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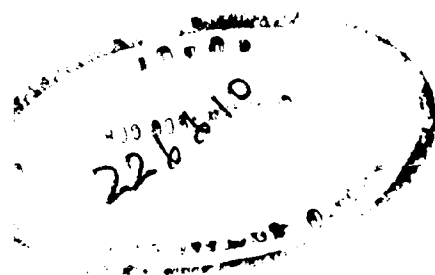
THE

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OF

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

VOL. XVI.



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MADRAS JOURNAL
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No. 38. July—December, 1850.

*I.—Statistical Report on the Sircar of Nelgoondah. By
DR. WALKER, Surgeon H. H. the Nizam's Army, on Special
Duty. Communicated by Major General FRASER, Re-
sident at Hyderabad.*

THE Sircar of Nelgoondah and the five Pergunnahs of the Devarcondah Sircar, of which the accompanying tables give the statistical details, are bounded on the south by the Kistnah river and the Gunpore Sircar, on the west by the Kummum Sircar, and by the Pergunnah of Moonnegal, belonging to the Company; on the north by the Warungul and Bougheer Sircars, and on the east by the Bougheer Sircar, and other portions of the Devarcondah Sircar. This tract lies between $79^{\circ} 56'$ and $78^{\circ} 39'$ east longitude, and $16^{\circ} 32'$ and $16^{\circ} 57'$ to $17^{\circ} 50'$ north latitude, and contains 516 inhabited villages with their hamlets, of these fifteen are Jagheer villages, from which no returns were received, but the population of which is calculated from the average number of inhabitants to each village being 190 souls. The whole population is 98,261 which, taking the area at 2,744 miles, gives about 36 inhabitants to the square mile the houses are 19,387 giving an average of 4.82 per house on the population of 95,456 which is exclusive of the Jagheer villages. For the streams that water the country, for the roads by which it is traversed, and for the tanks, their number and size, reference is made to the published map of the

Hydrabad survey, and to the Geographical memoir accompanying it. The only change is that the high road from Madras to Hydrabad no longer passes by Nelgoondah, but strikes the Masulipatam road at Nakrikul. Mostly all the Gurrees of the villages, are in a tumble down state but are repairable at a small cost, their foundations always remaining. The three old Hindoo fortresses of Nelgoondah, Devarcondah and Woondragondah still remain but without ordnance of any description. The number of men employed and paid by the Government for the collection of the revenue, and for the purposes of Police are eighty Arabs or Rohillahs, at 15 Rs. a month, under a Chiaous, 180 Linewallahs, as they are called, who receive Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 a month, under a Commandant, who gets Rs. 100 a month, and three or four Native officers. There are besides 80 Suwars at Rs. 30 a month for each horse, and 150 Police Peadahs at Rs. 3 to Rs. 2½ of monthly pay.

The Arabs are feared by all, some of the Suwars are well mounted, the Linewallahs the miserable representatives of the old French Corps, and who still retain their words of command in French, are a poor set, and the Peadahs are indifferently armed ragamuffins.

In former and more prosperous times, water to fill tanks was drawn by means of water courses from the Moosy river, but these have been all choked up; they might be cleared out at a small expense, and nothing would conduce more than such a proceeding to the well being of a country so cursed by drought.

The Sahyer of this Sircar is farmed by a Brahmin Doorgah Narsingah, and Mahomed Kassim a Mahomedan, who pay the rent to the Naib Talooqdar. I have placed an asterisk to the villages containing more than a thousand inhabitants, by running over the lines opposite, as much information will be gathered as any detailed account can afford.

Ferries on the Kistnah River.

The Kistnah is crossed at four points in the following order of places taking them from east to west, Goonlumpilly, Warapilly, or Wazeerabad, Mooneemanicum, Chittial, Chintalpallem and Yelliswarum, all in the Sircar Devarcondah. At Warapilly there is a strong commodious boat of teakwood but at all the other places the boats are merely round baskets of wicker made of the

for Negundo, and covered with leather, 8 to 10 feet in diameter, the whole cost not amounting to twelve rupees, a drawing of this species of Ferry boat is given, with a landing place built of stone, but the last is very frequently swept away by the river freshes. The boatmen are of the bearer caste, and are three or four in number, the fairs are not constant depending on the fullness of the river, and are settled by previous agreement, but the following tables will give a general idea of them. Ferry dues levied on the following articles that pass through the chokees on the banks of the Kistna included in the Sahyer at Warapilly, viz. 1.

	Rs.	A.	P.
For Rice and Pulses per bullock load, - - - -	0	9	0
For Salt, Limestone, Bazree, Jowaree, Paddy, &c. per bullock load, - - - -	0	5	6
For Chillies, Jagghery, Cocoanuts, Dry Leaves, and Country Cloths, per bullock load, - - - -	1	4	0
For Tamarinds per bullock load, - - - -	0	14	0
For Country Cloths for every Rupee's worth, - - - -	0	1	0
For a Man, - - - -	0	1	9
For a Carriage of Conveyance, - - - -	2	13	0
For an empty Cart, - - - -	1	0	0
For a Palanquin, - - - -	2	0	0
For a Dooly, - - - -	1	4	0
For a Horse, - - - -	0	7	0
For a Bullock, - - - -	0	5	3
For an Ass, - - - -	0	4	0
For Salt and Grain for every hundred bullock loads, -	20	0	0
For Sheep and Goats for every hundred, - - - -	3	10	0

Ferry dues levied on the following articles included in the Sahyer at Goonlumpilly, Mooneemanicum and Yelliswarum.

For Rice, Moong, Cooltee, Kungonee, for a bullock load, - - - -	0	5	3
For Paddy and Cully per bullock load, - - - -	0	3	3
For Chelevaroo, Cotton, Cocoanuts, Turmeric, &c. for a bullock load, - - - -	1	2	0
For Country Cloths, Cotton Thread, Ganjah, for a bullock load, - - - -	1	10	0
For Tamarinds, Palmyra Jagghery, &c. for a bullock load, - - - -	0	9	0
For Hemp, for a bullock load, - - - -	0	2	6
For Ghee, Oil Nuts, for a bullock load, - - - -	1	0	0
For Sheep and Goats, for every hundred, - - - -	7	0	0

Ferry dues levied on all persons and cattle passing over Kistna as follows at Yelliswarum.

	R.	A.	P.
For Bullocks, Cows, Buffaloes and Horses, each,	0	4	0
For a Man,	0	0	3
For an Ass,	0	0	6

Ferry dues levied on the following articles included in the Sahyer at Chittial and Chintalpallum.

For Salt, Coolies and Grain, for a bullock load,	0	5	3
For Chillies, Cocoanuts and Turmeric, for a bullock load,	0	13	0

Duties on Corn, Cattle, &c. in the Kusbah of Nelgoondah.

For each pullah of Dry Grain and Pulses brought by the } Nelgoondah Ryots,	0	2	0
If brought by other Ryots,	0	4	0
For each pullah of Paddy brought by other Ryots,	0	2	3
For each pullah of Goor, Rice and Oils, brought by the } Nelgoondah Ryots,	0	8	0
For each pullah of Goor, Rice and Oils, brought by other } Ryots,	0	10	0
For Sheep and Goats, per hundred,	7	0	0
For each Cow, Bull, Calf and male Buffalo,	0	5	0
For each Bullock and Buffalo,	0	8	0

For a Horse or Tattoo according to its estimated value at 1 anna a rupee.

This will serve as a specimen of the Sahyer duties, it would be tiresome and unprofitable to give a list of the duties on produce, and cattle at every chokee in the Sircar. Generally a lower tax is exacted from the Ryots of the Pergunnah than from others. The tax on cattle is pretty much the same every where.

Ferry dues levied on all persons and cattle passing over the Kistna as follows at Yelliswarum.

	RS.	A.	P.
For Bullocks, Cows, Buffaloes and Horses, each, -	0	4	0
For a Man, - - - - -	0	0	3
For an Ass, - - - - -	0	0	6

Ferry dues levied on the following articles included in the Sahyer at Chittial and Chintalpallum.

For Salt, Cooltee and Grain, for a bullock load, - -	0 5 3
For Chillies, Cocoanuts and Turmeric, for a bullock load,	0 13 0

Duties on Corn, Cattle, &c. in the Kusbah of Nelgoondah.

For each pullah of Dry Grain and Pulses brought by the Nelgoondah Ryots, - - - - -	} 0 2 0
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If brought by other Ryots,	-	-	-	-	-	0	4	0
For each pullah of Paddy brought by other Ryots,	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	3

For each pullah of Goor, Rice and Oils, brought by the	}	0	8	0
Nelgoondah Ryots,				

For each pullah of Goor, Rice and Oils, brought by other Ryots, - - - - -	0 10 0
---	--------

For Sheep and Goats, per hundred,	-	-	-	-	7	0	0
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For each Cow, Bull, Calf and male Buffaloe,	-	-	0	5	0
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For each Bullock and Buffaloe,	-	-	-	-	-	0	8	0
--------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

For a Horse or Tattoo according to its estimated value at 1 anna a rupee.

This will serve as a specimen of the Sahyer duties, it would be tiresome and unprofitable to give a list of the duties on produce, and cattle at every chokce in the Sircar. Generally a lower tax is exacted from the Ryots of the Pergunnah than from others. The tax on cattle is pretty much the same every where.

General Summary of the Statistics of the Sircar of Nelloondah and Five Pergunnahs of Devarcondah.

[illegible]

Mussulmen.....	4390
Hindoo's, , ,	91,066

95,156 Total Population exclusive of the Jagheer Villages.

II.—Statistical Report on the Sircar of Kummernett. By DR. WALKER, Surgeon H. H. the Nizam's Army, on Special Duty. Communicated by Major General FRASER, Resident at Hyderabad.

The Sircar of Kummernett is bounded on the north by the Godavery, on the west by the Sircars of Ramgheer, Warungal, Nelgoondah, and Dewarcondah, on the south and east by the Kistnah, and the collectorate of Masulipatam. This Sircar including the Palooncha territory contains 4,840 square miles, 39,030 houses, and allowing 4·76 inhabitants for each house, 185,782 inhabitants or about 38 individuals to the square mile.

The average of each house is estimated by comparing the Warungal and Nelgoondah returns, and striking a mean between the two. The number of houses in the Hussanabad and Sungraghery Pergunnahs is calculated by comparing the average number of houses to each village of the adjoining Pergunnahs of Singarany and Kanagherry. The chief village in the Sircar is Kummernett where the Naib Talooqdar resides, for particulars respecting it and the other villages, reference is made to the Pergunnah tables, all those containing upwards of 250 are marked with an asterisk. The Fort of Kummum bears evidence of old Hindoo construction, but there is no doubt that it was much repaired and strengthened by Frenchmen in the service of Zaffur-ood-dowlah, it is going fast to ruin and decay, and the guns on the mouldering bastions some sixty in number are rusted and honey-combed, the fleur-de-lys found on them, mark by whom they were cast. The inscription tells that Zaffur-ood-dowlah was their owner, and that they are about 80 years old. This potent chief had his chief residence at Kummum, where are yet to be seen the ruins of his palace, and a Barahdurree, or summer residence. His tomb is at Heermul. During his incumbency he exercised the authority of a sovereign prince, and his nick name, the Dousa, or lord of the great drum, is still mentioned with awe and respect. He must have died about 70 years ago. In Mah-rattah history he figures as an ally of Ragoba, the usurping Peshwah.

The revenue of the Palooncha territory is given at Rs. 70,000, but only Rs. 29,000 of this sum goes to Government, Rs. 21,000 are given for the support of temples, and the rest goes to the Raja for subsistence and the support of troops. The troops for the

III.—*Statistical Report on the Northern and Eastern Districts of the Soubah of Hyderabad. By DR. WALKER, Surgeon H. H. the Nizam's Army, on Special Duty. Communicated by Major General FRASER, Resident at Hyderabad.*

Having traversed and explored a large portion of that part of Telanganah, which is subject to the rule of His Highness the Nizam, including the Sircars of Nelgoondah, Kummernett, Warungul, Ramgheer and several Pergunnahs of the Dewarcondah and Maiduck Sircars, in other words that large tract bounded by a line a little to the eastward of Hyderabad, and contained between the rivers Kistnah and Godavery, I shall in the following report endeavour to give some account of the productions, population, administration of Revenue and Police of these Districts, with remarks on the commerce, agriculture, and other arts practised by the inhabitants. It is my intention to give in a separate memoir, which will be accompanied by a map and sketch of the geology of this country compiled partly from the observation of others, partly from my own. In my first report on the Sircar of Warungul some of these subjects have been to a certain extent anticipated, and to it I refer generally regarding the present memoir, supplementary to it, and destined to supply to the best of my ability the voids, that necessarily occur in it.

Of the Mineral Productions.

The first of these in importance are the ores of iron, which are very widely and commonly diffused, occurring as they do, not only in the granite, and gneiss, but in the sandstone on the banks of the Godavery and in the limestone which bounds the Kistnah.

