the most important is the rock salt found in the hills of the Salt Range, and *Kankar*, which consists of irregularly shaped pieces of calcareous concrete, abounds in most districts. It forms the chief material for road-making, and also yields when burnt, an excellent lime for mortar. Alum is produced in large quantities at Kalabagh on the Indus in the Bannu district. Coarse wools are produced in several of the plain districts, and of a better description in the hills, but the finer kinds of wool used in the manufactures of the principal towns, are chiefly obtained from countries beyond the frontier. The cultivation of silk has been attempted in a few places, but without any great success as yet.





Agriculture is the chief occupation of the people, but the manufacturing industry is very considerable and important, silk and cotton goods are extensively made in most of the large towns,—the silks of Mooltan, Amritsur, Lahore, Shujabad and Leia being noted in the Indian markets,—carpets, brocades, cutlery and arms are also extensively manufactured.

*Form of Administration.*

On the annexation of the Punjab in March 1849, a Board of Administration for its affairs was constituted, to which the Commissioners of the Trans and Cis Sutlej States were also made subordinate. The Board was abolished in February 1853, and its powers and functions were vested in a Chief Commissioner, subordinate to whom a Judicial Commissioner and a Financial Commissioner were appointed. After the transfer of the Delhi territory from the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and its dependencies were constituted a Lieutenant-Governorship from the 1st January 1859; Sir John Lawrence who had been hitherto the Chief Commissioner, being appointed the first Lieutenant-Governor.

In 1866 a Chief Court, consisting of two judges, a barrister and a civilian, was substituted for the Judicial Commissioner, and which was constituted the final Appellate authority in criminal and civil cases, with powers also of original criminal jurisdiction in cases of European British subjects charged with serious offences. In 1869 a third judge, a civilian, was added to this court,

For administrative purposes the Punjab Province is divided into ten divisions, with an average area of 10,567 square miles, each under the control of a Commissioner. These ten divisions comprise thirty-two districts, with an average area of 3,300 square miles, each under the control of a Deputy Commissioner, and these districts are again sub-divided into 132 *tahsil's*, or revenue and judicial sub-divisions of districts, with an average area of about 800 square miles, under Tahsildars or sub-divisional officers.

*Census.*

On the 10th of January 1868, a Census of the British possessions under the Government of the Punjab, was taken, which showed a total population of 17,604,505 souls. At the beginning of 1855 the total population was estimated at not less than 14,668,287 inhabitants, the increase in 13 years amounting to nearly three millions. No later census has been taken, but presuming that the population has increased in the same ratio during the past eleven years, (*i.e.*, from the date of the last census) as it did in the 13 years preceding, it may be roughly calculated that the population of the province at the end of 1878 amounted in round numbers to 20,143,000 souls. The proportion of females to males is a little less than half. The average population per square mile for the whole province was 168 in 1868. Of the total population the agricultural classes compose 55 per cent., non-agricultural 45 per cent. The whole population of the British portion of the Punjab has been classified as follows:—9,334,472 Mahomedans; 6,125,616 Hindus; 1,144,088 Sikhs; 978,198 Aborigines and others, and 22,131 Christians, European, East-Indian, and Native.

15676





CSL

70°

74°

78°

36°

32°

28°

32°

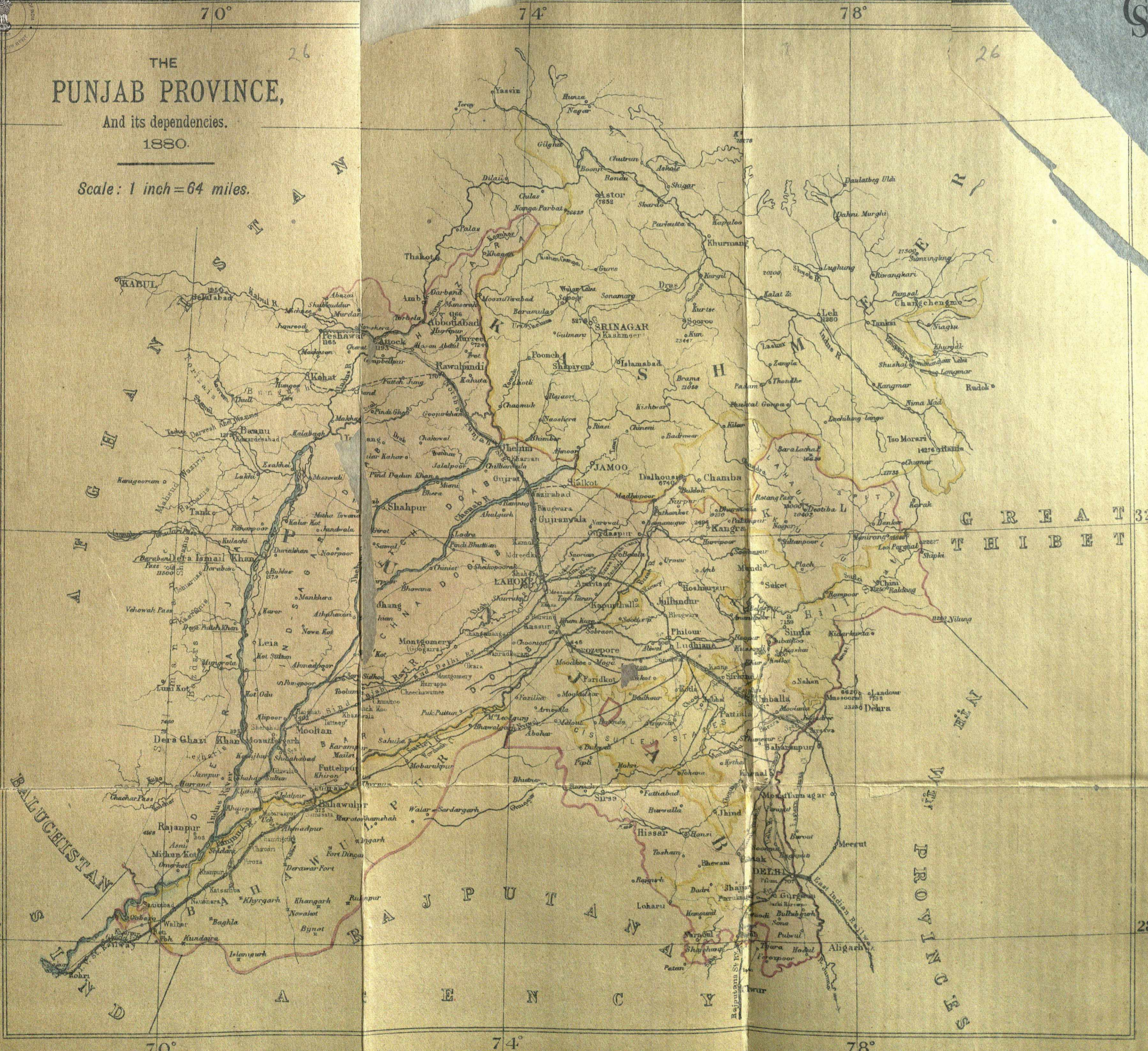
28°

# THE PUNJAB PROVINCE,

And its dependencies.

1880.

Scale: 1 inch = 64 miles.







## II.

*The Bengal Presidency.*

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## 2.

# THE N. W. PROVINCES & OUDH:

Comprising 11 Divisions or Commissionerships, embracing 47 Districts,

WITH THE

## NATIVE STATES ATTACHED THERETO.

Under a Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner.

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## The North-Western Provinces.

Comprising 7 Divisions, or Commissionerships, embracing 35 Districts.

1877-78

MEERUT DIVISION.

6 DISTRICTS.

		DEHRA DUN.		SAHARANPUR.		MUZAFFARNAGAR.		MEERUT.		BULANDSHAHR.		ALIGARH.		DIVISION TOTALS.	LANGUAGES.
Lat. N.	Long. E.	30° 19'	Chief Towns	29° 57'	Chief Towns	29° 28'	Chief Towns	29° 1'	Chief Towns	28° 24'	Chief Towns	27° 54'	Chief Towns		
} of District capital to nearest minute		78 4	with	77 35	with	77 44	with	77 45	with	77 54	with	78 7	with		
Height in feet .. .. .		2,229	Population.	907	Population.	790	Population.	735	Population.	727	Population.	606	Population.		
<i>District Statistics.</i>															
Area in Square Miles ..		1,193		2,221		1,654		2,354		1,909		1,954		11,285	
Number of Villages ..		450		1,917		1,046		2,001		1,596		1,808		8,878	
Population .. .. .		116,945		883,782		690,082		1,276,104		936,593		1,073,333		4,976,839	
„ Per Square Mile ..		98		398		418		542		490		548		441	
Land Revenue .. Rs		61,528		11,59,932		12,21,965		22,16,200		12,24,585		20,45,753		79,29,963	
Average Rainfall in Inches ..		70		38		34		28		27		24		37	
<i>Distribution of Population.</i>															
Europeans ..		1,061		160		33		2,149		45		178		3,626	
Indians ..		190		80		..		142		30		61		503	
Muslims ..		460		105		2		730		16		62		1,375	
Hindus ..		102,814		604,422		498,950		991,226		760,601		955,121		3,913,134	
Buddhists ..		12,420		279,015		191,097		281,857		175,901		117,911		1,058,201	
Jains ..		..		..		..		..		..		..		..	
Total ..		116,945		883,782		690,082		1,276,104		936,593		1,073,333		4,976,839	
		Dehra 7,316. Kalsi, Chakrata, Mussoorie, Sanatnagar, Population 8,650. Height, 6,620. Latitude 30-27. Longitude 78-6. Rampur, Ambari, Shorepur, Ranipokhari, Landour Cantonment.		Saharanpur 40,680. Deoband 18,975. Roorkhee, Jaranda, Kankhal, Nalpur, Muhammadpur, Nagai, Hardwar 18,740. Nalishahr, Jaurasi, Faizabad, Muzaffarabad, Titron, Jawalapur, Manglati, Ranpur, Gangoh, Sultanpur, Bhagwanpur, Landhuara, Sarawa.		Muzaffarnagar 10,793. Budhana, Karina 9,300. Pur, Khandla 11,026. Jansath, Bainsval, Kharauli, Balauli, Miranpur, Thana-Bhawan, Charthawal, Baghra, Jalalabad, Majhiera, Shahpur, Jhaulhana, Gordinpur.		Meerut City and Cantonment 81,386. Bagpat 7,367. Ghaziabad 10,366. Baraut 8,494. Hapur 14,544. Mawana, Sardhana 12,480. Shahdara 7,257. Pilkhawa 5,958. Hastinapur, Nauti, Garhrukhetar, Begunabad Muradnagar, Daurala, Kutana.		Bulandshahr 14,842. Begunabad, Khurja 26,858. Sikandarabad 18,349. Anupshahr 9,334. Dadri, Narora, Dayanapur, Baran, Dankaur, Chola, Siyana, Shikarpur, Gulaothi, Dibai, Pahasu, Jewar, Kasna, Aurangabad, Jahaugrabad, Ahat, Malikpur.		Aligarh, Balanpur, Sikandarpur, Koil 57,234. Hathras 30,900. Igias Arunji 15,622. Khair, Sikandra Rao 12,550. Harduaganj 5,200. Morhal, Sassi, Barauli, Mursan, Kauriyaganj, Pali, Chardaus, Tappal, Jalali, Mandrak, Hasanpur, Nau, Datali, Akhabad.			

Urdu and Hindi.





110

Urdu and Hindi.

*Note.*—Portions of districts Bareilly and Tarai have been recently formed into a new district, called Pilibhit.



# The North-Western Provinces,—Continued.

1877-78.		AGRA DIVISION.												DIVISION TOTALS.	LANGUAGES
6 DISTRICTS.		AGRA.		MUTTRA.		FARUKHABAD.		MAINPURI.		ETAWAH.		ETAH.			
Lat. N.	} of District capital Long. E. } to nearest minute.	27° 12'	Chief Towns	27° 30'	Chief Towns	27° 24'	Chief Towns	27° 14'	Chief Towns	29° 46'	Chief Towns	27° 34'	Chief Towns		
		78 3	with	77 44	with	79 37	with	79 3	with	79 3	with	78 42	with		
Height in feet .. ..		551	Population.	739	Population.	570	Population.	511	Population.	550	Population.	..	Population.		
<i>District Statistics.</i>															
Area in Square Miles ..		2,178		1,346		1,719		1,697		1,698		1,512		10,150	
Number of Villages ..		1,426		954		1,798		1,442		1,559		1,557		8,736	
Population .. ..		1,254,142		729,923		916,661		765,786		668,581		702,017		5,037,110	
„ Per Square Mile..		575		542		526		451		394		465		496	
Land Revenue .. .. Rs.		18,18,256		13,40,917		10,31,746		10,31,773		12,35,731		8,69,882		73,28,305	
Average Rainfall in Inches ..		26		26		31		37		28		27		29	
<i>Classification of Population.</i>															
Christians	Europeans ..	1,677		329		120		68		45		69		2,308	
	East Indians ..	535		14		36		3		12		41		641	
	Natives ..	1,544		6		423		87		30		43		2,133	
Hindus .. ..		1,126,818		669,974		815,871		724,663		631,923		634,789		4,604,038	
Mahomedans .. ..		123,568		57,993		99,155		40,965		36,571		67,075		425,327	
Buddhists and Jains ..		..		1,607		1,056		..		..		..		2,663	
Aborigines .. ..		..		..		..		..		..		..		..	
Total ..		1,254,142		729,923		916,661		765,786		668,581		702,017		5,037,110	
Agra 149,008. Jalesar 17,622. Kotla, Fatehpur Sikri 8,513. Firozabad 13,788. Khairagarh, Fatehabad, Batesar, Pinahat, Itmadpur, Baroda, Farah, Sikan- dra, Kurathi, Iradatnagar Khandauli, Tundla, Achmeta, Ol, Bichpuri, Run- kuta, Huzur Tahsil. Muttra 64,331. Brindaban 20,350. Kosi 12,777. Sadabad, Mahaban, Noh-Jhil, Chata, Mat, Aring Barhan, Gokul, Baldeo, Gobardhan. Farukhabad 65,441. Aligarh, Kanauj, Chitramau, Kaimganj, Nawabganj, Muhammabad, Thatia, Tirwa, Digri, Fatehgarh, Khudaganj, Kampil, Ka- malganj, Singirampur, Yakutganj, Shamsabad, Amethi, Makrandnagar, Mianganj, Jalalabad, Khainagar, Saurikh, Gursahaiganj, Bhojpur, Pahara. Mainpuri 21,177. Bhongoan, Karhal, Shikohabad, Dhandaus, Mustafabad, Gopalpur, Kuraoi, Bhadan, Ghior, Sarsaganj, Kishni, Alipur Patti, Bar- nahal, Kusmara, Nabiganj, Bewar, Auncha, Sharifpur, Bharaul, Jasrana, Eka, Noner, Labhauwa. Etawah 30549. Bhartna, Phaphund, Bidhuna, Auraiya, Dailinagar Jas- wantnagar, Lakhna, Achalda Airwa, Ajimal, Bela, Chachund. Etah 8,044. Soron 13,658. Aliganj 7,912. Kasganj 15,764. Mathura 9,214. Kadir- ganj, Sakit, Nidhauli, Patiali, Nawabganj, Nagaria, Bihari, Sirhpura, Azamnagar, Barria, Suhawar, Mohanpur, Sarai Gidhdhari, Sarai Aghat.															



# The North-Western Provinces,—Continued.

1877-78.		ALLAHABAD DIVISION.												DIVISION TOTALS.	LANGUAGES.
6 DISTRICTS.		ALLAHABAD.		CAWNPORE.		FATEHPUR.		BANDA.		HAMIRPUR.		JAUNPUR.			
Lat. N.	} of District capital to nearest minute.	25° 28'	Chief Towns	26° 28'	Chief Towns	25° 55'	Chief Towns	25° 28'	Chief Towns	25° 58'	Chief Towns	25° 44'	Chief Towns		
Long. E.		81 54	with	80 24	with	80 52	with	80 22	with	80 13	with	82 44	with		
Height in feet,	.. ..	298	Population.	418	Population.	373	Population.	..	Population.	645	Population.	380	Population.		
<i>District Statistics.</i>															
Area in Square Miles	..	2,840		2,337		1,631		2,961		2,297		1,534	13,629		
Number of Villages	..	3,955		2,042		1,592		1,272		918		3,215	12,994		
Population	.. ..	1,396,241		1,156,055		663,877		697,611		529,137		1,025,008	5,467,929		
„ Per Square Mile	..	492		495		407		236		230		659	401		
Land Revenue	.. Rs	23,88,192		20,55,961		13,13,541		11,77,568		9,87,195		1,244,782	91,67,239		
Average Rainfall in Inches	..	37		28		31		34		33		38	33		
<i>Classification of Population.</i>															
Christians	{ Europeans	1,519		454		36		33		23		2	2,067		
	{ East Indians	747		184		26		142		..		..	1,099		
	{ Natives	623		416		5		4		..		23	1,071		
Hindus	.. ..	1,211,778		1,065,786		593,250		657,107		495,339		928,685	4,951,951		
Mahomedans	.. ..	181,574		89,215		70,554		40,325		33,775		96,298	511,741		
Buddhists and Jains	.. ..	..		..		..		..		..		..	..		
Aborigines	.. ..	..		..		..		..		..		..	..		
Total	..	1,396,241		1,156,055		663,877		697,611		529,137		1,025,008	5,467,929		
		Allahabad 149,882. Korra, Barah, Puchhim Sarira, Sikandra, Soran, Arail, Khairagarh, Kiwai, Mejia, Chail Sirathu, Manjhanpur, Karchana, Jhusi, Bharanganj, Naini, Handia, Hanumanganj, Nahwai, Daranagar, Shahzadpur, Phulpur, Ismailganj, Khanjahanpur, Atharban, Karari, Paridganj Jara, Katra, Colonelganj, Manauri, Bharwari.													
		Cawnpore 113,601. Bhognipur, Jajmau, Rasulabad, Bithur, Salimpur, Bilhaur, Ghatampur, Akbarpur, Derapur, Shikarpur, Musanagar, Nawabganj, Shiuli, Rasdhar, Sikandra, Narwal, Gajner, Nejaigarh, Mangalpur, Makampur, Bhaupur, Sarsaul, Jhinghak, Rura.													
		Fatehpur, 19,879. Kora, Khaga, Haswa, Ghazipur, Kalkanpur, Khakheru, Jahanabad, Bahrampur, Hathaganj, Bindki, Khojula, Husainganj, Aug, Kishanpur, Asotbar, Bilanda, Mutaur, Ekdala, Kotila, Amauli, Shikarpur Mauhar, Malwa, Kutia Gunir, Tappar Jar, Ayasah.													
		Banda 27,913. Pallani, Baberu, Badausa, Karwi, Kanastu, Mau, Sihonda, Sinauni, Sitapur, Kalinjari, Rajapur, Augasi, Darasda, Chibui, Tarhawan, Khandeh, Manikpur, Mackundi, Bargari, Dabhaura, Chitarkot, Marpha, Girwan, Chilla Tara.													
		Hamirpur, Maudha, Jalalpur, Pal, Rath 14515. Mahoba, Panwari, Kalpi, Maskara, Kulbahar, Jaitpur, Supa, Kurara, Kharaila, Srinar, Sumerpur, Lalpura, Sisolar, Rabari, Kulphar.													
		Jaunpur 23,247. Ghiswa, Marvahu, Ungti Machhishah, Badshahpur, Kerakat, Kutaban, Zafarabad Shahganj, Singaman, Sikara Gultarganj, Badlapur, Khet Sarai, Baksha, Jalalpur, Chandwak, Kariyat Dost, Kariyat Mendha.													

Urdu and Hindi.



# The North-Western Provinces,—Continued.

1877-78.		BENARES DIVISION.												DIVISION TOTALS.	LANGUAGES.
6 DISTRICTS.		BENARES.		GORAKHPUR.		BASTI.		AZAMGARH.		MIRZAPUR.		GHAZIPUR.			
Lat. N. } of District capital Long. E. } to nearest minute		25° 18' 88 3	Chief Towns with	26° 45' 83 24	Chief Towns with	26° 48' 82 48	Chief Towns with	26° 3' 83 13	Chief Towns with	25° 9' 82 37	Chief Towns with	25° 34' 83 35	Chief Towns with		
Height in feet .. ..		256	Population.	255	Population.	291	Population.	256	Population.	362	Population.	227	Population.		
<i>District Statistics.</i>															
Area Square Miles ..		998		4,585		2,788		2,561		5,224		2,174		18,330	
Number of Villages ..		1,919		8,390		7,522		6,267		4,104		5,115		33,317	
Population .. ..		794,039		2,019,350		1,472,994		1,531,482		1,015,826		1,345,401		8,179,092	
„ Per Square Mile ..		796		440		528		598		194		620		446	
Land Revenue .. Rs.		8,87,797		16,81,842		13,09,366		17,28,447		8,55,755		14,44,169		79,07,376	
Average Rainfall in Inches..		40		47		47		42		41		37		42	
<i>Classification of Population.</i>															
Christians	Europeans ..	321		72		33		59		718		136		1,339	
	East Indians ..	161		10		..		15		139		..		325	
	Natives ..	203		451		..		22		426		..		1,102	
Hindus .. ..		714,510		1,819,445		1,247,201		1,333,805		949,644		1,221,810		7,286,415	
Mahomedans .. ..		78,844		199,372		225,760		197,581		64,899		123,455		889,911	
Buddhists and Jains ..		..		..		..		..		..		..		..	
Aborigines .. ..		..		..		..		..		..		..		..	
Total ..		794,039	Benares 175,188. Sultanpur, Kaswar, Chandauli, Sikrauli, Gangapur, Ramnagar, Alhgaon, Jajhupur, Kotehr, Dhus, Moghal Sarai, Sakaldaha, Phulpur, Shipur, Dasamedh, Samath, Sighra, Mangari, Chetganj, Cholepur, Sayyidraja.	2,019,350	Gorakhpur 54,117. Deoria, Hata, Bangaon, Parauna, Pipraich, Mansurganj, Maharajganj, Kasia, Shalijanapur, Barhaiganj, Rudarpur, Barhaj, Majhauili, Silhat, Tilpur, Dhuripur, Chillaipur, Aonla, Binayakpur.	1,472,994	Basti. Bansi, Harraiya, Minhdawal 8,124. Captanganj, Khalilabad, Domariaganj, Amorha, Mansurnagar, Mahuli, Ratanpur, Rasulpur, Chaus, Aurangabad, Nagar, Hasanpur, Maghar.	1,531,482	Azamgarh 15,980. Muhammadabad, Deogaon, Mahuli, Nagara, Sagri, Jiwapur, Nizamabad, Mani, Sikandarapur, Maharajganj, Mubarikpur, Kopaganj, Kautia, Chiriakot, Belhabans, Sikandra, Phulpur, Atraulia, Gopalpur.	1,015,826	Mirzapur 67,274. Chunar 12,289. Robertsganj, Chakia, Barah, Kori, Bijaigarh, Bindhachal, Lalganj, Abhraura, Gopiganj, Upraudhi, Chaurasi, Gaipura, Bhadohi, Saktesgarh, Singrauli, Pulwa, Dudhi, Gangapur, Kanit, Pahara.	1,345,401	Ghazipur 38,854. Ballia 9,270. Rawa, Sayyidpur, Zamaniah, Muhammadabad, Karanadib, Gahmar, Dildarnagar, Garha, Kevanda, Pachotar, Kharid, Zahurabad, Dhanapur, Haldi, Shadiabad, Lakhnesar, Lathiya.	8,179,092	

Note.—Portions of districts Azamgarh and Ghazipur have been recently formed into a new district, called Ballia.

Urdu and Hindi.





# The North-Western Provinces.—(Continued.)

CSL

1877-78.		JHANSI DIVISION, NON-REGULATION.						DIVISION TOTALS.	LANGUAGES.	KUMAUN DIVISION, NON-REGULATION.				DIVISION TOTALS.	LANGUAGES.
5 DISTRICTS.		JALAUN.		JHANSI.		LALITPUR.				KUMAUN.		GARHWAL.			
Lat. N. } Long. E. }	of District capital to nearest minute.	26° 9' 79 23	Chief Towns with Population.	25° 27' 78 37	Chief Towns with Population.	24° 42' 78 28	Chief Towns with Population.			Almora 29° 35' 79 41 5494	Chief Towns with Population.	Srinagar. 78° 49' 30 13 1500	Chief Towns with Population.		
<i>District Statistics.</i>															
Area in Square Miles ..		1,555		1,568		1,947		5,070	6,000	5,500		11,500			
Number of Villages ..		971		607		749		2,327	6,516	4,417		10,933			
Population .. .. .		404,384		317,735		212,628		934,747	432,888	310,282		743,170			
„ Per Square Mile ..		260		203		109		184	72	56		65			
Land Revenue .. Rs.		8,56,693		2,83,119		1,39,373		12,79,185	2,54,205	84,872		3,39,077			
Average Rainfall in Inches ..		30		35		39		35	94	90		92			
<i>Classification of Population.</i>															
Christians { Europeans ..		22		118		193		333	1,142	14		1,156			
East Indians ..		31		49		33		113	73	..		73			
Natives .. .. .		..		..		..		..	141	66		207			
Hindus .. .. .		378,835		305,151		185,120		869,106	425,963	308,398		734,361			
Mahomedans .. .. .		25,496		12,417		4,782		42,695	5,569	1,799		7,368			
Buddhists and Jains ..		..		..		11,356		11,356	..	5		5			
Aborigines .. .. .		..		..		11,144		11,144	..	..		..			
Total ..		404,384	Jalaun, Kunch 14,682, Oraï 7,237, Kalpi 15,856, Madhogarh, Ata, Jagmampur, Kotra, Sayyidnagar, Kanar, Bhadek, Rampura, Kuthaund, Gopalpur, Ingol, Damras, Itaura, Hadrahi, Ait, Nipania, Hardoi.	317,735	Jhansi 1596, Ranipur, Moth, Mau 16,428, Garohta, Pachwara, Magarwara, Barwasagar, Pandwaha, Baragson, Chirgaon, Bhandar, Gursurai, Babina, Irich, Kachneha, Arjar, Punch, Auldan, Baghera, Churara.	212,628	Lalitpur 8,976, Mahroni, Narhat, Talbhat, Bansî, Balabhat, Banpur, Maraura, Siras Ghat, Jakhlau, Dongara, Barauda, Lakhanjhir.	934,747	432,888	Almora 6,260, Naini Tal 6,000, Pithoragarh, Ranikhet, Bhabar, Champawat, Haldwani, Pali, Bhim Tal, Malwa Tal, Khurpa Tal, Gangoli, Barndeo, Lohag, Kali Kumaun, Kaladhungi, Khari, Hawalbagh, Ramnagar, Chikla, Baijnath.	310,282	Srinagar, Pauri, Badrinath, Joshimath, Kedarnath, Dasoli, Gangotri, Jannotri, Mana, Niti, Lobha, Kotdwara, Deoprayag, Kamprayag, Rudrprayag.	743,170	Urdu, Hindi and Hill Languages.	



# The North Western Provinces,—Continued.

List of the Native Feudatory States and Chiefships embraced within, and Subordinate to the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

No.	STATE OR CHIEFSHIP.	ESTIMATED.			Position of Chief.	Tribute	FORCES.			UNDER WHAT OFFICERS.	OF THE CAPITAL.			REMARKS.
		AREA	Popu-lation.	Revenue			Guns.	Cavalry.	Infantry.		Latitude N.	Longitude E.	Height.	
1	Rampur, Popln. 68,000	sq. mls. 945	507,000	Rs. 14,60,000	Nawab	None	28	500	2,000	The Commr., Rohilkhand Divn.	28° 49'	79° 4'	....	* <i>Note</i> —The Family possessions of the Maharaja of Benares comprise the Parganas of Kaswar Raja in the Benares District, and Gungapur and Bhadoli in the Mirzapur District. This chief pays a revenue of Rs. 2,98,600 to the British Government. The Maharaja of Benares is not a Feudatory.
2	Tehri, Garhwal ..	4,180	150,000	80,000	Raja	None	..	..	..	The Commr., Kumaun Divn. ..	30 21	78 35	....	
3	* Benares .. ..	985	392,400	8,00,000	Maharaja Zamindar	..	..	..	..	The Commr., Benares Divn. ..	25 18	88 3	256	
	Grand Total ..	6,110	1,049,400	2,340,000	....	....	28	500	2,000	.....	....	....	....	

## The North Western Provinces and Oudh.

Military Divisions, Districts and Stations.

Division and District.	No.	STATIONS.	Rainfall.	Latitude N.	Longitude E.	Height.	Divisions.	No.	STATIONS.	Rainfall.	Latitude N.	Longitude E.	Height.	Districts.	No.	STATIONS.	Rainfall.	Latitude N.	Longitude E.	Height.
Allahabad Division.	1	Allahabad (Hd. Qrs.)	..	25 28	81 54	320	Meerut Division.	1	Meerut (Hd. Qrs.)	..	29 1	77 45	735	Gwalior District.	1	Morar (Hd. Qrs.)	..	26 14	78 16	717
	2	Cawnpore .. ..	..	26 28	80 24	418		2	Delhi .. ..	..	28 39	77 16	715		2	Gwalior Fort .. ..	..	26 12	78 12	1,089
	3	Benares .. ..	..	25 18	88 3	256		3	Muttra .. ..	..	27 30	77 44	739		3	Sipri ....	..	22 25	77 43	1,515
	4	Segowlie .. ..	..	26 47	84 48	225		4	Agra .. ..	..	27 12	78 3	551		4	Lalitpur .. ..	..	24 42	78 28	..
	5	Dinapore .. ..	..	25 38	85 5	175		5	Futtehgarh .. ..	..	27 21	79 40	550		5	Jhansi .. ..	..	25 27	78 37	860
	6	Chunar .. ..	..	25 8	82 55	280		6	Chakrata (Santrm.)	59	30 41	77 55	6,835		6	Goona .. ..	..	24 39	77 22	1,617
Rohilkhand District.	1	Bareilly (Hd. Qrs.)	..	28 20	79 28	560	Oudh Divin.	7	Roorkee .. ..	41	29 52	77 56	905	Saugor District.	Central Provinces.					
	2	Moradabad .. ..	..	28 51	78 49	655		8	Dehra Dun .. ..	..	30 17	78 1	2,229		1	Jubbulpore (Hd. Qrs.)	..	23 10	79 59	1,306
	3	Naini Tal (Santrm.)	115	29 23	79 33	6,568		9	Landour (Santrm.)	..	30 28	78 8	7,459		2	Saugor .. ..	..	23 50	78 49	1,753
	4	Ranikhet (Santrm.)	..	29 39	79 29	5,958		1	Lucknow (Hd. Qrs.)	..	26 55	80 59	369		3	Nagode C. I. A. ..	48	24 34	80 39	1,099
	5	Almora (Santrm.)	..	29 35	79 41	5,494		2	Gorakhpur .. ..	..	26 45	83 24	255		4	Banda N.-W. P. ..	..	25 28	80 22	..
	6	Pithoragach (Santrm.)	..	29 35	80 15	5,468		3	Fyzabad .. ..	..	26 47	82 12	336		5	Nowgong C. I. A. ..	..	24 4	79 31	770
	7	Shahjahanpur ..	..	27 51	79 57	507		4	Sitapur .. ..	..	27 34	80 43	449		6	Pachmarhi (Santrm.)	..	22 28	78 28	3,558
														7	Satna .. ..	44	24 34	80 52	1,040	





## *The North-Western Provinces,—Continued.*

### BRIEF GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

#### *Area, Position, Boundaries, &c.*

The territories under the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces lie between the parallels of  $23^{\circ} 51'$  and  $31^{\circ} 5'$  North, and  $77^{\circ} 4'$  and  $84^{\circ} 43'$  East Longitude. Inclusive of the territory of Native Feudatory States within the jurisdiction, estimated at 5,125 square miles, they comprise a total area of 86,902 square miles. These provinces are bounded on the North by a part of the Punjab hill state of Bashahr, Chinese Thibet, Oudh (now included in the N.-W. P.) and Nepal; on the South by the Chota Nagpore Division of Bengal, the Rewah State, the Native States of Bundelkhand and the Saugor Division of the Central Provinces; on the East by the Behar Province of Bengal; and on the West by the Native States of Gwalior, Dholpur and Bhurtpore of the Central India Agency, and the river Jumna up to its confluence with the Tonse, beyond which point the latter stream forms the boundary separating the Provinces from the Native States of Sirmur and Jubbal in the Punjab jurisdiction.

#### *Topography, &c.*

The greater portion of this territory consists of an alluvial and gently inclined plain, dipping towards the south-east and open on that side. To the south-west this plain abuts upon the outlying spurs of the great elevated plateau of Central India. On the north-east lie the plains of Rohilkhand and Oudh; on the south-east, the plains of the Benares Division. To the south-west of the river Jumna lies the tract called Bundelkhand, which for a few miles from the banks of that river on the south, differs little from the comparatively level country on the north. Beyond this level country, hills appear, at first isolated then gradually assuming the formation of groups and ranges, finally merging in the Khaimur and Vindhya chains, covered with extensive forests and jungle, and traversed by streams that form torrents during the rainy season. Turning to the north we are met by a marshy belt of land known as the '*Tarai*,' and between this and the hills, by a belt of waterless jungle, formed of boulders and the debris of the lower ranges of the Himalayas, and extending from four to fourteen miles in breadth, called the '*Bhabar*.' To the west of the '*Bhabar*' come the Kotla, Patli and Dehra Duns or Valleys. The largest of these '*Duns*,' which all lie nearly parallel to the great chain of the Himalayas beyond, is the Dehra Dun, 48 miles long, the centre of which (2,229 feet above the sea level), divides the valley into two portions, with two distinct slopes of drainage to the east and west; the Asnu and Suswa rivers emanate from this central elevation, the former flowing to the Jumna, the latter to the Ganges.

The Himalayan tracts included within these provinces consist of the districts of Kumaun and Garhwal, and native Garhwal or Tehri,—the Kumaun division embracing all the ranges and valleys from the plains to Thibet—and of the tract known as *Jaunsar Bawar*. The exterior ranges rise to a height of 7,000 or 8,000 feet, increasing gradually in parts, and in some places rising abruptly to this height. The elevation gradually increases again until 10,000 and 11,000 feet are attained in the spurs directly connected with the snowy range, we then meet the peaks of Trisul (22,342 feet), Nandi Debi (25,661 feet), Nandi Kot (22,538 feet) Badrinath and others, all situated to the south of the great central axis of the Himalayas. The Jaunsar Bawar tract comprises similar hilly country lying between the upper courses of the Jumna and Tonse rivers. These tracts form the great timber reserves of the North-Western Provinces.

The principal river of these provinces is the Ganges, rising in the mountains of native Garhwal or Tehri, and flowing with a south-easterly course. On the right bank of this river near Hardwar, the great Ganges Canal is drawn off. The next river in importance is the Jumna, also rising in native Garhwal to the west of the Ganges, and flowing for nearly





two-thirds of its course in almost the same direction as the Ganges, finally meeting with it at Allahabad. The discharge of the Jumna as it enters the plains has been estimated at 4,000 cubic feet per second in March, and that of the Ganges at Hardwar at 7,000 cubic feet per second; at Benares the breadth of this last named river during the winter season is 1,400 feet, with an average depth of 35 feet, and a discharge of 19,000 cubic feet per second. During the rainy season the breadth at the same place is 3,000 feet and the rise 43 feet. The other rivers flowing into the Ganges, are the Ramganga rising in the Tarai, the Gumti rising in the swamps of Rohilkhand, and the Gogra, called in its higher course the Kauriala. This last river vies with the Ganges itself in volume and the number of its tributary streams, while it surpasses the Ganges in velocity. On the right bank, the Jumna receives the large rivers that drain the eastern portions of the Rajputana, Central India and Bundelkhand States, *viz.*, the Chambal, the Betwa and the Ken.

The canals of these provinces irrigate nearly one million acres annually and yield a revenue of close upon a quarter of a million sterling. The principal are the Ganges Canal, opened in 1851, consisting of 654 miles of main canal, and 3,078 miles of distributaries, watering a tract of country in the Doab, 320 miles in length and 50 miles in breadth: the Eastern Jumna Canal, opened in 1830, consisting of 130 miles of main canal and 625 miles of distributaries, watering a tract 120 miles long and 15 miles broad: the Agra Canal, opened in 1874, 75 miles in length, irrigating about 400,000 acres: the Dehra Dun Canal, 67 miles in length, irrigating about 13,000 acres: and the canals in the Hamirpur and Jhansi districts, with a total length of 33 miles. Besides these there are other minor canals in Rohilkhand, opened at various times since 1874, for irrigating the belt of country along the Tarai where much rice is raised.

The East-Indian Railway ( $1,279\frac{3}{4}$  miles in length) runs through the middle of these provinces up to the city of Delhi. From Allahabad a line to Jubbulpore ( $223\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length) connects the East-Indian Railway with the Great Indian Peninsular Railway. The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway ( $547\frac{3}{4}$  miles in length) joins the East-Indian Railway at Benares, Cawnpore and Aligarh. The Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway ( $553\frac{3}{4}$  miles in length) runs from Ghaziabad on the East-Indian line, to Lahore and Mooltan in the Punjab, *via* Meerut, Saharanpur and Umballa. The State Railway from Agra *via* Bhurtপুর joins the Rajputana State Railway, running from Delhi to Jeypore and Ajmere. The Sindhia State Railway (69 miles in length) runs from Agra to Gwalior *via* Dholpur. There are other light Railways connected with important centres of the East-Indian and Oudh and Rohilkhand lines, *viz.*:—The *Hathras and Muttra* line, length 29 miles, in full working order, the extension to Achnera from Muttra being in course of construction; the *Ghazipur and Dildarnagar* line, length 12 miles; the *Cawnpore and Farukhabad* line, length 84 miles also under construction; while surveys are in progress for the *Cawnpore and Mau Ranipur* line, the *Manikpur and Banda* line, the *Bareilly and Pilibhit* line, the *Sitapur, Lucknow and Rae Bareilly* line, the *Balramghat* extension to *Bahraich and Gorakhpur* *via* Gonda and Basti, the *Jaunpur and Azamgarh* line, the *Moradabad and Ramnagar* line, and the *Roorkee and Dehra* line *via* Hardwar. The whole of the North-Western Provinces are also well supplied with first-class metalled roads, the chief of which is the Grand Trunk Road, running through the principal towns of the Doab.

#### *Climate and Sanataria.*

With the exception of the Tarai, the districts of these provinces are as a rule healthy. The climate is however subject to great extremes, the cold of winter being severe and the heat of summer almost intolerable. The hot westerly winds of April, May and June are especially trying to European constitutions. The cold season commences with the close



## The North-Western Provinces,—Continued.

of the rains in October and lasts until April in the upper districts ; in the Benares Division it may be considered to extend from November until the beginning of March. The hot weather succeeds and lasts until the beginning of the rains, which set in usually about the latter end of June and continue until the middle of October. The thermometer during the hot weather months ranges from  $86^{\circ}$  to  $109^{\circ}$  in the shade, the average being about  $94^{\circ}$ . The average yearly rain-fall in the plains is from 30 to 45 inches, increasing gradually towards the hills, where Mussoorie receives 90 inches and Naini Tal 115 inches. The climate of the Benares Division is more moist and cool, and partakes somewhat of the character of that of Bengal. The Sanatoria of the North-Western Provinces, seven in number, are the following, *viz* :—Chakrata, height 6,885 feet ; Mussoorie, height 7,026 feet ; and Landour, height 7,459 feet, in district Dehra Dun. Ranikhet, height 6,885 feet ; Naini Tal, height 6,568 feet ; Almora, height 5,074 feet ; and Pithoragarh, height 5,468 feet, in district Kumaun. See also list of Military stations at page 35.

### *Staples and Manufactures.*

The principal crops grown and exported are cotton, opium, indigo, rice, barley, maize, sugar-cane, wheat, potatoes, oilseeds, and the millets ; tobacco, lacdye, safflower, and saltpetre are also exported. Tea is largely grown in the Dehra Dun and Kumaun districts, and potatoes are extensively produced in several districts, having become one of the great food staples of the country. The North-Western Provinces are not rich in minerals, but iron, lead and copper-ores abound in Kumaun ; *kankar*, an inferior kind of limestone, much used for roads and building purposes, is very abundant. The principal manufactures are sugar at Shahjahanpur, leather at Cawnpore, carpets and embroidery at Mirzapore, and *kimkhwābs* (gold brocades) at Benares. Brass and copper utensils for cooking purposes, cabinet work and cutlery are manufactured in every considerable town.

### *Form of Administration.*

The Lieutenant-Governor is the chief executive authority in these provinces, which for administrative purposes is divided into seven divisions embracing 35 districts, each division is under the superintendence of a Commissioner and each district under a Magistrate-Collector. The districts are again sub-divided into *tahsils* or sub-divisions, each under a native Tahsildar or Sub-Collector. Certain districts are regulation while others are non-regulation. The Regulation districts are those in which all the laws and regulations applicable to these provinces are in force ; the Non-Regulation districts are those to which only certain portions of the law have been extended. They form the Kumaun and Jhansi divisions, also the Tarai. The chief executive officers of the non-regulation districts are styled Deputy Commissioners, having civil, criminal and revenue powers. In the regulation districts besides the Magistrate-Collector, there are three classes of Civil Judges, all subordinate to the High Court at Allahabad, the seat of Government.

### *Census.*

The last census taken of the North-Western Provinces was in 1872. In 1848, 1853 and 1865 enumerations of the population were made, with increasing accuracy on each successive occasion. In 1865 the total population recorded was 29,684,347 ; in 1872 the population numbered 30,776,442 souls. The increase has been 3.65 per cent. ; while the Hindu population shows an increase of from 25,495,871 in 1865 to 26,542,600 in 1872, the Mahomedans appear to have remained almost stationary, their total for 1872 showing 4,186,913 against 4,188,476 in 1865. The population per square mile for the whole of the North-Western Provinces was 376 in 1872, and was classified as follows :—



*The North-Western Provinces,—Continued.*

21,626 Christians, Europeans, East Indians and Natives; 4,186,913 Mahomedans; 26,542,600 Hindus; 14,159 Buddhists and Jains, and 11,144 Aborigines and others. The agricultural population is 56 per cent. of the whole. The district and city of Benares are the most populous in these provinces.

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Oudh.

Comprising 4 Divisions or Commissionerships, embracing 12 Districts.

1877-78		LUCKNOW DIVISION.						RAE BARELI DIVISION.						DIVISION TOTALS.	LANGUAGES.
6 DISTRICTS.		LUCKNOW.		BARABANKI.		UNAO.		RAE BARELI.		SULTANPUR.		PARTABGARH.			
Lat. N. } of District capital Long. E. } to nearest minute. Height in feet .. .. .		26° 55' 80 59 403	Chief Towns with Popln.	26° 56' 81 14 388	Chief Towns with Popln.	26° 48' 80 43 412	Chief Towns with Popln.	26° 14' 81 16 405	Chief Towns with Popln.	26° 16' 81 7 305	Chief Towns with Popln.	25° 34' 81 59 ..	Chief Towns with Popln.		
<i>District Statistics.</i>															
Area in Square Miles ..	977	Kakori 8,343. Malihabad 7,333.		1,727		1,737		4,441		1,701		1,458			
Number of Villages ..	956			2,093		1,754		4,903		2,526		2,209			
Population .. .. .	778,195			1,115,118		944,793		2,838,106		1,000,336		784,156			
„ Per Square Mile ..	805			631		541		639		586		543			
Land Revenue .. Rs.	6,49,555			13,01,270		12,46,029		31,96,854		10,93,596		6,98,539			
Average Rainfall in Inches ..	41			40		45		42		53		40			
<i>Classification of Population.</i>															
Christians {	Europeans ..	4,222		67		20		4,309		48		18			
	East Indians ..	760		9		15		784		35		24			
	Natives .. .. .	..		..		..		..		..		7			
Hindus .. .. .	603,861			962,975		882,917		2,449,753		913,615		713,948			
Mahomedans .. .. .	169,352			152,067		61,841		383,260		86,721		70,153			
Total ..	778,195	Lucknow 284,779. Amethi 7,128. Malihabad 7,333. Kakori 8,343. Mohanlaganj, Iauja, Bijaur, Rahmatbad, Banthra, Mahona, Malhapur, Harauni, Alamnagar.		1,115,118		944,793		2,838,106		1,000,336		784,156			
						Unao 7,277. Purwa 10,820. Maurawan 7,997. Bangarman, 7,621. Safipur, Mohan, Aswan, Fatehpur, Sikandarpur, Bihar, Achalganj, Dalmau, Kusumbhi, Patan, Aigan, Panhan, Pariar, Ghatampur.				Sultanpur, Jagdispur, Piparpur, Surharpur, Baraunsa, Perkinsganj 4,950. Anethi, Kadipur, Chanda, Musafarkhana, Raipur, Kurabhar, Dostpur, Isauli, Aldenau.		Partabgarh 3,758. Raniganj, Jithwara, Patti, Sangrangah, Rampur, Bela, Ateha, Manikpur 4,048. Sangipur, Bihar, Kunda, Dhingwas.			

Urdu and Hindi.



Oudh,—Continued.

1877-78.		FYZABAD DIVISION.						SITAPUR DIVISION.											
6 DISTRICTS.		FYZABAD.		GONDA.		BAHRAICH.		DIVISION TOTALS.	SITAPUR.		HARDOL.		KHERI.		DIVISION TOTALS.	LANGUAGES.			
Lat. N. } of District capital Long. E. } to nearest minute.		26° 47' } 82 12 } Chief Towns with opln.		27° 28' } 82 1 } Chief Towns with Popln.		27° 34' } 81 38 } Chief Towns with Popln.			27° 34' } 80 43 } Chief Towns with Popln.		27° 23' } 80 10 } Chief Towns with Popln.		27° 54' } 81 50 } Chief Towns with Popln.						
Height in feet.. .. .		332				448			447				484						
<i>District Statistics.</i>																			
Area in Square Miles ..		1,649		2,824		2,645	7,118	2,206		2,286		2,992		7,484					
Number of Villages ..		2,568		2,834		1,965	7,367	2,359		1,961		1,777		6,097					
Population .. .. .		1,024,092		1,166,515		774,477	2,965,084	932,959		931,377		739,283		2,603,619					
„ Per Square Mile..		607		433		322	403	421		406		313		348					
Land Revenue .. Rs.		11,02,569		14,09,574		10,44,223	35,56,366	1,09,287		11,26,598		705,324		19,41,209					
Average Rainfall in Inches..		48		75		35	53	32		51		49		44					
<i>Classification of Population.</i>																			
Christians	{ Europeans ..	1,267		15		34	1,316	774		39		25		838					
	{ East Indians ..	30		28		6	64	40		0		6		55					
	{ Natives ..	25		5		..	30	..		..		3		3					
Hindus .. .. .		922,360		1,049,397		676,313	2,648,070	813,931		845,594		666,395		2,325,920					
Mahomedans .. .. .		100,410		117,070		98,124	315,604	118,214		85,735		72,854		276,803					
Total ..		1,024,092		1,166,515		774,477	2,965,084	932,959		931,377		739,283		2,603,619					
		Fyzabad 37,804. Tanda 13,543. Ajodhya 9,950. Jalalpur 6,275. Bikapur, Akbarpur, Sinhauli, Bashkhari, Amsin, Birhar, Sohwal, Ronahi, Surharpur, Majhaura, Milkipur, Nara, Mangalsi, Maya.						Bahraich 18,889. Nanpara 6,858. Bairampur 2,578. Bhinga 4,342. Jurwal 4,510. Hisampur, Kaisarganj, Kurasar, Motipur, Charda, Dharmanpur, Sisia, Ikauna, Fakhrpur, Tulsiptur.						Sitapur 5,780. Khairabad 15,677. Bari, Mahmudabad 6,312. Laharpur 10,989. Paintepur 5,127. Pinnagar 5,790. Misrikh, Biswan 8,916. Aurangabad, Chandra, Gundlaman, Hargam, Kurauna, Maholi, Manwan, Sadrpur, Tambaur.					
		Gonda 11,156. Utraula 5,988. Tarbaganj 9,788. Nawabganj 6,141. Lalia, Bairampur 13,878. Intwa, Tulsiptur, Manikapur, Birpur, Paharapur, Sadullahnagar, Mahadewa, Digsar.						Hardoi 6,415. Shahabad 19,477. Bilgram 11,578. Sandila 15,511. Mansurnagar, Barwan, Malauwan 11,670. Gopamau 5,949. Bawan, Phani 7,532. Sandi 11,123. Chandpur, Balamau, Kachhona, Beniganj, Bangar, Pachhoba, Sitapur, Tandiaon, Sara, Pali.						Kheri 7,000. Muhandi 6,061. Gola 2,248. Lakhimpur 3,802. Palla 4,458. Nighasan, Dhaurahra, Aurangabad, Barwar, Oel, Bhira, Firozabad, Haidarabad, Kasta, Khairigarh, Magdapur, Singah, Pasgawan, Mikauli.					

Urdu and Hindi.





## BRIEF GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

*Area, Position, Boundaries, &c.*

The Province of Oudh, which was annexed by the British Government under the administration of Lord Dalhousie in 1856, was at first a separate Chief Commissionership under the Supreme Government, it was afterwards incorporated with the North-Western Provinces, on the 1st January 1877, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, bearing the additional title of Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

The Province is situated in the middle valley of the Ganges, which river forms its Southern boundary; on the East and West it is enclosed by the older acquired districts of the North-Western Provinces, with Jaunpur, Basti and Azamgarh on one side, and Shahjahanpur, Farukhabad and Cawnpore on the other; on the North the boundary, partly natural and partly artificial, marches with that of the independent kingdom of Nepal. Its greatest length from North-West to South-East is 234 miles, and its breadth 150 miles. Oudh lies between  $25^{\circ} 34'$  and  $29^{\circ} 6'$  North Latitude, and  $79^{\circ} 45'$  and  $83^{\circ} 11'$  East Longitude. The total area of the Province is 23,954 square miles, of which 13,126 square miles are cultivated with crops; 952 square miles are covered with orchards of mango and mohwa trees; 1,134 square miles, or about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the total area, are covered with lakes, ponds and rivers; 478 square miles are occupied by the sites of towns and villages; 243 square miles with roads; 1,642 square miles, or about 7 per cent., are barren waste, and of the remainder, 825 square miles are Government Forests, while 5,554 square miles, or about 22 per cent. of the whole, are arable waste.

*Topography, &c.*

The general surface of the country is a plain sloping from North-West to South-East, varied here and there with almost imperceptible undulations, the highest part of the country being the high land north of Dudwah Ghat in Khairagarh, which is 600 feet above sea level, while the lowest point, on the border of the Jaunpur district, is 230 feet. The first or lower chain of the Himalayas, which bounds the province on the North-East along the Gonda district, is from 2,500 to 4,000 feet in height. This chain is one of four parallel ranges running through Nepal, each loftier and more remote, one rising a little above the other, all of which are distinctly visible in the rains from Fyzabad and Sitapur, a distance of nearly 200 miles. The main rivers are the Ganges, which runs along its southern boundary, the Gumti, the Sarda, the Kauriala and Gogra, the Ramganga, the Sai and the Rapti. Their aggregate dry weather discharge is 18,800 cubic feet per second, and the entire river discharge reaches 20,000 cubic feet, or half the quantity of the five rivers of the Punjab; their channels lie on an average from 20 to 50 feet below the level of the country. The rivers of the province afford about 1,350 miles of navigable stream. Numerous *jhils* or marshes exist, only two of which however can be dignified with the name of lakes, *viz.*, Behti in district Partabgarh, and Sandi in district Hardoi. The forests of Oudh lie principally in the districts of Kheri, Bahraich and Gonda, on the North.

The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway runs through the entire length of the Province, connecting with the East-Indian Railway at Benares, Cawnpore and Aligarh. Surveys are in progress for branch-feeders to this line as detailed already at page 37.

Oudh is a tropical country, a little smaller than Scotland, and somewhat larger than Denmark, but with a population more than double that of both countries put together. The country along the northern frontier is thinly populated.



*Climate.*

Though the climate is subject to extremes of temperature, sometimes rising to  $112^{\circ}$  in the summer and sinking to  $35^{\circ}$  in the winter, it may be briefly described as a mean between that of the Punjab and North-Western Provinces, and that of Bengal, for while the cold is not so great, nor the dry heats so intense as in the former, the difference in the seasons is far more marked than in the lower Provinces of Bengal with their moister though more equable temperature. Its three seasons, the cold, the hot and the rainy, are well defined, the first extending from early in October to end of March, the second following, and the third commencing with fair regularity in the middle of June and lasting to the middle of October. To a European the climate of Oudh during the short cold season seems nearly perfect. The plains are subject to hot sultry winds from the west and occasional fierce hurricanes.

*Staples and Manufactures.*

A large amount of wheat and other edible grains is produced in and exported from Oudh; sugar, tobacco, saltpetre and oilseeds are also produced and exported in considerable quantities. Some of the Oudh rice and tobacco are of superior quality. The population being essentially agricultural, the province can boast of no manufactures worth mentioning.

Except minute particles of gold, which are washed down by the hill torrents in quantities too infinitesimal to repay their collection, valuable minerals are not known to exist. *Kankar* or carbonate of lime exists all over the province, and is used for the production of lime for building, and for roads.

*Form of Administration.*

The administration of Oudh is carried on under the Non-Regulation system by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, who is also styled Chief Commissioner of Oudh, (*vide* the opening paragraph of this description). For administrative purposes the province is divided into four divisions, each controlled by a Commissioner, and subordinate to Commissioners are 12 Deputy Commissioners, each holding executive charge of a district. In every district there are three or more sub-divisions, the direct management of each being entrusted to a native Sub-Collector, or Tahsildar. There are 44 such sub-divisions in the 12 districts of this province.

*Census.*

There has been but one Census in Oudh, taken on the night of the 1st February, 1869. The Area of the Province being 23,954 square miles, and the population as shewn by the Census Returns, 11, 220,232, there were then 468 persons to each square mile. In density of population Oudh surpasses most parts of India and no European country approaches it. The Census Returns classify the population as follows:—1,201,253 Mahomedans; 9,971,236 Hindus; 7,531 Christians; 40,212 Soldiers and Prisoners, European and Native.

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78°

82°

86°

CSL

THE  
N<sup>th</sup> W<sup>n</sup> PROVINCES  
AND  
OUDH  
1880.

Scale: 1 inch = 64 miles.





*Bengal Government.*

*Geographical Area of the Territories under the Civil and Political control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, 1877-78.*

PRINCIPAL GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.					TOTAL AREA.
					Square Miles.
<i>British Possessions directly Administered—</i>					
Bengal Proper	...	...	...	...	69,749
Behar	...	...	...	...	44,174
Chota Nagpore	...	...	...	...	27,883
Orissa	...	...	...	...	8,056
				TOTAL	149,862
Sundarbans	...	...	...	...	5,340
<i>Tributary States—</i>					
Cooch Behar State	...	...	...	...	1,307
Chota Nagpore States	...	...	...	...	15,419
Orissa States	...	...	...	...	16,184
Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	...	2,869
				TOTAL	35,779
Sikkim	...	...	...	...	2,600
GRAND TOTAL, Area under Bengal Government ...					193,581



*The Bengal or Lower Provinces, viz., Bengal Proper, Behar,  
Chota Nagpore and Orissa.*

1877-78.		BURDWAN DIVISION.										DIVISION TOTALS.	LANGUAGES.
BENGAL PROPER.		BANKOORA.		BEERBHOOM.		HOOGHLY-HOWRAH.		BURDWAN.		MIDNAPORE.			
WESTERN DISTRICTS. 5.		23° 14' 87 7	Chief Towns with Population.	23° 54' 87 34	Chief Towns with Population.	22° 55' 88 26	Chief Towns with Population.	23° 16' 87 54	Chief Towns with Population.	22° 25' 87 21	Chief Towns with Population.		
<i>District Statistics.</i>													
Area in square miles ..	1,422		1,344		1,467		3,455		5,082		12,770		
Number of villages ..	2,037		2,471		3,190		5,182		12,962		26,542		
Population .. .. .	526,772		695,921		1,488,556		2,034,745		2,545,179		7,291,173		
„ Per Square Mile ..	391		518		1,045		578		500		571		
Land Revenue .. Rs.	2,08,633		7,20,005		12,70,658		33,53,477		23,22,000		78,74,773		
Average Rainfall in Inches..	57		54		60		54		65		58		
<i>Classification of Population.</i>													
Christians {	Europeans ..	28	86		798		326		122		1,360		
	East Indians ..	5	5		601		207		95		913		
	Natives ..	37	158		1,184		357		396		2,132		
Hindus.. .. .	487,786		576,908		1,186,435		1,679,353		2,288,082		6,218,574		
Mahomedans ..	13,500		111,795		299,025		348,024		157,257		929,601		
Others .. .. .	25,416		6,969		513		6,468		99,227		138,593		
Total ..	526,772		695,921		1,488,556		2,034,745		2,545,179		7,291,173		
		Bankoora 16,794. Ajodhya, Bishanpur, Anur, Badanganj, Raghunathpur, Onda, Gangajalghati, Khatra, Kotai, Chhatra, Gopalnagar, Ekteshwar, Jaypur, Kuchiakol, Mejia, Radhanagar, Rajgram, Rumsagar, Salora.		Soory 9,000. Ilambazar, Khirmi, Molisar, Ahmadpur, Rajnagar, Dubrajpur, Dolpur, Sakulipur, Lalpur, Bakreshwar, Birchandrapur, Karidha, Kasba, Kenduli, Khayrasol, Molpur, Bangachhatra, Mollarpur, Saintra, Shahpur, Sujampur, Supur, Surul.		Howrah, 97,784. Hooghly and Chinsurah, 34,768. Serampore 24,440. Baidia, Maheshkhola, Bally, Amta, Andal, Jechanabad, Pundooah, Oolaberiah, Palagarh, Banberiah, Bydebati, Golabari, Tarakeswar, Chandenagore, Boinechee, Seebpore, Magra, Tribeni.		Burdwan 38,321. Culna 27,336. Asansol, Ajodhya, Ausgram, Bood Bood, Baidia, Bagnapara, Jechanabad, Bahabpur, Raona, Sahebgunge, Gangur, Khandaghor, Khoksa, Cutwa, Salimabad, Kengraon, Mangalkot, Bhaturia, Raneeunge, Monteshwar, Baidyapur, Dambati, Durgapur, Gopalpur, Indas, Shribati Sonamukhi.		Midnapore 31,491. Anandpur, Angaria, Bargoda, Basudebpur, Contai, Belda, Bellahata, Bhutgeria, Tumlook, Biupur, Birbandar, Chandra, Chandrakona, Garhbata, Chaulkhola, Chaurukh, Dantan Chhatraganj, Daspur, Depal, Debra Dulia, Dashgan, Egra, Gaura, Gopiballabpur, Gumai, Kalinagar, Ghatal, Mohanpur, Mayna, Nandigram.			



The Bengal or Lower Provinces,—Continued.

1877-78.		PRESIDENCY DIVISION.								DIVISION TOTALS.	LANGUAGES.		
BENGAL PROPER.		24-PARGANAS.		NUDDEA.		JESSORE.		MOORSHEDABAD.					
Lat. N.	} of District capital Long. E. } to nearest minute.	Calcutta. 22° 33'	Chief Towns	Kishnaghur 23° 23'	Chief Towns	23° 10'	Chief Towns	44° 11'	Chief Towns				
Height in feet			88 23	with	88 33	with	89 10	with	88 19	with			
		20	Population.	..	Population.	33	Population.	66	Population.				
<i>District Statistics.</i>													
Area in square miles .. ..		2,796		3,421		3,658		2,462		12,337			
Number of villages .. ..		4,982		3,691		4,247		3,753		16,673			
* Population .. ..		2,639,592		1,812,795		2,075,021		1,353,626		7,881,034			
„ Per Square Mile .. ..		.....		530		567		525		639			
Land Revenue .. Rs.		16,67,685		10,51,385		10,50,970		13,76,746		51,46,786			
Average Rainfall in Inches..		63		55		64		54		59			
<i>Classification of Population.</i>													
Christians	{	Europeans ..	9,270	152		112		194		9,728	Bengali.		
		East Indians..	11,338	61		29		117		11,545			
		Natives ..	17,844	5,764		1,001		226		24,835			
Hindus .. ..		1,585,311	821,032		915,413		733,056		4,054,812				
Mahomedans .. ..		1,011,409	984,106		1,151,936		603,564		3,751,015				
Others .. ..		4,420	1,680		6,530		16,469		29,099				
TOTAL ..		2,639,592		1,812,795		2,075,021		1,353,626		7,881,034			
		Calcutta with suburbs 686,684. Saugor Island, Alipore, Atcheepore, Pandanagram, Agarpara, Akra, Anupur, Ardebak, Barrackpore, Dum-dum, Busseehat, Barripore, Sakhira, Diamond Harbour, Badu, Ariadaha, Asasuni, Baraset, Baduria, Baghiala, Barnagore, Belghuria, Bhowanipore, Cossipore, Kidderpore, Sodepore, Sealdah, Tittaghur, Dhiandia, Behala, Canning Town, Chauduria, Gobardanga, Hasanabad, Ichhapur, Jaynagar, Kalaroa, Kaliganj, Kanchrapara, Kantalmia, Naihati, Rajchhat, Shammagar.			Kishnaghur 26,750. Bongong, Meherpore, Alamdanga, Choodangah, Anlasadarpur, Anismali, Anulia, Kooshtea, Santipore, 28,635. Aranghata, Ranaghat, Baganchra, Birnagar or Ula, Chapra, Daulatganj, Gaighata, Ghoshpara, Gopalmagar, Durgapur, Hanskali, Jayrampur, Chogdab, Guatali, Comercolly, Nishchindeepore, Gangsara.			Jessore 8,152. Alaiapur, Alphadanga, Babupur, Bagharpara, Narail, Baghdanga, Amrita Bazar, Baitagbata, Balarampur, Khoolna, Basantia, Bhabhat, Jhenidah, Bodkhana, Chanchra, Chandkhali, Deluti, Bagirhat, Chaugachha, Daulatpur, Magoora, Dumuria, Fakirhat, Gadkhali, Gaurnagar, Gazirhat, Harinakunda, Harishankarpur, Kachua, Kaliganj, Keshabpur, Morellganj, Rajarhat, Senhati, Siripur.			Moorshedabad 46,182. Kandi, Jungypore, Rampore, Hat, Azimgang, Akhriganj, Aurangabad, Beldanga, Bhatpur, Gaukarn, Sherpur, Nalhati, Bhagwangola, Badrhat, Haripara, Jallinghi, Margaon, Bhaddapur, Gunkur, Lalgola, Kaitha, Kalianganj, Goas, Khurgaon, Burwa.		