The oxygenated iron ore besides being found throughout the Warungul Sircar is met with in Kummernett particularly in the Pergunnah of Kulloor and Anantagherry, where it is extensively smelted, and the ore sent to the other Pergunnahs of the Sircar, and also to the neighbouring Sircar of Dewarcondah to be there manufactured into metal. In the Godavery sandstone, the brown clay iron ore is found existing on the surface in the shape of rolled pieces of various sizes, and in such abundance that no mining is required to supply the few furnaces, the ore being picked up from the sides and foot of the low hills. In the Elgundel and

Maiduck Sircars yellow clay ore is found wherever laterite rests on a trap hill, it is mined with facility, and ease, the chief labour in furnishing the supply being the toil endured in ascending and descending the steep hills where it is found. There are furnaces at Lingumpilly, in the Maiduck and Tatapilly, Nizamabad, in the Elgundel Sircar. The iron procured from this species of ore is used in the manufacture of steel, and a kind of monopoly of it is attempted by a Mogul who farms the famous steel manufacture of Konasamondrum near Neermul, from whence steel is sent to Persia and Arabia. The common mode of smelting is well known to be rude and imperfect, great labour is bestowed in the process and much loss incurred, about 8 or 10 per cent. of metal is procured from the richer ores, but the poorer which possesses however the advantage of being more easily smelted scarce yield half that produce. Hematite and Pisiform iron ore are found in many parts where the formation is granitic, but they are never manufactured into iron. Lumps too of titaniferous iron ore are frequently found in sinking wells, and sometimes superficially in the same formation, they are never smelted. A dark brown cubical iron ore is found in the tabulated limestone of the Kistnah, but it is considered useless, it is not found in very large quantities. I have also seen specimens of glance iron ore found in the granite, it is sometimes used for antimony to sprinkle the eyelashes.

Copper.—Just below Yelgurrup, a Jagheer village belonging to Shums-ool-oomrah in the Ramgheer Sircar, there is an island producing copper ore. Specimens of this ore, in all probability a carbonate, (but I have been unable to procure specimens,) were pronounced by that competent Judge Dr. Voysey, to be poor and unproductive. A tradition exists among the Natives that this ore was worked by Frenchmen in the service of a great Talooqdar with the title of Zaffur-ood-dowlah, who held large districts of the Nizam's country more than eighty years ago, it is said that they found the experiment unsuccessful, and speedily gave it up. Traces of carbonate of copper exist in the granite, particularly at Nelgoondah, but they are mere traces and afford no proof of that species of ore occurring to any extent.

Gold.—I was informed by Mr. Ralph who, twenty-five years ago, acted as political agent at Palooncha, a principality on the Godavery detached from the Sircar of Kummernett, that at a place called

Goodloor or Godalore, a village, on that river, where the Ramgheer and Kummernett Sircars meet, a gold mine was profitably worked some sixty years ago by the Palooncha Rajah. On making inquiries I found that, although I could hear nothing of the mine, gold washings had taken place at a comparatively recent period in several nullahs which feed the Godavery from the south, during the rains, bunds were thrown across these streams, and at intervals when the rains ceased the sand and mud collected by these means were washed and sifted by a peripatetic race of gold finders employed by a wealthy bunnyah, who rented from the Palooncha Rajah the privilege of collecting the gold dust. Several years ago from the excessive rent demanded by the Rajah, this search for gold was abandoned, and has never again been resumed, it is probable that the speculation was not a very successful one, or the proprietor himself would have carried it on, at his own risk and expense. I fear there is no California in the Nizam's dominions, never did there exist a race so keen and eager to arrive at wealth by a short cut as the Indian, and had gold to any extent existed, no oppression nor exaction would have stood in the way of their possessing themselves of it, by fair means or foul.

Coal.—I have already sent a communication on the Coal found in the bed of the Pranheeta, close to its junction with the Godavery, and to this I refer. The subject of rendering the Godavery navigable has lately been discussed, and some interest has been excited in what would appear to be a measure very feasible and very advantageous. Should this scheme ever be carried out, the mineral, conveniently situated as it is, might be turned to profit. The surface of the Coal measure has as yet, so to speak, been merely scraped, but from the impressions of fossils found on the Coal chiefly lipededendrous plants there can be no doubt of a true Coal mine being there in existence.

Diamonds.—No production of the Hyderabad country is so far famed as the Golcondah diamonds; we hear of them in our nursery, our greatest poets refer to them in their songs, and the gold of Peru is coupled with them in descriptions of unbounded or inexhaustible wealth. From Tavernier, who visited the mines and first described them, to the latest traveller in India, they have been objects of research and curiosity, and though their glory has now faded away, an undying interest clings to their name.

The diamond districts are not properly in the Nizam's country, being enclaves bounded on every side by the territory of the Honorable Company, which yielded them to the Nizam by special treaty, as monuments of the world fame of his dominions. Purteal on the road from Hyderabad to Masulipatam and about fifty miles distant from the latter is the principal village of the chief diamond district; along with the other enclaves, three or four in number it yields not from its diamonds but from the usual sources an annual revenue to the Hyderabad state of fourteen thousand rupees, and is held in Jagheer by Ghoolam Hyder Khan, a personal favourite of the Nizam, and recently a candidate for the vacant Dewanship. The search for diamonds is limited enough but from this no such inference should be drawn as that the Nizam's Government is necessarily harsh or oppressive, for in truth the mines are all but exhausted, especially at Purteal, where the numberless knolls and pits hollowed down to the underlying granite fully attest the extent and strictness of the search.

So struck was Dr. Voysey with this fact, that he suggested that the present villages should be removed from the sites they now occupy and thus afford a virgin ground, but Terminus would not move for Jupiter himself and the idea thrown out, though a good one could scarcely be acted on, with the Indian veneration for the mighty God of land-marks and boundaries.

There were, when I visited Purteal in May last, two cisterns or hougues as they are called at work. One let to a Mussulman, the other to a Telinghee peasant at eight annas a month for each cistern, two of which find their way into the pocket of the Havildar of the village, and six are credited to the Jagheerdar, such is the amount of rent derived from the Golcondah mines, scarcely eighteen pence a month, and not a pound sterling a year, if we exclude the occasional fines obtained from Soucars of the neighbouring town of Kondapilly who for the sum of a few rupees are permitted the privilege of digging for the gem. The diamonds found are of a very small size, and if the searcher realizes four or five rupees a month for his trouble, he deems himself fortunate. The diamonds are in the language of the searchers, black and white, a rupee is given for the weight of a grain of Jowarre for the first sort, and two rupees for the second.

Such is now the state of this valley of diamonds, the steward of which the Havildar of the village of Purteal was well pleased to

accept a small douceur for his trouble, in showing me over the ground which he did with a civility not always met with in such functionaries. As in other parts of India, the Natives are strong in the belief that diamonds grow, and it is perhaps this faith which prevents the search from being entirely abandoned.

Garnets.—Coarse Garnets are very common in the Kumm-mett Sircar, particularly about the Kusbah of Kummum. They are pounded and manufactured by means of lac, into wheels, for sharpening knives, and swords, a purpose for which their hardness well fits them. Precious Garnets are picked up, particularly after the rains, in the nullahs which have their source in the Gareeb-pett hills in the Khanaghiri Pergunnah of the Kumm-mett Sircar, and, close to the Palooncha territory, the remains of a shaft sunk twenty-five years ago by Mr. Ralph by the advice of Dr. Vaysey are still to be seen. I understand that it was sunk to little advantage. The Garnets found are neither very large nor very valuable, but such as they are, they are cut into beads and ring-stones, and usually sent for sale into the Company's country. The common people of the country where they are produced seem-ing to care little for them as ornaments, previous to being cut they are tested by being gently struck with an iron mallet, if they remain whole they are considered good, and fit for the use of the Lapidary, a string of a hundred beads varying in size from a large to a small pea cut into octohedrous, may be had for two or three rupees. A tax of one pice for every seer of Garnets collected, evinces the little value attached to them in their rough state.

A tradition exists that during the reign of Aurungebe, there were extensive mining operations for procuring the gem, and that one of the Gareebpett hills was undermined, that the roof fell and destroyed many hundred miners, and that since that time Garnets have only been sought for in the nullahs, I could observe no appearance to support this tradition, the Garnet hill being indeed less shattered than many other granitic hills.

Sapphires or Kyanite, are found along with the Garnets, but they are never cut.

Amethyst.—This stone is found in the Quartz veins of the granite and is by no means rare, in every part of the Hydrabad Soubah, like Garnets it is cut into beads and ring-stones, it bears about the same value as the Garnet.

Corundum and Emery.—Both these varieties of the same mineral are found in the nullahs leading from the Khanagiri hills in the Kummum Sircar, and also in the Palooncha country. They are picked up in the rains, and are sold for a trifle to lapidaries, for cutting and polishing gems, and also to sicklegars, or armourers, who pound them and manufacture them as they do coarse Garnets into sharpening wheels, to give a fine edge to swords and knives, the Corundums are of two colours a dingy red and white, the last is looked on as the hardest and more valuable of the two.

Rock Crystal and Rose Quartz, are common and sometimes cut like the Amethysts and Garnets.

Tabular limestone or what has been called limestone of the blue slate formation is very abundant on the left bank of the Kistnah, both on the Anantaghiri Pergunnah of the Kummernett Sircar, and in the Wazerabad Pergunnah of Devarcondah ; it is coloured various shades of red, blue, and white, and besides being burnt for mortar, affords serviceable material for building and roofing. The white slabs are used for inscription tablets on tombstones, and have been tried with some success in lithography ; they are comparatively free from veins of the crystalized carbonate of lime and of Quartz, and large slabs are to be procured without a flaw or a stain ; a slab of this stone is used at the Residency Lithographic Press, and it is said not to yield such a clear print, as the stones procured from Europe. This inferiority is in all probability owing to the superior hardness and close texture of this one specimen, and might not be applicable to every variety procurable from the same formation.

Steatite.—A coarse kind of Steatite is pretty commonly diffused being met with at several places in the Warungul Sircar, and also near Sircillah and at Maytpilly in Elgundel, it is formed into pots, kuttoories, and furnishes children with writing pencils, and the poorer classes of Lingayets with lings, after they have been duly consecrated by their Gooroo.

Subcarbonate of Soda, &c.—When the rains have ceased, and generally throughout the dry season, a substance is found in many places covering the granitic sand, like hoar-frost, this is the khar or kharrumuck of the Hindoostanees, and has for its chief ingredient the Subcarbonate of Soda, but mixed with certain proportions of common salt, and the muriate of magnesia, the latter salt making the substance very deliquescent; it is collected by the Dhobees

and used by them, and also by the manufacturers of glass; in some parts this admixture of salt bears a large proportion of the sand when it is mined, and rudely separated from it. Limestone for the purpose of mortar is every where met with, it is sometimes very hard, with the appearance of having been in a state of fusion at other times it is nearly as soft and friable as marl, and well adapted for the use to which it is applied, the decomposed granite forming a plastic mud is well adapted for building huts, the frail walls of which bear more vexing from climate than would at first sight be conceived; it is burnt into bricks, when ochreous it is used for painting the walls of houses, and furnishes materials for the potter's wheels. The felspathic clay often of a brilliant white colour would doubtless be good material for the finer kinds of porcelain, but it is never used by the Telinghee Coomars.

Lithomarge and Lithomargic earth is found in the sandstone and schorl, and black tourmaline in the granite, but neither are turned to use or ornament. Granite is very rarely used for house building, but the walls of all the old and strong forts are constructed of it, and from the appearance of some rocks it is clear that they have been operated on for this purpose to a great extent. Captain Newbold, in the Madras Journal of Literature, has explained how these blocks were separated. The sandstone is more used for house building, but so plentiful is the timber in the country where it forms the surface rock, that the greater number of the houses there are constructed of bamboo and wood.

Vegetable Substances.

These may be conveniently divided into spontaneous and cultivated, and first of the forest trees, which afford serviceable timber. The *Tectona grandis*, or the teak tree, grows in many parts of the country, but, owing to its uniformly stunted growth in the granitic country, it is nearly valueless, being used only for the rude agricultural implements of the Coombees. On the sandstone it grows to be a large tree, and tradition points to a period when valuable teak timber was in existence south of the Godavery where now owing to the carelessness and indifference of the Government in preserving its forests, it no longer exists, nor indeed does valuable teak at present grow in any part of the Hyderabad territory; what is commonly known by the name of Godavery teak

is the produce of the territory of the Rajah of Nagpore or of his tributaries the Gond Rajahs of Bustar and Bhopalputtem.

Bhopalputtem at one period yielded almost the whole of the Godavery teak, but of late years it has been getting scarce there. Bustar, though its teak forests have not been wholly untouched, promises to yield for some time a goodly supply, and if that feeder of the Godavery which issues from the Bustar country could be made available for floating the timber down to the main stream it could be conveyed to the coast at no great outlay, but the insalubrity of the country is very great for at least eight or nine months of the year, the only period that a European or a Native of the coast could with safety or profit enter the country is between the months of February and June.