\* Includes that of Calcutta.

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The Bengal or Lower Provinces,—Continued.

1877-78.		RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR, DIVISION.														DIVISION TOTALS.	LANGUAGES.
BENGAL PROPER.		RAJSHAHYE.		DINAGEPORE.		RUNGPORE.		BOGRA.		PUBNA.		DARJEELING, (Non-Regulation.)		JALPAIGURI. (Non-Regulation.)			
CENTRAL DISTRICTS. 7.		Bauleah. 24° 22'	Chief Towns with Popln.	25° 37'	Chief Towns with Popln.	25° 45'	Chief Towns with Popln.	24° 51'	Chief Towns with Popln.	24° 0'	Chief Towns with Popln.	27° 3'	Chief Towns with Popln.	26° 32'	Chief Towns with Popln.		
Lat. N. } of District capital	Long. E. } to nearest minute.	88 38	88 38	88 40	88 40	89 18	89 18	89 26	89 26	89 18	89 18	88 18	88 18	88 46	88 46		
Height in feet	.. ..	56	56	80	80	72	72	..	..	..	..	6,885	6,885	..	..		
<i>District Statistics.</i>																	
Area in Square Miles	..	2,234		4,126		3,476		1,501		1,978		1,234		2,906		17,455	
Number of Villages	..	4,228		7,108		4,206		2,666		2,792		..		..		21,000	
Population	.. ..	1,310,729		1,501,924		2,149,972		689,467		1,211,594		94,712		418,665		7,377,063	
„ Per Square Mile	..	587		364		619		459		616		77		144		422	
Land Revenue	.. Rs.	8,17,532		17,38,079		10,07,923		4,29,749		3,86,465		49,533		2,97,180		47,26,461	
Average Rainfall in Inches	..	60		79		84		80		64		119		126		87	
<i>Classification of Population.</i>																	
Christians	Europeans	101		21		28		15		29		419		26		639	
	East Indians	..		..		13		4		3		1		6		27	
	Natives	2		250		32		3		66		136		4		493	
Hindus	.. ..	286,870		702,235		857,298		130,644		361,314		69,831		182,375		2,590,567	
Mahomedans	.. ..	1,017,979		793,215		1,291,465		556,620		847,227		6,248		234,660		4,747,414	
Others	.. ..	5,777		6,203		1,136		2,181		2,953		18,077		1,594		37,923	
Total	..	1,310,729		1,501,924		2,149,972		689,467		1,211,594		94,712		418,665		7,377,063	
		Bauleah, 22,291. Charchat, Baraigaon, Singra, Oalia, Puthia.		Dinapore, 13,042. Nishchindeopore, Birganj, Chintaman, Navabganj, Alawarkhawa, Atoari, Rajganj.		Rungpore, 14,845. Akbarbandar, Alihat, Andua, Bhabanigunge, Amdahar, Arsadpur, Rudiakhali, Bagdogra, Dhuat, Debiganj, Fatehpur, Kaliaganj.		Bogra 7,972. Shibganj, Baga, Adamdighi, Birat, Buriganj, Badalgachhi, Dubchanchia, Gohali, Gopinathpur, Hili, Jaypur, Kichak, Madhupur, Mangalbari, Sherpur, Mokantala, Panchabibi, Khettal.		Pubna 15,730. Arankola, Asthayan, Ataikola, Bagbati, Sariganj, Shahzadpur. Rajganj, Ulapara, Chatmohar, Taras, Arund.		Darjeeling 3,157. Dumsong, height 6,312. Dalingkot, height 3,565. Tonglu, Hope-Town, Kurseong height 4,520. Tarai, Jalapahar, Punkabaree, Rungli, Runglist, Gokh, Kanjalia, Sonada.		Jalpaiguri, Phalakata, Bodah, Baxa, Siliguri, Alipore, Titalya, Dhupguri, Banchapara, Fakirganj, Jalpesh, Maynaguri, Pathgram.			





# The Bengal or Lower Provinces,—Continued.

1877-78.		DACCA DIVISION.								CHITTAGONG DIVISION.															
BENGAL PROPER.		DACCA.		FURREEDPORE.		BACKERGUNGE.		MYMENSINGH.		TIPPERAH.		DIVISION TOTALS.		CHITTAGONG.		CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS (Non-Regln.)		NOAKHOLLY.		DIVISION TOTALS.					
EASTERN DISTRICTS. 8.		DACCA.		FURREEDPORE.		BACKERGUNGE.		MYMENSINGH.		TIPPERAH.		DIVISION TOTALS.		CHITTAGONG.		CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS (Non-Regln.)		NOAKHOLLY.		DIVISION TOTALS.					
Lat. N. } of District capital to nearest minute.	Long. E. }	23° 43'	Chief Towns with Popln.	23° 36'	Chief Towns with Popln.	Burrisal. 20° 42'	Chief Towns with Popln.	24° 46'	Chief Towns with Popln.	Comillah. 23° 28'	Chief Towns with Popln.	22° 21'	Chief Towns with Popln.	22° 38'	Chief Towns with Popln.	22° 48'	Chief Towns with Popln.	22° 48'	Chief Towns with Popln.	22° 48'	Chief Towns with Popln.	22° 48'	Chief Towns with Popln.	22° 48'	Chief Towns with Popln.
90 26		90 26		89 53		90 24		90 27		91 13		91 53		92 15		91 8		91 8		91 8		91 8		91 8	
Height in feet	.. ..	35	Chief Towns with Popln.	..	Chief Towns with Popln.	..	Chief Towns with Popln.	..	Chief Towns with Popln.	..	Chief Towns with Popln.	90	Chief Towns with Popln.	142	Chief Towns with Popln.	..	Chief Towns with Popln.	..	Chief Towns with Popln.	..	Chief Towns with Popln.	..	Chief Towns with Popln.	..	Chief Towns with Popln.
District Statistics.		Dacca 69,212. Sabhar, Aminpur, Moonshcegunge, Madanganj, Manickgunge, Narayanganj, Joydeppur, Dhamra.		Furreedpore 8,593. Gopalganj, Pangsa, Goalundo, Sindpur, Belgachhi, Madareepore, Bhushana, Pabing, Awanpore, Bhanga, Makandpur, Sibchar.		Burrisal 7,684. Backergunge, Perozepore, Patokaahally, Dowlatkhan, (Dakhin Shahazpore,) Abupur, Agarpur, Sakharia.		Mymensingh 10,668. Attia, Jamalpore, Netrokona, Kishoregunge, Madhupur, Nasirabad, Shepur, Gauripur, Athgaon, Kalijora.		Comillah 12,948. Brahmunberiah, Jafarganj, Daudkandi, Hajiganj, Chandpur.		Chittagong 20,604. Anwara, Cox's Bazar, Mir ki Sarai, Tek Nauf, Manikpur.		Rangamatee, Polatai, Bandarban, Sungu, Ramu, Demagri, Kasalong.		Noakholly, Sudharan, Bhulloah 4,752. Beganganj, Raipur, Anarpur.									
Area in Square Miles	..	2,796		2,249		3,648		6,299		2,460		17,452	2,322	5,561		1,852		9,735		9,735		9,735		9,735	
Number of Villages	..	5,016		3,641		2,935		7,401		5,950		18,993	910	..	2,556		3,466		3,466		3,466		3,466		3,466
Population .. ..	.. ..	1,852,993		1,511,878		1,878,144		2,349,917		1,419,229		9,012,161	1,127,402	69,607		828,636		2,025,645		2,025,645		2,025,645		2,025,645	
„ Per Square Mile.	..	640		672		515		373		577		516	451	12		447		208		208		208		208	
Land Revenue .. Rs	..	4,83,753		4,88,888		12,81,362		8,40,606		9,96,955		40,91,566	6,17,785	..	4,96,648		11,14,433		11,14,433		11,14,433		11,14,433		11,14,433
Average Rainfall in Inches	..	72		71		74		95		91		81	105	93	107		102		102		102		102		102
Classification of Popln.		Dacca 69,212. Sabhar, Aminpur, Moonshcegunge, Madanganj, Manickgunge, Narayanganj, Joydeppur, Dhamra.		Furreedpore 8,593. Gopalganj, Pangsa, Goalundo, Sindpur, Belgachhi, Madareepore, Bhushana, Pabing, Awanpore, Bhanga, Makandpur, Sibchar.		Burrisal 7,684. Backergunge, Perozepore, Patokaahally, Dowlatkhan, (Dakhin Shahazpore,) Abupur, Agarpur, Sakharia.		Mymensingh 10,668. Attia, Jamalpore, Netrokona, Kishoregunge, Madhupur, Nasirabad, Shepur, Gauripur, Athgaon, Kalijora.		Comillah 12,948. Brahmunberiah, Jafarganj, Daudkandi, Hajiganj, Chandpur.		Chittagong 20,604. Anwara, Cox's Bazar, Mir ki Sarai, Tek Nauf, Manikpur.		Rangamatee, Polatai, Bandarban, Sungu, Ramu, Demagri, Kasalong.		Noakholly, Sudharan, Bhulloah 4,752. Beganganj, Raipur, Anarpur.									
Christians { Europeans ..	..	209		71		19		31		30		360	143	30		41		214		214		214		214	
Christians { East Indians	..	5,752		111		37		67		18		5,985	899	..	191		1,090		1,090		1,090		1,090		1,090
Christians { Natives ..	..	1,883		1,868		3,209		26		90		7,076	42	1		330		373		373		373		373	
Hindus .. ..	..	793,789		635,408		612,823		817,963		455,016		3,314,999	364,855	598		138,121		503,574		503,574		503,574		503,574	
Mahomedans .. ..	..	1,050,131		873,837		1,255,427		1,519,635		849,310		5,548,340	712,135	1,378		689,058		1,402,571		1,402,571		1,402,571		1,402,571	
Others .. ..	..	1,229		583		6,629		12,195		114,765		135,401	49,328	67,600		895		117,823		117,823		117,823		117,823	
Total .. ..	..	1,852,993		1,511,878		1,878,144		2,349,917		1,419,229		9,012,161	1,127,402	69,607		828,636		2,025,645		2,025,645		2,025,645		2,025,645	

Bengali, Kooki, and Hill languages.



The Bengal or Lower Provinces.—Continued.

1877-78. BEHAR.		PATNA DIVISION.														DIVISION TOTALS.	LANGUAGES.
7 DISTRICTS.		PATNA.		GYA.		SHAHABAD.		MOZUFFERPÖRE.		DURBHUNGA.		SARUN.		CHUMPARUN.			
Lat. N.	} of District capital to nearest minute Long. E.	25° 37'	Chief	24° 49'	Chief	Arrah, 25° 34'	Chief	26° 7'	Chief	26° 10'	Chief	Chupra, 25° 47'	Chief	Motiharee, 26° 40'	Chief		
Height in feet .. ..		85 13	Towns with Popln.	85 3	Towns with Popln.	84 42	Towns with Popln.	85 27	Towns with Popln.	85 57	Towns with Popln.	84 47	Towns with Popln.	84 57	Towns with Popln.		
		172		375		..		177		162		250		216			
<i>District Statistics.</i>																	
Area in Square Miles ..		2,101		4,716		4,385		3,004		3,335		2,654		3,531		23,726	
Number of Villages..		3,412		6,530		5,100		3,108		4,229		4,350		2,299		29,028	
Population .. ..		1,559,638		1,949,750		1,723,974		2,188,382		2,196,324		2,063,860		1,440,815		13,122,743	
„ Per Square Mile ..		742		413		393		737		651		778		408		553	
Land Revenue .. Rs.		14,65,641		13,58,988		17,62,739		3,87,130		8,43,728		12,38,367		5,13,446		75,70,039	
Average Rainfall in Inches ..		39		40		46		43		46		36		48		42	
<i>Classification of Population.</i>																	
Christians	{ Europeans ..	1,630		102		257		141		41		95		85		2,351	
	{ East Indians ..	590		19		146		30		5		29		8		827	
	{ Natives ..	480		82		58		273		226		83		1,214		2,416	
Hindus .. ..		1,363,291		1,729,899		1,590,643		1,916,422		1,938,569		1,822,048		1,240,264		11,601,136	
Mahomedans .. ..		192,988		219,332		132,671		271,445		257,160		241,590		199,237		1,514,423	
Others .. ..		659		316		199		71		323		15		7		1,599	
Total ..		1,559,638		1,949,750		1,723,974		2,188,382		2,196,324		2,063,860		1,440,815		13,122,743	
			Patna 158,900. Dinapore 27,914. Behar 44,205. Barh, Alabakshpur, Alanganj, Atna, Anasari, Bara, Maharaiganj, Bilita, Daryapur, Dhaulapura, Ikari, Islampur, Bakirganj, Bargaoon, Mehdiganj, Hilsa.		Gya 66,843. Jehanabad 21,022. Nowada, Husainabad, Aurungabad, Daudnagar, Sherghoty, Akbarpur, Hansuwa, Imanganj, Dobi, Lumsdenabad, Futehpur, Hulsaganj, Rejaunji, Tikari.		Arrah 39,386. Sasseran 21,023. Buxar, Bhubooah, Dumraon, Rhotasgarh, Adhara, Dehri height 1,489, Koilwar, Nokha, Rangarh.		Mozufferpore 38,223. Hajepore 22,366. Akbarpur, Ahiyari, Baghi, Seetampur, be, Tajpur, Jala, Khajauli, Lalganj, Rohuwa, Sherepur.		Durbhunga 47,450. Bahas, Andramat, Mudhoobunnee, Bahera, Rosertha, Tajpore, Dalsingh Sarai, Saurath, Sultanpur Ghat, Madhepur.		Chupra 46,267. Sewan, Ajailganj, Gopalganj, Darauli, Annaur, Hathuwa, Re-veigunge, Aphiawar, Sonepur, Goldingganj, Ichager, Baragaoon.		Motiharee 8,266. Ramnagar, Bagaha, Bettiah, Ratwal, Adapur, Segowlie, Araraj, Barhawar, Gobindganj, Dhaka, Kesaria, Shikarpur.		



# The Bengal or Lower Provinces.—Continued.

List of the Native Feudatory and Tributary States, or Foreign Territory, embraced in the Bengal Jurisdiction, and Subordinate to the Bengal Government.

No.	1877-78.		ESTIMATED.			Position of Chief.	Tribute.	Forces. Infantry.	OF THE CAPITAL.			Under what Officers.
	STATES AND CHIEFSHIPS		Area.	Popula- tion.	Reve- nue.				Latde. N.	Longd. E.	Height	
	States.	Capitals.	Sq. m.		Rs.		Rs.				feet.	
1	Cooch Behar ..	Cooch Behar 7,023 ..	1,307	532,565	9,20,660	Maharaja	67,700	80	26° 20'	89° 29'	..	The Commissioner, Chota Nagpore Division.
2	Hill Tipperah ..	Agartola 26,801 ..	2,869	91,759	2,00,000	do.	..	400	23 50	91 20	..	
Chota Nagpore States (Garhjat.)												
3	1. Chang Bakhar ..	Janakpur ..	906	8,920	3,000	Raja	386	None	23 43	81 50	1,573	
	2. Koria ..	Sanhat ..	1,631	21,130	7,000	do.	400	..	23 29	82 34	2,477	
	3. Sarguja ..	Bisrampur ..	6,103	182,830	2,00,000	do.	1,891	..	23 7	83 14	1,953	
	4. Jashpur ..	Jashpurnagar ..	1,947	66,926	20,000	do.	775	..	22 53	84 11	2,376	
	5. Udaipur ..	Rabkob ..	1,051	27,700	8,000	do.	533	..	22 28	83 15	900	
	6. Gangpur ..	Suadi ..	2,434	73,640	20,000	do.	500	..	22 8	84 5	766	
		Hingir ..				do.		..	21 57	83 44	..	
	7. Bonai ..	Bonaigarh ..	1,297	24,830	6,000	do.	200	..	21 44	85 0	509	
	8. Seraikela ..	Seraikela ..	457	53,370	30,000	do.	..	..	22 42	85 59	..	
	9. Kharsawan ..	Kharsawan ..	149	23,220	15,000	do.	..	..	22 48	85 52	..	
	10. Dhalbhum ..	Ghatsila ..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	22 35	86 31	..	
	Total ..		16,025	482,566	3,09,000		4,685					
Orissa Tributary States.												
4	1. Angul ..	Angul (Cuttack.) ..	881	78,374	30,670	Raja	..	..	20 48	85 1	..	The Commissioner, Orissa Division.
	2. Athgarh ..	Athgarh ..	168	26,336	14,940	do.	2,800	344	20 32	85 41	..	
	3. Athmallik ..	Handapa ..	730	14,536	7,100	do.	480	360	20 57	84 44	..	
	4. Banki ..	Banki (Cuttack) ..	116	49,426	19,960	do.	..	..	20 21	85 33	..	
	5. Baramba ..	Baramba ..	137	24,070	26,002	do.	1,398	709	20 25	85 23	..	
	6. Bod ..	Bod ..	2,084	57,058	7,000	do.	800	592	20 50	84 22	..	
	7. Daspalla ..	Daspalla ..	570	34,805	13,494	do.	661	897	20 19	84 56	..	
	8. Dhenkanal ..	Dhenkanal ..	1,473	178,070	70,100	Maharaja	5,099	343	20 40	85 38	..	
	9. Hindol ..	Hindol ..	314	28,025	15,000	Raja	551	148	20 36	85 14	..	
	10. Keonjhar ..	Keonjhar ..	3,120	181,871	63,395	Maharaja	1,976	2,949	21 37	85 38	..	
	11. Khandpara ..	Khandpara ..	245	60,877	22,581	Raja	4,211	1,435	20 16	85 13	..	
	12. Morbhanj ..	Baripada ..	4,283	258,658	2,05,156	Maharaja	1,067	512	21 58	86 7	..	
	13. Narsinghpur ..	Daspur ..	119	24,758	9,850	Raja	1,455	184	20 28	85 7	..	
	14. Nilgiri ..	Nilgiri ..	278	33,944	21,792	do.	3,900	177	21 27	86 49	..	
	15. Nayagarh ..	Nayagarh ..	560	83,249	54,188	do.	5,525	741	20 8	85 8	..	
	16. Pal Lahara ..	Lahara ..	452	15,450	1,200	do.	266	94	21 26	85 14	..	
	17. Ranpur ..	Ranpur ..	203	27,300	6,962	do.	1,400	954	20 4	85 23	..	
	18. Talcher ..	Talcher ..	399	38,020	41,473	do.	1,039	493	20 57	85 16	..	
	19. Tigaria ..	Tigaria ..	46	16,420	3,000	do.	882	485	20 28	84 34	..	
	Total ..		16,184	1,231,247	6,33,923		33,570	11,474				
5	Sikkim ..	Tamlang ..	2,600	50,000	7,000	Maharaja	None	None	27 24	88 38	6,000	

## Notes on the above States.

*Cooch Behar.*—This State is under the Commissioner, Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.

*Hill Tipperah.*—This State is under no specific engagement to the British Government, though the Maharaja is a British Zemindar, deriving the greatest portion of his income from landed property in the adjoining regulation district of Tipperah. This Prince pays a succession duty to the Paramount Power, and is now practically a Feudatory under a Political Agent. The succession duty is half a year's Revenue of the State in the case of *direct*, and a whole year's Revenue in the case of *indirect* successions. There are no mines in the state, nor manufactures beyond those required for the commonest necessities of life. The dialect of this state is *Kuki*.

*Garhjat States, Chota Nagpore.*—These Chiefs are exempted from the operations of the ordinary laws. They dispose of civil matters and minor criminal cases, sending up heinous offences for the orders of the Commissioner, who exercises a general control over their administration in other respects. *Kharsawan, Seraikela and Dhalbhum*, although still under Tributary Chiefs, are now treated as parts of the British district of Singhbhum; their area, population and revenue, though given here, have not been included in the statement for 'Feudatory India' at page 10.

*Orissa Tributary States.*—The same remarks apply to these States. Two of them, Angul and Banki, have lapsed to the British Government, owing to the misconduct of their chiefs.

*Sikkim.*—This is a subsidized state connected with Darjeeling. (See "Outlying Independent States.")

Excepting Sikkim, the population of these states is given from the last detailed census and may be considered reliable. The *precise* Revenues derived by the Rajahs from their estates are not generally known, the estimates have been made from the best available sources. The Military Force of the Orissa States, though large in figures, is absolutely contemptible, the men generally perform the duties of Police.



# The Bengal or Lower Provinces,—Continued.

## Military Stations, Presidency District, Bengal.

No.	STATIONS.	LATDE. N. to nearest minute.	LONGDE. E. to nearest minute.	Height. feet.	No.	STATIONS.	LATDE. N. to nearest minute.	LONGDE. E. to nearest minute.	Height. feet.
1	Fort William (Hd. Qrs.)	22° 33'	88° 23'	20	7	Hazaribagh .. ..	23° 50'	85° 25'	1,995
2	Alipore .. ..	22° 32'	88° 23'	21	8	Doranda .. ..	23° 21'	85° 22'	2,166
3	Dum Dum .. ..	22° 38'	88° 28'	..	9	Bhagalpur .. ..	25° 15'	87° 2'	147
4	Barrackpore .. ..	22° 46'	88° 24'	..	10	Nya Doomka .. ..	24° 16'	87° 17'	..
5	Berhampore .. ..	24° 6'	88° 18'	65	11	Darjeeling (Sanitarium) ..	27° 3'	88° 49'	7,169
6	Dacca .. ..	23° 42'	90° 26'	35					

## BRIEF GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

### Area, Position, Boundaries, &c.

The territory under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, comprising the four provinces of Bengal Proper, Behar, Chota Nagpore, and Orissa, lies between 19° 28' and 27° 30' North Latitude, and 81° 35' and 92° 46' East Longitude. These provinces, constituting the Bengal Government, are bounded on the North by the independent native states of Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhutan; on the East by the province of Assam, the hilly country occupied by the Lushai and Kuki tribes, and the Arakan Hills and District of the British Burmah Province; the South is washed by the sea known as the Bay of Bengal; and on the South-West and West by the Ganjam district of the Madras Presidency, the Central Provinces, the Rewah Native State, and districts Mirzapur, Benares, Ghazipur and Gorakhpur of the North-Western Provinces. The total area of this jurisdiction is 193,581 square miles, inclusive of 38,379 square miles belonging to the Native Feudatory States connected therewith.

### Topography, &c.

Broadly speaking, the chief characteristics of these extensive provinces are, the plain of the Lower Ganges sloping from the north-west; the plain of the Lower Brahmaputra, from the foot of the Garo Hills, sloping due south; and the great Delta of Bengal. On the south-west of these great plains rise the high lands of Chota Nagpore and Orissa; on the east are the Chittagong, Tipperah, Garo, Khasi, and other hills; on the north is the hilly Darjeeling District and the Bengal Himalayas.

*Bengal Proper* is the great alluvial and deltaic plain between the Himalayas and the Bay of Bengal.

*Behar* is the Gangetic plain lying between Bengal proper and the North-Western Provinces. In Behar is also included a narrow range of hills in the Sonthal Parganas, known as the *Rajmahal*.

*Chota (or Chutia) Nagpore* is the elevated and hilly country west of Bengal Proper, south of Behar, and north of Orissa.

*Orissa* comprises a long flat deluvial strip between the hills and the sea, (forming one settled province), and a large hilly tract beyond occupied by tributary states.

The greater part of Bengal Proper and Behar are uninterrupted flats subject to inundation, rich in black mould and most fertile, the Dacca Division being so fertile that it has been called the granary of Bengal.

Turning to the mountains we have in the small part of the Himalayan chain coming within the Bengal jurisdiction, elevations varying from 7,000 feet above the sea at Darjeeling on the south, to lofty Kanchinjunga, 28,000 feet, on the north-west. The Rajmahal hills



in the Sonthal Parganas, ending with the town of that name on the Ganges, form the eastern projection of the Central Indian formation running through the Chota Nagpore province, which is hilly throughout. Several broken detached hills, some of considerable height, appear as irregular links of the main chain; the largest of these is Parasnath rising to a height of 4,488 feet above the sea. A continuation of the same Central Indian formation runs through the tributary states of Orissa, with varying elevations of from 2,000 to 4,000 feet above the sea. On the east, the mountainous tracts of Hill Tipperah and Chittagong are a continuation of the Manipur and Lushai ranges, with elevations rising to 11 and 12,000 feet.

The Ganges river touches the Behar Province at Buxar, on the East India Railway, and enters it near Chupra, where the Gogra from the north meets it. It then receives the Soane on the south, and the Gandak and Kosi again on the north, all rivers of considerable volume. Turning the corner of the Rajmahal hills, the Ganges flows with its greatest body of water in a south-easterly direction, when the Bhagirati first flows away from it on the west side to form the Hooghly, the most navigable of its many mouths. The main stream continuing its course, and throwing off several channels to form the Delta, meets the main stream of the Brahmaputra (known here as the Jamuna) at Goalundo, the terminus of the Eastern Bengal Railway, the amalgamated column then empties itself by numerous channels into the Bay of Bengal.

From these rivers the Gangetic Delta is formed. Between the cultivated portions of this Delta and the sea is a tract bearing the general name of the *Sundarbans*, covered with dense forest, and which, owing to the inroads of the sea and wild beasts, as well as its general unhealthiness, has baffled the enterprise of modern man. The area of this tract is about 5,340 square miles.

The other rivers of these provinces are, on the east, the Megna (called in its upper course the Surma), which is the high road to Cachar as it affords good water communication for the greater part of its length; the Fenny, rising in Hill Tipperah and the Karnafuli rising in the highlands of the Lushai country. The two last flow into the Bay of Bengal.

On the west of the great Gangetic Delta, not helping however to form it, but joining the Hooghly between Calcutta and Saugor Island, are the Damuda, the Rupnarain and the Cossye, all rising in the highlands of Chota Nagpore.

The Subaranrekha also rising in Chota Nagpore; the Baitarni and Brahmani, rising in the highlands of Orissa, and the Mahanadi rising in the Central Provinces, flow eastwards into the Bay of Bengal.

The East-Indian Railway runs through the middle of these provinces from Calcutta up to Buxar; a portion of it from Kanoo Junction running due north, and then turning due west, joins the line again at Lakhiserai; this portion is called the "Loop" line, to distinguish it from the straight or "Chord" line connecting these two stations. The Tirhoot State Railway (82 miles in length) runs from Barh on the East-Indian line to Tirhoot, with a branch to Durbhangah. The Nulhati State Railway (27 miles in length) branches off from Nulhati station on the East-Indian Railway to Azimganj. The Eastern Bengal Railway (172 miles in length) runs from Calcutta to Goalundo, tapping the Eastern Districts of Bengal, while the South-Eastern State Railway (28 miles in length) connects Calcutta with Port Canning. The Northern Bengal State Railway (219 miles in length), tapping the principal jute, rice and tobacco exporting districts of Northern Bengal and the tea growing country at the foot of the Himalayas, leaves the Eastern Bengal Railway at





Porada station, and after crossing the river at Sara runs to Siligori, 30 miles from Darjeeling\*; a branch line from Parbattipur station runs to Rungpore to be eventually extended to Dhubri. The Gya State Railway (57 miles in length) branches off from Patna city, on the East-Indian line, to the town of Gya.

The Grand Trunk road runs direct from Calcutta to Benares and is the great highway for traffic in those portions of Behar and Chota Nagpore not having Railway communication. In the Deltaic country of Bengal, water communication is much availed of, hence Bengal Proper is not so well supplied with roads as the other Bengal Provinces.

The Canals of these provinces lie principally in Orissa and Behar. The Orissa scheme as it is termed, embraces the Kendrapara canal with branch to Gundukia on the Gobri river, length 39 miles, irrigating about 100,000 acres. The Patamundi branch, length 40 miles; the Taldanda (27 miles) and Machgong (30 miles) canals, irrigating about 50,000 acres; the High Level canal for irrigation and navigation, running from Calcutta to Cuttack *via* Midnapore, a length of 52 miles. The other canals are, the Midnapore canal connecting Midnapore with tide water in the Hooghly at Oolabaria, 16 miles below Calcutta, having a navigable length of 53 miles; the Tidal canal, length 28 miles, connecting the rivers Hooghly, Haldi and Russulpur in the Hidgelee portion of the Midnapore District; the Soane canals for the irrigation of South Behar, to be extended eventually to Mirzapore on one side and to Monghyr on the other, with branches and distributaries in the districts of Shahabad, Gya and Patna; the Arrah canal, 65 miles; the Western main canal, 22 miles; the Patna canal, 86½ miles; and the Buxar canal, 45 miles. Jhils or extensive shallow lakes are very numerous, but their limits are generally ill defined. The most extensive and remarkable are the Monda Jhil, the Dulabari Jhil and the Chullam Jhil in the district of Rajshahye, the Aka Jhil in the district of Jessore and the great Jhil in the district of Backergunge.

### *Climate.*

Although these four Provinces, (Bengal Proper, Behar, Chota Nagpore and Orissa) under the Bengal Government are situated for the most part without the Tropical Zone, their climate is characteristically tropical. In the annual range of their temperature, as well as in point of humidity and rainfall, the eastern and western portions of the whole country which includes them, are strongly contrasted. The mean temperature of the whole year is 82° in Orissa and Behar, and 73° in the Chittagong and Dacca Divisions. In Orissa and the western part of the Gangetic Delta, December is the coldest month of the year, elsewhere the mean temperature of January is somewhat lower. During the rains the temperature of the Hazaribagh plateau falls more rapidly than that of any other part of Bengal. Between May and October the fall at Hazaribagh is rather more than 11°, while at Berhampore in the Delta, and in about the same latitude, it is only 4½°, and at Calcutta a little more than 3°, even at Patna it does not exceed 8°. The high humidity of the atmosphere in Bengal Proper, and more especially in its eastern districts, has become proverbial. The average annual humidity of a large portion of Bengal is however sensibly lower than that of England. The quantity of vapour in the air of Calcutta is on the average of the year about twice as great as in that of London. The absolute humidity of the atmosphere is greatest on the coast of Orissa and the Sundarbans and diminishes inland as the distance from the sea increases. In the cold weather and spring months, this decrease is rapid everywhere except in Eastern Bengal.

\* *Note.*—A company for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and working a steam tramway between the terminus of the Northern Bengal State Railway at Siligori and the Station of Darjeeling has been started with Government aid.



## *The Bengal or Lower Provinces.—Continued.*

The districts of Eastern Bengal, more especially those of the Chittagong Division, show the heaviest rainfall. In this division the average annual fall almost everywhere amounts to upwards of 100 inches. In the Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts, on the exposed hill flanks and at their base, even this large amount is greatly surpassed. The rainfall is also higher on the plains of the coast, than on those lying more inland. By far the greater part of the rainfall of the Province falls between the months of June and October, showers also occur in the hot weather months, and in the months of February and March hail storms are not unfrequent. In the eastern districts rain occurs occasionally in the cold weather months, but is less common in the Delta and the country further westward. During February, March, April and May the prevailing wind is from the south. The climate of Orissa is by no means as healthy as the other portions of these provinces. The climate of Behar and of Chota Nagpore is not unlike that of the North-Western Provinces in its eastern districts, while that of the Bengal Delta or *Eastern Proper* may be summed up as follows for the different months of the year:—“*January*—Air serene and cold. Winds N. and N. W. Fog in early morning and heavy dews at night. Thermometer minimum  $58^{\circ}$  maximum  $76^{\circ}$ , mean  $67^{\circ}$ . *February*—Pleasant and cool till the middle. Wind then changes to S and S. E. Thermometer  $65^{\circ}$  to  $83^{\circ}$ , mean  $74^{\circ}$ . *March*—The hot season begins; the sun is powerful and the days warm. Strong winds from the south. Storms from the N. W. towards middle and end, accompanied by violent gusts, with clouds of dust, followed by rain. Thermometer  $74^{\circ}$  to  $86^{\circ}$ , mean  $80^{\circ}$ . *April*—South wind moderating the heat till the 20th, when the wind becomes hot sometimes. Thunderstorms and rain. Thermometer  $79^{\circ}$  to  $91^{\circ}$ , mean  $85^{\circ}$ . *May*—Very disagreeable. Air close, still and oppressive. Nights very sultry, wind light and from south, but storms frequent with thunder and rain. Thermometer  $81^{\circ}$  to  $93^{\circ}$ , mean  $87^{\circ}$ . *June to September*—This is the rainy season. In the second week of June the wind veers round to the east and after several days of close muggy weather, the rains commence and continue with little intermission till October. The atmosphere during these months is cooler and the weather is generally pleasant, but the damp is extreme and everything gets mouldy. Thermometer  $78^{\circ}$  to  $90^{\circ}$ , mean  $84^{\circ}$ . *October*—Is a variable month. The rains are breaking up and the winds changing. The days are sultry, but the mornings and evenings are cool, the air becomes clear and night dews recommence. Mean temperature  $79^{\circ}$ . *November*—delightfully fair and pleasant. Cold sharp winds blow from the North West. The air is dry, pure, clear and calm with no clouds. Mean temperature  $74^{\circ}$ . *December*—Days clear and fine, but fogs at night and early morning. North and west winds prevail, blowing sharply. Thermometer  $58^{\circ}$  to  $78^{\circ}$ , mean  $68^{\circ}$ .

### *Staples and Manufactures.*

Rice, the principal food grain of the people, is cultivated and consumed over the whole of Eastern, Western, and Central Bengal and Orissa, and these parts are the principal rice producing tracts. The coarse rice is usually consumed locally, while that grown in winter and spring is exported. In Behar and Chota Nagpore also, rice is a main staple of food though alternated with wheat, maize and other cereals. *Dall* (pulses) of various kinds, and fruit and vegetables, of every description, form an invariable part of the food of the people throughout these provinces.

The commercial staples are jute, hemp, oilseeds, ginger, turmeric, cotton, coconuts, date-sugar, tobacco, sugar-cane, betel-nut, betel-leaf, indigo, tea, silk, opium, lac, lacdye, safflower, saltpetre, cinchona and ipecacuanha. Next to rice, jute forms the staple product of the country. The Districts of Bengal which grow it most largely,





are Rungpore, Mymensingh, Bogra, Dacca, Pubna, Dinagepore, Hoogly and 24 Pergunnahs, the best quality coming from Rungpore and Mymensingh. Serajganj is one of the principal marts for this staple. The manufacture of date-sugar is very extensively carried on in the deltaic districts of Jessore, Nuddea, Furreedpore and 24-Pergunnahs. Tobacco is largely grown in Rungpore, Tirhoot and Purneah for trade and export. Tea is cultivated to a greater or lesser extent in Dacca, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Chittagong and Chota Nagpore. The following statement gives further particulars in regard to the tea cultivation in Bengal, in 1878.

No.	DISTRICTS.	No. of Plantations.	Area.	Yield.	Per Acre.	AVERAGE ELEVATION.
			Acres.	lbs.	lbs.	
1	Darjeeling .. .. .	144	26,306	7,525,980	391	300 to 6,500 feet
2	Jalpaiguri .. .. .	29	3,005	199,226	280	400 to 1,000 "
3	Chittagong .. .. .	29	3,352	690,929	318	13 to 200 "
4	Chittagong Hill Tracts .. .. .	2	230	32,000	320	55 to 60 "
5	Dacca .. .. .	6	37	3,517	115	13 to 21 "
6	Hazaribagh .. .. .	4	897	78,412	113	2,325 feet average
7	Lohardugga .. .. .	21	1,293	88,964	248	800 to 3,200 feet.
Total ..		235	35,708	8,619,028	....	

Indigo is largely cultivated in the districts of Nuddea and Jessore, over the whole of Central Bengal, in Purneah, and westward throughout Behar north of the Ganges, and constitutes the principal industry of these parts. In Behar south of the Ganges, the cultivation is very small, and in the Chittagong, Orissa and Chota Nagpore divisions it is not grown. The cultivation of opium is a Government monopoly and is principally carried on in Behar. Silk is a principal industry over a considerable part of the Rajshahye and Burdwan divisions. Cinchona and Ipecacuanha are produced in the Darjeeling district. All over these provinces the manufacture of beads of sorts and wicker and basket work are very generally spread occupations, and the usual local handicrafts are carried on, for the supply of local demands. Weaving and the manufacture of cotton thread are the occupation of a large number of the inhabitants of every district.

The different manufactures which are specially carried on in the several divisions of the Bengal Provinces, and for which each part is most celebrated, are summed up as follows :—

*Burdwan Division.*—Silk, indigo and metal pots and pans. Lac, rope and yarn factories. Screw-presses for cotton, jute and fibres. Steam, flour, paper and jute mills. Iron foundries.

*Presidency Division.*—Indigo and date-sugar are the staple manufactures in this division. The others are cotton-cloth, shell-lime and brass utensils. There are also several jute and cotton mills and screw-presses, as well as other factories and foundries.

*Rajshahye Division.*—Silk and indigo are the principal manufactures, the others are silk cloth, brass utensils, gunny bags, gold and silver filagree work and ivory articles.

*Dacca Division.*—There is no manufacture on a wholesale scale in this division except tea and indigo ; coconut oil and date-sugar are made and exported to Chittagong and Calcutta. The other manufactures are brass and iron utensils, lacdye, soap and paper.

*Chittagong Division.*—The principal industries are carpentry, ship and boat building, blacksmith's, brazier's, gold and silversmith's work.

*Patna Division.*—The principal manufactures are indigo, opium, saltpetre, sugar, and sugar-candy. The minor manufactures, are towelling and table-linen, tobacco, paper, blankets and brass utensils.

*Bhagalpur Division.*—The principal manufactures of this division are indigo and silk.



cabinet-ware, fire-arms and hardware ; baskets, inlaid and fancy work are the other industries.

*Orissa Division.*—Salt manufacture is the staple of this division. Brass vessels, brass and silver ornaments and coarse cloths are the chief articles made.

*Chota Nagpore Division.*—Coarse cloth, soapstone vessels, tusser-silk, lac and tea are the chief articles manufactured.

Of the mineral resources of Bengal, coal only has been largely developed. Iron, however, is at least as abundant as coal in many places, and is found in the closest conjunction with coal in large tracts where limestone is also plentiful. The largest and best coal mines of Bengal are at Raneegunge in the Burdwan District, and in the Chota Nagpore Division, where there are great stores of coal for future ages. Coal is also found in the Sonthal Parganas, but of a poorer description. Lead, silver and copper are found in Bhagalpur, and stone quarries are worked in the districts of Monghyr and Gya. Little is known of the mineral resources of Darjeeling. Petroleum and coal are spoken of as existing, copper and limestone are known to exist. Iron ore has been discovered in the Salmyé Hills in Tipperah, and coal in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Throughout the delta and low-lying alluvial tracts comprising the Presidency, Rajshahye and Dacca Divisions, and alluvial country of Orissa, there are neither mines nor minerals. In the hilly tracts of the tributary mehals further inland, there are valuable beds of iron ore, particularly in Taljharee, where iron and coal are found side by side. Rich iron ore is also found and worked extensively by natives in the Orissa States of Dhenkanal and Keonjhar

### *Form of Administration.*

The Lieutenant-Governor is the chief executive authority in these provinces, which for administrative purposes have been divided into nine divisions, embracing 43 districts, each division being under the superintendence of a Commissioner, and each district under a District Officer, who is the unit of executive administration whether in the Regulation or Non-Regulation districts, and who, in the one case, is styled Magistrate and Collector, and in the other, Deputy Commissioner. The District Officer is the executive chief and administrator of the tract of country committed to his charge, and is supreme in the district, except in so far as regards the proceedings of the Courts of Justice. Each district is again subdivided into *tahsils* or sub-divisions, under subordinate magisterial and revenue authorities, styled Sub-divisional Officers, who are either Assistants or Magistrates in charge. Sub-divisions are again divided into *thanas* or police circles, where there are also Sub-Deputies to strengthen the executive influence of Sub-divisional officers. In revenue matters, the Commissioners of divisions are in their turn subject to the Board of Revenue, in other matters they are directly under the Lieutenant-Governor. The legislative authority in Bengal is the council of the Lieutenant-Governor, for the purpose of making laws and regulations. The Lieutenant-Governor is president of this council, and before any law comes into force, it must have received the assent of the Governor General as well as that of the Lieutenant-Governor. The Marine Administration is under a Master Attendant, and the affairs of the Port of Calcutta, are entrusted to Port Commissioners. The Judicial organization of the whole of these Provinces is entrusted to Judges, subordinate to a High Court, whose functions are exclusively judicial.

Calcutta has a special administration of its own, with a separate establishment of Police under control of a Commissioner, also Magistrates of Police for administration of criminal justice. The affairs of the Municipality and Municipal Taxation are managed by a Chairman and Board of Justices, while the Customs and Stamps are under the superintendence of a Board of Revenue.





*Census.*

The Census of Bengal, which was effected in 1871-72, was the first census of the country that had ever been attempted. The computation gave 60,357,141 as the total number of persons under the Bengal Administration, far exceeding that of any previous estimate, and showing an average density for the whole of the four provinces, of 389 persons to the square mile. In the United Kingdom the density is 262, in Germany 189, in France 180. Separately, the density for Bengal Proper is 481, for Behar 462, for Chota Nagpore 141, and for Orissa 377 per square mile. The total population for the four provinces is classified as follows:—Christians, Europeans 17,387; Eurasians 21,410; Natives 55,297; Hindus 38,843,179; Mahomedans 19,559,017; Others 1,860,851. The sexes are pretty equally divided, particularly in Bengal Proper.

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## II.

*The Bengal Presidency.*

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## 4.

## THE ASSAM PROVINCE:

Comprising 11 Districts,

WITH THE

NATIVE STATES ATTACHED THERETO.

Under a Chief Commissioner.

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## The Assam Province.

1877-78.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	TOTALS.
II DISTRICTS.	SYLHET.	CACHAR.	GOALPARA.	KAMRUP.	DARRANG.	NOWGONG.	SIBSAGAR.	LAKHIMPUR.	GARO HILLS.	KHASI AND JAINTIA HILLS.	NAGA HILLS.	
Lat. N. } of District capital Long. E. } to nearest minute.	24° 53' 91 55	24° 50' 92 51	26° 11' 90 41	26° 11' 91 47	26° 37' 92 50	26° 21' 92 44	26° 59' 94 41	27° 29' 94 58	25° 31' 90 16	25° 34' 91 56	Sama- guting. 25° 47' 93 50	
Height in feet .. ..	..	87	120	134	303	250	460	405	1,323	4,951	2,477	
	Chief Towns.	Chief Towns.	Chief Towns.	Chief Towns.	Chief Towns.	Chief Towns.	Chief Towns.	Chief Towns.	Chief Towns.	Chief Towns.	Chief Towns.	
<i>District Statistics.</i>												
Area in Square Miles ..	5,449	5,000	2,556	3,631	3,130	3,416	2,855	12,066	3,180	6,157	5,300	52,731
Number of Villages ..	6,854	524	1,330	1,649	1,849	1,293	1,696	340	624	1,003	278	17,940
Population .. ..	1,719,539	240,027	407,714	561,681	236,009	256,390	296,589	121,267	80,000	141,838	68,918	4,129,972
„ Per Square Mile..	316	180	159	155	75	75	104	32	..	23	13	78
Land Revenue* .. Rs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average Rainfall in Inches..	159	114	93	66	77	95	105	110	112	88	63	98
<i>Classification of Population.</i>												
Christians { Europeans ..	43	236	27	62	56	12	150	138	..	35	..	759
Christians { East Indians ..	8	22	16	22	4	2	6	7	..	2	..	95
Christians { Natives ..	108	151	98	120	196	165	127	171	..	85	..	1,221
Hindus .. ..	859,234	128,219	311,419	515,024	221,389	245,615	282,969	115,638	..	365	..	2,679,872
Mahomedans .. ..	854,131	74,361	89,916	45,823	13,859	10,066	12,619	3,826	..	62	..	1,104,663
Aborigines .. ..	6,015	30,000	6,238	448	108	239	565	1,038	..	..	..	185,934
Others .. ..	..	7,038	..	182	397	291	153	449	80,000	141,283	68,918	157,428
Total ..	1,719,539	240,027	407,714	561,681	236,009	256,390	296,589	121,267	80,000	141,838	68,918	4,129,972
Capitals of Districts.	Sylhet.	Silchar.	Goalpara.†	Gauhati.	Tezpur.	Nowgong.	Sibsagar.	Dibrugarh.	Tura.	Shillong.	Wokha.	

Notes.—The prevailing languages of the first eight or Valley Districts in Assam are Assamese and Bengali, in the remaining three Hill Districts various dialects are spoken, the principal being Manipuri, Kuki, Khasi, Cachari and Gurkhali; Bengali is chiefly spoken in the three first districts, while Assamese is chiefly spoken in the other five. \* The Total Land Revenue of Assam is Rs. 36,31,843. † Dhubri is now the capital of Goalpara District. See Military Stations page 67.



# The Assam Province,—Continued.

*List of the Native Feudatory States and Chiefships, included in the Province of Assam, and Subordinate to that Government.*

No.	1877-78. STATES AND CHIEFSHIPS.	ESTIMATED.			Position of Chief.	OF CAPITAL			Under what Officers.
		Area	Popln.	Reve- nue.		Latde. N.	Longde. E.	Height. Feet.	
		Sq. Mls.		Rs.					
x	Manipur .. .. .	7,584	126,000	60,000	Maharajah.	24° 48'	94° 0'	2,619	Pol. Agent.
	<i>Khasi Hill States.</i> <i>(Protected Democracies.)</i>								
1	Bhawal or Warbah .. ..	4,490	369	16,000	Siem.	25 11	91 26	..	The Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills.
2	Cherra or Sohrah .. ..		8,060	8,650	do.	25 17	91 46	..	
3	Shella .. .. .		5,500	700	Wahadadar.	25 12	91 41	..	
4	Khyrim or Nong-krem .. ..		20,500	10,100	Siem.	25 43	91 23?	..	
5	Myliim or Myl-liem .. ..		12,266	1,690	do.	....	....	..	
6	Langrin or Lyng-kin .. ..		1,870	1,030	do.	....	....	..	
7	Maharam (upper and lower) .. ..		6,160	1,045	do.	....	....	..	
8	Maoyang or Mao-iong .. ..		1,238	500	do.	25 26	91 53	..	
9	Maosynram .. .. .		947	330	do.	....	....	..	
10	Malaisohmat .. .. .		299	900	do.	....	....	..	
11	Marriao .. .. .		2,306	125	do.	25 36	91 34	..	
12	Nobosophoh or Nong-soh-phoh .. ..		961	130	do.	25 26	91 37	..	
13	Nongkhlaio .. .. .		6,924	2,060	do.	25 41	91 41	..	
14	Nongspung .. .. .		871	100	do.	25 58	91 50	1,827	
15	Nongstain .. .. .		7,763	10,400	do.	25 31	91 19	..	
16	Rambrai .. .. .		1,737	440	do.	25 39	91 21	..	
17	Jirang .. .. .		581	1,630	Sirdar.	25 55	91 35	2,419	
18	Duara Nongtyrmen .. ..		378	1,715	do.	....	....	..	
19	Maolong .. .. .		1,477	....	do.	25 33	91 41	..	
20	Maodon .. .. .		253	....	do.	25 13	91 36?	..	
21	Nonglong .. .. .		....	....	do.	25 21	91 30	..	
22	Kariapara and Charduar .. ..		....	...	Sath Rajahs.	....	....	..	
	<i>Jaintia Hills.</i>								
19	Estates .. .. .	Not Specified.							

## Notes on the above states.

There are no Tributary States in direct relation with the Assam administration. Manipur is a dependent state on the Eastern border and under the supervision of a Political Agent acting under the direct orders of the Supreme Government; only in boundary matters has the Chief Commissioner any direct concern in the politics of Manipur. The Military Forces of Manipur are :—Artillery 500, Cavalry 400, Infantry 4,400. See 'Outlying Independent States.'

The Siems and Sirdars of the Khasi Hills hold a sort of semi-independent position. Their appointment is subject to the confirmation of the British Government, which can remove them in case of oppression or misconduct. The Khasi Hill States cover an area of 4,490 square miles. These states keep no Military Forces, nor do they pay any tribute. They are all in subsidiary alliance with the British Government.





# The Assam Province,—Continued.

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## Military Stations, Eastern Frontier District.

No.	STATIONS.	Lat.	Long.	Height.	No.	STATIONS.	Lat.	Long.	Height.
		N.	E.				N.	E.	
		to nearest minute.					to nearest minute.		
				feet.					feet.
1	Shillong (Head Quarters) ..	25° 34'	91° 56'	4,951	11	Baxa .. .. .	26° 45'	89° 37'	2,076
2	Jawai .. .. .	25 26	92 14	4,432	12	Jalpaiguri .. .. .	26 32	88 46	..
3	Gauhati .. .. .	26 11	91 47	134	13	Alinagar .. .. .	24 31	91 56	..
4	Cachar (Silchar) .. ..	24 59	92 51	87	14	Chargola .. .. .	24 36	91 27	..
5	Nowgong .. .. .	26 21	92 44	250	15	Nearband .. .. .	24 36	92 48	..
6	Tezpur .. .. .	26 37	92 50	303	16	Monier Khal .. ..	24 35	92 59	..
7	Golaghat .. .. .	26 31	94 0	349	17	Manipur .. .. .	24 48	94 0	2,619
8	Dibrugarh .. .. .	27 29	94 58	405	18	Samaguting .. ..	25 47	93 50	2,477
9	Sadiya .. .. .	27 50	95 42	470	19	Wokha .. .. .	26 6	94 18	4,766
10	Pubamukh .. .. .	27 44	95 23	..	20	Dhubri .. .. .	26 1	90 1	158

## BRIEF GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

### Area, Position, Boundaries, &c.

The Province of Assam lies on the north-east extremity of the Indian Empire, with Bhutan and Thibet beyond it on the north, and Burmah on the east, and between Latitudes 28° 15' and 24° 0' North, and Longitudes 89° 45' and 97° 5' East, and has an area of 52,731 square miles. The immediate boundaries of Assam are, on the north, Bhutan and the range of hills inhabited by savage sub-Himalayan tribes. On the north-east are the Mishmi Hills which sweep round the head of the Brahmaputra Valley. On the east, are the mountain ranges of the Burmese frontier, and intervening hills inhabited by unsubdued wild tribes, the Patkoi range and Manipur Native State. On the south, are the Bengal districts of Mymensingh and Tipperah, with Hill Tipperah Native State. On the west, it is bounded by the Bengal districts of Rungpore, and Jalpaiguri, and the Native State of Cooch Behar.

The outer boundary on the north of districts Goalpara, Kamrup and Darrang, has been accurately laid down and defined, beyond this the *outer* line of boundary of districts Nowgong, Lakhimpur, Sibsagar, Naga Hills and Cachar, touching upon the hills of the adjoining wild tribes, is indefinite; another line of boundary, known as the 'Inner line', has therefore been laid down for these districts, with the object of restricting the dealings of Europeans and other British subjects with the wild frontier tribes, no person being allowed to cross this inner line without a pass.

### Topography, &c.

The Province comprises the two valleys of the Brahmaputra (the son of Brahma) and Surma rivers, and the central hill tracts of the Garo Hills, the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, and the Naga Hills, which separate them.

Assam Proper, or the valley of the Brahmaputra, is a long alluvial plain about 450 miles in length, and of an average width of 50 miles, shut in by mountains on the north, east and south. The river Brahmaputra flows throughout its entire length, and a little above Dhubri bends abruptly to the south, continuing its course to its confluence with the Ganges at Goalundo, the present terminus of the Eastern Bengal Railway. Little





is known of the upper course of this river, which has been generally identified with the Sangpo or Narichu Sangpo of Thibet. In Assam the Brahmaputra is navigable by river steamers and large cargo boats as far as Dibrugarh at all seasons of the year, and in the rains by steamers even as far as Sadiya, a hundred miles further up; much beyond this place it is not navigable owing to the rapidity of the current. At Goalpara, the discharge during its lowest ebb, amounts to 146,200 cubic feet per second; during the rains it attains a height of from thirty to forty feet above its common level, the discharge then has been computed at four times the above quantity.

The valley of the Surma or Barak river comprises the two districts of Sylhet and Cachar. On the north this valley is shut in by the Khasi, Jaintia and Naga Hills, on the east by the Manipur Hills, and on the south by the Lushai and Tipperah Hills. The western and eastern portions of this valley differ considerably in their physical features; the western portion, comprising the district of Sylhet, is for the most part a large alluvial plain averaging some seventy miles in width, and traversed by numerous streams and water-courses, which, during the rainy season from June to October, flood the country. In the eastern portion comprising the district of Cachar, the valley narrows. The Surma river, (uniting ultimately with the Megna in Bengal), rising among the mountains to the north of Manipur, flows for about 180 miles through a mountainous country, and becomes navigable only in the plains portion of Cachar.

The Central Hill tracts of the Naga Hills, the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and the Garo Hills, are a continuation of the mountainous chain which sweeps round the head of the Brahmaputra valley. Each range has marked physical features of its own. In the Naga Hills the main ridge, named the Barail, with its ranges and spurs, is remarkably precipitous in character, and towers to a height of 10,000 feet above the sea level. The peculiar features of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills is the abruptness with which they rise on the southern face, almost perpendicularly from the Surma valley, attaining rapidly an altitude of over 6,000 feet, the upper plateaux and main central tracts consisting of a succession of undulating downs covered mostly with short grass. The hill station of Shillong, the seat of Government, is situated about the centre of this tract. The Garo Hills terminate this chain and present very similar characteristics, being steep and precipitous on the southern face and of rather lower general elevation, the highest part being not more than 4,700 feet above sea level, and below which Tura the capital is situated.

*Climate and Sanataria.*

The climate of Assam is superior to that of Bengal, the day-heat being more moderate, and the nights being always cool and refreshing. The climate of the hill districts in the higher and central plateaux is very salubrious, and the seasons throughout the province are generally favorable for agricultural operations.

At Shillong the average maximum temperature is about 62°, the minimum 59°, the general mean being about 61°. The average mean summer temperature in the valleys of the Brahmaputra and Surma (or Barak) rivers is 80°, the winter temperature about 57°, the annual mean temperature being about 70°.

The rains are of long continuance, lasting from March to October, and cloudless skies, proverbially characteristic of India, are but little seen in this province. In the Brahmaputra valley, the morning fog, which invariably prevails in the cold season, is a special characteristic; it rises about day-light and often lasts as long as eleven in the forenoon. The annual rainfall at Cherrapoonjee and along the southern face of the Khasi





and Garo Hills, reaches 600 to 620 inches, incessant rain pouring sometimes for eight and ten days at a stretch.

The prevalent winds throughout the year in both valleys blow from the north-east. At the commencement of the rains a westerly wind occasionally sets in, but rarely lasts for any length of time. In Cachar the north-east wind, which blows up to mid-day, usually changes to a south-west wind in the afternoon. During the months of March, April and May, violent winds from the north-west are of frequent occurrence throughout the Province.

At Cherrapunjee, in spite of the notorious heavy rainfall, the climate is by no means unhealthy. Earthquakes are very common both in the plains and hill districts, but the shocks are seldom severe. They occur chiefly in November, December and January. Shillong, in the Khasi Hills, is the sanatorium of the Assam Province.

### *Staples and Manufactures.*

Rice is the principal food grain throughout the province. Next to rice the most important crop is the mustard; the other staples grown are pulses of various kinds, indian-corn, linseed, hemp, jute, betel-leaf (pan), betel-nut, sugar-cane, cotton, and tobacco. Indigenous arrowroot, and tapioca have also been found in Sylhet. The principal products of the hill districts are, potatoes, oranges, pine-apples, bay-leaves, cinnamon, blackpepper, betel-nut and leaves, honey, wax, cotton-silk, and caoutchouc, the three former articles being largely exported.

The most important commercial staple is Tea which is largely cultivated in all the plain districts with the exception of Goalpara. The total outturn of manufactured tea from lands under tea cultivation at the present time, has been estimated at about 20,000,000 lbs., and the quantity exported is rapidly increasing. The foundation of this industry was laid between 1856 and 1859. Coffee is indigenous and is also cultivated.

Assam is rich in mineral produce. Iron, limestone and coal abound in all the hilly tracts. Petroleum springs have also been discovered, and gold has been found in many of the streams.

The common manufactures of the province are silk-thread, silk fabrics, coarse cloth, brass utensils, ivory ornaments and ordinary agricultural implements. Sylhet is noted for its ivory mats and fans and shell bracelets. There is no lack of materials, but skilled labor and industrial energy are both deficient.

In connection with Assam, the annual fairs, held both on political and commercial grounds, claim some mention here and are briefly described.

1. The Udalguri fair, held in the Mangaldai sub-division of district Darrang, about 10 miles from the foot of the hills.

This fair takes place commonly in February or March of each year, and lasts about two months. The articles brought down from the hills are:—Ponies, sheep, dogs, salt, gold, blankets, yak's tails, musk, chillies, spices, wax, honey, madder, oranges and walnuts.

2. The Kerkaria Fair, held in February and March, and established by the Raja of Kerkaria in Bhutan, at a place on the Sukmi river, just beyond the border of the Darrang district, and about 15 miles north-west of Udalguri.

3. The Daimara Fair, held about the month of February, at a place three miles beyond the British frontier, and distant about 25 miles in a straight line north-east of Udalguri.





## *The Assam Province,—Continued.*

4. The Sadiya Fair, held at Sadiya in January and February of each year. The imports at this fair are :—Rubber, wax, musk, cloths, mats, *dhao*s and ivory. The exports are English and Assamese cloths, salt, brass-ware, bell-metal utensils, silver earrings, beads, brass-wire and opium. Sadiya promises to become ultimately a place of considerable importance, as it must be the starting point of the as yet unknown route between Assam and China.

The neighbouring hill tribes resort in considerable number to these fairs, and a large amount of trade is effected.

At Silchar too a fair is held in the months of December and January, which is largely attended by pony and cattle dealers from Manipur.

### *Form of Administration.*

The administration of the Province is carried on under the Non-Regulation system, and is entrusted to a Chief Commissioner, acting immediately under the orders of the Supreme Government. The constitution of the Chief Commissionership was effected under a proclamation, dated the 7th February 1874, the district of Sylhet being added to the Province from Bengal, by a proclamation dated the 12th September 1874. The Chief Commissioner has ordinarily the powers of a local Government, and exercises complete control over all departments and branches of the administration. The immediate and responsible representative of the authority of Government in each district is the Deputy Commissioner, who is assisted by Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners, to whom is allotted such parts of his duties as they are empowered to perform. In the Naga Hills district the Chief Executive Officer is called "Political Officer" in charge of the Naga Hills.

Recently a Commissioner has been appointed for the eight valley districts of this province, who is also a sessions Judge, and the channel of communication between the District Officers and the Chief Commissioner, and to whom the Deputy Commissioners of the valley districts are in certain matters subordinate.

### *Census.*

The last Census of 1872 showed a total population of 4,129,972, but it was not fully taken in the Naga Hills and in the outlying parts of Lakhimpur, while no census was even attempted in the Garo Hills, the figures given being merely estimated.

Excluding Sylhet and Cachar, the average number of persons per square mile for the remainder of the entire province is 63. In calculating the Christian population, the Native Christians in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills have not been taken into account.

Considering its small population, Assam presents greater varieties of race than any other province. The sexes are pretty equally divided.

The tribes bordering on the Province are the following :—

<i>On the North.</i>	<i>On the East.</i>	<i>On the South.</i>
1. The Bhutias.	6. The Mishmis.	9. The Nagas.
2. The Akhas.	7. The Khamtis.	10. The Mikirs.
3. The Daflas.	8. The Singphos.	11. The Kukis.
4. The Miris.		12. The Lushais.
5. The Abars.		*13. The Sylus.
		*14. The Howlongs.
		*15. The Shindoos.

\* The three last named tribes are clans of the Kukis or Lushais, they border the Chittagong and Arrakan Hill Tracts.





SL



THE LOWER  
OF  
Bengal (Proper) Behar,  
Chota Nagpore and Orissa  
WITH THE PRINCIPAL  
ASSAULTS  
1880.

Scale: 1 Inch = 34 Miles.





CSL

II.

*The Bengal Presidency.*

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5.