The Dalbergia Latifolia, yielding the black wood, with which chairs, tables, and household furniture generally are made up, is a common tree and is cut down and dressed in the Palooncha and northern pergunnahs of the Kummernett Sircar from whence it is transported by Brinjarries on carts to Masulipatam and the eastern coast. This timber is worked easily and looks well, but it is very brittle, and the furniture made of it possesses no great strength or durability. The Natives avoid felling timber while the moon is on the wane, under the impression that when cut at this time it is more apt to rot, and more liable to the attacks of white ants. With respect to teak this rule is not observed, that tree being cut without reference to the age of the moon, the aromatic oil with which it is impregnated being considered sufficient to protect it from rot and from the ravages of white ants.

This precaution, may not be so fanciful, as at first sight it would appear, the same influence which so notoriously affects the animal frame possesses in all probability a greater energy when acting on the less perfectly organized vegetable.

Schrobera swietenoides, the weavers' beam tree, gives a strong timber, not liable to warp, but it is of a dingy colour, and difficult to work from its hardness. It is common.

Diospyros melanoxylon.—Ebony tree exists in the Godavery forests, but no good or valuable ebony is attainable now, owing to the same causes which effected the extinction of serviceable teak.

Of the other trees that yield a good timber may be mentioned the *Pentaptera*, *Coriacea*, *Conocarpus Latifolia*, with which axes for

carts are formed. *Nanlea cordifolia*. *Bignonia quadrilocularis*, *Mimosa Xylocarpus*, *Mimosa Sirissa*, *Terminalia Bellerica*, *Strychnos nux vomica*, *Ulmus integrifolia*, the male bamboo a rare production of the Nizam's country, grows near Palooncha. Of the less useful timber trees, that compose the Godavery forests, may be mentioned the *Butea frondosa*, every where most abundant, the *Carex Arborea*, *Barringtonia Acutangula*, *Ixora parviflora*, *Ficus Comosa*, *Erythrina Suberosa*, *Sterculia urens*, *Buchanania latifolia*, and the *Bassia latifolia*. The lower Jungle is composed of the *Grewia orientalis*, *Oxalis scandens*, several species of *Gardenia*, the *Pisonia aculeata*, the *Trophis aspera*, and the *Weberia tetrandra*. The immense climber the *Butea Grandiflora*, throws its branches over the groves intermixed with the *Sifonia nutans*, *Combretum ovalifolium*, and the *Ventilago Madraspatania*.

Gums, are yielded by the *Conocarpus latifolia*, by two species of *Terminalia*, *Buchanania latifolia*, *Garuga pinnata* which afford, particularly the three first, pure gums. The *Cochlospermum Gossypium*, and *Sterculia urens*, a gum similar to the gum tragacanth. Three species of *Gardenia* yield the gum resin called Decamulle, and the *Buteas* the East Indian kind.

Dyes, are afforded by the *Oldenlandia umbellata*, two species of *Morinda*, one of them cultivated, which give a red colour of different shades to cloth. A coarse kind of Indigo is prepared from the *Indigofera Cœrulea*, yellow from Turmeric, and the flowers of the *Butea*. The Mango bark dyes a dirty yellow, and the *Chloroxyylon Swietenia*, is said to give a yellow juice on its bark being pierced, the bark of the *Swietenia febrifuga* dyes cotton a dark brown, and the capsules of a small herbaceous shrub called the *Croton Plicatum* give turnsole, all these plants are common.

Oils.—Besides the Castor, Tillee and Linseed oils, all of which are grown, oil may be expressed from the seeds of the *Dalbergia Latifolia*, *Hypercanthera Moringa*, and a good drying oil from those of the *Buchanania latifolia*; of the last an English pint of oil is to be obtained from two seers of seed. The seeds of the *Bassia latifolia* also give an oil.

Hemp, Flax, and Cordage.—The Sunn plant *Crotolaria juncea* is cultivated as is also the *Hibiscus cannabinus*, the Umbarrah; and their fibres are made use of for many purposes of hemp.

The *Linum Usitatissimum* is never used as a flax, being cultivated solely for its seeds. The *Canabis Sativa* is grown in gardens

not as a hemp plant, but to afford the noxious and destructive bang. The *Sansevieria Zeylanica* is a common plant growing in sheltered places, and the climber the *Asclepias tenecissima* pronounced by Roxburg as the plant that yields the strongest fibres of any in the vegetable kingdom is to be found in the forest near Chinnoor, and Mahdapore where the fishermen beat it out into a flax for their nets. Cordage for common use is obtained from the inner bark of both the *Buteas* and several of the *Bauhinias*.

Of Medicinal and other useful Plants,—among these may be mentioned the *Nux Vomica*, and clearing nut tree, the *Swietenia febrifuga*, the *Wrightia Antidysenterica*, the *Hemidismus Indicus*, or Indian Sarsaparilla, the *Asclepias Gigantea* and *Piocera*, the juice of which yields emetine, a half grain of which I have found to produce copious vomiting, the *Justicia Paniculata* the chief ingredient of the celebrated Drogue-amere of the French, the *Gentiana verticillata* collected by the Natives and used as a bitter; the *Celastrus nutans*, from the seeds of which is distilled the *nigrum oleum* given as a cure for beriberi; the *Chebolic Myrobolan*, which is also used to dye cloth a black colour, the *Senna absus* yielding the Chaksoo seed which when pounded makes an excellent application in Ophthalmia, the *Aristolochia Indica*, lately used as a remedy against snake bites. Several *Sidas*, and other malvaceous plants used as demulcents, and externally as poultices, many other plants used in native medicine are produced—the *Pedaliium Murex* which thickens liquids, the *Nerium oleander*, the *Cassia Auriculata*, the bark of which is also used in tanning; the *Argemone Mexicana*, the *Jatropha curcus*, used also as fence, the *Plumbago Zeylanica*, *Guilandina Bonducella*, *Lavendula Carnosa*. *Sphœranthus Indicus*, the *Terminalia Alata*, *Bœrhaavia Oiffusa*, mostly every member of the *Asclepeaceous*, *Euphorbeaceous*, and *Apocynaceus* families that are procurable, are used in native medicine.

In my report on Warungul I have named the chief edible fruits, vegetables, and greens that are met with, and to it for information on this head reference is made. The palms also and their produce are given there.

Other useful Substances.

Honey and Wax.—There are four species of bees common.

1st. The Joontee Taynee a small species, the honey of which is deemed medicinal.

2d. Mosalee Tanee, a yet smaller bee the honey of which is in little esteem, but it is eaten by the Dungurs; the wax is considered useless.

3d. Tooroosao Taynee, wax and honey of this bee good, and useful, they have their hives in hollow trees.

4th. *Paddar Taynee*.—This species has its hive in the rocks, and is in all probability the bee spoken of in the Psalms. Both these last named bees, are destroyed by means of smoke for their honey and wax. Part of the honey is sent to Hyderabad, part consumed in the country where it is eaten with bread. The wax is brought and sold in the Kusbas by Dungurs, Koewars, and Gonds, to the Bunnyahs who send it chiefly to Hyderabad and the coast. They seldom pay these people in money but give grain in barter, when they pay in coin they give a rupee for eight seers of the wax.

Lac.—Lac is found on both banks of the Godavery, but more abundantly on its northern or Nagpore side, it is brought in and sold as the wax and honey are, the dye is used to dye tusser silk, and worsted thread, for the manufacture of Warungul carpets, the lac itself is used in preparing ornaments, for the Armourers, &c., but a good deal of it is thrown away after the dye has been removed, which is done by pounding and washing. Tamarind juice is used to dissolve it preparatory to its being employed to dye thread. Considering the extensive and dense forests, which extend hundreds of miles to the north of the river in all directions, and which contain all the trees that the lac insect usually selects for its peculiar deposit, it may be assumed that if the demand for this substance were great the supply would be commensurate with it, and that were the Godavery rendered navigable it would furnish no mean article of produce for conveyance to the coast.

Buffaloe and stag horns are collected by the jungle people, and sold by them to the bunnyas, who send them to the coast to be manufactured into work baskets, and handles for knives, &c. A few years ago a party of Burmese made their appearance in Telanganah for the purpose of procuring the skins of King-fishers, which in Ava, are used to decorate fans and dresses; they caught the birds by snaring them, and returned to their own country with a large supply; they remained in the country many months, and were left unmolested by the Government authorities, who only exacted a small tax on the produce of their labour, their strange dress

and manners, and the object of their search, so perplexed and surprised the simple peasants of Telanganah that their advent will be long remembered.

Rice.—This grain is most extensively cultivated in Telanganah, the slovenly mode of its culture in the Sircar of Warungul has been already dwelt upon, and as far as the districts to the southward and eastward are concerned, similar carelessness and defective skill are every where manifested, but in the Maiduck Sircar, and the western parts of Elgundel, much greater labour and care are bestowed in raising the rice crops, double cropping is there also the rule, whereas in the other districts it is the exception, it is not only that the ploughings sometimes amounting to six or seven, are more frequent and that the soil is more diligently worked up for the reception of the seed, but the manuring is most carefully attended to, and on every field side may be seen heaps of cowdung, and throughout the adjacent jungle depots of leaves of all the more common shrubs, collected for this purpose: as may be expected, the average returns are much greater, varying as they do from thirty to forty. Much of this superior industry may be ascribed in Maiduck more especially to the village system existing in full operation, and to the cultivators possessing a real and not a nominal head and referee. The Patell there exists in the plenitude of his power and influence, and is not absent altogether, or shorn of all legitimate property and authority, and degraded to a Spokesman of his caste, as is the case to the eastward. He holds his village direct from the Talooqdar, without an intermediate deshmoock to rackrent it, nullify his authority, or cozen him of his dues; his interest and his sympathies are with his ryots, and he is thus bound to them by a hundred ties. Many varieties of this grain are in cultivation at Maiduck, the finer kinds more especially which are grown for the Hyderabad market. It is said that they amount to no less than two hundred, but many of these are doubtless merely fanciful, and it would be tedious as well as unprofitable to enumerate them, or state the different properties, often whimsical enough attached to each. Buffaloes are much used at Maiduck in ploughing the rice fields, transplantation is in very general use, as is also the employment of sprouted seed.

Sugar.—This crop is also in a great measure confined to Maiduck, and the western Pergunnahs of the Elgundul Sircar, and the

same care shown in the cultivation of rice is bestowed on it. It is not that the other parts of the Nizam's Telinganah are unfitted for the growth of sugar-cane, but the poverty of the ryots prevents them from embarking in a work which not only requires a superior degree of skill, but the possession of a certain capital, very high rents are demanded for sugar ground, the lowest 150 Rs. per beegah and the highest 250 Rs. when the wells are in good order. A more moderate rent is asked when the Coonbee has to repair the wells at his own charge, but even then it is many times higher than the rent paid for corn ground, the juice is expressed by the common screw mill which may be made up for 5 Rs. and of which a representation is given; it will be seen that in no respect it differs from the machine in common use all over India. The use of the Pestle and Mortar mill is all but abandoned, although from the large granitic Mortars that are seen in many fields there is abundant evidence to prove that at one time it was generally employed. The produce of a beegah runs from twenty-five to ten Kunderes, twenty and fifteen Kunderes being the average intermediate crops between these two extremes. There is no peculiarity in the cultivation of the sugar plant, that merits being mentioned, the fields are usually fenced with the milk bush hedge, and not without reason as the cane forms a tempting object of repast not only to man, but to wild hogs, racoons, &c. which occasionally break through all fences to get at their favourite food. The goor is reboiled at Maiduck, with chunam and ground bones, and manufactured into a raw sugar the coarseness of which is shown by its name *lal shukkur*, it is prepared chiefly for the Hyderabad market.

Cynosurus Coracanus.—This grain called by the Natives Raggy, is cultivated much after the manner of the millets in the Nelgoondah and Devarcondah Sircars, and in the Mudurah pergunnah of Kummum, it is reckoned a wholesome and cooling grain.

The *Verbesina Sativa*, the seeds of which yield a coarse kind of oil, is grown at Maiduck and in the Kummum Sircar, little care is bestowed on its cultivation.

The *Arachis hypogea*, or earth nut, is sometimes grown in gardens, but it is not a commonly cultivated plant.

For the other grains, pulses, and cultivated produce generally with their mode of culture. I refer to my report on Warungul which embraces them all with the exception of the three last mentioned that are found in this portion of Telinganah.

Domestic Animals.

The white cattle of Telinganah have already been mentioned, they are found in the Warungul, Elgundel, Kummemmett, and Ramgheer Sircars. At Maiduck the cattle are of a very inferior breed, being small and apparently of a stunted growth, and little adapted for carriage or draught, they are of all colours; towards the Kistnah the Telinganah cattle appear to be improved by a cross with the Nellore breed, they are strong and well shaped. The Maiduck buffaloes on the other hand are superior animals to those found to the westward and the south.

Sheep.—There are two breeds of sheep, one the common sheep differing little from the European variety save in size, being much smaller, the other an animal that, in some respects, more resembles a goat than a sheep, having hair instead of wool, but the shape of its head, its horizontal horns, and other points of resemblance determine it to be a sheep. This breed is prevalent in Kummum, Ramgheer and the Kistnah Sircars, its coat is without value, but it is a larger animal than its congener, and more easily fattened; the wool yielded by the first variety although of no great fineness, is manufactured into carpets, cumlies, &c.

The goats are numerous but present no peculiarity.