## THE CENTRAL PROVINCES:

Comprising 4 Divisions or Commissionerships embracing 19 Districts,

WITH THE

## NATIVE STATES ATTACHED THERETO.

Under a Chief Commissioner.

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## The Central Provinces.

1877-78.		NAGPUR DIVISION.										DIVISION TOTALS.	LANGUAGES.
5 DISTRICTS.		NAGPUR.		BHANDARA.		CHANDA.		WARDHA.		BALAGHAT.			
Lat. N.	} of District capital Long. E. to nearest minute.	21° 9'	Chief Towns	21° 9'	Chief Towns	19° 56'	Chief Towns	20° 45'	Chief Towns	Burha. 21° 49'	Chief Towns		
Height in feet..		79 9	with	79 42	with	79 21	with	78 39	with	80 14	with		
		Population.	Population.	Population.	Population.	Population.	Population.	Population.	Population.	Population.			
<i>District Statistics.</i>													
Area in Square Miles	..	3,786	Ramtek 7,045. Katol 4,116.	3,922	Sakoli, Titora,	9,700	Armori 5,271.	2,401	Sindi 4,867.	3,141	Kinhi, Lanji,	22,950	
Number of Villages	..	2,170	Narkher 7,159. Kailod,	1,772	Chich-	2,599	Karinja, Rajgarh, Imli,	1,372	Pownar,	1,028	Jam, Paraswara,	8,941	
Population	..	631,109	Tharsa, Sitahadi, Bhiwapur,	564,813	Chich-	534,431	Mohkher 2,200.	354,720	Bahadurpur, Wai-	*302,482	Deogaon.	2,387,555	
Per Square Mile	..	169		144		55		149		96		99	
Average Rainfall in Inches	..	43		51		49		37		64		49	
Land Revenue	Rs.	8,30,416		4,06,024		2,49,318		5,13,789		1,59,462		21,59,009	
<i>Classification of Population.</i>													
Europeans	..	2,221	Kamptee cantonment 48,330.	17	Tumsar 7,367.	25	Warora, Brahmapuri, Ghot, Mul	22	Hinganghat 9,415.	..		2,285	
Christians	East Indians	834	Kondhali, Khapa 8,007.	16	Mohari 6,183.	15	Wairagarh, Gurbori, Katon,	32	Nachangaon, Pohna, Mandgaon,	7	Dhansua, Kattangi, Kinhi, Lanji,	904	
	Natives	2,402	Murpa 5,572. Kalmeshwar 4,738.	34	Chandpur, Rampali, Sahangarhi,	49	Mendki, Mangror, Ghatkul, Chandankhera,	42	Thalangaon, Kariya, Malaigaon,	4	Bhanpur, Bijaigarh, Chauria, Bihiri, Lalbarra,	2,531	
Hindus	..	548,212	Bori, Kuli, Parsioni, Bhewgarh, Hengra, Patan Saongi, Gungao, Bazargaon,	472,151	garh, Kamtha, Mandipur, Bamni, Nawagaon, Andhalgaon 3,300.	397,540	Chanda 2,876.	303,905	Arvi 7,639.	131,176	Hatta 2,684.	1,852,984	
Mahomedans	..	34,917	Mandhal, Dhapewara, Wakori, Maunda, Takalghat, Sawargaon Mowar,	10,696	Belona, Saoner 5,000.	8,176	Chimnur, Wairagarh, Gurbori, Katon,	12,428	Deoli, 5,558.	2,934	Lauji, 2,075.	69,151	
Parsis, Buddhists and Jains	..	3,046		520		648		2,381		39		6,634	
Aborigines	..	39,378		81,349		126,939		35,910		59,217		342,793	
Others	..	99		30		1,039		:		1,631		2,799	
Total	..	631,109		564,813		534,431		354,720		*195,008		2,280,081	

\* Note.—The difference in the totals of population for the districts of Balaghat and Seoni since the census, is due to a transfer of territory from Seoni to Balaghat.





# The Central Provinces,—Continued.

1877-78.		JUBBULPORE DIVISION.									
5 DISTRICTS.		JUBBULPORE.		SAUGOR.		DAMOH.		SEONI.		MANDLA.	
Lat. N.	} of District capital to nearest minute.	23° 10'	Chief Towns	23° 50'	Chief Towns	23° 50'	Chief Towns	22° 6'	Chief Towns	22° 43'	Chief Towns
Long. E.		79 59	with	78 47	with	79 29	with	79 35	with	80 35	with
Height in feet	.. ..	1,351	Population.	1,807	Population.	1,358	Population.	2,043	Population.	1,470	Population.
<i>District Statistics.</i>											
Area in Square Miles	..	3,918	Jubbulpore 35,188. Bhaironghat, Murwara 2,385. Sihora 3,988. Garha 2,588. Panagah 3,872. Katangi 2,898. Bilhiri 2,028. Bijenaghat 2,000. Patan 2,662. Sleemanabad, Kumbhi, Purwa, Jhalon, Baraila, Sonpur, Gosalpur, Bargi, Piprod, Kundam.	4,005	Saugor 45,655. Banda 626. Kurai 4,965. Rehli 4,406. Garhakota 9,085. Deori 3,994. Rahatgarh 3,426. Dhamoni, Naharnau, Shahgarh, Gaughia-mar, Piprasar, Malhon, Shahpur, Chandpur, Gangai, Khenlata, Barodia, Dulpatur, Bhapail.	2,799	Damoh 8,139. Hattia 6,251. Hindoria 3,866. Narsinggarh, Duroli, Sangra, Abhana, Patchra, Kumbhari, Maraddah, Sitauagar, Patharia, Aslana, Bansa 1770.	3,252	Seoni 9,557. Lakhandon 1,420. Adegaon, Dhuma, Dongaria, Keolari, Pachdar, Gopalgaui, Ari, Berghat, Kaniwara, Keslari, Rahipara, Alonia, Surajpur, Gangpur, Gugini, Patan.	4,719	Mandla 4,936. Ramgarh, height 2,570. Bahmani 2,179. Shahpura 1,500. Ghugri, Maharajpur, Chapatala, Narainganj, Dhanwahi, Shahpur, Baragaon, Basunda, Maigaon, Newala, Indri.
Number of Villages	..	2,527		2,107		1,337		1,434		1,621	
Population	.. ..	528,859		527,725		269,642		*299,856		213,018	
„ Per Square Mile..		135		132		96		113		45	
Average Rainfall in Inches..		52		48		48		49		48	
Land Revenue	.. Rs.	5,79,226		4,38,817		2,66,324		1,50,103		97,596	
<i>Classification of Population.</i>											
Christians	Europeans	752		848		5		15		21	
	East Indians	187		95		18		1		3	
	Natives	728		373		6		33		5	
Hindus	.. ..	396,558		462,488		225,691		241,073		76,996	
Mahomedans	.. ..	25,968		23,541		7,672		14,566		2,716	
Parsis, Buddhists and Jains	.. ..	3,493		15,927		5,155		1,035		147	
Aborigines	.. ..	100,239		24,453		30,949		150,050		126,735	
Others	.. ..	934		..		146		617		6,395	
Total	..	528,859		527,725		269,642		*407,330		213,018	



# The Central Provinces,—Continued.

1877-78.		NERBUDDA DIVISION.										DIVISION TOTALS.	LANGUAGES.
5, DISTRICTS.		BETUL.		CHHINDWARA.		HOSHANGABAD.		NARSINGHPUR.		NIMAR.			
Lat. N.	} of District capital Long. E. } to nearest minute.	21° 51'	Chief Towns	22° 3'	Chief Towns	22° 46'	Chief Towns	22° 57'	Chief Towns	Khandwa. 21° 50'	Chief Towns		
Height in feet..		77 58	with	78 59	with	77 45	with	79 15	with	76 23	with		
		Population.	Population.	Population.	Population.	Population.	Population.	Population.	Population.	Population.	Population.		
<i>District Statistics.</i>													
Area in Square Miles	..	3,905	Betul 4,593. Mulai 3,371, height 2,526. Badnur 2,645, height 2,173. Amla, Poton, Gausin, Panakhera, Chicholi 1,800. Teram, Dhar, Shahpur, Semuria, Chachundra, Arner, Rampur, Bordhi, Kherla.	3,853	Chhindwara 8,626. Sausar 4,077. Harai, Lodhikhera 5,219. Anarwara, Pandhuria 5,218. Mohgaon, Sohagpur, height 1,530. Seoni, Umret, Jamai, Mokher, Khamarpani, Bordeli, Pandhurna, Chand, Chamrai, Dingari, Bijogora, Jambai, Belpeth Jhilmili, Bichua, Ghorar, Ramakona, Rajna, Ambura, Moi.	4,376	Hoshangabad 11,613. Sohagpur 7,552. Harda 9,170, height 975. Seoni 7,579. Babai 4,040. Kalibit, Chipabari, Borda, Pachmarhi, Fatehpur, Handia, 2,000. Sobhapur, Thimurni 4,400.	1,916	Narsinghpur 12,110. Chanwarpatha 1,230. Sinagar 1,500. Gadwarwa 6,068. Kauria 3,167. Singhpur 3,167. Tendukhera 3,034. Kandeli, Bachai, Punasa, Shahpur 2,500. Zainabad, 1,200. Barha 2,800. Paloha, Sainkhera 2,325. Birman, Chichli.	3,340	Nimar Khandwa 14,119. Asir 2,632. Mortakka. Burhanpur 29,300. Pandhana 2,548. Chandgarh, Bargaon 1,719. Asingarh height 2,198. Lehapur. Raver, Bahadurpur 1,500. Beria 1,200. Bhargarh 2,250. Punasa, Shahpur 2,500. Zainabad 1,200.	17,390	Urdu, Hindi, Gondi, Marathi.
Number of Villages	..	1,200		1,810		1,393		1,084		687		6,174	
Population	..	*274,264		316,095		*463,625		339,395		211,176		1,604,555	
„ Per Square Mile..		69		81		102		177		63		92	
Land Revenue	.. Rs.	196,015		2,19,909		4,28,224		421,811		178,845		14,44,804	
Average Rainfall in Inches	..	41	42	45	47	32	41						
<i>Classification of Population.</i>													
Christians	Europeans	..	8	26	88	32	376						
	East Indians	..	....	17	10	9	104						
	Natives	..	11	62	216	33	452						
Hindus	..	168,788	191,669	346,978	283,102	154,889	1,145,426						
Mahomedans	..	4,555	9,747	20,708	11,958	21,449	68,417						
Parsis, Budhists and Jains	..	945	574	1,088	860	551	4,018						
Aborigines	..	109,748	114,000	84,702	43,332	33,843	385,625						
Others	..	....	....	44	69	24	137						
Total	..	*284,055	316,095	*453,834	339,395	211,176	1,604,555						

\* Note.—The difference in the totals of population for the districts of Betul and Hoshangabad since the census, is due to a transfer of territory from Betul to Hoshangabad.





LANGUAGES,

Urdu, Hindi, Uriya, Telugu





# The Central Provinces,—Continued.

CSL  
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## List of the Native Feudatory States and Zamindari Chiefships included in the Central Provinces, and Subordinate to that Government.

No.	STATES AND CHIEFSHIPS.	ESTIMATED.			Position of Chief.	Tribute.	Lat.	Long.	Height.	Under what Officers.
		Area	Popula- tion.	Reve- nue			N.	E.		
		Sq. Ms.		Rs.			of Capital			
1	Bastar, Capital Jagdalpur..	13,062	278,856	92,000	Raja.	3,050	19° 5'	82° 4'	1,831	Dep. Commr. Upper Godavari
2	Kharond or Kalahandi Capital Junagar.	3,745	133,483	20,000	do.	3,550	19 52	82 59	..	Deputy Commissioner, Sambalpur District.
3	Raigarh Bargarh .. ..	1,486	63,300	7,500	do.	400	21 54	83 26	..	
	Borasambar (Zamindari) ..	800	19,200	3,000	do.	..	20 56	83 0	..	
	Phuljhar ( do. ) .. ..	1,000	32,720	8,000	do.	..	21 14	82 54	..	
* 4	Sarangarh .. .. .	540	37,100	8,000	do.	1,350	21 36	83 7	..	
* 5	Patna, Capital Bolangir ..	2,400	98,650	37,000	Maharaja.	600	20 43	83 11	..	Dep. Commr. Bilaspur
6	Sonpur .. .. .	906	130,713	18,000	Raja.	5,000	20 51	83 59	..	
7	Rairakhol .. .. .	833	12,660	6,000	do.	580	21 13	84 24	..	
8	Bamra, Capital Deoghar ..	1,988	56,600	6,000	do.	350	21 32	84 46	..	
* 9	Sakti .. .. .	115	8,400	10,000	do.	350	22 1	83 0	..	
10	Kawardha .. .. .	887	75,460	99,560	do.	16,000	22 0	81 17	..	Dep. Commr. Raipur
11	Kondka or Chhuikhadan ..	174	29,600	22,000	Mahant.	11,000	21 31	81 2	..	
12	Kanker .. .. .	639	43,550	15,000	Raja.	..	20 16	81 32	..	
* 13	Khairagarh .. .. .	940	122,264	117,600	do.	47,000	21 25	81 1	..	
14	Nandgaon .. .. .	905	148,550	98,750	Mahant.	46,000	21 5	81 5	..	
15	Makrai .. .. .	215	13,650	20,000	Raja.	..	22 4	77 8	..	Dep. Commr. Hoshangabad
	*Under British management.									
	Total ..	28,835	1,053,836	5,77,410		135,230				

### Notes on the above States.

The total area of the 15 Feudatory States of the Central Provinces has been estimated at 28,835 square miles, their population about 1,053,836 souls, and revenue about Rupees 577,410 or £s. 57,741. These chiefs are almost uncontrolled in the administration of their territories; so long as they maintain order, and rule their people without oppressing them, no interference in their affairs is exercised by the British Government. Only in the matter of criminal justice are their powers circumscribed, confirmation by the Chief Commissioner in cases of severe punishment has to be obtained, and no sentence of death can be executed by any chief without the sanction of the Chief Commissioner. Each state is ruled according to its own laws and customs, and British law is not in force. The statistics for these states though taken from the latest returns available, are sometimes of course only an approximation to the truth, but they serve to shew the relative importance of the states. The Feudatories have no military forces worth naming.

The Zamindars (see next page) are mostly the representatives of families founded by soldiers of fortune, or younger sons of members of the ruling families: they pay a fixed revenue demand to the British Government. Borasambar and Phuljhar formerly belonged to the cluster of states known as the 18 Garjhats, but they are now classed among the ordinary Zamindaris and are attached to the Sambalpur district. Their area, population and revenue are not included in the totals given above.



# The Central Provinces,—Continued.

No.	ZAMINDARIS.	Area.	Population.	Villages.	No.	ZAMINDARIS.	Area.	Population.	Villages.
<i>District Sambalpur.</i>					<i>District Bhandara.</i>				
	<i>Sq. Ms.</i>					<i>Sq. Ms.</i>			
1	Ghes .. ..	12	5,350	19	1	Amgaon .. ..	146	21,543	53
2	Kharsal .. ..	12	4,300	18	2	Arjuni .. ..	..	2,183	10
3	Kolabira or Jaikor .. ..	140	17,200	60	3	Bijli .. ..	140	8,700	48
4	Korabaga .. ..	12	2,336	18	4	Chichgarh .. ..	237	8,370	..
5	Loisingh .. ..	15	950	16	5	Chikli .. ..	..	..	2
6	Laira .. ..	26	4,250	25	6	Dalli .. ..	53	2,330	17
7	Machida .. ..	6	550	5	7	Dangurli .. ..	..	..	1
8	Rajpur .. ..	30	2,756	21	8	Dawa .. ..	26	4,100	12
9	Rampur .. ..	100	5,888	63	9	Jamri .. ..	..	..	4
10	Chandarpur and Padmapur .. ..	115	51,120	239	10	Kanitha .. ..	593	..	..
11	Barpali .. ..	25	17,300	70	11	Kanhargaon .. ..	..	..	1
12	Bhedan or Basaikela .. ..	15	7,115	25	12	Khairi .. ..	..	..	4
13	Besi or Uttal .. ..	80	10,696	28	13	Karargaon .. ..	..	..	1
<i>District Bilaspur.</i>					14	Mahagaon .. ..	31	..	14
	<i>Sq. Ms.</i>				15	Nansari .. ..	..	..	8
1	Bhatgaon .. ..	62	7,900	39	16	Palkhera .. ..	50	..	12
2	Bilaigarh .. ..	109	7,400	50	17	Palasgaon .. ..	134	800	14
3	Chhuri .. ..	320	13,280	120	18	Parasgaon .. ..	..	400	2
4	Champa .. ..	120	18,666	47	19	Purara .. ..	39	..	6
5	Katangi .. ..	57	9,400	38	20	Rajoli .. ..	43	..	13
6	Kenda .. ..	298	5,160	33	21	Tirkheri Malpuri .. ..	15	1,950	7
7	Korba .. ..	823	27,460	232	22	Turmapuri .. ..	..	..	7
8	Lapha .. ..	272	..	55	23	Umri .. ..	17	2,282	10
9	Madanpur .. ..	25	5,700	44	<i>District Balasghat.</i>				
10	Matin .. ..	569	2,760	40	1	Bargaon and Bamangaon .. ..	..	..	5
11	Pandaria .. ..	486	..	202	2	Bhadra .. ..	128	16,300	78
12	Pendra .. ..	585	..	165	3	Chauria .. ..	25	..	..
13	Uprora .. ..	431	2,590	39	4	Hatta .. ..	134	..	75
<i>District Raipur.</i>					5	Kinhi .. ..	159	..	64
	<i>Sq. Ms.</i>				6	Kirnapur .. ..	40	21,250	25
1	Barbaspur .. ..	..	..	22	7	Salitekri .. ..	284	..	71
2	Bindra Nawagarh .. ..	..	..	..	<i>District Chanda.</i>				
3	Daundi Lohara .. ..	..	..	..	1	Ahiri .. ..	2,550	..	..
4	Deori .. ..	..	..	..	2	Ambagarh Chauki .. ..	..	..	..
5	Gandai .. ..	85	..	85	3	Aundhi .. ..	..	..	..
6	Gundardehi .. ..	..	..	52	4	Chandala .. ..	..	..	7
7	Kauria .. ..	..	..	152	5	Dhanoria .. ..	..	..	20
8	Khariar .. ..	..	..	..	6	Dudhmala .. ..	..	..	13
9	Khulji .. ..	375	..	27	7	Gilgaon .. ..	..	..	12
10	Lohara .. ..	..	..	132	8	Giwarda .. ..	..	..	56
11	Narra .. ..	..	..	13	9	Jharapapra .. ..	..	..	33
12	Parpori .. ..	..	..	35	10	Khutgaon .. ..	..	..	50
13	Phingeswar .. ..	..	..	80	11	Koracha .. ..	..	..	75
14	Silheti .. ..	..	..	20	12	Kotgal .. ..	..	..	18
15	Suamar .. ..	..	..	84	13	Murangaon .. ..	..	..	25
16	Thakurtola .. ..	..	..	77	14	Palasgarh .. ..	..	..	51
17	Waraband .. ..	..	..	..	15	Panabaras .. ..	..	..	300
<i>District Chhindwara.</i>					16	Pavi Mutanda .. ..	..	..	35
	<i>Sq. Ms.</i>				17	Potegaon .. ..	..	..	11
1	Adegaon .. ..	..	..	89	18	Rangi .. ..	..	..	17
2	Batagarh .. ..	..	..	81	19	Sirsundi .. ..	..	..	15
3	Bhardagarh .. ..	..	..	40	20	Sonsari .. ..	..	..	21
4	Chhater .. ..	..	..	34	<i>District Hoshangabad.</i>				
5	Harai .. ..	..	..	91	1	Almod .. ..	..	..	29
6	Pratapgarh .. ..	..	..	181	2	Pachmarhi .. ..	..	..	24
7	Sonpur .. ..	..	..	49	3	Pagara .. ..	..	..	10

## Military Stations of the Nagpore Force, Garrisoned by the Madras Army.

No.	STATIONS.	Rainfall.	Lat.		Long.	Height.	No.	STATIONS.	Rainfall.	Lat.		Long.	Height.		
			N.	E.						N.	E.				
			to the nearest minute.							to the nearest minute.					
						Feet.							Feet.		
1	Kamptee (Hd. Qrs.)	43	21°	13'	79°	14'	1,130	5	Seetabuldee ..	43	21°	9'	79°	8'	1,130
2	Chanda .. ..	44	19	57	79	21	657	6	Sironcha .. ..	43	18	51	80	0	408
3	Hoshangabad ..	45	22	46	77	45	1,009	7	Pachmarhi, (Sanitm.)..	82	22	28	78	28	3,538
4	Raipur .. ..	49	21	15	81	41	994	8	Sumbulpore ..	55	21	28	84	1	459

See page 35 for other Military Stations in the Central Provinces.





## BRIEF GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

### *Area, Position, Boundaries, &c.*

The Central Provinces occupy a vast tract of country in the centre of the Peninsula of India; they lie between the 18th and 25th degrees of North Latitude and 76th and 86th degrees of East Longitude, and stretch from Bundelkhand in the north, to the Madras Presidency in the south, and from the frontier of Bengal in the east, to independent Malwa and to the Deccan in the west. The extreme breadth from north to south is about 500 miles, and length from east to west about 600 miles. The area of the whole tract so named is 113,043 square miles, of which 84,208 square miles are British territory, and the remainder, 28,835 square miles, the territory of Feudatory Native Chiefs. They are bounded on the north by the independent native state of Rewah and states of Bundelkhand of the Central India Agency; on the west and north-west by the British district of Lalitpur of the North-Western Provinces, by Bhopal and Indore native states of the Central India Agency, the British district of Khandesh in the Bombay Presidency and by Berar, or the Hyderabad Assigned Districts; on the south and south-east by the Nizam's dominions, the Jeypur native state and the Ganjam district of the Madras Presidency; on the east and north east by the tributary states of Orissa and the Garhjat states of Chota Nagpore in the Bengal jurisdiction. The Central Provinces are therefore enclosed on nearly every side by foreign territory, and are thus cut off geographically from other purely British provinces.

### *Topography, &c.*

Geographically the Provinces are divided into two parts by the Satpura range of mountains that runs south of the Nerbudda river from east to west. This range embraces within itself considerable tracts of table land. Commencing at the lofty plateau of Amarkantak, the range extends westwards as far as the western coast. From Amarkantak an outer ridge runs south-west for about 100 miles to a part known as the Salitekri Hills, thus forming as it were the head of the range, which, narrowing as it proceeds westwards, changes from a broad table land to two parallel ridges bounding on either side the valley of the Tapti, ending so far as these provinces are concerned, at the famous hill fortress of Asirgarh. Beyond this point the Rajpipla Hills, which separate the valley of the Nerbudda from that of the Tapti, complete the chain as far as the Western Ghats. The mean elevation of the range is about 2,500 feet, but many of the peaks and some of the plateaux have an elevation of more than 3,500 feet above the sea. The plateaux of Amarkantak and Chauradadar in the Mandla district rise to a height of nearly 3,500 feet; the height of the hill of Khamla in the Betul district is 3,700 feet, and the general height of the Chikalda hills overlooking the Berar plain, is 3,700 feet, while the Pachmarhi hills, east of Betul, rise abruptly from the Nerbudda valley and culminate at Dhupgarh, at an elevation of 4,500 feet. East of Asirgarh there is a break in the range through which the railway from Bombay to Allahabad passes, as well as the road to Central India, and at which the elevation is not more than 1,240 feet above the sea. West of Asirgarh the range is continued to the Western Ghats by a belt of mountainous country 40 to 50 miles in breadth with an average height of about 2,000 feet above the sea, some peaks however rising up to 3,000 and 4,000 feet. The whole length of the Satpura range is scarcely less than 600 miles, while its breadth at the head across Balaghat and Mandla is about 100 miles. On the table lands of this range, east of Asirgarh, lie the districts of Betul, Chhindwara, Seoni, Balaghat and Mandla.



North of the Satpura range, offshoots of low hills stretch northwards and approach the Khaimur Hills, which with the Bhanrer Hills (both branches of the Vindhyan range), form the eastern scarp of the plateau on which lie the districts of Damoh and Saugor; these ranges attain a height of 2,500 feet.

Eastwards from Amarkantak to within a few miles of the eastern coast of the Peninsula of India, stretch a succession of ranges of hills, offshoots of the Vindhyan chain, separating the plain of Sambalpur from Chota Nagpore.

To the south the provinces are shut in by the wide mountainous tract of Bastar, stretching from the Bay of Bengal to the Godavari river, and extending from the west of that river up to the rocky ridges and plateau of Khandesh, and enclosing the plain of Berar along its southern border.

The plain country of the province may be said to lie in two great divisions to the north and south of the great central range of mountains. North of the Satpuras we have the rich valley of the Nerbudda, extending from the Jubbulpore to the Hoshangabad and Nimar districts, a distance of nearly 350 miles; the elevation of this valley falls from 1,400 feet at Jubbulpore to 1,120 feet at Hoshangabad. In breadth it is about 30 miles. This great plain is most fertile and is cultivated with wheat, cotton and sugar-cane. South of the Satpuras and the ranges that run eastwards, we have the plain of Sambalpur with all its Native states and Zamindaris extending over an area of some 23,000 square miles, and which may be considered the central basin of the Mahanadi. Separated from Sambalpur by ranges running southward from the great central chain, lies the plain of Chhattisgarh, having a mean elevation of 1,000 feet and an area of about 22,000 square miles, and forming the upper basin of the Mahanadi. Further to the west, and again divided off by hills, is the great plain of Nagpur, extending over some 21,000 square miles. The general surface of this last plain inclines towards the south, from 1,000 feet above the sea at Nagpur, to 750 feet at Chanda, the eastern portion being drained by the Wainganga, the western by the Wardha.

The principal rivers which with their tributaries drain this wide region are: the Nerbudda, which, rising in the high table land of Amarkantak, and pursuing a direct westerly course for 500 miles to the Gulf of Cambay, receives the whole drainage of the northern slopes of the Satpuras; this river is almost everywhere fordable in the hot season; the Mahanadi, rising in the wild mountains of Bastar that close in the Chhattisgarh plain to the south; the Wainganga rising in the Seoni plateau, and draining the southern slopes of the Satpuras west of Mandla, and also the greater part of the Nagpur plain; the length of this river from its source to its junction with the Wardha is about 350 miles; the Wardha rising in the Satpuras between Nagpur and Betul, and separating the districts of Nagpur, Wardha, and Chanda from Berar and the Nizam's dominions. These four great rivers are navigable for long distances during the rains, and they flow in deep beds many feet below the level of the countries which they drain.

Generally, the Central Provinces may be said to be a mountainous country, in which hill and plain, plateau and valley alternate with each other. The slopes on both sides of the great central ranges are covered with dense forest, but in the other parts of the provinces the absence of this forms a characteristic feature of the scenery.

Several lines of railway run through the Central Provinces. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway, main line, enters the territory at Burhanpur, in the district of Nimar,





terminating at Jubbulpore, where it connects with the "Jubbulpore Extension" of the East Indian Railway, which enters the provinces at Undarra station; the Nagpur branch of the Great Indian Peninsula line, branches off from it at Bhosawal, and after traversing Berar, reaches Nagpur, after throwing off a branch line at Wardha station to Warora, *via* Hinganghat, a length of 45 miles, called the "Wardha Valley State Railway." The Holkar State Railway to Mhow and Indore, branches off from Khandwa station of the Great Indian Peninsula line, while a small branch from the Gadgarwara station of the same line connects the town of Mopani. The extension from Nagpur to Kaliani, a distance of 125 miles, called the "Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway" is now under construction and progressing rapidly.

### *Climate and Sanataria.*

A hilly country, such as has been described, lying within the tropics and at a considerable distance from the sea, would naturally have a hot and dry climate. The temperature is to some extent, however, modified by the general elevation of the country. The south-west monsoon, which prevails from the end of June to the beginning of September, usually brings with it an abundant rainfall, and the wide tracts of forest that cover a part of the area of the provinces, retard evaporation. But notwithstanding these modifying influences, the marked characteristics of the climate for nine months of the year, are a high temperature and a low degree of humidity. The districts above the Satpuras have a temperature more nearly approaching that of the North-Western Provinces, while the Satpura plateau districts, have, from their superior elevation, a somewhat cooler climate. The hot season begins in April and lasts to the middle of June, the wet season then sets in and continues till the middle of October, while the cold season lasts from the middle of October to March inclusive. During the hot weather the heat at noon averages 100° Far. In the cold season the mean temperature is 40°. The mean annual rainfall of the Central Provinces is 45 inches, of which 41 inches fall during the monsoon or wet season, from June to October. The arrival of the monsoon occurs with great uniformity over the whole country, usually about the middle of June. The north-easterly and easterly winds set in in October and continue steadily in this direction through November and part of December, when they slacken, but continue blowing until the beginning of February: in February and March, the wind is variable but southerly winds are most frequent; the north-west wind continues from April till June, when, the monsoon setting in, the general direction is west and south-west. Pachmarhi, situated in the Hoshangabad district, is the Sanitarium of the Central Provinces.

### *Staples and Manufactures.*

The ordinary natural productions are cotton of the finest quality, rice, wheat, maize, millet, oil seeds, opium, sugar-cane, safflower and indigo. The cotton country of the Central Provinces lies on the left bank of the Wardha river, on which bank the well-known cotton mart of Hinganghat is situated. Lac abounds in the forests, which swarm with wild animals of the kinds found elsewhere in India. The mineral resources include iron ore, coal, marble and building stone, gold and diamonds. The forests contain valuable timber trees and plants yielding drugs, resins, gums, and dyes.

There are no manufactures peculiar to the Central Provinces except perhaps the tissue work of Burhanpur, and the richly embroidered wearing apparel manufactured in parts of Nagpur and Bhandara. The ordinary manufactures are weaving, iron smelting and shaping the same into agricultural implements.





*Form of Administration.*

The administration of the Central Provinces is carried on under the non-regulation system, by a Chief Commissioner in direct subordination to the Government of India, the Government resolution constituting the Chief Commissionership being dated 2nd November 1861. The Chief Commissioner has ordinarily the powers of a local Government, and exercises complete control over all departments and branches of the administration, the courts, Civil and Criminal, being separately controlled by a Chief Judge under the name of Judicial Commissioner. For administrative purposes the Central Provinces are divided into four divisions, each controlled by a Commissioner, and subordinate to Commissioners are 19 Deputy Commissioners, each holding executive charge of a district. In every district there are two or more subdivisions, the direct management of each being entrusted to a native Sub-collector called a *Tahsildar*. There are 50 such subdivisions in the 19 districts of the Central Provinces.

*Census.*

A general census of the population of the Central Provinces was taken on the 25th January 1872. This was the second regular census, the first having been taken in November 1866. The total area being 113,043 square miles, and including the Feudatory States, the population according to the new census, 10,304,070, the number of persons per square mile is 90·5. If, however, the Khalsa or British Territory be separated from the Feudatory states, the figures are :—

	<i>Area.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Density.</i>
Khalsa ...	84,208 square miles	9,251,234	109 per square mile.
Feudatory States	28,835 " "	1,052,836	36 " "

The entire population in 1866 was 9,104,511 souls. The recent census gives an increase of 1,198,559, or of 2·04 per cent. in five years. The sexes are nearly equally divided.

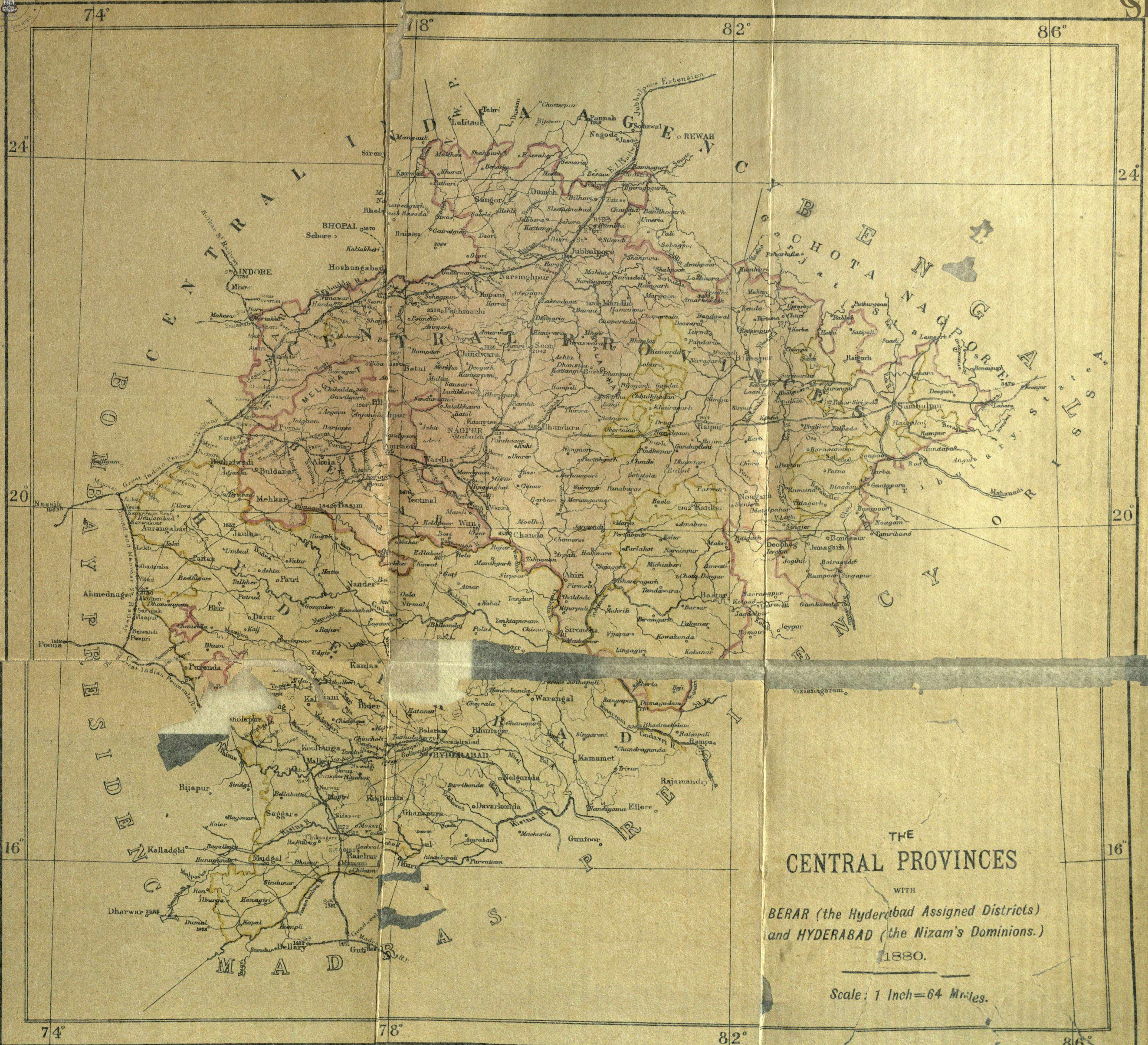
The census of 1872 was in every respect more detailed and complete than the enumeration of 1866, and is sufficiently accurate for all statistical purposes. The population of these provinces is classified as follows :—10,487 Christians, 240,965 Mahomedans, 6,518,137 Hindus, 36,651 Parsis, Buddhists and Jains, 2,444,994 Aborigines, and others.

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CSL



THE  
CENTRAL PROVINCES

WITH  
BERAR (the Hyderabad Assigned Districts)  
and HYDERABAD (the Nizam's Dominions.)  
1880.

Scale: 1 Inch = 64 Miles.





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II.

*The Bengal Presidency.*

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6.

THE BRITISH BURMAH PROVINCE:

Comprising 3 Divisions or Commissionerships, embracing 16 Districts,

WITH THE

NATIVE STATES ATTACHED THERETO.

Under a Chief Commissioner.

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# The British Burmah Province.

CSL

1877-78.		PEGU DIVISION.												DIVISION TOTALS.	LANGUAGES.		
6 DISTRICTS.		*HANTHAWADDY.		THONKWA.		BASSEIN.		†HENZADA. THARRAWADDY.		PROME.		THAVETMYO.					
55 SUB-DIVISIONS.		Rangoon. 16° 46'	Chief Towns	15° 13'	Chief Towns	16° 4'	Chief Towns	17° 58'	Chief Towns	18° 47'	Chief Towns	19° 22'	Chief Towns				
Lat. N. } of District capital	Long.E. } to nearest minute.	96 12	with	95 9	with	94 50	with	95 32	with	95 3	with	95 12	with				
Height in feet..		41	Population.	..	with Popln.	16	Population.	..	Population.	..	Population.	134	Population.				
District Statistics.																	
Area in Square Miles	..	4,249		5,413		7,047		4,169		2,887		2,396		26,154			
Number of Villages	..	1,365		787		1,445		2,508		1,674		853		8,632			
Population	..	* 377,963		210,975		297,557		518,739		282,178		148,234		1,835,646			
Per Square Mile..	..	..		39		41		125		98		62		70			
Land Revenue	.. Rs.	13,76,604		4,04,010		4,78,937		5,89,874		2,37,171		1,00,763		31,87,350			
Average Rainfall in Inches..	..	102		100		98		76		56		50		80			
Classification of Population.																	
Christians	Europeans	632		10		114		53		61		15		885			
	East Indians	3,352		7		123		157		250		36		3,925			
	Natives	1,193		2,941		7,973		4,664		169		..		26,940			
Hindus	..	10,237		54		1,367		1,484		905		531		14,638			
Mahomedans	..	11,207		389		2,506		1,327		1,123		874		17,426			
Buddhists and Jains	..	359,456		207,574		274,571		505,320		268,762		132,085		1,738,768			
Aborigines	..	..		..		885		5,710		10,840		14,621		32,056			
Others	..	886		..		18		24		8		72		1,008			
T total	..	377,963		210,975		297,557		518,739		282,178		148,234		1,835,646			

Notes.—\* Hanthawaddy was formerly called the Rangoon District. The town of Rangoon now forms a separate district.

† Henzada was formerly called the Myanong District. In April 1878, this district was divided into two, one named Henzada and the other Tharrawaddy. The total area of the two is given, the area of each is unknown at present.



The British Burmah Province,—Continued.

1877-78.		TENASSERIM DIVISION										DIVISION TOTALS.	LANGUAGES.		
6 DISTRICTS.		AMHERST.		TAVOY.		MERGUL.		† SHWEGYENG.		TOUNGNGOO.				SALWEEN. (Hill Tracts.)	
41 SUB-DIVISIONS.		Chief Towns		Chief Towns		Chief Towns		Chief Towns		Chief Towns				Chief Towns	
Lat. N. } of District capital Long. E. } to nearest minute.		16° 15' 97 34	with	14° 7' 98 18	with	12° 27' 98 35	with	17° 55' 96 51	with	18° 55' 96 31	with			Papwon. 18° 6' 97 28	with
Height in feet ..	..	..	Population.	..	Population.	96	Population.	128	Population.	170	Population.	..	Population.		
District Statistics.															
Area in Square Miles ..	..	15,203	2,000.	7,200		7,809		5,564		6,354		4,646	46,776		
Number of Villages ..	..	744		308		199		564		681		258	2,754		
Population ..	..	284,831		79,122		52,175		139,432		89,228		26,649	671,437		
„ Per Square Mile..	..	19		11		7		25		14		6	14		
Land Revenue .. Rs.	..	4,99,323		98,006		69,340		1,13,117		34,732		9,621	8,24,139		
Average Rainfall in Inches..	..	203		195		151		155		70		160	156		
Classification of Population.															
Christians {	Europeans ..	279		10		14		10		6		3	322		
	East Indians ..	1,053		73		182		50		8		..	1,368		
	(Natives ..	2,201		..		..		..		253		35	2,489		
Hindus ..	..	16,422		539		253		818		748		18	18,798		
Mahomedans ..	..	14,293		10		2,541		89		1,653		6	19,194		
Buddhists and Jains ..	..	250,537		77,896		49,185		138,465		86,537		26,586	629,200		
Aborigines ..	..	34		..		..		..		..		..	34		
Others ..	..	8		..		..		..		23		1	32		
Total ..	..	284,831		79,122		52,175		139,432		89,228		26,649	671,437		
* Mainlain 54,333 included, Moodooon 2,500. Khyongshoon 1,000. Kharai 1,075. Kelatha 850. Kawkarat 2,150. Kawdwot 1,000. Thatoon 3,150. Maraban 1,700. Kawbhen 1,400. Karooree 1,300. Kana- wek 1,000. Kamahe 800. Kalwee 1,150. Kalawthor 1,100. Kado 2,230. Kalaito 600. Kagnyaw 1,000. Hpaouk 1,580. Hpathien 750. Allat 600. Gnyoungbengshiep 1,800. Yay															
Tavoy 14,795. Kanaingia 700. Kyaeng 700. Pandaw, Kyounknyoung 550. Piendaw 600. Thayethkyoung 950. Myitta, Zadee.															
Mergul 10,731. Bhootpyeng 500. Leguya, Lienphoung 575. Maleewon 350. Mawtoon 650. Pala 877. Palaw 1,500. Tounngnyo 540. Tenasserim 660. Lawon, Kapa.															
Shwegyeng 7,528. Aleerwa 650. Bhoorathiep 750. Thavethamien 900. Wengadaw 1,000. Sitoung 1,100. Kyaikhu 3,001. Bheeleng 2,081. Kyoudgyee 1,555. Gnyoungbong 1,400. Kawdwot 1,350. Kawka- may 1,000. Kwengdaa 530. Kyaikathaa 600. Moon 670. Nongbo 500. Reubon 800. Poazonmyoung, Keugrwa, Tangkaw 1,500.															
Toungngoo 13,277. Myolla, Oodweng 750. Padoukzoon, Ponkaw. Peetoo Tsauhhwa, Kyongshithsax, Bhawnee, Dwayawaddy.															
Papwon 653. Klawloodo, Kyoungnyat, Diakweng.															





## The British Burmah Province,—Continued.

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1877-78.		ARAKAN DIVISION.								DIVISION TOTALS.	LANGUAGES.
4 DISTRICTS.		AKYAB.		NORTHERN ARAKAN.*		KYOUKHPYOO.		SANDOWAY.			
18 SUB-DIVISIONS.											
Lat. N. } of District capital	20° 9'	Chief Towns with Popln.	Arakan 20 36 93 15	Chief Towns with Popln.	19° 26' 93 35	Chief Towns with Popln.	18° 28' 94 27	Chief Towns with Popln.			
Long. E. } to nearest minute.	52 57										
Height in feet..	20										
<i>District Statistics.</i>											
Area in Square Miles ..	5,337	Naaf	*1,213		4,200		3,667		14,526		
Number of Villages ..	1,892	Rathadong, Mongdoo, Oretoung, Rasee-	223		988		429		3,532		
Population ..	287,760	dong, Keongdong, Tounghpet, Mengbrah, 850	13,161		146,828		56,782		504,531		
Land Revenue ..	Rs. 54	Sagaen, Sara Keongbong, Welatoung 1,700,	11		34		15		35		
Average Rainfall in Inches..	6,134	Ngakhooa 800, Tswonrai 800.	3,259		1,42,077		56,847		8,15,596		
	189				169		218				
<i>Classification of Population.</i>											
Christians { Europeans ..	116	Akyab 19,103, Myohching 3,281,	6		4		6		132		
East Indians ..	160	Rathadong, Mongdoo, Oretoung, Rasee-	4		32		12		204		
Natives ..	30	dong, Keongdong, Tounghpet, Mengbrah, 850	2		151		66		36		
Hindus ..	1,545	Sagaen, Sara Keongbong, Welatoung 1,700,	1		3,067		2,043		1,704		
Mahomedans ..	59,121	Ngakhooa 800, Tswonrai 800.	11,550		133,224		49,803		64,832		
Buddhists and Jains ..	209,470				9,750		4,790		394,155		
Aborigines ..	17,318								43,408		
Others ..											
Total ..	287,760		13,161	Arakan, Palukwa 312, Myouktoung 560, Kola-	146,828	Ramree 3,826, Kyoukphyoo 2,467, An 1,569,	56,782	Toungpoo 1,551, Sandoway 1,617, Tarabha 700,	504,531	Burmese, English, Urdu, Bengali, Hindi, and Arakanese.	
				dine, Yeeguen, Yeetroop.		Cheduba 1,365, Ayeng 1,587 Myaiboung 1,189,		Khwa 1,029, Kyoukgyee 850, Mawra 1,100,			
						Kookho 600, Tawtoo 600,		Kyeegaurai 850, Ngamoukkyoung 1,400,			
								Talaingtai 850, Regyaw 850.			

\*Including\*the Hill Tracts the area of Northern Arakan is 5,696 square miles, *i.e.*, Plains 1,213 square miles, Hills 4,483 square miles, Total 5,696 square miles.

*Military Stations of the British Burmah Division, garrisoned by the Madras Army.*

No.	STATIONS.	Rainfall.	Lat. N. Long E.		Height.	No.	STATIONS.	Rainfall.	Lat. N. Long. E.		Height.		
			to nearest minute.						to nearest minute.				
		In.			feet.			In.			feet.		
1	Rangoon (Hd. Qrs.) ..	112	16°	46'	96° 12'	41	5	Shwegyeng .. ..	155	17°	55'	96° 56'	123
2	Maulmain .. ..	101	16°	29'	97° 40'	87	6	Thayetmyo .. ..	50	19°	22'	95° 12'	134
3	Port-Blair, Andamans ..	116	11°	41'	92° 40'	61	7	Toungngoo .. ..	70	18°	57'	96° 24'	170
4	Nancowry Nicobar Islands .. ..	101	8°	0'	93° 46'	78							

*Chiefships included in the British Burmah Province under the Chief Commissioner.*

No.	STATE AND CHIEFSHIP.	Area.	Popln.	Rev.	Position.	Caste.	Tribute.	Under whom.
1	Western Karengnee ..	u n k n o w n.			Chief	Hearhen.	None.	The Commissioner, Tenasserim Division.
2	Eastern Karengnee ..				Do.	Do.	Do.	
3	Gaikhoo Territory ..				Do.	Do.	Do.	

*Rangoon. Area, Population, Revenue &c., &c., 1877-78.*

Area in Square miles, Town .. .. .	13	Revenue. (Town.) { Land Excise, Suburbs included Stamps .. .. . Registration .. .. . Road Cess .. .. . Municipal Taxes .. .. . }	7,35,826
Population .. .. .	91,458		
Number per square mile .. .. .	7,021		
Classification of Population. (Town.)			
Town.	Europeans .. .. .	628	
	East Indians .. .. .	3,342	
	Natives .. .. .	1,193	
Men .. .. .	Hindus .. .. .	9,786	
Women .. .. .	Mahomedans .. .. .	9,250	
Children } Male .. .. .	Buddhists and Jains .. .. .	66,342	
under 12 } Female .. .. .	Aborigines .. .. .	987	
		Number of Police .. .. .	246
		Cost of Officials and Police .. .. .	Rs. 83,870





## The British Burmah Province,—Continued.

### BRIEF GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

#### *Area, Position, Boundaries, &c.*

The Province of British Burmah extends along the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal, and lies between the parallels of  $22^{\circ} 0'$  and  $10^{\circ} 0'$  North, and longitudes  $92^{\circ} 10'$  and  $99^{\circ} 30'$  East, the extreme length of this stretch of country being about 1,000 miles, and the total area 87,456 square miles, of which about 4,000 only are cultivated. It is bounded on the south and west by the Bay of Bengal, and a part of the Chittagong district of Bengal, and on the north and east by the independent kingdoms of Burmah and Siam.

The province is composed of the tracts of Arakan, Tenasserim and Pegu. Arakan and Tenasserim were ceded to the British Government after the first Burmese war of 1825-26, while Pegu was not annexed to the British dominions until after the second Burmese war of 1852.

The portion known as the Kareng Hill Tracts, is a division of the Tounngoo district; it was formed in 1876, and lies to the eastward of the Sittoung river.

#### *Topography, &c.,*

The British Burmah Province is geographically divided into four portions, viz :—<sup>1</sup> *Arakan*, stretching from the Naaf estuary, (which separates the province from Chittagong), to Cape Negrais; <sup>2</sup> *The Valleys of the Irrawaddy and Sittoung rivers*, separated from Arakan on the west, by the Arakan Yoma range of hills, and from each other by the Pegu Yoma range; <sup>3</sup> *The Valley of the Salween*; and <sup>4</sup> *Tenasserim*, which last is a narrow strip like Arakan reaching down to the Pakchan stream, and separated from Siam by a lofty chain of hills running north and south, nearly parallel to the coast, and about thirty or forty miles inland, but approaching nearer to the sea at its southern extremity. A large portion of British Burmah consists of mountainous tracts, almost wholly uninhabited, and of impenetrable jungle.

The *Arakan* portion, from the Naaf estuary to cape Negrais, is bounded on the north and east, by the high chain of mountains extending in a southerly direction from the south-eastern extremities of Sylhet and Cachar, and gradually diminishing till it ends fifteen or sixteen miles south-east of the rocky promontory of cape Negrais at Pagoda point. This chain, though of considerable height to the north, diminishes in altitude as it reaches Arakan, none of the passes across it, in that portion of its length, being more than 4,000 feet above the sea, the Ayeng pass into the valley of the Irrawaddy is much less. From the Naaf estuary to Kyouk-phyoo harbour, the coast is a labyrinth of creeks and tidal *nullahs*, and from this point to cape Negrais, it is rugged and rocky, offering few harbours for ships. This coast is studded with fertile islands, the largest of which are Cheduba, Shahpuri and Ramree.

Owing to the nearness to the coast of the range which bounds Arakan, there are no large rivers, the principal ones are, the *Naaf* estuary about thirty miles in length and three miles broad at its mouth, shallowing considerably towards the head; the *Neroo* river, an arm of the sea extending more than fifty miles inland, and from three to four miles broad at its mouth; the *Koladyne* or *Arakan* river rising in the Lushai Hills, and navigable for forty miles by vessels of three to four hundred tons burden, and on the right bank of which, close to its mouth, is situated the town of Akyab, the head quarters of the district of that name and of the Arakan Division. The approach to Akyab is dangerous and difficult, the channel being narrow, and with only  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms of water over the bar at low water. The other rivers are the *Talak*, the *Ayeng*, the *Sandoway*, the





*Tounggoo* and the *Gwa*, the last named being a good haven for steamers or vessels of from nine to ten feet draught. The soil throughout Arakan is alluvial, mixed in places with sand; the islands are of volcanic formation, and though rocky, are fertile.

The *Valleys of the Irrawaddy, Sittoung and Salween rivers* are British territory only in their lower portions, the two first named unite and form an extensive plain stretching from cape Negrais on the west, to Martaban on the east. The water-shed between these two streams is the Pegu Yoma range, terminating in low hills at Rangoon. The Pongloun range, rising to a height of 7,000 feet, bounds these valleys on the east. The northern boundary line separating the British possessions from the territory of the King of Burmah, leaves the Arakan hills at a point called the "ever visible peak," and running due east, passes the river Irrawaddy at its 50th mile, and the Pegu Yoma range, forty-three miles further on, thence, after thirty-three miles, it crosses the Sittoung river, finally losing itself in a desert of mountains thirteen or fourteen miles further east. The plains portion of these two valleys is highly cultivated and the richest part of the whole province. Owing to the spurs thrown out by the Pegu Yoma range, the main valleys are divided into several smaller ones. A strip of country in the Sittoung valley on the west, about twenty-five or thirty miles broad, is covered with dense jungle, which stretches down as far south as Shwegyeng. The coast line from cape Negrais to the gulf of Martaban is low and flat.

The main rivers in this portion of the Province are the *Irrawaddy*, flowing from the frontier line for 240 miles to the sea, and the *Sittoung*, rising far north of British territory, which it enters just above *Tounggoo*. As the Irrawaddy nears the coast it divides, converting the lower portion of its valley into a net-work of tidal creeks; its first branch, being sent off to the westward a little above Henzadah, flows past Bassein and enters the Bay of Bengal by two main mouths. This branch is navigable by large ships for eighty miles, or as far as to Bassein, a port of some importance. After passing Henzada another branch flows off to the eastward, joining the Hleing river just above Rangoon. The main river then divides and sub-divides till it empties itself into the sea by no less than ten mouths. The waters of the Irrawaddy commence to rise in March and continue to rise till September, (flooding the surrounding lowlands), when they begin to fall. The Irrawaddy is navigable for river steamers as far as to Bhamo, 600 miles beyond the British frontier. The velocity of its waters, when the river is full, is five miles an hour. The Sittoung is narrow up to Shwegyeng, below this place it widens, at first gradually then very rapidly, and at last flows into the gulf of Martaban. A bore, with a curling crest nine feet high, sweeps up the Sittoung river, its effects being felt at Shwegyeng. The other rivers are the *Hleing*, rising close to Prome, and navigable for vessels of the largest size to some little distance above Rangoon; the *Pegu* and the *Poozoondoung* rivers, rising in the Yoma range, about fifty-eight miles above the town of Pegu; the *Beeling*, rising in the Pongloun hills, and entering the gulf between the Salween and the Sittoung; the *Salween*, at the mouth of which stands the town of Maulmain; the *Attaran* rising in the chain of hills that form the boundary between the kingdom of Siam and British Burmah; and the *Gyne* which is navigable for about one hundred and eighty miles for small boats. The Salween, though a large river is not navigable owing to its rapids.

The Yoma ranges are composed mainly of brown or grey-slate clay, alternating with beds of sand-stone, assuming at times a basaltic character.

The southern portion of this Province called *Tenasserim*, which includes the Moscos and the Mergui Archipelago, lies along the coast between 17° and 10° north latitude, and is bounded on the east, from thirty to forty miles inland, by a chain of hills in some





## *The British Burmah Province,—Continued.*

places 5,000 feet in height. The breadth of this chain at Martaban has never been ascertained, but near Tavoy it appears to be about forty miles wide, whence it gradually narrows to ten miles near Mergui. The coast line is very irregular and low for some miles inland, beyond which the surface of the country is mountainous, thinly populated and much intersected by streams. The chief rivers are the Tavoy and Tenasserim. The Tenasserim, named after the town, rises in about  $15^{\circ}$  north latitude and flows through a valley scarcely broader than its bed; it is navigable for about 100 miles. The mouth of the Tavoy river affords excellent anchorage for ships, and vessels can anchor along the coast at all times during the north-east monsoon. The soil of the northern portion of Tenasserim is alluvial. Stratified sand-stone is the prevailing rock interspersed with veins of quartz, in which crystals of great beauty are sometimes discovered. The chief formation of the small hills is laterite.

The communications throughout the province are mainly by water. A State Railway, 163 miles in length, runs from Rangoon to Prome, called the 'Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley' line, and steamers ply on the Irrawaddy between Thayetmyo, Prome, Mya-nong, Henzada and Rangoon. There is steam communication from Calcutta *via* Chittagong and Akyab to the southern stations of Arakan, and to Rangoon and Maulmain, also south to Tavoy and Mergui. A navigable canal connects the Pegu and Sittoung rivers, and a complete project for the 'Rangoon and Sittoung Valley' State Railway, to attract the whole of the trade with Karengnee and the Shan states, has been submitted for sanction. The whole of the Salween Hill Tracts is a wilderness of mountains, and it is through these hills that Shan Caravans come down annually to Rangoon and Maulmain, and except the routes used by them, there are no roads over which laden animals can pass.

There are four large lakes or more properly lagoons, which deserve mention, *viz.*, the Moo lake in the Henzada district, two and a half miles across; the Lahgyin; the Kandangyee, or "Royal Lake" near Rangoon, and the clear water lake in the Bassein district.

### *Climate and Sanataria.*

The climate of Burmah, though moist and depressing for a part of the year, is cooler than India. In some of the forest tracts, during the monsoons, it is deadly, but on the coast, and on the frontier, it is by no means unhealthy, and is much better adapted to the European constitution than any part of India. The registration returns show, that the deaths of children under five years of age, are in the proportion of 27·85 of the total death-rates, the percentage of children under 12 years of age being 35·8 of the whole population. In its pluvial character this province is most characteristic and remarkable. The rainfall varies considerably, from 218 inches at Sandoway to 50 inches at Thayetmyo, the wet-season lasting from May to October, during which time the rains are almost constant. November, December, January and February are the cold months, while the hot weather lasts from February till the rains commence again. The average temperature is greatly affected by the sea breeze. The thermometer ranges from  $65^{\circ}$  in winter to  $90^{\circ}$  in summer.

There are no sanataria in Burmah; many proposals have been made to found them on the high mountain ranges, but, however pleasant they would be in summer, "they would have to be abandoned in the rains, for not even natives could remain to take care of the buildings; so incredibly rapid and luxurious is the vegetation, that the very next year a forest would have to be cleared away to find the houses again."





### *Staples and Manufactures.*

The industry of British Burmah is almost exclusively devoted to agriculture. About 86 per cent. of the whole area of the province is devoted to rice, and only about 3 per cent. of the acreage to cotton, tobacco, sugar-cane, pepper, indigo and other produce, the cold weather crops of India being almost unknown here. The whole province is well adapted for a much more systematic and extensive production of many staples than the Burmese will ever take into consideration. Tobacco growing in northern Arakan is attracting notice. According to native calculations the average production of tobacco in Arakan is 370lbs. an acre, but experience has shown that the yield of properly cultivated ground would be 800lbs. an acre. The tobacco producing soil is so rich that no rotation of crops is necessary, and beyond a little weeding, the plantations require only occasional manual labor. The crop is sown in November and reaped in April. The largest tobacco growing district in Burmah is Thayetmyo. Experiments have also been made in tea and coffee planting, but with little result, for although in many parts of the province the soil and climate are no doubt favorable, the difficulty of procuring the labor that would be required for these commercial staples has hitherto proved insuperable. Tea of very good quality grown in Arakan, is said to be worth about 3s. a lb. in the London market. The principal manufacturing industries are rice cleaning, timber sawing, silk and cotton weaving, boat building, and the manufacture of salt and *gnapee*, a preparation of fish. Other manufactures are comparatively insignificant, though in some respects interesting, and in many instances by no means devoid of artistic merit. Cutch, used for dyeing purposes, is almost the only article manufactured for export. At Rangoon, Maulmain, Akyab and Bassein, there are numerous steam rice mills and saw mills for cleaning rice and sawing timber for export.

The metalliferous minerals of the province are confined principally to the Mergui and Tavoy districts of the Tenasserim Division, where lead, iron, copper and antimony are met with, as well as gold dust in the Shwegyeng river. Petroleum is met with to some extent in the Akyab and Kyouk-phyoo districts, and limestone in Kyouk-phyoo, Bassein, Amherst and Thayetmyo districts. Coal of inferior quality is found up the Tenasserim river in Mergui, and in the Thayetmyo district.

No emigration takes place from British Burmah, but there is considerable immigration. Shans from the Burmese and Chinese Shan states, and other laborers from Upper Burmah, come down in large numbers, by whole villages at a time, during the harvest season, after which they return, some few settling permanently. Laborers also come over in considerable numbers from Madras, Chittagong and Akyab to the southern part during the rice shipping season, but few remain after it is over.

### *Form of Administration.*

The three divisions comprising the province of British Burmah, *viz.*, Arakan, Pegu and Tenasserim, from the time of their coming under British rule up to January 1862, were governed separately by their respective commissioners, under the control of the Supreme Government in the case of Pegu and Tenasserim, and under that of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in the case of Arakan. In January 1862, however, these three divisions were amalgamated and formed into a Chief Commissionership (under Major-General Sir Arthur Phayre) in direct subordination to the Government of India, the Chief Commissioner having the powers of a local Government, and exercising, as in the Central Provinces, complete control over all departments and branches of the adminis-



*The British Burmah Province,—Continued.*

tration, the courts being controlled by a Chief Judge named the Judicial Commissioner, appointed in January 1872.

For administrative purposes this province is divided into three divisions, each controlled by a Commissioner subordinate to the Chief; subordinate to the Commissioners are sixteen Deputy Commissioners, each holding executive and judicial charge of a district, under whom are numerous other officials, both executive and judicial, in charge of the one hundred and fourteen sub-divisions into which the several districts have been divided. There are 18 sub-divisions in the four districts of the Arakan Division, 55 in the six districts of the Pegu Division, and 41 in the six districts of the Tenasserim Division.

*Census.*

A census was taken of the province of British Burmah on the 15th August 1872, and by it the population was computed to be 2,747,148 souls, or males 1,435,518, females 1,311,630, the former exceeding the latter by 123,888, this disproportion being due to the fact, that most of the Hindoo males are aliens, who are only temporary residents and have not their families with them. According to a census taken for revenue purposes in 1876, the total population of British Burmah was computed to be, 2,942,605 souls. In the Administration Report for 1877-78, the population is given as 3,011,614, as shown in statement given at page 10.

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THE  
BRITISH BURMAH PROVINCE.  
1880.  
With the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.  
Scale: 1 inch = 64 miles.





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II.

*The Bengal Presidency.*

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7.

BERAR, OR THE HYDERABAD  
ASSIGNED DISTRICTS :

Comprising 2 Divisions or Commissionerships, embracing 6 Districts,

WITH

HYDERABAD (THE NIZAM'S TERRITORY)  
OR THE DECCAN.

Under a Resident, Hyderabad, and Chief Commissioner.