The donkey and pony are, in all the Sircars, miserably inferior animals with every mark of degeneration.

The hog is the same unclean shapeless and loathsome animal as it is throughout India, acting as scavengers to the villages, and occasionally used for food by the lowest and most degraded castes.

There is nothing peculiar about the poultry, there is no objection to rearing them for food, such as exists in the Mahrattah country, they are eaten by all castes save Brahmins and Bunnyahs, and a few others who affect high caste. Ducks and geese are never reared.

Population.

The Brahmins are divided into Swamarts, Ramannj, and Mudwacharee, the first followers of Siva, the two last Vaishnavi's, these are divided into a number of subsects which again are further subdivided. The Swamarts, who hold the first veda in the highest veneration and who are supposed to follow its precepts, are called

Rookveds, and are separated into three sections, the Wurnassaloo, the Kummoorookooloo, and the Kummeekumloo, the last originally from the Karnatic. The first two intermarry, but do not take wives from the last, in all probability because they are foreigners; all eat together. Those who affect the second veda are called Ycjoorvadees, and, like the former one, are sub-divided into 1st Mathinjunooloo, 2d Telingani, 3d Mowkeenaroo, 4th Ahraduloo, 5th Yagneawulkooloo, 6th Kassornaroo, 7th Velnaroo. Of these the first are deemed the highest caste, they make poojah to the sun, when they bathe, and also to the full moon. The Ycjoorvadees, with the exception of the Ahraduloo who are Lingayets, may intermarry, generally speaking, with the first two classes of Rookveds, and the offspring of such marriages may, without derogation, look on the first Veda as the more holy book, but then again there is little intermarrying between the different denominations of the Ycjoorved, they keep in their marriages to their own sect, with the exception of the Veluars and Telinghees, who intermarry sometimes. There may be a good deal of sectarian hate, at the bottom of this, for intermarriages are determined by the parties having the same gooroo, whose interest it is to promote matrimonial alliances, among the members of his own flock. The Veluars are common in the Nizam's Telinganah, the Moorkenars to the south of the Kistnah the Yaynahs towards Masulipatam and the Mathinjunnun about Maiduck, where there are numbers also of the Wurnassooloo. There are a few followers of the third ved. called the Sanvedis who pay adoration to both Vishna and Mahded. The Ramannj are divided into Wurhullah, and Tenghullah, these eat and intermarry, but marriage of kindred is strictly forbidden. The chief external mark of this sect is their eating in secret, they are also divided into sects according to their veds.

The Mudwacharyahs are looked on as foreigners, their great God is Hunnooman whom they describe as an incarnation of Vishnu, by a singular and very palpable Anachronism. Both the Ramannj and Mudwacharyaloo are branded on the arm by their gooroos, from which ceremony the Swamarts are exempt. The Lingayet Brahmins lord it over their disciples who receive them with great honor, they are held to be; by the other Brahmin sects, the worst of heretics.

It is lawful for a Brahmin to marry four wives, provided he al-

lows a year or two to elapse between each marriage, but this licence is indulged in by the rich only and that too but seldom. A Brahmin usually contents himself with one wife, except in cases of sterility, when he takes another, but he is bound to support his first wife, repudiation not being permitted, so that when the wife of a Brahmin commits adultery, there is nothing for him but to abandon her. Brahmin girls are married from five to eight years of age, but not afterwards, except in cases of extreme poverty. By their shasters an unmarried girl who attains the age of eight, should be taken to some holy stream, and consigned to its current, but this is not practised more frequently than the spartan punishment for incontinence was enforced, and for the same cause.

The Ramannj Brahmins are Purists, and will not perform poojah to Hunnooman, which all the other Brahmins do. There is a temple at Kotaguttoo on the western borders of the Warungul Sircar to the fish Avatar of Vishnu.

To the better castes, the Ramannj and Ahradloo Brahmins, condescend to act as gooroos, but the lowest castes they will not approach, who are in consequence obliged to have recourse for spiritual advice, consolation and intercession to Jungums, Dekkulwars, and other religious mendicants. The Brahmins affect to sacrifice no live animal, but leave the slaughter to a race of beggars called Pubblewars, on the outbreak of disease, when they wink at, or secretly encourage the usage.

Poojari Brahmins are Ramannj, and are then called Urtchuk, and occasionally a Swamart of the Telingani sect, Mudwacharyaloo are seldom Poojaries, and when they are so, devote themselves solely to the service of Hunnooman, as at Racherlah in Elgundel, where there is a shrine to that deity, held to be very sacred. All secular Brahmins are called Veopari, when they take to reading or to begging they are called Vydee. There is no necessity imposed on these last to remain Vydees, they can secularize themselves at any time without loss of caste. Brahmins are allowed the use of opium, tobacco, and even ganjah, without loss of caste, although, when they make an intemperate use of them, they lose their reputation and character, like the rest of the world: they are prevented the use of all kinds of fish, and flesh, of carrots, radishes, onions, garlic, the fruit of the palmyrah tree, and vine, and every kind of intoxicating liquor whether from the palm, grape, mawah tree,

or sugar, most Brahmins particularly the young, violate the rules of their caste, even to eating flesh, and drinking to intoxication; but however awful the penalties denounced against such offenders in their sacred books be, the modern discipline has become much relaxed, and a fine to the gooroo, or a dinner to their caste is a very common set off against faults which should be visited by the highest penalty.

The Swamart Brahmins are sometimes found Poojaries in sakti temples, but the office is looked on as degrading, and is usually performed by a caste called Tumbrees, who arrogate to themselves, although originally a low caste, a certain consequence, reflected from their office.

With the exception of Rajpoots who are all of them foreigners, or the descendants of foreigners, the second original caste has no representatives properly so called in Telinganah. The Rachewars, Yelmas, and Kummewars aspire to the honor of being Chuttrees, but their claims are universally disallowed by the Brahmins, and are wholly unsupported, save by the songs of the bhaats, who like true heralds find readily a genealogy, for a race, when they are well rewarded for their trouble.

The Bukkals, or Bunnyahs are divided into Maytewar, Bheerewar, Vegnawar, Jains are also included among the Bunnyahs, although improperly, there is no Jain resident in this part of the Nizam's country, these castes do not intermarry, nor eat together.

After the Bunnyahs come either the pure Sudr caste, or those who have attained that caste by mounting from a lower grade, in consequence of the wealth, or superior military prowess of its members.

1 The Rachewars, who are admitted by the Brahmins to be pure Sudrs, are not a very numerous class in the Nizam's country, but some are found in the more easterly districts, they are prevalent in Rajahmundry.

2. The Yelmahs, or Yelmawars are, even by their own showing, not pure Sudrs, but, as many Zemindars (Deshmookhs and Dessaes) are of this class, as the better conditioned of them veil their women, and as all are reckoned good soldiers, they have attained their present position, and maintain it notwithstanding the gibes, and sneers of the Brahmins; it is even said that they had the lowest of all castes, certain chumars, who were employed as soldiers by the

last kings of the Hindoo dynasty of Warungul, as their progenitors; they are generally speaking cultivators, and are very numerous throughout the Nizam's Telinganah.

3. Kummewars, as to caste are much in the same predicament as the Yelmas, their place in the fourth class being denied by the Brahmins, the more wealthy of them veil their women, they are also agriculturists, and are found chiefly in the Kummemmett Sircar, where there is a Zemindar or two, who are Kummewars.

4. Coonbees, or Capoorwur; of these there are seven or eight different sub-castes, who eat together, save with one branch who are Lingayets, but who do not intermarry.

The Mootal Capoorwur is reckoned the highest in the scale from the circumstance of many Zemindars belonging to it, they are found numerous about Warungul. The Gonee Capoorwur are common in Elgundel, the Pakenat at Maiduck where the Zemindar was of that caste, one or two of the sub-castes do not drink, the women of another do not wear cholees.

Telinghees; a lower caste of cultivators divided into Telinghees properly so called, Udrachawars, and Munoorwars, these are protected by the Yelmahs from sympathy, who assert that the Yelmahs, Kummewars, and Telinghees are middle born men, thus tacitly admitting the inferior caste, and origin of all. All these castes including the Bunnyahs, and Brahmins, are permitted the use of the Palkee in their marriage processions. The votaries of Vishnu, who are numerous among them prefer incremation to interment when they can afford it. All the Brahmins, with the exception of the Lingayets, burn their dead, as do the Bunnyahs.

After these come the Gwallaroo or shepherds, of whom there are no less than twelve sub-castes, who eat together, but refuse to intermarry, they are a wild uncultivated race of men, but with more intelligence than their rugged appearance would suggest, they are great authorities in all that relates to the weather, they collect simples, and are supposed to be well acquainted with the nature and properties of jungle plants, and trees, there are among them worshippers of Siva and of Vishnu, the first burying, the last burning their dead, but to the Brahmin gods, they pay but a lip adoration, they have their own pan molunnah. Then come the whole of the mixed castes, among the foremost of whom are the Paunch bhaae or the principal mechanics, carpenters, blacksmiths, bra-

ziers, stonecutters and goldsmiths,—their great protector and God is Vishnu Brahma—they all wear the sacred thread, and are generally a respectable class of men, they eat together and intermarry, their marriages are conducted with the greatest privacy and decorum, no procession, shouting, or music, there is a tradition among them, that the goldsmiths performed the functions of Putwarrees of villages before Brahmins assumed or usurped that office, but this is in all probability a tale of the Brahmin priesthood, who affect to despise their secular brethren, as men who have for mere worldly purposes abandoned their high calling. Many of the Paunch bhao are Lingayets, others worshippers of Siva, others of Vishnu, the last as usual burn their dead, they eat flesh and drink toddy, but it is said that in the olden time, they were more temperate than they are now.

The Tumrees are originally a low caste, mere tom-tom beaters, but, from becoming poojaris, they affect some degree of consequence which is accorded to by the lowest castes.

The lowest castes consist of

Coomars, potters.

Dirzees, tailors, of whom there are two castes.

Itinerant blacksmiths, who go about from village to village like tinkers.

Tellics, oil pressers, of whom there are three castes, one who use two buffaloes, or bullocks to their mills, another who employ one bullock, and an itinerant order who belong to neither.

* *Nuggash*, painters and lackers.

Rungrez, or dyers.

Thandrawars, tussar weavers and breeders of the insect.

Putkaries, silk weavers.

Jullaces, cotton weavers.

Bhoacs, and coolies, palanquin bearers and fishermen.

Dhobeas, washermen.

Hujjams, barbers and linkmen.

Madurwars, bamboo workers.

Dhers, several of the lowest castes included under that name.

Kullals, toddy drawers and venders of spirits.

The Lingayets are looked on by the intelligent Brahmins as having forfeited all title to caste. Jungums are their priests. But

gowars are Lingayets and are husbandmen, shopkeepers, and gardeners.

The Chumar are shoemakers, leather dressers and sometimes saddlers. Last and most degraded are the mathors or sweepers, who perform, along with the Chumars, the meanest, and most degrading offices, are executioners, offal and carrion eaters, sharing the dead bodies of animals with the kite and the vulture.

Besides the Sunnyasses, the Brahmin monks, and friars, and the Satanies, men mostly of the better castes, who affect an ascetism, which they seldom in reality practise, and who are the regular clergy of the castes from which they spring, there are a host of beggars, who prey on all castes, every one having such clients attached to it, and exact alms by importunity, threats and imprecations: with the more timid and sedentary artisans, these sturdy beggars are regarded with no common fear, mingled with a certain degree of commiseration, some castes such as the Dungurs, have four or five different sets of these dependants, the Coonbees have two, the Chumars three, and so on. Some of these mendicants even of the lowest castes, can read and write, their women are glee women, prostitutes and fortune tellers.

The Mahomedans who practise trades are, in all their ideas, Hindoos, save that they observe the Mohrum feast instead of the Hoolley, and go to the Kazee, instead of a Satanee in their marriages, they cannot understand the Koran, nor can they listen with advantage to those who expounded it in Hindostani, few of them having acquired that language, they affect caste, look on the Ashoorkhanas as their temples, and invoke some departed saint as their God.*

The trades they follow are,

Cotton cleaning, which is performed by the lathabs.

Woollen carpet weaving by Mohmen.

Dubber or coopee making by Boozelgars, cotton carpet weaving by Gallechagars, Sicklegars are Mahomedans, and are armourers.