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# Berar, or The Hyderabad Assigned Districts,

1877-78. 6 DISTRICTS.		WEST BERAR DIVISION.						EAST BERAR DIVISION.						DIVISION TOTALS.	LANGUAGES.	
		BASIM.		BULDANA.		AKOLA.		AMRAOTI.		ELLICHPUR.		WUN.				
Lat. N.	} of District capital Long. E. } to nearest minute.	20° 7'	Chief Towns	20° 32'	Chief Towns	21° 6'	Chief Towns	20° 56'	Chief Towns	21° 18'	Chief Towns	20° 3'	Chief Towns	DIVISION TOTALS.		
Height in feet		77 11	with Popln.	76 14	with Population.	77 6	with Population.	77 49	with Population.	77 33	with Population.	79 0	with Popln.			
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
District Statistics.																
Area in square miles	..	2 958		2,804		2,660		8,422	2,759		2,623		3,907		9,289	
Number of villages	..	950		1,010		1,190		3,150	1,374		1,460		1,565		4,399	
Population	..	276,573		366,309		480,657		1,123,539	501,331		279,022		323,762		1,104,115	
„ Per Square Mile	..	94		130		180		133	182		106		83		129	
Land Revenue	.. Rs.	5,41,025		7,99,251		17,70,211		31,10,427	15,41,580		9,04,456		4,71,906		29,17,942	
Average Rainfall in Inches	..	31		28		25		25	32		27		30		30	
Classification of Population.																
Christians	{	Europeans	..	..	35		49		84	139		149		13		301
		East Indians	..	5	15		52		72	44		79		20		143
		Natives	..	..	37		170		207	28		..		6		34
Hindus	..	247,940		282,101		430,422		960,463	452,970		214,037		255,772		922,779	
Mahomedans	..	14,423		25,499		39,831		79,753	35,439		27,918		25,173		88,530	
Parsis, Buddhists and Jains.	..	411		436		1,598		2,445	3,360		21		784		4,165	
Aborigines	..	13,794		58,186		8,535		80,515	9,351		36,818		41,994		88,163	
Total	..	276,573		366,309		480,657		1,123,539	501,331		279,022		323,762		1,104,115	
Basim 9,496. Mangrul-Pir 5,750, Risod 4,700, Damni, Umarhedi 5,750, Sirpur, 3,500, Giholi, Pusad 3,500, Ansing, Jawalka, Nagardas, Buldana, Deulghat, Biswa, Borakhari, Lonar, Deulgaon Raja to 65. Amravur, Malkapur 8,820. Mehtkar, Sindkhed, Chikhli, Pimpalgaon Raja Futekhedla, Janephal, Nandura Akola 15,920. Wadegaon 5,920. Barsi Takli 5,816. Janod, Akot 15,266. Telhara, Balapur 13,786. Shergaon 8,120. Borgaon, Argaum, Jalamb, Bawanbir, Khangaon 9,234. Jalgaon 9,552. Hiwarhedi 7,246. Pathoor 6,552. Andura. Pinjar 3,000. Amraoti 23,517. Hewarkhed, Nandgaon, Kholapur, Ner Salod, Badhera 6,876. Karanja 22,807. Kombargaon, Palla, Talagaon Fort, height 1,051. Chandur, Mana, Tensa, Mosi, Kuram, Kurha, Murtazapur 3,900. Anjangaon Bari 3,123, Bhatkoti 2,150, Kolapur 6,170. Ellichpur City 30,298. Cantonment 12,319. Bairagarh, Dargapur, Ranigohan, Surji, Gawilgarh, Amner, Anjangaon, 9,418. Chikalda, Sanatorium, Latitude 21° 24', Longitude 77° 22', Height 3,777 feet, Rainfall 55 to 60 inches. Badnera, Sirasgaon, Bisauli, Dewa, Kamod, Barur 7,100. Wun 4,233. Yeotmal 2,636. Height of Fort 1,584. Chikni, Chicholi, Ner, Darwha, Ram Amraoti, Nandura, Rategaon, Kota, Babulgaon Kalam, Bham, Pandarknura, Digra.																

Urdu, Hindi, Marathi, and Telugu.



## Berar, or The Hyderabad Assigned Districts,—Continued.

### BRIEF GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Berar, Eastern and Western, known as the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, forms the northernmost portion of the Hyderabad native state. This tract was assigned to the British Government, under the treaties of 1853 and 1861, in pledge for debts incurred by a former Nizam, during the early struggles for the sovereignty of the Deccan on the dissolution of the Mogal empire, and for the maintenance of the military force termed the Hyderabad or the Nizam's Contingent, raised in lieu of the troops which the Nizam had been previously bound to furnish on demand in time of war. This assigned portion is situated between longitudes  $76^{\circ} 0'$  and  $79^{\circ} 15'$  East, and latitudes  $19^{\circ} 30'$  and  $21^{\circ} 45'$  North, and is about 150 miles in length from north-west to south-east, and about 144 miles in breadth from north to south, with an area of 17,711 square miles, and a population of 2,227,654 souls, giving an average of 126 persons per square mile for the whole tract. Berar is bounded on the north and east by the districts of Nimar, Betul, Nagpur and Wardha of the Central Provinces, and on the south and west by the remainder of the Nizam's Dominions known as Hyderabad, and the district of Khandesh of the Bombay Presidency. Although entirely under British administration, the nominal sovereignty of the country is still retained by the Nizam.

The Ajanta range of hills intersects the whole province from west to east, and its steep ridge divides the interior geography of Berar into two systems. Setting aside the *Melghat* or *Gangra* mountain tract, of the Gawilgurh hills, as abnormal, we have two distinct sections of Berar, the *Payanghat* or lowland country, with an average height of 1,000 feet, bounded on the north by the Gawilgurh hills, and on the south by the outer scarps of the Ajanta range; and the *Balaghat*, or upland country above the Ajanta ridge, sloping down southward beyond the ghats or passes which lead up to it. The mass of the Gawilgurh hills or Melghat mountain tract, which may be said to wall in Berar on the north, attains elevations varying from 2,000 to upwards of 4,000 feet, the highest summit, Bairat, being 4,200 feet. It forms the outermost southern barrier of the Satpura range, and rises abruptly from the plain of Berar or the Payanghat. On these hills the plateau of Chikalda, the sanitarium of Berar, is situated. It is distant 20 miles from Ellichpur.

The principal rivers of Berar are the *Tapti* for a short section of its course, the *Wardha* skirting its eastern boundary, the *Penganga* skirting very nearly the whole of its southern boundary, and the *Purna*. There is but one lake in the whole province, the remarkable salt water lake of Lonar, situated on the most southerly plateau of the Buldana district. This lake presents the appearance of an enormous crater of an extinct volcano, and deserves mention as being one of the most prominent, curious and interesting physical features of Berar.

The population of this province is dense, its rainfall regular and copious, and its area almost entirely cultivated, the whole of the plain surface being covered over at harvest time by a sheet of crops. It possesses one of the richest and most extensive cotton fields in India, and several cotton marts of the very first calibre, and in respect to natural and material advantages it surpasses any tract in the Central Provinces. A group of beds of thick coal of fair quality has lately been found in the Wun district, and iron ore is very plentiful throughout large tracts on the eastern side, especially in the hills about Karinja, and among the low ranges close to Amraoti on the north-east.

The Resident at the court of Hyderabad stands in the position of Chief Commissioner of Berar, and is the head of the local administration, directly subordinate to the





Government of India. For administrative purposes, Berar is divided into two divisions, each controlled by a Commissioner. Subordinate to Commissioners are six Deputy Commissioners, each holding executive charge of a district, under whom are fifteen Assistant Commissioners, and eight Extra Assistant Commissioners, in executive charge of the twenty-two Sub-Divisions of the six districts, the average area of each Sub-Division being about 810 square miles.

The last census of Berar was taken in November 1867; the proportion of male to females is equal, and Mahomedans constitute only seven per cent. of the whole population, which is classified as follows :—Christians 841; Hindus 1,883,242; Mahomedans 168,283; Parsis, Buddhists and Jains 6,604; Aborigines 168,684. Total for the whole Province 2,227,654.

### HYDERABAD (THE NIZAM'S TERRITORY) OR THE DECCAN.

The Nizam's Dominions, called also Hyderabad Native State, from the name of its capital, is the same as the Subhat of the Deccan of Mogal times, and forms by far the largest and most important of the protected native states of India. This territory occupies the central portion of the table land of the Deccan, a term which in its limited sense implies the tract of country in Southern India, situated between the Nerbudda and Kistna rivers, and supported by the Eastern and Western Ghats. Hyderabad is situated between latitudes  $15^{\circ} 10'$  and  $21^{\circ} 45'$  North, and longitudes  $74^{\circ} 40'$  and  $81^{\circ} 32'$  East. It is about 475 miles in length from south-west to north-east and about the same distance in breadth. The area is estimated at nearly 98,000 square miles, with a population of about 11 millions, giving an average of 112 souls to the square mile. The territory is bounded on the north and east by Berar and the Central Provinces, on the south by the territory subject to the Presidency of Madras, and on the west by the territory subject to the Presidency of Bombay, and is traversed and skirted by the river Godavari with its tributaries the Purna and Manjira; by the Pranhita with its tributaries the Wardha and Penganga; and by the Kistna with its tributaries the Bhima and Tungabhadra, all flowing from the Western Ghats eastwards into the Bay of Bengal. The whole territory is an elevated table land, in some parts rising to upwards of 2,500 feet above sea level, and is to a large extent covered with low brushwood and uncultivated, but where irrigated and cultivated the soil is fertile and produces large crops of cotton, wheat, the pulses, rice, and oil seeds, and date and palm trees are common everywhere.

The capital of the state stands on the southern or right bank of the river Musi, which flows between it and the Residency, and is fordable except when swollen by the rains. It is about a mile distant from the Residency, and five miles by the road from the cantonment of Secundrabad. The population of the city and suburbs has been estimated at about 400,000.

The revenue of this state is about £ 4,000,000 per annum, and the Nizam's forces number 720 guns and about 30,000 men, of whom upwards of 6,000 are Arabs, and there are altogether about 10,000 foreign mercenaries besides in his territory. The only feudatory of the Nizam is the Raja of Gudwal, who is not interfered with so long as he pays Rs. 1,15,000 a year into the Nizam's treasury.

The climate of Hyderabad is on the whole pleasant and healthy during a greater part of the year, the temperature is moderate, and is described as a delightful medium between the extremes of heat and cold experienced in the northern parts of India. In the cold season the thermometer stands at  $74^{\circ}$  rising to  $91^{\circ}$  in the hot months, of which April and May are the most trying. The average rainfall is very small, not exceeding 32 inches for the whole country.



# *Berar, or The Hyderabad Assigned Districts,—Continued.*

The Railway from Madras to Bombay runs through a portion of this state, a branch called the Nizam's State Railway, 121 miles in length, striking off from Wadi station, to Hyderabad the capital, while the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Bombay to Nagpur, traverses the whole length of Berar, from west to east.

The Government of the native state of Hyderabad, or the Nizam's Dominions, is modelled after that of Madras. Each district or *Sircar* has its first, second, and third *Talukdar*, corresponding to Collector, Sub-Collector and Assistant Collector. Three districts united, form a division under a *Suddar Talukdar* or Head Collector. The rural chiefs who are distributed throughout the interior of the country under the names of *Deshmukhs*, *Despandias*, *Zamindars* and *Mannewars*, are associated in divers forms and degrees with the Revenue and Police administrations of their native districts.

## *Sircars or Districts in Hyderabad Native State, (Nizam's Dominions).*

No.	NAME AND CAPITAL.	Latitude		No.	NAME AND CAPITAL.	Latitude	
		N.	E.			N.	E.
		to nearest minute.				to nearest minute.	
1	Amrabad ...	16° 23'	78° 53'	20	Maikar ...	20 10	76 40
2	Baithalwadi ...	20 34	75 41	21	Meddak ...	17 41	78 18
3	Beda ...	17 57	77 39	22	Mudgal ...	16 1	76 30
4	Bhir ...	19 0	75 49	23	Malkhaid ...	17 11	77 12
5	Bhonaghir ...	17 30	78 56	24	Mallangur ...	18 18	79 23
6	Daolatabad ...	19 57	75 15	25	Nander ...	19 9	77 23
7	Darur ...	18 50	76 10	29	Nelgonda ...	17 3	79 20
8	Daverkonda ...	16 42	78 58	27	Naldrug ...	17 49	76 20
9	Elgundel ...	18 26	79 5	28	Pangul ...	16 15	78 9
10	Ghunapura ...	16 34	78 5	29	Patri ...	19 16	76 30
11	Godavari ...	.....	.....	30	Purainda ...	18 16	75 30
12	Golkondah ...	17 23	78 27	31	Paiton ...	19 29	75 26
13	Jalnah ...	19 51	75 56	32	Raichor ...	16 12	77 24
14	Koilkonda ...	16 45	77 50	33	Ramgir ...	18 38	79 39
15	Kulbarga ...	17 19	76 54	34	Shahabad ...	17 10	78 11
16	Kaulas ...	18 20	77 44	35	Suggur ...	16 37	76 51
17	Kaliani ...	17 52	76 59	36	Warangal ...	17 58	79 40
18	Kammammet ...	17 15	80 11	37	Yedageri ...	16 46	77 11
19	Mahor ...	19 50	76 0				

## *Military Stations of the Hyderabad Contingent, and Subsidiary Force, under the orders of the Resident, Hyderabad, (Nizam's Dominions) and Chief Commissioner, Berar.*

No.	STATIONS.	Rainfall.	Lat. N.	Long. E.	Height.	No.	STATIONS.	Rainfall.	Lat. N.	Long. E.	Height.
			to nearest minute.						to nearest minute.		
					feet.						feet.
1	Aurangabad, (Hd. Qrs.)	..	19° 53'	75° 21'	1,385	6	Lingsugur	..	16° 7'	76° 34'	..
2	Bolarum	..	17 32	78 34	..	7	Jalna	..	19 51	75 56	1,652
3	Ellichpur	27	21 18	77 33	1,377	8	Akola	..	21 6	77 6	929
4	Hingoli	..	19 43	77 11	1,495	9	Amraoti	..	20 56	77 49	1,202
5	Mominabad	..	18 44	76 23	..	10	Hyderabad Residency.	..	17 23	78 31	1,977
Secunderabad, (Hd. Qrs. Subsidiary Force.)						Population 52,458.		..	17 27	78 33	1,791





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II.

*The Bengal Presidency.*

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8.

THE RAJPUTANA AGENCY,

FOR THE

NATIVE STATES IN RAJPUTANA,

Under a Governor-General's Agent,

WITH THE

BRITISH DISTRICT OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

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# The Rajputana Agency.

TO **CSL**

1877-78. BRITISH DISTRICT	Area and Population.	CHIEF TOWNS.	Population.	Lat. N.	Lon. E.	Height.	Languages.
				to the nearest minute.			
AJMERE-MERWARA.							
	Area.	Ajmere .. .. .	31,583	26° 27'	74° 42'	Feet	
	Sq. Ms.	Nusseerabad (Cantonment) ..	17,726	26 18	74 46	1,632	
Classification of Population.		Kekri .. .. .	4,885	26 1	75 20	1,461	
Hindus .. 348,248=87·8	Ajmere 2,070	Pisangan .. .. .	4,352	26 24	74 25	1,291	
Mahomedans .. 47,310=11·9	Merwara 641	Nyanagar or Beawar ..	12,300	26 6	74 21	1,495	
Christians .. 715=0·2		Pohkar .. .. .	3,385	26 29	74 36	2,389	
Others .. 58=0·1	2,711	Masuda .. .. .	3,844	26 5	74 32	1,450	
	Population.	Bhinae .. .. .	4,052	26 3	74 50	..	
Persquare mile .. 146·2	Ajmere 309,914	Sawar .. .. .	2,911	25 49	75 21	1,122	
Land Revenue, Rs. 3,89,699	Merwara 86,417	Deoli (Cantonment) ..	..	25 46	75 25	1,122	
No. of Villages .. 698		Taragarh Fort .. .. .	..	26 27	74 40	2,855	
Average Rainfall in Inches. 25	396,331	Todgarh .. .. .	..	25 43	74 2	2,850	
		Dawer .. .. .	..	25 26	73 51	..	Marwari, Urdu and Hindi.

The district of Ajmere-Merwara lies in the centre of Rajputana, surrounded on all sides by the territories of native chiefs, and consists geographically of two distinct tracts, which were up till recently two separate districts. The *Ajmere* portion lies between 25° 41' and 26° 41' North Latitude, and 74° 17' and 75° 27' East Longitude. The tract called *Merwara*, from the peculiar race of Mers who inhabit it, is a narrow strip of hill country about 100 miles in length and 5 to 20 miles broad, lying between 25° 23' and 26° 11' North Latitude, and 73° 47' and 74° 30' East Longitude. The population in the open country of Ajmere is mainly agricultural, the prevailing classes being Jats, Rajputs and Gujars, numbering 30,486, 14,558 and 29,345 respectively.

The plateau on which stands the town of Ajmere, one of the most picturesque in India, is perhaps the highest elevation of the plains of Hindustan, and the fort of Taragarh, which overlooks the town, is more than 1,300 feet above the plateau. The town lies surrounded by low hills on the edge of a great artificial lake, and contains the tomb of a renowned Mussalman saint. The controlling authority in the united districts is vested in a Commissioner assisted by two Assistant Commissioners, the Commissioner being also Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rajputana.

## Military Stations of the Rajputana Force, under the orders of the Governor-General's Agent for Rajputana.

No.	STATIONS.	Rainfall.	Lat. N.	Lon. E.	Height.	No.	STATIONS.	Rainfall.	Lat. N.	Lon. E.	Height.
			to the nearest minute.						to the nearest minute.		
		In.			Feet.			In.			Feet.
1	Mount Abu (Hd. Qrs.)	68	24° 36'	73° 45'	3,930	5	Ajmere .. .. .	25	26° 27'	74° 42'	1,632
2	Deoli .. .. .	39	25 46	75 25	1,122	6	Ulwur .. .. .	..	27 34	76 38	918
3	Eringpura .. ..	12	25 9	73 6	869	7	Sambhar .. .. .	..	26 55	75 14	..
4	Kherwara .. ..	..	24 4	73 40	1,200	8	Beawar .. .. .	..	26 6	74 21	1,495

## Military Stations of the Mhow Division, garrisoned by the Bombay Army.

1	Mhow (Head Quarters)	..	22° 34'	75° 48'	1,919	6	Mehidpur .. .. .	..	23° 29'	75° 42'	1,609
2	Nusseerabad .. ..	..	26 18	74 48	1,461	7	Malhargarh .. ..	..	24 17	75 2	1,580
3	Taragarh .. .. .	..	26 27	74 40	2,855	8	Indore .. .. .	..	22 41	75 55	1,785
4	Neemuch .. .. .	..	24 28	74 54	1,616	9	Agar .. .. .	..	23 44	76 4	1,675
5	Asirgarh .. .. .	..	21 28	76 20	2,198						

## Military Stations of the Central India Force, under the orders of the Governor-General's Agent for Central India.

1	Indore (Head Quarters)	..	22° 41'	75° 55'	1,785	4	Sirdarpore .. ..	..	22° 37'	75° 4'	..
2	Goona .. .. .	..	24 39	77 22	1,617	5	Schore .. .. .	..	23 12	77 7	..
3	Agar .. .. .	..	23 44	76 4	1,675						



# The Rajputana Agency,—Continued.

List of the Native States and Chiefships embraced in the eight Political Agencies known as the Rajputana Agency, under control of the Commissioner and Governor-General's Agent for the States of Rajputana.

No.	POLITICAL AGENCIES AND STATES.	ESTIMATED			Position of Chief.	Tribute.	FORCES.			of State Capital.			Agency Head Quarters.
		Area.	Popln.	Revenue.			Guns.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Lat. N.	Long. E.	Height.	
	<i>Meywar Agency.</i>	Sq. M.		Rs.		Rs.						Ft.	
1	Oodeypore or Meywar .. Average Rainfall 23" Popln. of Capl. 100,000.	13,674	1,161,400	64,00,000	Maharana	2,00,000	263	6,240	13,900	24° 35'	73° 43'	1,950	Oodeypore.
2	Banswara .. .. .	1,322	150,000	2,96,000	Maharawal	27,380	3	60	500	23 30	74 24	..	Oodeypore.
3	Dongarpur .. .. .	952	100,000	1,83,350	do.	27,380	4	400	1,000	23 50	73 50	..	
4	Partabgarh .. .. .	1,215	150,000	2,60,000	do.	72,700	12	275	950	24 2	74 49	1,600	

Other Parganas under control of this Agency.

NIMBAHERA of Tonk, and JAWAD-NIMACH of Gwalior.

## Minor Chiefs of Oodeypore.

Salumbar	Korabar	Madria (Rev. 3,500)	Kotra	Oghna
Mugra Kherwara	Para (Rev. 7,000)	Channi (Rev. 1,600)	Gagunda	Jura
Juwas (Rev. 16,000)	Jharol	Thanna (Rev. 1,300)	Panarwa	Chamund

These Chiefs bear the general title of Rao, they are mostly known as the BHUMIA BHIL THAKURS.

## Thakurates of Banswara.

Kusalgarh	Molan	Garhi	Khandu	Kusalpura	Takarra	Talwara	Tambesra
Arthuna	Metwala	Ganora	Surpur	Bankora	Mandwa	Aorwara	

## Thakurates of Dongarpur.

Bankora	Pit	Madon	Bachiwara	Nandli	Kua	Salaj
Chitri	Thakurda	Bumasa	Todawal	Sabli	Ramgarh	Mada

## Jeypore Agency.

1	Jeypore .. .. .	14,882	1,900,000	47,31,650	Maharaja	4,00,000	298	3,530	14,600	26° 55'	75° 52'	1,582	Jeypore.
	Average Rainfall 25" Popln. of capital 137,887												
2	Kishengarh .. .. .	817	105,000	13,00,000	do.	..	36	550	3,500	26 33	74 57	1,532	
3	Lawa .. .. .	..	..	4,500	Thakur	..	..	..	..	26 23	75 43	1,099	

## Minor Chiefs of Jeypore.

Khetri, Raja. Revenue 450,000 Rs.	Patan, Raja. Revenue 70,000 Rs.	Mandawar, Raja. Revenue 50,000 Rs.
Sikar, " " 400,000 " "	Baswa, " " 70,000 " "	Surajgarh, " " 50,000 " "
Uniar, " " 175,000 " "	Nawalgarh, " " 50,000 " "	Seven Kotris, " Thakurs. "

## Shujangarh Agency.

1	Bickaneer .. .. .	22,340	350,000	10,58,000	Maharaja	..	95	750	1,300	28° 1'	73° 22'	792	Shujangarh.
	Average Rainfall North 8" South 20"												

## Marwar Agency.

1	Jodhpore or Marwar .. .. .	37,000	2,000,000	25,00,000	Maharaja	98,000	270	3,545	5,000	26° 18'	73° 4'	1,274	Mount Abu.
	with Godwar and Mallani												
2	Jeysulmere .. .. .	16,447	75,000	1,00,000	Maharwal	..	12	500	400	26 55	70 57	959	
	Average Rainfall 5"												

## Thakurates of Jodhpore with Mallani.

Ahor	Bagri	Harsuala	Khimvasar	Ras	Barmer
Alaniawas	Balunda	Chandawal	Kuchaman	Dodiana	Sindari
Asop	Bhakri	Ghanera	Maroth	Lohiana	Nagar
Awa	Badsa	Gura	Mithri	Jasol	Rayan

## Thakurates of Jeysulmere.

Bikampur (Rao). Baru. Gyam. Jinguwali. Sirda. Barsalpur (Rao). Dangri. Girajsin. Rindur. Bap.

## Eastern States Agency

1	Bhurlpore .. .. .	1,824	743,710	32,20,000	Maharaja	..	38	3,000	8,500	27° 12'	77° 32'	725	Agra.
	Average Rainfall 32"												
2	Dholpore* .. .. .	1,174	228,000	10,27,000	Rana	..	32	600	2,650	26 42	77 53	570	
3	Kerowlie .. .. .	1,200	140,000	4,50,000	Maharaja	..	40	400	3,200	26 30	77 4	1,100	

\* Under British management.



# The Rajputana Agency,—Continued.

No.	POLITICAL AGENCIES AND STATES.	ESTIMATED.			Position of Chief.	Tribute.	FORCES.			of State Capital.			Agency Head Quarters.
		Area.	Popln.	Revenue.			Guns.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Lat. N.	Long. E.	Height. Ft.	
Haraoti and Tonk Agency.		Sq.Ms		Rs.		Rs.						Ft.	Deoli.
1	Boondee .. .. .	1,017	224,000	8,00,000	Maharao Raja.	1,20,000	88	700	1,375	25° 27'	75° 41'	1,426	
2	Kotah .. .. .	4,484	527,000	28,00,000	Rana.	1,84,720	109	700	4,000	25° 10'	75° 52'	920	
3	Jhallowar .. .. .	2,146	226,000	17,74,000	Maharaj Rana.	80,000	95	425	4,400	24° 32'	76° 13'	1,242	
Capital Jhalra Patan. Average Rainfall 40".													
4	Tonk .. .. .	1,800	320,000	10,80,000	Nawab.	..	53	1,130	1,730	26° 11'	75° 50'	1,462	
5	Shahpura .. .. .	400	36,000	2,28,000	Raja.	15,844	12	250	250	25° 38'	74° 58'	..	
* Under British management													

## Other Parganas under control of this Agency

PHULIA Pargana, (British).—ALIGARH, CHAPRA, and RAMPURA of Tonk.—KACHAULA of Meywar or Oodeypore, and the MINA KHEKAR of Shapura.

<b>Ulwur Agency.</b>													
1	Ulwur .. .. .	3,380	778,600	23,50,000	Maharao Raja.	..	300	2,000	15,500	27° 34'	76° 38'	1,960	Ulwur.
Minor Chief of Ulwur. Nimrana (Thakur).													
<b>Sirohee Agency.</b>													
1	Sirohee .. .. .	2,057	153,000	1,24,000	Rao.	7,500	..	375	350	24° 53'	72° 54'	..	Mt. Abu.

## Other Chief Towns of Rajputana.

Banswara.	Jeypore.	Jodhpore.	Oodeypore.	Jhalra Patan.
Kalinjra	Amber	Didwana	Amli	Asnawar
Bikaner.	Bissao	Mirra	Banera	Awar
Anupgarh	Chatsu	Mundor	Bednor	Bukari
Bidesar	Dausa	Nadol	Bhindah	Burod
Bhatner	Fatehpur	Pali	Chitor	Chechat
Bahadran	Jhunjhnu	Pipar	Dabla	Dag
Chori	Khandela	Phalodi	Deogarh	Gangrar
Nohar	Kot Putli		Gusar	Kailwara
Rajgarh	Lachmangarh	Tonk.	Gangapura	Kherabad
Reni	Ramgarh	Nimbahera	Jahazpur	Kotra Bhatta
Ratangarh	Rupgarh	Rampura	Nathdwara	Jawar
Sujangarh	Sambhar	Nagar	Rajpur	Delanpur
	Samod	Ulwur.	Rajgarh	Gagraun
	Sanganer	Lachmangarh	Rajnagar	Ratdeli
Boondee.	Hindon	Macheri	Rashmu	Shahabad
Indargarh	Singhana	Rajgarh	Rohera	Pachpahar
Dubhana		Ramgarh	Sanganer	Suket
Nainwah	Kotah.	Tijara	Sawa	Richiwa
	Barod	Partabgarh.		Sarera
Dongarpur.	Nahargarh		Bari	Kerwolia.
Galliakot	Rajgarh		Mainesa	Mandrel
Sagwara	Sangod	Deolia	Nagar	Machilpur
	Sultanpur		Rajakhara	

## Notes on the above States.

Of the above twenty Native States of the Rajputana Agency, all except Shahpura and Lawa, belong to the first rank in the empire, being under treaty with the Imperial Government. Fifteen of them are still ruled by the chiefs of Rajput clans or families. Bhurtore and Dholpur belong to Jat families, and Tonk to a Mahomedan dynasty. Shahpura, which has no treaty with the empire, differs from the others both as to its origin as well as to the nature of its political connections. The ancestor of this state received a grant of lands belonging to Meywar. Those lands one of the succeeding Shahpura chiefs united with a grant of 84 villages made to him by the emperor Shah Jehan, in the imperial district of Ajmere; the whole tract now constitutes the Shahpura state, whose chief thus holds grants both from Oodeypore and the Empire. The small chiefship of Khetri is held on a double tenure of the same kind as that of Shahpura. On the eastern border of Rajputana beyond the states of Boondee and Kotah, are seven estates called the seven Kotris, held by seven Rajput families paying tribute to Jeypore through Kotah, which state is generally responsible for them to the Imperial Government. The minor chiefships of each state pay tribute to the state's chief, and are subject to his general authority. On the western border of Rajputana is a peculiar tract called *Mallani*, within the territory of the Jodhpore chief, which has always claimed a sort of independence, and in which there are no very great land-holders, the whole country being parcelled out among family groups. The *Shaikhawati* tract in the northern districts of the Jeypore state, is in a similar condition of debatable submission to the Jeypore chief. The political condition of the Hill Tracts belonging to Meywar is rather complicated. These tracts are inhabited by Bhil tribes, some of whom are directly under the State's Government, others are under the immediate jurisdiction of the great Rajput nobles whose lands they inhabit, while a third section is under its own chiefs, who, though paying tribute to Oodeypore, are yet very independent within their own domains. These Bhil tracts stretch from Sirohee to Dungarpur.



*The Rajputana Agency,—Continued.*

BRIEF GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

*Area, Position, Boundaries, &c.*

Rajputana, so denominated from its prevailing population, the Rajputs, is a great territorial circle including the British district of Ajmere-Merwara and nineteen states, each having its own autonomy and separate chief. This territory lies between the parallels of  $23^{\circ}$  and  $30^{\circ}$  North Latitude, and  $69^{\circ} 30'$  and  $78^{\circ} 15'$  East Longitude. The total area is approximately estimated at 129,091, square miles. On the west Rajputana is bounded by the province of Sind in the Bombay Presidency, and on the north-west by the native state of Bahawalpur under the Punjab Government; thence all its northern and eastern frontier marches with the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces; on the south-east it is bounded by the territories of Sindhia, Holkar and other native states of the Central India Agency; and on the south-west its frontier marches with the Gujarat native states of the Bombay Presidency. Within this area, the states of Jeysulmere, Jodhpore or Marwar and Bickaneer lie in the west and north; Ulwur and the Shekhawati tract of Jeypore in the north-east; Jeypore, Bhurtpore, Dholpur, Kerowlee, Boondie, Kotah and Jhallawar are the eastern and south-eastern states; Sirohee lies in the south-west, while Partabgarh, Banswara, Dungarpur, and Oodeypore or Meywar lie in the south. In the centre lie the British district of Ajmere-Merwara, the states of Kishengarh and Shahpura and parts of Tonk.

*Topography.*

Rajputana is divided into two main divisions by the Aravalli range of hills which runs through it in a direction nearly north-east and south-west, about three-fifths of the territory lying north-west of this line, and two-fifths on the south-east. In order to make a general description of this great region intelligible, these divisions will be dealt with separately.

The *North-West Division* comprises the whole vast tract stretching from Sind on the west, and along the southern Punjab frontier, to near Delhi on the north-east. The character of this tract which radiates with a constant though very slight slope towards the Rann of Cutch and the Indus, is throughout uniformly sandy, unproductive and ill watered, though improving gradually from a mere desert in the west and north-west, to comparatively habitable and fertile lands towards the north-east and north. Immediately beyond the mountain's skirt, the soil alters from hard rock to sand mixed with very little loam, and the country, as far as the beginning of the desert proper, or up to the Loni river, consists of a succession of gentle swells clothed with rather thick, low jungle, fairly peopled and to some extent cultivated. Beyond the Loni river, and from the edges of the Rann of Cutch, stretches north-eastward through the states of Mallani, Jeysulmere, Jodhpore, and Bickaneer, the Great Desert of northern India known as the *Tharr*, a vast sandy plain, traversed in the interior by long waves of sand hills. The character of this desert region is the same everywhere, consisting of long straight ridges of sand hills running in parallel lines, separated by short and fairly regular intervals, and varying from 50 to 100 feet in height, sparsely clothed with stunted shrubs and tufts of coarse grass, with wells few and deep, rendering agriculture difficult, and towns and villages at long distances apart. In the north-eastern angle of Rajputana, the country is not so near a wilderness as in the extreme north and west, yet a great extent is comparatively waterless and waste. Some few parts, however, have a better soil, and in these the principal towns are well-built and fairly prosperous. The sub-montane region, lying immediately under





the northern slopes of the Aravallis, varying in height from 600 to 2,000 feet, and absorbing the drainage up to the Loni river, is well cultivated, especially along the banks of the Loni, and has many substantial villages. The general level of the country in the north-west division is much lower than the country on the south-eastern side of the Aravallis.

The *second great Division* of Rajputana, *south-east* of the Aravallis, contains the higher and more fertile country. In contrast to the sandy plains, which are the uniform feature more or less modified of the north-west, this south-eastern division has a more diversified character and kindlier soil. It contains extensive hill ranges, and long stretches of rocky woodland, traversed by considerable rivers with wide vales, fertile table-lands and great breadths of excellent soil. The Meywar country occupies all the eastern flank of the range, at a level eight or nine hundred feet higher than the plains of the west, and whereas the western slopes of the Aravallis, towards the Jodhpore country, is abrupt on the eastern, on the Meywar, Kishengarh and Jeypore side, the land falls very gradually as it recedes from the long parallel ridges, spreading out into the open champaign country of the centre of Meywar, though on the south-west corner of this tract the outskirts of the main range become entangled in a confused net-work of outlying hills and valleys, covered with forest, and known as the *Meywar Hill Tracts*. From November to June this portion is easily traversed, but during and after the rainy season, many swamps form, and the river beds are often an impassable flood. All the south-east of Rajputana is watered by the drainage of the Vindhya. In the extreme south-east corner, there is a long narrow strip of country called the *Chaumela*, and on the eastern side a remarkable plateau called the *Patar*, upon which lies almost all the territory of Kotah, with parts of Boondie to the north of Kotah, and of Jhallawar to the south of it. From the south this table-land is ascended by three distinct steppes or elevations out of the Malwa plain, and the line of hills which marks its eastern edge runs round by Chittore to Mandalgarh. The north-western face of this plateau is very distinctly marked by the line of the Boondie hills, which run like a wall from Mandalgarh north-west to Indargarh. Eastwards this plateau falls towards the Gwalior country, so gradually that the general aspect would not suggest a raised plateau, though the three low steppes leading up to it from the south and west, are very distinctly marked. The surface of this plateau is more or less stony with wide uplands, broad dips or levels, containing deep black culturable soil between the hills, the summits of which are rugged, irregular, barren or covered with vegetation. Between the Chambal and Parbati rivers there is a considerable tract of rich, black soil. Beyond the *Patar* to the north-east of the junction of the Banas and Chambal rivers, there is a very rugged region, consisting of several ranges of no great height, running parallel with the river's course, and separating the Chambal basin from the uplands. Further northward the country smooths down and opens out towards the Bhurtpore territory. In the north-east corner of the Oodeypore state, about the town of Jihazpur, and within the Boondie territory adjoining, is a rugged bit of country called the *Mina Kherar*. Further southward again in the south-east corner of the same state, is another stretch of hill country and jungle enclosed by the towns of Oodeypore, Dungarpur, Partabgarh and Neemuch, called the *Chappan*, one of the most difficult and troublesome in Central India. The *Bhakar* is another tract of very rugged hill country lying over against Abu, to the east of the Sirohi state, inhabited by Grassias, a half-blood tribe between Bhils and Rajputs.

Of the mountains and hill ranges, the Aravallis are by far the most important, they mark off the whole of Rajputana into two natural divisions, separating the desert plains of the north-west from the more fertile and kindlier region of the south-east. From the



north-east, the first appearance of this range on a large scale is near the town of Khetri, where it attains an altitude of 2,600 feet, increasing to 3,450 feet at Ragonathgarh, its highest elevation in this direction, Harasnath in the Sikar district being 2,998 feet. At Ajmere the range begins to widen out considerably, the highest points ranging from 1,000 to 2,000 feet above the plain, the most conspicuous peak being that on which stands the fort of Taragarh, overlooking Ajmere, 2,855 feet above sea level. From Ajmere to Beawar the range is less imposing. From near Beawar south-west, for about 100 miles in the Merwara strip of hill country in the range, the peaks rise to about 2,850 feet, the average level of the valleys being about 1,800 feet. Beyond Merwara the hills widen, with peaks rising to about 4,000 feet above sea level, the culminating point rising above the village of Jargo, to the height of 4,330 feet. There is great difficulty of communication across this section of the Aravallis between Meywar and Marwar, and the only pass really practicable for wheels and general traffic is that of Dasuri. Further south, the hills decrease in height, and spread out until the chain loses its distinctive formation amid wide tracts of hilly wastes, extending southward over the whole western half of Meywar. Mount Abu belongs by position to the Aravalli range; it is a cluster of hills of which the highest peak rises to 5,653 feet. The other hill ranges of Rajputana are comparatively insignificant, they run through Bhurtpore, Boondie and Kerowlie; their greatest height nowhere exceeds 1,400 feet. The Makandarra range runs across the south-west districts of the Kotah state, from the Chambal to beyond Jhalrapatan.

Of rivers, the Chambal is by far the largest in Rajputana, flowing through the province for about one-third of its course, and forming its boundary for another third. It rises in the summits of the Vindhyas, upwards of 2,000 feet above the sea, and is about 650 miles in length. Next in importance to the Chambal is the Banas, which rises in the south-west of Meywar, collecting in its course all the drainage of that tract, and joining the Chambal a little beyond the north-east extremity of the Boondie state, after a course of about 300 miles. In the north-west division, the only river of any consequence is the Loni, rising in the Pohkhar valley near Ajmere, and after a course of 200 miles flowing into the Rann of Cutch; its waters are brackish, hence its name, meaning the salt river. North-west of the Loni, and throughout all the north-east, Rajputana is entirely destitute of streams worth mention. The minor rivers are the *Sabarmati*, the *Mahi*, the *Som*, the *Bamni*, the *Parbati*, the *Beraich*, the *Kotesar* and the *Dhund*. The Banas abounds in dangerous quicksands.

There are no natural fresh water lakes in Rajputana; the only considerable basin is the well-known salt lake at Sambhar. There are, however, large artificial lakes within Meywar, built with the object of storing water, *viz.*, the Debar, Kankraoli, Udisagar and Pichola lakes.

The following lines of Railway run through the Province, *viz.*, the 'Rajputana State Railway' from Palanpur to Ajmere, Jeypore and Agra, a branch line to Delhi diverging from Bandikui station. This line is open for traffic from Agra to Ajmere, as also is the branch to Delhi; from Ajmere to Palanpur it is under construction. The 'Ajmere and Neemuch State Railway,' also under construction; the 'Holkar State Railway,' from Khandwa station on the Great Indian Peninsular line to Neemuch, with a branch to Ujjain, open for traffic; and the 'Sindhia State Railway' from Agra to Gwalior *viâ* Dholpur, open for traffic up to the last named place.

#### *Climate.*

The climate of Rajputana as a whole may be reckoned as one of the healthiest in India, at least for its natives. The moderate rainfall, the free play of the winds over its





surface, the sparse population, the absence of great cities and the plentiful supply of salt, may be some of the reasons why the inhabitants live long and thrive well. In the summer the sun's heat is much the same all over the province, and except in the high hills is great everywhere, in the north-west very great. Hot winds and dust storms are known more or less throughout. In the winter the climate of the north is much colder than in the lower districts, with hard frost and ice on the Bickaneer border, and from the great dryness of the atmosphere, the change of temperature between day and night is sudden, excessive and very trying sometimes. The rainfall is very unequally distributed throughout Rajputana. In the north-western part, *i.e.*, in Jeysulmere, Bickaneer and the greater part of Jodhpore, the fall scarcely averages more than five inches. Dew is here for the great part of the year the substitute for rain. In the south-west the fall is much more copious, and in the south-east it is most abundant. In the south-west highlands of the Aravallis it sometimes passes 100 inches. In Meywar the country is never subjected to the extreme droughts of the north-west and west. In the central district of Ajmere and towards Jeypore, the periodical supply of rain is very variable; in fact to sum up, from the north-west to the south-east (excluding the Aravallis) there is a very gradually increasing rainfall from five to about forty-five inches. Mount Abu is the sanatorium of Rajputana.

### *Staples and Manufactures.*

The mass of the people is occupied in agriculture. In the large towns banking and commerce flourish to a degree beyond what would have been expected from so backward a country. In the north the staple products for export are, salt, grain, wool and some cotton. In the south the great articles of export are, opium and cotton. In other parts of Rajputana various kinds of cereals, pulses and fibres are grown for native consumption. Melons grow in profusion in the sandy tracts and supply food to the inhabitants for a considerable portion of the year. The main wealth of the desert lands of Marwar and Bickaneer, however, consists of the vast herds of camels, horned cattle and sheep, which roam over the sandy wastes, and thrive admirably in this dry climate on the nutritious grass of the country. From these pasture lands vast numbers of sheep are driven annually to Bombay, and camels and horned cattle are bred in such numbers, that they supply the neighbouring provinces. The Bickaneer camel is considered the largest, swiftest and handsomest in India. There are no manufactures on any great scale. Woollen and leather goods are manufactured in the northern states, and steel weapons of a superior quality at Sirohee. Salt is extensively manufactured in Jodhpore and Jeypore from the great salt lakes of Sambhar, Didwana, Pokharan and Phalodi in Jodhpore, and Kachor-Rewassa in Shekhawati, and at the salt works of Pachbadra in Jodhpore.

Of metallic ores and minerals, cobalt, iron, lead, copper and alum abound in several parts of the Aravalli range, and in the minor ridges of Ulwur, Shekhawati, Meywar, Kotah and Jhallawar. Building and ornamental stone, limestone and slate are found in the Boondie and Ulwur hills, in the Aravalli range about Ajmere, and in Jeysulmere; the limestone of the Makrana quarries in Jodhpore, and of Jeysulmere being noted, as well as the slabstones from the quarries at Sillora in Kishengarh territory, used for purposes for which wood is employed elsewhere in India.

### *Census.*

Except in the British district of Ajmere-Merwara, correct statistics of the population are not available for the states of Rajputana. Approximate calculations of the number of people in each state have been made, mainly upon the basis of counting the villages and obtaining a fair average of the number of people inhabiting an ordinary village, the figures thus resulting are given opposite each state.





II.

*The Bengal Presidency.*

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9.

THE CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY ;

FOR THE

NATIVE STATES IN CENTRAL INDIA.

Under a Governor-General's Agent.

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*The Central India Agency.*



No.	POLITICAL AGENCIES AND STATES.	ESTIMATED.			Position of Chief.	Tribute.	FORCES.			Lat. N	Long. E	Height.	Head Quarters of Agency.
		Area.	Popln.	Revenue.			Guns.	Cavalry.	Infantry.				
										of Capital.			
Bundelkhand Agency.		SqMs.		Rs.		Rs.						feet.	
1	Orchha or Tehri ..	2,160	195,000	9,00,000	Maharaja	..	90	200	4,400	25°21'	78°41'	..	Agra.
2	Datia ..	850	180,000	5,00,000	do.	..	97	700	3,000	25 40	78 30	..	
3	Samthar (Umrah) ..	175	30,000	4,00,000	Raja	..	35	300	2,000	25 50	78 57	..	
4	Panna ..	2,555	183,000	5,00,000	Maharaja	9,955	19	250	2,440	24 44	80 14	1147	
5	Charkhari ..	275	121,000	5,00,000	do.	8,583	31	220	2,090	25 24	79 48	..	
6	Ajaigarh ..	802	53,000	2,25,000	do.	7,013	16	150	100	24 53	80 13	1474	
7	Bijawar ..	920	102,000	2,25,000	Raja	..	4	100	800	24 38	79 32	..	
8	Chhatarpur ..	1,240	170,000	2,50,000	do.	..	32	62	1,178	24 55	79 38	..	
9	Baoni ..	129	20,000	1,00,000	Nawab	..	3	40	375	26 2	79 5	..	
10	Alipura ..	85	15,000	30,200	Jaghirdar	..	2	..	180	25 10	79 23	..	
11	Behri ..	30	6,000	21,000	do.	..	..	25	125	25 55	79 50	..	
12	Bhaissauda† ..	12	6,000	11,000	do.	..	..	..	80	25 17	80 50	..	
13	Bihat ..	15	5,000	13,000	do.	1,400	..	..	125	25 25	79 24	..	
14	Bijna* ..	27	3,000	8,000	do.	..	2	15	125	25 27	79 5	..	
15	Bironda or Pathar Kachhar	230	24,000	48,000	do.	..	3	20	170	25 3	80 36	..	
16	Chobe (Kalinjar) ..	90	14,000	..	do.	..	..	..	25	7	80 49	..	
17	Dhurwahi* ..	18	4,000	12,000	do.	..	..	8	230	25 23	79 7	..	
18	Garrauli ..	25	5,000	15,000	do.	..	..	..	75	25 5	79 44	..	
19	Gaurihar ..	72	7,000	51,000	do.	..	3	35	240	25 16	80 10	..	
20	Jaso or Jasu ..	180	24,000	30,000	do.	..	2	50	..	24 30	80 32	..	
21	Jigni ..	17	3,000	14,000	do.	..	..	..	57	25 45	79 27	..	
22	Khania Dhana ..	84	8,000	20,000	do.	..	..	..	100	25 2	78 10	..	
23	Lughasi ..	47	5,000	10,000	do.	..	5	..	135	25 5	79 37	..	
24	Naigawan Ribai ..	8	5,500	10,370	do.	..	..	..	50	25 10	80 54	..	
25	Pahrat ..	10	4,000	13,000	do.	..	..	4	80	25 23	80 18	..	
26	Pahari Banka* ..	4	2,000	5,000	do.	..	..	..	50	25 14	80 50	..	
27	Paldeot ..	28	8,000	20,000	do.	..	..	..	250	25 6	80 51	..	
28	Pathar Kachhar see Bironda	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	25	3	80 36	..	
29	Sarila ..	35	6,000	30,000	do.	..	4	40	200	25 40	79 43	..	
30	Taraon or Tirowan † ..	12	3,000	11,000	do.	..	..	..	80	25 14	80 52	..	
31	Tori Fatehpur* ..	36	6,000	30,000	do.	..	..	..	..	25 28	79 9	..	
32	Kanta Rajaula ..	4	2,000	3,000	do.	..	..	..	..	25 11	80 55	..	
Baghelkhand Agency.													
1	Rewah, Population 12,000	13,000	2,035,000	25,60,000	Maharaja	None	56	900	12,600	24 31	81 19	..	Rewah.
2	Nagode or Uchera ..	450	75,000	1,50,000	Raja	..	2	..	116	24 34	80 37	..	
3	Maihar ..	400	70,000	74,000	do.	..	7	..	88	24 16	80 49	..	
4	Sohawal ..	300	50,000	1,00,000	do.	..	..	..	50	24 35	80 50	1059	
5	Koti ..	100	30,000	54,000	Jaghirdar	..	2	..	50	24 45	80 48	..	
6	Sidpura ..	..	..	6,000	do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7	Raigaon ..	..	..	24,000	do.	..	..	..	..	24 39	80 44	..	
Western Malwa Agency.													
1	Jaora ..	872	85,450	6,55,250	Nawab	..	15	35	300	23 35	75 9	..	Agra.
2	Rutlam ..	1,200	95,000	13,00,000	Raja	..	5	35	300	23 21	75 5	..	
3	Sitamau ..	350	29,000	1,95,000	do.	..	6	50	200	24 1	75 23	..	
4	Sailana ..	500	27,000	1,21,400	do.	..	3	50	120	23 31	75 1	..	
5	Piploda ..	60	8,000	1,10,000	do.	..	..	..	..	23 37	74 58	..	
Guaranteed Thakurates.													
1.	Ajrauda ..	..	..	..	Thakur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Other Parganas under Western Malwa Agency— Of Holkar. Of Sindhia.
2.	Bardia or Bara ..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3.	Bichhrai ..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4.	Biloda ..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5.	Dabri ..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6.	Datana ..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7.	Jawasia ..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8.	Kalukhera ..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9.	Lalgarh ..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10.	Narwar ..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11.	Naugaon ..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12.	Naulana ..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13.	Panth Piplauda ..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
14.	Pipla ..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15.	Sheogarh ..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16.	Sonekhera or Sarwan ..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17.	Dhulatia ..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1.	Mehidpur ..	..	..	..	Thakur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1. Agar.
2.	Tarrana ..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2. Shajahanpur.
3.	Kaitha ..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3. Ujjain.
4.	Sunel ..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4. Mandasaur.
5.	Kothri ..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5. Neemuch.
6.	Raipur ..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Of Tonk.
7.	Bhanpura ..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1. Pirawa.
8.	Rampura ..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Of Dewas.
9.	Sundhara ..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1. Alaut.
10.	Garaut ..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2. Ringnaud.
11.	Jarra Kanjarra ..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3. Garguchha.
12.	Kharaoda ..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Of Jhailwar.
13.	Antri ..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1. Dag.
14.	Parda ..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2. Gangrar.
15.	Manasa ..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3. Awar.
16.	Narayangarh ..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4. Pach Pahar.

Note. Sitamau and Sailana formed originally a part of Rutlam, whose Chief is considered the principal Rajput leader in Western Malwa.

\* Hasht Bhaia Jaghirs, (appanages of the eight brothers.) † Chobe Jaghirs.





## The Central India Agency,—Continued.

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No.	POLITICAL AGENCIES AND STATES.	ESTIMATED.			Position of Chief.	Tribute.  Rs.	FORCES.			Lat. N	Long. E	Height. feet.	Agency Head Quarters.
		Area.	Popln.	Revenue.			Guns.	Cavalry.	Infantry.				
	<i>Bhil or Bhopawar Agency.</i>	Sq.ms		Rs.									
1	Dhar .. ..	2,091	1,25,000	4,37,000	Raja.	..	6	50	300	22° 35'	75° 20'	1908	Sirdarpore.
2	Jabua .. ..	1,500	60,000	2,25,000	do.	..	..	50	200	22 45	74 36	..	
3	Ali Rajpur ..	800	29,000	1,00,000	do.	..	2	31	150				
4	Jobat .. ..	200	7,000	17,600	Rana.	..	..	..	..	22 29	74 37	..	
	<i>Guaranteed Thakurates.</i>												
1.	Kathiwar ..	..	..	1,200	Thakur.	..	..	..	..				
2.	Mathwar ..	..	..	3,700	do.	..	..	..	..				
3.	Ratanmal ..	..	..	600	do.	..	..	..	..				
4.	Dhi and Dharm Rai ..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..				
5.	Bakhtgarh ..	..	..	60,000	do.	..	..	..	..				
6.	Kachhi Baroda ..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..				
7.	Dhotra or Baisola ..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..				
8.	Multhan ..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..				
9.	Nimkhera or Tirla ..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..				
10.	Kali Baori ..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..				
11.	Bara Barkhera ..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..				
12.	Chhotra Barkhera or Saripur ..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..				
13.	Dhangaon ..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..				
	<i>Parganas under control of the Bhopawar Agency. Of Gwalior (Sindhia.)</i>												
	1. Amjhira												
	2. Manawar												
	3. Dikthan												
	<i>Of Indore (Holkar).</i>												
	1. Chikalda												
	2. Pitlawad.												
	3. Lohani.												
	<i>Deputy Bhil Agency.</i>												
1	Manpur Pargana (British)	..	..	..	British	..	..	..	..	22° 26'	75° 39'	1841	Manpur.
	Barwani .. ..	2,000	33,000	1,00,000	Raja	..	..	..	75	22 3	74 57	651	
	<i>Guaranteed Thakurates.</i>												
1.	Jamnia or Dabir ..	..	..	16,000	Thakur	..	..	..	..				
2.*	Jamti ..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..				
3.	Rajgarh ..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..				
4.	Chota Kasrawad ..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..				
5.	Garhi or Bhaisa Kheri ..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..				
6.*	Chandgarh ..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..				
7.	Barudpura ..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..				
8.*	Sillani and Bakhtgarh ..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..				
9.	Kothide ..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..				
10.	Chiktiabar ..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..				
	<i>Parganas under control of the Deputy Bhil Agency. Of Dewas.—Bagaud.</i>												
	<i>Of Indore {</i>												
	Barwai, Dhurgaon, Khusrawal, Khargon.												
	<i>Indore Agency.</i>												
1	Indore (Holkar)	8,075	635,450	50,00,000	Maharaja	..	24	3,300	5,250	22° 44'	75° 50'	1786	Indore.
	Population 20,000.												
2	Dewas .. ..	256	25,000	4,25,000	Raja	..	..	175	500	22 58	76 4	..	
	<i>Guaranteed Thakurates.</i>												
1.	Bagli												
2.	Bhoja Kheri												
3.	Karaudia												
4.	Singhana												
5.	Kharsi Jhalaria												
6.	Pathari												
7.	Patharia												
8.	Tonk												
9.	Bai												
10.	Dhaura Kunjara												
11.	Kaithia												
12.	Main												
13.	Ragugarh												
14.*	Phungat												
15.*	Dhangaon												
16.	Gagron												

## Notes on the above States.

The principal states of the Central India Agency are, Gwalior (Sindhia), Indore (Holkar), Bhopal, Dhar, Jaora, Rutlam, Jabua, Orchha or Tehri, Panna, Rewah, Chatarpur and Barwani.

The multitude of petty states, held under the immediate guarantee of the British Government, have feudal relations with one or other of the larger states, and occasionally with more than one.

With the exception of the small outlying British Pargana of Manpur, under the Deputy Bhil Agency, the whole country is foreign territory. An area of 360 square miles was transferred in 1878 from the British district of Khandesh to Indore, the population so transferred is not known.

The following payments are made by the chiefs named for the maintenance of local corps and contingents, viz.—

By Jaora	Rs. 1,58,614	} For the Malwa contingent.
" Dewas	33,022	
" Sindhia	19,656	
" Dhar	19,656	} For the Malwa Bhil corps.
" Jabua	1,474	
" Ali Rajpur	1,474	
" Barwani	4,000	} For the Bhopal Battalion.
" Bhopal	2,00,000	

The Thakurates marked with a star are under the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.



## BRIEF GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The country embraced by the Central India Agency, lies within the parallels of  $21^{\circ} 24'$  and  $26^{\circ} 52'$  North, and meridians of  $74^{\circ} 0'$  and  $83^{\circ} 0'$  East, and is bounded on the north-east by the British districts of Mirzapur, Allahabad, Banda, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Etawah and Agra of the North-Western Provinces; on the north-west by the native states of Dholpur, Kerowlie, Jeypore, Kotah, Jhallawar, Tonk and Oodeypore of the Rajputana Agency; and on the south-east and south, by the British districts of Nimar, Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur, Saugor, Damoh, Jubbulpore, Mandla and Bilaspur of the Central Provinces, and the Garhjat states of Chang Bakhar and Korla of Chota Nagpore in the Bengal jurisdiction. The British districts of Jhansi and Lalitpur of the North-Western Provinces divide this Agency into two main divisions, native Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand, lying on the east of the said districts, and the remainder, or Central India portion, on the west. Excluding native Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand, the area of the larger or Central India division, is about 61,700 square miles, with a population of 4,690,000 souls and a revenue of Rs. 201,23,000; within this area the states of Indore, Dewas, Rutlam, Dhar, Jabua, Ali-Rajpur and Barwani lie on the south-west; on the south-east is Bhopal lying across the Vindhya mountains and resting its southern frontier on the Nerbudda; in the centre are Rajgarh, Khilchipur, Narsingharh, Basoda and Karwai; and in the north are Gwalior and Datia. In the smaller or Bundelkhand division, with an area of 24,400 square miles, and a population of 3,480,000, Rewah lies on the east, Orchha or Tehri on the west, and Panna in the centre.

The Bundelkhand portion forms the eastern part of the great triangular plateau of Central India; it is inhabited by the peculiar Hindu tribes of Bundelas on the west, and Baghelas in Rewah on the east. To the west is the river Betwa and its tributary the Dhasan flowing to the Jamna, in the centre is the Ken also flowing into the Jamna, and to the east is the Soane flowing into the Ganges, with the Khaimur range,—a continuation of the Vindhyas,—rising up along its left bank. The Panna range, with deep ravines and isolated crags on its north-western face, traverses Bundelkhand, and there is a broken plateau between the Panna and Khaimur ridges watered by the Tons, a tributary of the Ganges. Here is the military station of Nagode, and below the Panna ridge is Nowgong. To the north, Bundelkhand terminates in an amphitheatre of precipices, shaping the country below into a bay bounded by sandstone cliffs, which again advance to near the Jamna at Mirzapur.

The larger or Central India division, has the great range of the Vindhyas along the whole south, abruptly overhanging the valley of the Nerbudda and presenting the appearance of a weather-beaten coast line. From its summits, varying in height from 1,500 to 2,500 feet, the northern slope to the Ganges commences, the whole region consisting of a broken but elevated country, with ranges of hills watered by the river Chambal, with its tributaries the Kali Sind and Parbatti; the Sind and the Betwa, all flowing north to the Jamna and Ganges, and descending from the high table-lands in cascades of great height.

The rivers that water Central India and Bundelkhand are: the *Betwa* rising in Bhopal, with a length of course of about 360 miles, and an ordinary flood discharge of 200,000 cubic feet per second; during the rains in extraordinary floods, the discharge is 500,000 cubic feet, and the surface velocity ten feet per second. It rises and falls rapidly in a few hours, is dry in the summer in the higher portion of its course, and is nowhere navigable. Its tributary, the *Dhasan*, has a length of course of 150 miles, with an ordinary





flood discharge of 100,000 cubic feet, rising during the rains to 300,000 cubic feet per second, and drying up in the summer; the *Ken* or *Kayan* rising among the hills on the southern frontier, towards the Saugor division of the Central Provinces, at an elevation of 1,700 feet, with a length of course of 230 miles, and with numerous rapids and cataracts, some not less than 300 feet; the water of this river is unwholesome; the *Chambal*, with its tributaries the *Kali Sind*, *Parbatti* and others, draining the whole of Malwa and rising near the station of Mhow, amidst a cluster of summits of the Vindhya range, having the local appellation of *Janapava*, and, after a course of 650 miles, flowing into the Jamna; the *Tons* rising in the state of Maihar, with a length of course of 165 miles; the *Sind*, rising near Sironj in Malwa and flowing into the Jamna after a course of 260 miles; and the *Soane*, rising in the hills of Amarkantak and draining the Baghelkhand tract.

The northern part of the country, of moderate elevation, has a climate partaking of the torrid character of the neighbouring tracts of the North-Western Provinces and of Rajputana. In these parts the climate during the rainy season, and for a short time afterwards, is exceedingly unhealthy, fevers being then very rife in consequence of the moisture, imbibed by the superficial diluvial soil, being prevented from passing off by an impermeable substratum of sandstone. During the dry and hot seasons the climate is not unhealthy. The middle, the southern and the western parts, or those comprised within the Malwa tract, with little exception, have a mild and rather equable climate, resulting from the greater elevation of the surface. The cool season comprises the period from November to February, the hot season succeeds and continues to the middle of June, when the periodical rains set in and last to the close of September, the average fall being about fifty inches. During the rains the thermometer has a very moderate range, rarely more than from 72° to 80°, in the winter it sometimes falls three or four degrees below freezing point. During the sultry season the hot winds are comparatively mild and of short duration, though the thermometer sometimes rises to nearly 100° during the day, but the nights are for the most part cool and refreshing.

The population of the country within this Agency is of a mixed kind, comprising besides Mahrattas (the ruling order), Bundelas, Baghelas, Jats, Rajputs and Mahomedans, the last being estimated at about a twentieth of the whole. The density of population for the whole of the Agency is about 95 to the square mile.

Most of the territory under this Agency is well-cultivated and fertile, and the whole of the Malwa plateau most fertile, producing in abundance and excellence, wheat, rice and other grains, and pulses, sugar-cane, cotton and especially opium, the poppy producing it being so generally cultivated, that when in bloom it gives the country the appearance of a vast garden. The state of Jaora contains the best poppy producing lands in Malwa, and yields yearly about 1,000 chests of opium. The town of Rutlam is the principal opium mart in western Malwa. Tobacco is also much cultivated and is of excellent quality.

The mineral resources of the whole country are extensive, iron, coal, copper and limestone abound, and about twelve or fifteen miles north-east of the town of Panna, the capital of the state of that name in Bundelkhand, is an adamantiferous tract from which diamonds are extracted, of the value of several thousand pounds sterling a year, the revenues from this source being divided between Panna and Charkari. The mines are less prosperous now than formerly, but it is believed that inexhaustible diamond producing strata exist in that locality, and if the mines were properly worked their productiveness would be



found not to have diminished. The diamonds produced here are of four kinds, the *motichal*, clear and brilliant; the *manik* of greenish hue; the *Panna* tinged with orange; and the *banspat*, blackish. The stones are, however, inferior to the Golconda diamonds written of in Part III., Madras Presidency.

A trunk road from Gwalior to Bombay *via* Indore runs through the whole length of the Central India division, and the 'Holkar State Railway' from Khandwa station on the Great Indian Peninsula Line, runs through Indore to Rutlam and Neemuch, beyond which the line to Nussereabad is in course of construction, as also is a branch line, called the 'Bhopal State Railway', connecting Bhopal with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Itarsi station. The Jubbulpore extension line of the East Indian Railway, from Allahabad to Jubbulpore, runs through Bundelkhand.

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THE  
RAJPUTANA  
AND  
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCIES  
1880.

Scale 1 Inch = 64 Miles.