There is also a caste of Mahomedan sweepers called Khakrob. The Woodewars and Yerkulwars were described in my former report, and also the Koewars, those Telinghee speaking savages, who have acquired a certain degree of civilization from the inhabitants of the plains, having been instructed to till the ground about their ~~huts~~, and cultivate the coarser kinds of grain; they are slaughterers of ~~game~~ and beef eaters, not even Hindoos in name: there is yet a lower degree in savagery exhibited by the Gonds, the most

wretched and degraded of the inhabitants of southern India. Roaming about the trackless forests that skirt the Godavery, on its northern bank, these miserable creatures share with the inferior animals, the tiger and the wild buffalo, the terrible penalties of the primitive curse, their life is a constant struggle to maintain existence, sowing no grain, planting no tree, they are cast on rude nature for a subsistence. Nothing that is not actually poisonous, which they can masticate, do they reject, the most tasteless and least succulent fruits, the bitterest of herbs, the most loathsome flesh, and carrion, are accepted as bountiful gifts from their hard-hearted step-mother, who is bountiful only to those who labour. The seeds of the bamboo, and of the uncultivated grasses, they have in lieu of bread. A few who collect together in villages, may possess buffaloes, breed fowls, and cultivate coarse grain, but the genuine Gond is a true savage, with the instinct of the inferior animals, the sight of cotton cloth, scares him, and sends him in fright and terror to his hiding place in the jungle, it is the garment of civilized man whom he looks on as a natural foe. Such are the castes found in Telanganah; at one time I thought of giving them, in the order of their rank, but this was impossible, that not being fixed among themselves, but determined often by the condition of the members, so that the inferior caste in one Sircar may be the superior in the other. The Brahmins, the only legitimate arbiters in such matters, will not, through contempt or apprehension, determine it, and endless disputes often arise as to precedence. The truth is, except among the holier and more learned Brahmins themselves, whose position at the head of all is universally conceded on religious grounds, caste is a civil rather than a religious distinction, a wealthy shepherd or even a married Kullal will often have concessions made to his caste in one locality, that are contemptuously withheld in another. The eating of beef and of carrion are the sole conditions that can exclude a Hindoo from a certain degree of respect, if he merits it. Some most whimsical rules with regard to eating particular kinds of food are observed, a Brahmin will not eat a carrot because the central part bears some resemblance to a bone, and the outer part to flesh. The Paunch Bhacce decline eating the Phunnus or Jack-fruit because their clients, or Mungnewallahs, are called Phunnassooloo, and they might be reproached with dieting off their dependants; songs it is said govern nations, it would appear that nick names, sometimes regu-

late castes, what we read of in books, of one caste necessarily being engendered by the admixture of two others, is in fact not applicable to the Telinghee population.

Of Doubtless these origins are strictly defined in the sacred books, and no Brahmin with any pretensions to learning is unacquainted with them, or ignorant, for instance, of the circumstance that the child of a Brahmin woman by a man of the Sudra caste is a chandalah, or sweeper, and in all probability, if an individual sprung from such an alliance repaired to a sacred college for information respecting his origin, he would be told that he was the lowest of the low. But he would be a chandalah only among Brahmins, perhaps only among the brahminical priesthood, there can be little doubt that such chandalahs properly so called are frequent in a country where the Sudras, are among the wealthiest and most powerful class in the community, and where the virtue and morality of the Brahmins, are not rated very high, but the offspring in such cases is a Zemindar's son with caste not particularly well defined perhaps, but who would shrink with horror from the offices to which the Shasters would consign him. Bastards, except where the woman is a Brahmin, usually follow their mother's caste, but the bastard of a Brahmin, with a woman of his own caste, is looked on as a Brahmin, though with a certain stigma attached to his birth.

Marriages.—Marriages are commonly celebrated before the parties have attained the age of puberty, but to this there are exceptions, in the marriages of the Yelmas, Kummawars, and Motat Coonbees, who delay the ceremony till that period: among the lowest castes marriages take place in childhood. A certain portion and outfit are expected with the bride, if her parents are in good circumstances, but the poorer classes although they do not purchase their wives from their parents, make them a present of a few rupees, in consideration of the expenses of up bringing. The marriage portion given by a Brahmin in moderate circumstances to his daughter is twelve and a half tolas of gold, sixty tolas of silver, and a hundred rupees worth of clothes. The parents or near relations among the higher castes arrange the marriage, but among the lower, the headman of the caste is often called in to settle the preliminaries,—a true lord chancellor's marriage. As soon as the parties are agreed a ceremony, called the Koola Deota, which con-

sists in filling three lotahs with fragments of cocoanut, turmeric, the leaves of sacred trees, &c., covering them with earth and praying over them, is performed. Some time is then allowed to intervene, when a dinner is given, by the relatives of the bride, to the bridegroom, and his party, at which the future husband is introduced to his wife, rice, and fennel seed with goor, and turmeric are placed on the bride's head by the bridegroom, on whose head they are at the same time placed by the bride. A temporary hut made of green boughs, or simply a chubootra being previously constructed, the betrothed are seated on it, and on their heads is cast rice by the guests, the bridegroom then affixes by a string a small gold button called the mungalsuttoor, to his wife's neck, and which is only parted with in widowhood, a ceremony neglected by the Coonbees who plead hereditary poverty as an excuse for the omission of this ceremony. Among the Brahmins, follows the rite called Om. An altar of mud is raised, on which a fire for five days is kept burning, and which is fed by rice, ghee, and spices; over this fire, invocations to the gods are addressed, and their blessings on the pair are craved by the priests, this is called sudur. On the third day the bride is arrayed in her jewels, and the basalingum, a painted piece of paste board or toosa, an imitation of flowers is affixed, the first to her forehead, the second is stuck in her hair. A ceremony repeated on her bridegroom. The fourth day is the day of feasting, and when the Brahmins are satisfied, the Dhobees, Hajjams, &c., are permitted to consume the fragments of the feast. On the fifth day, follows the procession through the bazar, which with some more praying and feasting winds up the ceremony. Brahmins will not approach the lowest castes in their marriages, their place being taken by tumrees, who do their best to ape their betters, Bunnyahs, Yelmahs, Coonbees, &c. who copy as closely as they can or are permitted to do, the Brahmin usages, in their bridal ceremonies, get Brahmins to mutter over the married pair, some unintelligible muntrum, which they are pleased to consider a blessing but which for aught they know to the contrary may be a vat rhyme, or a curse on their presumption, but the Tumrees, and Satanies are the real priests. In the processions through the bazar, different castes claim different privileges, the canopy over the Dhernee is supported at its four corners, one of which is allowed to fall loose over the bride of the Chumar. The Dhobees

walk on cloths spread out, but without a canopy. The Hujjams, Shepherds, Koomars and Chumars may ride on horseback: Bunnyahs, Lingayets and Dhobees are permitted to ride on bullocks. There are various other such distinctions, and woe be to him who attempts to violate them by asserting a right which custom has denied him. The Lingayets and their priests the Jungums being comparatively a new sect, have some of these privileges unsettled, or rather not sufficiently recognized, and tumults at their marriages are frequent; such disorders are fomented by the Brahmins who abominate the Lingayets, and look on the Jungums as obnoxious interlopers.

The wives of Brahmins and the richer castes, acquire sometimes reading, and writing, they are also taught before they leave the parental roof how to sew, cook, and make plates of the leaves of the butea frondosa. Such a thing as Suttee is now never heard of, it would appear never to have been practised to any extent in Telinganah. Nikkah is a Mahomedan institution, but the Hindoos have something similar to it, which they call marmunnum, when a sort of contract is formed with a widow, who after it, may live in comparative respectability with her protector. A Brahmin may keep a woman of an inferior caste with some little disgrace but with no loss of caste, unless he descends very low indeed, and takes up with a Chummarnee. The child of a Brahmin by a woman of a respectable caste is called Vidhoor, he is not permitted under the penalty of forfeiture of caste to keep the wife or daughter of a Satani. No Bunnyah without degradation can keep a concubine.

Marriages are supposed to be consummated as soon as the girl has attained the age of puberty, but if she be of a delicate constitution, the fact of her having reached that period is carefully concealed by her parents, from the bridegroom's relatives, who would be in honor bound to consider such conduct offensive and insulting. Much has been said of the extreme youth at which Indian women become mothers, and rare examples have been produced to prove the assertion, but the truth is that the average difference of age, at which girls become marriageable in Europe, and in India does not extend to more than eighteen months: a few months after conception the wife quits her parent's house and goes to live in her husband's, till the period of parturition draws nigh, when she again

returns to the paternal roof: for three days after the birth of the infant, no food is given to the mother, but she then receives some rice: from its birth the child is daily dosed with Castor oil, a medicine which is never given to adults by Native practitioners. On the sixth day it is bathed in an infusion of neem leaves. On the tenth day the midwife takes her leave, when a dinner is given to celebrate the cradling of the infant: on the twelfth day the mother is permitted to go about. In delivering the women, much meddlesome midwifery is practised, often leading to results the most fatal to parent and child: in what are popularly called cross births, the lives of both are sacrificed by the barbarous and reckless practice of the ignorant midwives: as soon as the child is brought into the world the head is squeezed to give it a proper shape, and a tight bandage is wound round its abdomen.

Funerals.—Funerals are attended with little expense, incineration costs little, the clothes of the deceased, the wood, and ghee, being all that are expended: the price of these may be covered by three or four rupees: the richer classes are burnt with sandal wood, and spices, in which case a greater outlay is incurred. The children of Brahmins who have not been invested with the sacerdotal thread, which they never are, till they have attained the age of five years, are buried. All Lingayets, and Jungums are interred with the peculiar ceremonies of their caste: Sunnyassi Brahmins, Sathanies, and religious mendicants generally are buried, as are many of the lowest castes.

Religion.—Some account was given in my former report of the prevalent religious observances. The worship of the Saktis is very common, the Sunkerachary Brahmins condescending to act as priests at the more celebrated, or in other words the better paying temples, but with the exception of swinging with the hook before the deities which is very frequent throughout Telanganah, there are none of those atrocious, and abominable usages of worship that are practised by the left hand castes of Mysore, and other parts of India. This may be owing to the long establishment of the Mahomedan Government, which, bad as it often is, proscribes such overt and shameless abominations. There is much reason for believing that under the form, and with the attributes of a capricious and cruel female, the evil principle was propitiated in these parts long before the introduction of the brahminical faith, and that it

existed unheeded during the struggles of the Brahmins, with the Boodhists and Jains, it was in all probability to commend themselves to the lower classes that the Brahmins strove to accommodate their religion as far as they could, to the superstitions in vogue among them, a practice pursued by the Jesuits, who in many of their ways resemble the Brahmins. The names of Yellumma, Pedumma, Pochumma, Mysumma, Saktis, with different influences are in the mouths of every low caste inhabitant, nor are their names held in much less awe and respect by the middle castes. There is no village without a shrine to some of these deities, rude and mean it is true, but quite enough to show how diffused is the reverence paid to them. The worship of Siva has declined as is testified by the temples raised to the ding, and some of them are costly, and even tasteful buildings being often found abandoned to neglect and ruin; the incarnation in which Vishnu is chiefly worshipped is that of Gopal Swamy or Krishna. Ramanuj priests serve at his altars. There is a celebrated temple to Rama and his wife Sita on a hill near Bhudrachellum in the Palooncha territory, where, in the hot weather, there is a great fair to which people from all parts repair, combining traffic with the observance of religion. Two sons of Siva, or incarnations of that divinity obtain a certain degree of worship. Veerabudras who is a great favourite with the goldsmiths, a monstrous being with six heads and twelve arms, and Coomarswamy another being equally hideous. Gunesa is invoked by all, but the name of Indra is known only to the more learned, and his protecting power is sought for by them alone. In the number of his votaries, and the universality of his worship, the monkey god Hanooman, outstrips all the other divinities. The sprawling shapeless figure rudely carved in granite, and painted red with faded wreaths of flowers at his feet, and ghee stains on his body, is the object which every where presents itself, at the gate or precincts of the Native villages, canopied oftentimes by a stately tree of the Indian fig, with the more hideous and deformed Gunesa to keep him company. There is a convent of Sunnyassees near Elgundel, but such religious houses are not numerous—previous to their becoming Sunnyassees, the catechumens are known by the name of Brahmacharyahs, while in this state of probation, they are not permitted to shave their heads or beards—they spend their time in acquiring a knowledge of the vedas, and if by inclination they

are averse to a life of asceticism and poverty, or if their talents prove mean, they are permitted to secularize themselves, which is best and most effectually done by marriage. Dungurs, and some of the lower castes bring a daughter of a tender age as an offering to their favourite divinity, these as they grow up are called Mōorlees, and become concubines to the Brahmin monks, or downright prostitutes; but this vile custom is less common in Telinganah, than in the Mahratta country.

The belief in witchcraft or jadoo, as it is called, is universal—but besides this charms, spells, and amulets, are believed to be of most potent efficacy to invite the gifts of fortune, or scare away its frowns, when words of power are spoken it is said to be muntrum; when figures are written or engraved they are called yuntrums, and when formed by sand, chalk, or fuller's earth they are said to be tuntrums—a very notable example of the last may be noticed before the doors of the villagers' houses in a morning, where the women may be seen preparing this cabalistic sign. The Coonbees never daring to use the Brahmin's figure, nor the low caste man the Coonbees. Those who practise jadoo, and some do so openly and without shame, are knaves of the worst description—pandering as they do to the vilest passions of the depraved, and using the grossest superstition for their means, they richly merit punishment, but as was the case in Europe two centuries ago, there are many hapless creatures, who from peculiarity of manner or appearance, come under the suspicion of jadoo, on whom a fearful vengeance is sometimes wreaked—on my visit to Mahdapore a town on the Godavery in the Ramgheer Sircar last year—I heard of a case of this kind. An unhappy Hujjam who had taken to the practice of medicine, and was rather unsuccessful in his calling fell under suspicion of being a wizard, and was hunted from his home; after some time he ventured to return, but was betrayed into the hands of his enemies by his wife, he was summarily tried, and condemned to death, the Zemindar of the place openly countenancing the proceeding, he was sentenced to be hanged, and hanged he was, but not till the blacksmith of the place had drawn, or rather punched out his teeth, and the Chumar had filled his mouth with the foetid lees of the tan pit.

Amusements.—Chess is played after the Indian method by Brahmins and others, who often become proficient at this game. A game call-

ed pucheese, played with cowries and a spotted rug, bearing some resemblance to backgammon, inasmuch as it combines chance with skill, is a great favourite. A game something like draughts, called by the Hindoos, pulijoosum, and by the Mahomedans, mogul patan, is much played by the lower castes. Then there are cards, the Dushantur of the Hindoos, and the Chungarane of the Mahomedans, and a game called the Vycoontapalee which is somewhat similar to the royal game of goose. There is much gambling among the lower castes, especially among bearers who, often, without troubling themselves with such tedious ways of acquiring each other's property as gaming presents, take to the more compendious method of heads and tails, casting up for this purpose cowries or rupees. Wrestling is not common among the Telinghees, but fencing with blunt swords is a favourite pastime. The small blue hawk of the country is trained to strike the smaller birds, then there are fighting rams, and cocks, and quails, pigeons and nightingales are likewise taught to fight for the amusement of their owners. There are also the usual tumblers, and thimble riggers, and courtezans whose songs little as they please our western taste, are listened to with admiration and ecstasy by the Indian.

Administration of Revenue.

The ordinary divisions of a country for revenue and civil purposes generally are Sircars, Pergunnahs, and Talooks, but these are by no means universal. In the Ramgheer Sircar, pergunnahs are unknown, the country being there divided into Tuppahs. In the Maiduck Sircar and western parts of Elgundel we meet with Turruffs, and Puttees, as subdivisions of Talooks, and, in some parts of Warungul, with Summets, of much the same import as Turruffs. A division is also found there called Moottah, arbitrarily made by the Zemindars for their convenience, but not acknowledged by Government, another unacknowledged arrangement which also temporarily divides a district, is the Girdmahue, where, on a Government kowl, of nine years, Zemindars exchange villages every second or third year.

The process by which revenue is collected in the Nizam's country may be stated as follows.

An individual of some consideration, and who is at least presumed to be wealthy, goes to the minister, and offers his services

as a Talooqdar, if they are accepted he is required to pay into the Government Treasury a certain fixed sum, to be collected from the districts assigned to him, with a deduction of two annas on each rupee, for the payment of his subordinates, and the defrayal of all expenses strictly civil. He then receives his sunnud, or authority for holding the districts allotted him under the seal of the minister, presents his nuzzur, often a good round sum, and makes his salam, and here, in a great majority of cases the Talooqdar's care and superintendence of his districts are bounded by the one idea of making them as profitable as he can, if his instalments are paid into the Treasury with tolerable regularity, no more questions are asked, and he is permitted to remain at Hyderabad sunk in sloth from which he is roused solely by sensuality and debauchery of the grossest description, meanwhile however he has delegated his authority to a Naib, who occasionally possesses some knowledge of revenue matters, and who is bound to collect two or three lacs of rupees annually, on a monthly stipend of two hundred. This functionary again appoints Chotah Naibs, or Tahsildars as they are called in the Company's country, Peshcars and other subordinates, the whole establishment of the former Talooqdar being swept away, with his array he proceeds to his province with the power of a satrap, and the pay of an ensign, the persons there with whom in performance of his duty he comes in contact, are the Zemindars, in some respects congenial spirits, and it often happens that the face of a ryot is not seen in his durbar, nor the complaint of a poor man heard during the whole period of his stay among them. If the Naib is a man of intelligence and good sense he courts the Zemindars, attends to their complaints, and these are chiefly directed against the injustice and exactions whether true or false of his predecessor, and redresses their grievances; if a good understanding exists between the Government Office and the Zemindar, the remonstrances of the ryots never reach beyond the boundaries of his village, and all is supposed to go on well at Hyderabad, but in another case the ears of Government are assailed by complaints which they are compelled to listen to. If the Naib through ignorance or avarice break cowl as it is called with the Zemindars and threaten them with imprisonment and irons in case of refusal or resistance, threats, which in time he puts in execution, the whole country is in an uproar, Zemindar after Zemindar quits

his villages and repairs to Hyderabad, where, if he gets no redress at the hands of the Talooqdar, he goes at once to the minister with his wrongs, and there obtains redress, if he is in a condition to give a good bribe; if he comes empty handed his grievances are declared to be without foundation, and he is recommended to return as speedily as he can, to make his peace with the Naib, lest worse should befall him: such are the relations the Naib and Zemindars bear to each other, to the Talooqdar and Government. The Sur bastu cowl, as it is called, on which tenure Zemindars farm the revenue, is more or less comprehensive, and of greater or less duration according to circumstances. In the Elgundel Sircar not only is the land revenue farmed to the Dessase or Surdeshmook as he is called, but the Sahyer and every other branch. This has arisen from the trouble the Government had, some sixty years ago, with a rebellious Zemindar of the name of Cona Reddy, who, taking advantage of the unhealthiness and natural strength of the country, set the authorities at defiance; he was at last put down but his successors benefited by his resistance and obtained the collection of the entire revenue; but Zemindars are often excluded from collecting the Sahyer, that branch of revenue being left to the Talooqdar who appoints an Officer for the express purpose of collecting it. The Ijaru cowl differs in no respect from the Sur bastu, save that in this case the farmer of the revenue is a Patell—an Ijaru cowl, it is true, may be granted to any individual who may wish to re-people a deserted village by repairing a ruined tank but, generally speaking, there is no other real difference. Such independent Patells exist about Maiduck and this kind of lease is common there, elsewhere, Patells enjoying the full rights and immunities of their office, are seldom met with. There are, it is true, persons who call themselves so in most villages, but they are merely head Coonbees, with little authority, save in caste disputes, and with consequence only in as far as it is conceded by their brethren, who accord to them precedence at feasts and processions. At Maiduck on the other hand the Patell is a real functionary, settling direct with Government, and in the enjoyment of considerable emoluments in virtue of his office—four beegahs per cent. of beegahs in the Poonass, as many in the Rubbee, four per cent. of the rice rain crop, and two per cent. of the rice cultivated in the dry weather.

These two leases *Sur bastu* and *Ijarn* are granted commonly for a term of nine years: but this is by no means constant when the village falls into the hands of the Government agent, consequent on the Zemindars or Patells failing to make good their engagements, or to accede to new terms on the expiration of a lease: the revenue of such a village is collected by the Government authority, and paid direct into the treasury, with the deduction however of the Zemindars acknowledged dues. Setting up Zemindaries to auction is never practised in the Nizam's country, although the right of Government to resume lands and confiscate the claims of refractory or bankrupt Zemindars, is insisted on, and sometimes, though rarely, is put in execution; the truth is that the local authorities are too weak to resort to such an extreme measure. The delinquent, however guilty, commands the sympathy of all his brother Zemindars, who regard him as a martyr and make common cause with him, in so much that in the case of his being ejected they will furnish him with means of getting back his rights, or setting the local authorities at defiance. A bribe to the minister at Hyderabad or some of his underlings is the shortest and most effectual means to this end, but other measures less direct and more unscrupulous are also employed to effect it. Two examples which were reported to me will illustrate this. A few years ago the Zemindar in the immediate vicinity of Hunnumconda, the Kusbah of the Warungul Sircar, had become deeply indebted to Government, and had evinced a turbulent and rebellious spirit; certain of his villages by way of punishment were taken from him, and given to a respectable Coombe of the name of Rugonah, who stood deservedly high in the estimation of the Government Officer. This unfortunate man had scarcely been a year in possession, when he was found inhumanly murdered in his own house. His body was mutilated with his nose and ears cut off, and carried away, it was thought as trophies. The actual murderers were discovered and hanged, they were low caste men, who could have had no personal animosity towards their victim, but there was not a Zemindar in the Sircar who was not by the general voice suspected to have been privy to the crime. His fate excited universal sympathy among the ryots, by whom he was much beloved and respected, and who still speak of events as occurring so many years before or after the slaughter of Rugonah.

In the Pergunnah of Anantaghirri, in the Kummum Sircar, where it borders on the Masulipatam collectorate, some sixteen or eighteen years ago, there was a Zemindar, a Yelmah Deshmookh, who, on openly setting the Government at defiance, was stripped of his possessions, which was given to a relation of his own,—this relation he caused to be murdered, and after leading a lawless life for some years, during which time he made predatory incursions into the Company's territory, and beat off a party of the contingent, who were sent in pursuit of him; this rebel, robber, and murderer by means of a bribe to Chundoo Lall, made his peace with the Government at Hyderabad, received back all his possessions and rights, and died a few years ago in full enjoyment of them. After such examples as these, it is not to be wondered at, that the resumption of lands by the Government should be rare, and that such fatal gifts should be little sought for or coveted, trouble and perplexity with loss of revenue being the bitter fruits Government gather, while almost certain destruction awaits the intruder.

There is yet another functionary with whom the Government Officer in collecting the revenue comes in contact, called Talooqdar, not of course to be confounded with the great man who remains at Hyderabad—of the same designation—the position and duties of these Talooqdars are not very well defined, they are met with chiefly in the Kummummett Sircar, and were probably placed in the room of refractory Zemindars removed for their misdeeds at some period when the Government was stronger than it now is. The Zemindars still claim their rights on the Talooqdar's villages—but cannot displace them without the concurrence of Government, or levy puttees on their ryots, without their consent—the Talooqdars on the other hand are not allowed to grant written agreements as to leases, &c. of any kind without the permission of the Naib, or one of his subordinates, but they can compel their villagers to furnish them with wood and beegarries, in their journeys. The office of Dorwa was explained in my former report, all the better castes may be Talooqdars and Dorwas, Brahmins, Yelmahs, Kummawars, &c. Some villages in Kummum have a Cutwall, a Mahomedan, at their head, whose office is similar to the Havildars. He is removeable at pleasure. The village system, the allowances to the Baruh Balowteh, and the different cows on which land is rented to the ryots, have been mentioned in my first report. There

is a tenure however which I have neglected to mention, called *Pay-pal*, in which the cultivator, in consideration of the seed lent him and the use of bullocks for his plough, gives up one-half of the share of the produce left him by Government to his creditor, but this tenure is in use only among the most indigent, and chiefly among emigrants from other Sircars who are reduced to great poverty. Sometime previous to the fall of the rains in June the Coonbees are solicited by the Havildar or Patell to come forward and make their arrangements for the ensuing season, that is for the Poonass, Abee, and Rubbee crops,—the agreements for the Tubee crop of rice and for another crop called Maghee, which is confined to a few pulses, sown after the rice is reaped, are made at the Dusserah. There is much chaffering and coaxing on the part of the Government officials, and many just recriminations and complaints on the part of the Ryots, with endless lying and falsehood on both sides. The former talk of a decreasing revenue, and of what the village used to yield, the latter urge they are ruined men—they have been cheated by the Havildar, defrauded by the Putwarree. The village carpenter will not make them ploughs,—they have no money to purchase seed, or instruments. The Panchangum (the almanack) holds out no good prospects, &c. Bargains however are at last struck and the Pawn Suparree handed round; the ryots next care is to get an advance from the Bunnyah, and if he is known to be an industrious man, he effects a loan at two per cent. a month, getting the Putwarree to be his security, but if he is less known or more easily duped, he obtains a loan on terms much less favourable from the Shylock whom he sues: not only is the usual interest demanded, but he is required to give the produce that remains on his hands after harvest to the Bunnyah at a price lower than the bazar rate.

Advances are made to the Coonbees by the Government but cautiously, and on terms somewhat higher than are exacted by the Bunnyah. When the Coonbee has lost his ploughing cattle an advance often rupees is given for the purchase of a pair of buffaloes, and double that sum for bullocks. This is called *Tuccavee*, and includes advance for agricultural instruments, &c. If he has no food; or the means of procuring it for himself and his family, *Postgee*, an advance of grain is given him, seed too is advanced, and for all such money or food, interest is charged at the rate of

twenty-five per cent., which is payable, together with the principal, as soon as his crop is reaped. If four maunds of grain are given—five are expected in return, if Rupees 4, Rupees 4½ are demanded and so on. Lagore is another kind of advance of two or three rupees for the hire of labourers, to assist him in his work—after the rice has been in the ground about a month and has appeared above water—a portion of the rent called *Tuccuddumee* is demanded from the ryot, who has recourse to the money lender for assistance—but this instalment, in case of the dry grains, is asked as soon as the seed is in the ground—when the grain is ripe a second instalment is paid called *Kurbast*, and, before it is allowed to be carted to the corn yard,—the third and last instalment, called *Domballah*, has to be paid. In levying these instalments a wide door is opened to oppression and exaction by the Government, it is the work of Appraisers called *Unchemwallahs*. The legitimate appraisers should be a Government servant, the village *Putwarree*, and an intelligent ryot, but they are often hired servants of the Naib and strangers to the villagers—in which case it is not to be expected that much justice should be meted out to the cultivators—such Appraisers are content with very small wages—four annas a day, expecting higher wages and employment if they satisfy their principal. There is much guess work and many wilful mistakes made by these publicans, and any one who makes a progress through the Nizam's dominions too often sees protests against their proceedings in fields of ripe corn remaining uncut and hastening to destruction by the refusal of the ryots to cut their crops under the unjust conditions proposed to them.

The following table of average seed and produce per beegah, they have to direct them if they choose; but the beegah is so seldom well defined that it is frequently of little use.

Seed.	Produce.
Rice 2 Maunds.....	2 Kunderes.
Samah 2 Pylees.....	10 Maunds.
Moongh 2½ Pylees.....	5 Maunds.
Bajreeh 2 Pylees.....	8 to 12 Maunds.
Tillee Sesamum 1 Pylee.....	5 Maunds.
Kungoonce 1½ Pylees.....	6 Maunds.
Yellow Jowarree 4 Pylees.....	12 Maunds to a Kunder.
Toor 4 Pylees.....	8 to 10 Maun

Seed.	Produce.
Koolthee 5 Pylees.....	8 Maunds.
White Jowarree 4 Pylees.....	15 Maunds to a Kunder.
Chenna 5 Pylees.....	6 Maunds.
Wheat 8 Pylees.....	10 Maunds.
Oord 3 Pylees.....	6 Maunds.
Black Moongh 1½ Pylees.....	5 Maunds.
Castor Oil 6 Pylees.....	8 Maunds.
Indian Corn 8 Pylees.....	15 Maunds to 1 Kunder.
Kadrow 2 Pylees.....	15 Maunds.

The mode of settlement with the ryot differs in no respect in Amanee villages, the duty of collecting the revenues of which is vested in the Government Agent, from that adopted in villages under the Zemindar. They may perhaps be less subjected to the imposition of puttees, but then again from ignorance or perverseness on the part of the Government Officer they may be more rackrented than those let on the Surbastu tenure.

The other items of revenue are as follows :

I. *The Moturpha* or house rents from villages is collected every three months. Besides the ground allotted to these rent payers for the sites of their houses, a small portion of garden ground called Peereer is granted them rent free, on which they grow cucumbers and other vegetables—if the houses of the village are much crowded together, the Peereer is assigned to them in the precincts.

II. *The Sahyer* is collected by a separate functionary, called the Sahyer Naib under the Suddur Naib, he has got his subordinates at the different chokees, or stations who are constantly on the alert, and who cause much delay and annoyance of every kind to those engaged in traffic; there are no less than twenty-eight of these chokees in the Nelgoondah Sircar alone, at each there is a Chokedar and a Mootsudee, who are paid by a small per centage on the sums they collect.

III. *Kullalee*.—The tax on alcoholic liquors, and on shops where these are sold. The Kullalee is sometimes farmed out to the head Kullal, but at others, collected by the Putwarree, from the individual kullals.

IV. *Sewace*, or *Sevay*, as the Telinghees mispronounce it; under this head come fines of every description, with the exception of the fines of a large amount paid directly to Government by Zemindars under the name of Nuzzurana and Shookerana, the first in the case

of a minor for wardship, the second on simple succession and which are usually provided for by puttees on the ryot's taxes on tamarind trees, mangoes and fruit trees in general, also acacia trees, the pods of which are given by the Dungurs to their sheep. Phoolery, or the grazing right, is also included under this head and also a number of other small taxes, some of which shall be enumerated as they illustrate local usages and show considerable ingenuity on the part of the tax gatherers.

Shadee Punjee.—A tax on marriages, or rather on marriage processions.

Janwar Furocht.—The sale of waif and stray animals which is credited to Government.

Bytul Mal.—When property is left without heirs, there is much injustice and rascality on the part of the Government officials with respect to this item, property is sometimes seized on this account and very little inquiry made for heirs.

Duffun.—A tax on funerals.

Khak Shoe.—A tax on goldsifters, these are a set of men who go about the country, and wash all kinds of dust where goldsmith's shops have been or where they conjecture them to have been.

Boot Purustee.—A fine levied on those who swing with the hook in their backs.

Bundee Suzann.—A fine on pilferers, trespassers and other petty criminals.

Rozmurru.—A fine paid by servants who engage themselves for a certain period.

Muntra Sawnee pun.—A tax paid by midwives.

Qussace Mal.—A tax on the venders of meat.

Neelee Mal.—A tax on the manufacture of Indigo.

Taylee Mal—*Pan Mal*—*Tumbako Mal*.—Taxes on retailers of oil, pawn, and tobacco.

Beldar and Hulwace Mal.—Taxes on Beldars and Confectioners.

Kooka Charyee.—Fines for caste offences.

Bulta Buzaree.—A fine paid by Bazar thieves.

Mohradee Tohfeyut.—A tax on copper coin.

Gondul and Mundul.—Taxes on musical instruments paid by musicians.

Tij Bazaree.—A tax on hacksters not regular shopkeepers.

Ware karee.—A tax on the daily collection of interest.

Mutchee gooltee.—A tax on fishermen for the privilege of fishing.

There is a tax on Bunnyahs, which however is not classed with the Sewanee taxes, which at first sight would appear to be singularly arbitrary, and oppressive. Bunnyahs are compelled to take a certain quantity of the grain which comes into the hands of Government for rent at a price two or three rupees per Kunder, higher than the bazar rate. But the profits of Bunnyahs are so enormous that they can well afford it, and there would appear to be no other means of reaching them.

Enams.—Enam grounds to temples and mosques pay one-fourth of their rent to Government, and this tax is included in the Sewanee Jumma.

The late minister Chundoo Lall was most liberal in his gifts to all holy men, Mussulmen Faquirs, Hindoo Gooroos, and religious beggars of all description were alike the objects of his bounty. Had a Franciscan or Dominican Friar appealed to his bounty, Christian as he was, he would have been sent away rejoicing, but the language of the first James of Scotland, who said of one of his predecessors that he proved a sore saint to the crown, was most applicable to him, and perhaps faulty as his administration was, this lavish misappropriation of the Government revenue committed to his charge was its deepest stain, village on village under the name of Agrari he gave over to Brahmins who on the payment of a small quit rent, or perhaps no rent at all, enjoyed the whole profits. Some of the most populous and richest villages were given away in this manner, to the great loss of the state finances.

Aimulwarrah, a large village in the Elgundel Sircar, is an example of this. Muntini, another large village in the Ramgheer Sircar is occupied chiefly by Brahmins, and the tenure is somewhat different from the Agrari villages in general, the lands are let and the rents collected by Government Officers, but the rents are at a much lower rate than those exacted from other villages.

These Agrari villages are sometimes misnamed Brahmin jagheers, both by Mahomedans and Hindoos. Jagheers—Jagheer lands are given

avowedly for the support of troops, or for personal service, but they are virtually Enam lands. The Jagheerdar remains usually in the city of Hyderabad, the care of collecting the rents being left to a deputy; these lands are constantly being resumed by Government for which there are always sufficient grounds in the non-fulfilment on the part of the military Jagheerdar of the conditions of the Government, a few ragged Sebundeas being all the troops he has to show. The Zemindars claim roosums on these jagheer lands, and the Cazeer is supposed to administer justice to the ryots, but when the Jagheerdar is strong enough the claims are evaded, and the judicial interference dispensed with.

Bel Muktah.—There is yet another tenure called the Bel Muktah, when an individual has a village granted to him for a certain number of years, at a low quit rent: this is a favorite tenure, and some of the villages let on it, are in a very flourishing condition, for reasons that are sufficiently obvious. Some Deshpundyahs are willing to relinquish their two and a half per centage on the revenue in lieu of a village, on the Bel Muktah cowl: among those who have done this, is a Mussulman Deshpundyah, who holds the village of Condapillay in the Ramgheer Sircar, whose Brahmin ancestor was converted to Mahomedanism during Aurungzebe's rage for proselytizing, more may have been converted, but he remains the only one who has adhered to the new faith.

Town duties are collected in Kusbahs, and the amount divided among the neighbouring Zemindars: they are not a very productive tax.

Administration of Justice and Police.

There is probably no department in the Nizam's state where there are such deviations from all established notions of equity and good Government, as in the administration of justice, and yet it may be doubted if on the whole the subjects of the Nizam look on the perversion as a very great grievance, for it has one recommendation—it is speedy and summary. There is a Cazeer in every Sircar for criminal cases, frequently a Moollah for civil cases, and there is another officer called a Neriki, whose duties are very similar to those of the Roman Aedile, consisting as they do in seeing that weights and measures are correct, striking averages in the prices of grains, and looking after mosques and public buildings. The first and last of these functionaries are Munsubdars, paid by the state—the one receiving

a monthly salary of Seventy rupees a month, the Usufruct of one or more villages, with fines on marriages, right and left handed of Mahomedans. The other receives no salary, but has a village or two.

The Moollah where he exists, has a monthly stipend of some seventy rupees, but is rather an Assessor of the Cazeer's than an independent officer. It might be supposed that men in such receipts, and two of them hereditary Officers would exercise their functions with some degree of independence, but in truth it is not so, they are the veriest thralls of the Naib or his principal, with as little real independence as a Sebundee on three rupees a month, and it could not well be otherwise, as no cause can be brought before the Cazeer without the Naib's consent, and no decree put in execution, unless it suits him to do so. Nay more—the Naib may, without the least apprehension of the consequences, give judgment in every criminal and civil case. As to the Neriki, he is a mere cypher. A Committee of Bunnyahs in the interest of the Naib settle the average prices of grain. There are few mosques to look after, and these he neglects, and as to false weights and measures, nothing rejoices a Naib more, than the detection of a Bunnyah or other trader, who practises such frauds. A good round sum in the shape of a bribe, or fine which more frequently finds its way into his pocket than into the Coffers of the state, is sure to reward him for his judgment. The Neriki is often found a stupid, sensual, besotted Mahomedan lout. The Cazeer however affects some knowledge of the Mahomedan law, and of the works of the commentators, and his head is muddled with distinctions without differences, ingenious sophistry, and subtle casuistry, which he finds written by these great Law-Doctors, all intended to make law easy, but which do little else than bewilder him. If the cause be conducted before the Cazeer or Moollah, by a Vakeel, a fee is paid to the pleader, who is usually a Brahmin, by the successful party—but most frequently the litigants are their own lawyers. The Cazeer's establishment consists of a Persian Moonshee, and a Telinghee Mootsudee, with four peons all paid by Government. By the Mahomedan law wilful murder of which there are several varieties, is punished by death, but punishments of that severe nature are very rarely put in execution. The Cazeer may condemn to death, but before it can be inflicted there must be a reference to Hyderabad: if the convict can bribe the authorities he gets off with imprisonment for a longer or shorter period, and if he be a very poor man and any kind of ex-

cuse can be devised for the criminal act, the sentence is commuted to imprisonment in irons for life. Chundoo Lall was particularly averse to the infliction of this extreme penalty, and during his ministry the most atrocious murderers escaped with fine and imprisonment. Hanging is the usual mode of execution: high-way robbery with violence is expiated by imprisonment in irons for eight or ten years, and thefts with imprisonment for a shorter period. Coining is seldom practised, but passing bad rupees, coined in the city of Hyderabad, is sometimes met with the punishment is also imprisonment. The Mahomedan punishment for rape is sometimes stoning the ravisher to death, but this crime is often compromised by a fine. Wilful fire raising; child stealing and forgery are punished by incarceration: whipping by a leather strap called the Dourra, of which there are two sorts, is awarded by the Naib for such offences as giving abuse, raising disturbances in the bazar, &c. But the infliction of no punishment is so dear to the heart of the Naib as fining—in truth there are very few offences that may not be expiated by a good fine. Bunnyahs are fined for secreting their grain in years of scarcity in order to enhance its price; this is a very common offence, and, when the dry grains are hid, may be done without much risk of loss, it is one too well worthy of punishment in a country where the communication is attended with great expense and difficulty, which prevent the price of such a necessary of life being regulated by a free competition. Fines are imposed for many petty offences and are appropriated by an unprincipled Naib to his own use. A Naib of this character is continually on the look out for paying offenders, and he has meet instruments of espionage in his peons and Sebundeers who ferret out such petty delinquents, and bring many false accusations when they think they can tend to their master's profit. All prisoners are allowed a seer of grain a day and a pice for salt and tobacco—they work for the Naib during the day and are locked up at night. All disputes that in any way, however remotely, affect the Government are determined by the Naib or his subordinates, but, when they merely involve the rights of individuals, an appeal to a headman, or to a Punchayet, is allowed. Each class has a headman of their own. The Bunnyahs, Belgewars and other shopkeepers have a chief whom they call Manar—the Coombees have their Pedda Capoowar to whom they give the title of Patell. The Dungurs their Pedda Gwallaro, and so on down to the lowest castes. To this office are attached no acknowledged or regular fees but a certain abatement of rent is granted to those who hold it,—it

is hereditary—but if the official be notoriously corrupt, or impenetrably dull—he is quietly shelved, and another referee is selected; certain immunities however remaining to the hereditary possessor. Many disputes are determined by these without further ado—but an appeal from this decision to a Panchayet is permitted. Each party naming two members—the surpunch ought properly to be chosen by the members—but if the subject matter of dispute be of importance, Government interferes and appoints the President. In mere caste and family differences the legitimate course is adhered to. The decision of a Panchayet is held to be final and a Razernamah is granted if required. Boundary disputes involving the right of Phoolery or grazing, claims on toddy trees, &c., are settled by Government, but petty bickerings about village boundaries, such as Dandie Dinmont had with his neighbours, are settled by the villagers themselves. The Dheres on both sides are consulted and appealed to, their claim to carcasses of animals who have died from disease being supposed to constitute them good evidence.

If the Dheres cannot determine the matter, a sacrifice is made to a Sakti, some live animal from a buffalo to a fowl being offered. After this the party have a drinking bout, and on the following morning, the head Dher fills a basket with images of the avenging deities, well sprinkled with turmeric and hooly powder—with this basket on his head he marches to the boundary where he deposits it, invoking the curses of the gods on those who transgress boundaries.

The Police may be classed under two heads, the Government and the local, the first is nominally under the Cutwal of the Kusab who receives a monthly pay of Rs. 30 or Rs. 40, but is virtually under the Naib. The Peons get Rs. 3 a month—a rabble rout: they are indifferently armed and clad and not famed for their efficiency.

The local Police is under the Zemindars and is composed of men born in slavery called Kitmutgars, and of another class, called Khussahs, but who are not bondmen. They are both clothed, fed and supplied with such indifferent arms as they have at the expense of the Zemindar. They receive no fixed pay—but quartered as they often are on the villagers, they come in for certain perquisites of grain and clothing which serve in lieu of it. There is besides the village watchman, called Talarees, who exercise the functions of policemen within the limits of their village. For all robberies and thefts occurring in his domain, the Zemindar is held responsible.

He is required to pursue the thieves and bring them to the Naib for committal, and in case of his being unable to recover the stolen property he is obliged to reimburse the plundered party, which he does by levying a puttee on the village in the neighbourhood of which the crime was perpetrated.

There is abundant evidence to show that the Police of the country was at one time in the hands of Munnewars, and of a chief called Surmunnewar, the former receiving the usufruct of one or more villages in a pergunnah for police purposes, the latter one per cent. on the revenue of several Sircars. In the Havales pergunnah of Maiduck there are still Munnewars, but their function is limited now to making good losses, and there is a Surmunnewar in the wild districts of the Warusgul Sircar called the Boputtee, who claims Munnewar rights over it, and several of the neighbouring Sircars. These rights are said to have been originally one per cent. on the revenue, but both his occupation and his emoluments are gone. Until lately and there is no saying how soon he may resume his old habits, he was a thief and an outlaw, hiding himself among the Koewars, and descending to the plains, only, for predatory purposes. In the hands of such a Vidocq it would not be very safe to intrust the guardianship of property. The Mahomedans would appear to have been at one time inclined to imitate this old Hindu system of police, and to have appointed officers called Mookassadars with the same rights and duties as Munnewars; few of these now exist, but there is a Mokassadar in the exercise of Police duties on the Masulipatam and Hyderabad road.

Manufactures and Commerce.

Coarse cotton cloth for women's sarees and breast cloths, and for men's clothing, is manufactured at every large village throughout the country. Finer cotton cloths, with coloured or embroidered borders, are prepared at the different Kusabhs, or in their immediate neighbourhood: they are dyed red with chelwar or madder, blue with coarse indigo, yellow with turmeric, green with turmeric and indigo, and a dirty yellow with the bark of the mango tree, their being so dyed increases their cost by 8 annas to a rupee; coarse chintzes are stamped at Mulwarrah and Kummum, and a few other large towns: two colours are only used, the black with sulphate of iron, to bring out the colour, and red from chelwar and madder with alum as a mordant.

Sarees chiefly children's, roomals, &c., are thus stamped. Cotton sarees are sewed at Aimulwarrah, sarees are embroidered by tailors throughout the country.

Raw silk is imported from Madras and manufactured into sarees and women's breast cloths at Mutwarrah, Warungul, Maytpilly and Aimulwarrah, in Elgundel, at Maiduck and other Kusbabs. This manufacture is entirely for home use, and no great skill or taste is displayed by the weavers, the silk pieces are of a quality inferior to those sold at the same price in the Hyderabad bazar, and were it not for the transit duties, the manufacture would become extinct, the silk cloths are dyed red with the lac dye and yellow with turmeric; no other dyes are used: tusser or jungle silk the produce of a species of saturnia is made into sarees, punchees, and scuffs, at several towns of the Sircar of Warungul. But the chief seat of the tusser manufacture is the town of Mahdapore, on the right bank of the Godavery in the Ramgheer Sircar, where the moth that yields it is carefully reared, and from whence raw tusser silk is sent to other parts to be woven into cloth. The insect in its grub state is first fed on the tender leaves of the *Careya sphurica*, and, when more grown, on the leaves of the *Pentaptera tomentosa*; much watching and attention are bestowed in rearing the animal, subject as it is to destruction from birds, insects, and squirrels. The tusser cloths produced at Mahdapore are, in durability and fineness, very inferior to the cloths of the same kind manufactured in Bengal, they are dyed the same colour, and with the same materials as the silks, of which they are about one-half the price. At Mahdapore there are seventy to eighty families employed in rearing the insect and in the manufacture of the cloth, which is prepared principally for the Hyderabad market. The woollen and cotton carpetting of Warungul and Mulwarrah was noted in my first report; there are common cotton carpets dyed blue and red, woven at several places chiefly for home consumption, at Mulwarrah, Maiduck, Aimulwarrah, &c., there is no other woollens manufactured with the exception of very coarse cumlees, and numdahs, which are made in every village by the Coorewars and other low castes: their cost is very low, from rupees 1 to eight annas each. Gunny bags are manufactured from sunn. All over Telinganah, the pottery is exceedingly coarse and shapeless with little attempt at decoration: the red gurrah and lota when the clay contains much iron, and dark coloured when the proportion is less are met with from the Manjerah to the eastern frontier, and from the Kistnah to the Godavery. Bricks

and tiles are formed of the same material, the former being used by the masons for the foundations of houses and the repairs of the walls of forts, but the walls of the houses are most commonly of clay, the better conditioned of the inhabitants having them tiled, while the poorer classes content themselves, with roofs of coarse grass or palmyrah leaves: the form of the houses is usually rectangular, but in the Kummum Sircar about Kullore many are round, hexagonal and octagonal. Towards the Godavery, where there is abundance of materials and where the clay is less adhesive, the houses are of wood and bamboo, with wattle and dab, in this locality are also to be met with wells from which water for drinking or food is procured, fenced with wood to prevent the sand falling in much after the manner of the pot-wells already described.

Brass is formed into lotahs, Kattorahs, and other vessels used by the Natives for the preparation and reception of their food, at Paungul, near Nelgoondah, Dwurcondah, Kummum, &c., they are very plainly made up without much carving or ornament of any description: glass for bangles is manufactured at Kummum. Teputy in the Nelgoondah Sircar, at Dwurcondah and at several other places, there are only two kinds produced, green and black: red and blue glass bangles are imported from the Nagpore country. Children's toys are made up at Hunnumcondah and Kummum by the Nuquash (painters) who also paint pictures of the gods for sale, and make painted fans of the leaves of the palmyrah tree.

Leather for shoes is dyed red with lac at Maiduck: coarse wrapping paper is prepared from old gunny bags which are made from sunn, at all the chief towns of each Sircar, and several of the larger villages: the pulp is sometimes, as at Maiduck, mixed with chopped wool to make the paper stronger. Writing paper is made and sized but it is of a very inferior description, and is consumed entirely in the districts where it is manufactured.

Steel is made at several villages in the Sircar of Elgundel at Ibrahimputnum and Konapore in the Karoota Pergunnah, and at Atmacore and Chintulpet in the Velloorla Talooka: it formerly was prepared at several other places, but the steel furnaces in them are now abandoned. The teepoor, as it is called, the raw material of the steel, is manufactured at Maytpilly a village twelve miles south of the Godavery belonging to Balmooaund from a ferruginous sand procured from gniess by roasting, pounding and washing. The whole process of the manufacture of this steel is detailed with accuracy and

minuteness by Dr. Voysey in the first volume of the Asiatic Society's transactions, and also by Dr. Malcolmson in the Geological Society's transactions of 1839. Both these Gentlemen visited the steel furnaces at Konasamoodrum, in the adjoining district of Neermul, which supply the material from which the Damascus blades are manufactured. The steel manufactured at these villages is very inferior to the Konasamoodrum steel, and does not fetch half its price. Yet the same teepoor is used for both, and the same care is apparently bestowed, in the preparation, the only difference I could detect was that the pure iron, which, along with the teepoor and the bran, is placed in the crucible, is, in the case of the Konasamoodrum steel, prepared from the yellow clay iron ore, found in the laterite at Tatpilly: while at Ibrahimputnum and the other villages, any iron, without reference to the ore from which it is smelted, is used. The exact chemical condition of the metal under the form of steel has as yet evaded scientific investigation which renders it probable that the inferiority of the Ibrahimputnum steel may be attributable to this one neglect. The Mogul, who rents the Konasamoodrum furnaces, would seem to be of this opinion as he holds a strict monopoly over the Tatpilly iron, inasmuch that I had some difficulty in procuring a specimen of the metal.

In the steel furnaces five men are employed, the principal workman, who has the care of the crucibles, which he is continually moving about the furnace by means of a long iron rake, and four bellows-men. The daily pay of the chief is two seers of rice, and two annas a day, the others receive half the rice and money; if the steel comes out of the crucible at all blistered or unequal on the surface it is rejected as worthless: there are two kinds of crucibles, the large and the small, each of which contains a lump of steel of from one to two pounds in weight, the cost of the furnace varies from four to six annas for the smaller pieces, and from eight to ten annas for the larger.

The workmen complain that the Hyderabad market is now lost to them their steel being undersold by steel from Europe which is there preferred for the manufacture of arms.

The chief consumption is confined to the country about, where it is used for hatchets, sickles, &c.

At Lingumpilly and another village, both close to Aimulwarrah, barrels for pistols and matchlocks, are prepared: all kinds of old iron, old moat buckets, agricultural instruments, &c. are collected and formed into rods of the thickness of a man's finger, these are then twist-

ed by an instrument, as is shown in Fig. I. of the drawing: three or four of these rods are joined together lengthways, as in Fig. II.; another band of iron, of the same breadth and of the thickness of a third of an inch, is taken and welded to this, both being formed into a band, which is twisted as in Fig. III. and afterwards beaten into a solid cylinder which is bored by a hard steel chisel as shown in Fig. IV. Pistol barrels are made after this manner, but less trouble is bestowed in the manufacture of a coarser kind of matchlocks, the process commencing with simply twisting a band of metal as in Fig. III. Pistol barrels manufactured by the first process are sold for Rs. twenty and upwards, and matchlock barrels so prepared for double that amount, the last made after the simpler manner, are much cheaper. Swords, daggers, bullum heads, are manufactured at Elgundel from the country steel. Scabbards from the wood of the *sterculia urens* are also made up there.

The internal traffic of the country is inconsiderable: the produce of each Sircar is mostly alike, the mere necessities of life (and few of the inhabitants aspire to luxuries) being grown or manufactured in all.

The traffic with the Company's country is of greater importance.

By the treaty of 1802 between the two governments which is still in force, it is directed that an ad valorem duty of five per cent. be levied on all exports and imports at Hyderabad, and Masulipatam respectively, and at these places only.

From this duty are exempted all mess supplies and Military and Commissariat stores, of every description, which are allowed to pass duty free, under a permit signed by the Collector of Customs. Under this exemption it is supposed that much fraud is perpetrated, carts filled up as store carts and in company with them, but which contain goods liable to impost, are believed frequently to pass the frontier duty free. Some frivolous excuse being given to the Nizam's Officers, such as that the permit has been sent to Hyderabad, or that it is to follow.

There are three main roads that lead into the Hyderabad country from the east and south. The principal road enters the Nizam's country at Sher Mahomedpett near Jogiepett where the Sahyer Officers of both Governments are resident in the Kummum Sircar.

The next road crosses the Kistnah from Paungul to Warapilly in the Devarcondah Sircar, and the third, called the Ellore road, which passes by Palooucha and Mahadeopore and leads to Nagpore, traverses the Kummum Sircar and skirts the Godavery, till it reach-

on the junction of the Pranhetah, with that river and then proceeds by Sirpore to Chandah in the Nagpore territory.

The imports into the Nizam's country by these routes are Europe articles of dress and luxury, and China produce, tea, sugar-candy, china ware and silk, raw and manufactured. Of country produce, there are imports of coarse cotton cloths, scarfs, called punchees, table linen, towelling, handkerchieves, coloured and stamped Native cloths, salt, cocoanuts, tobacco, (the tobacco grown in this part of His Highness' dominions being in no great repute,) candles, poultry and coconut oil. The exports consist of madder, the dye of the bastard saffron mostly from Berar, but some is grown at Maiduck, ganjah, opium, wheat, all the produce of Berar or Malwah, jowarree moong, toor, and ooreed; sesamum, and castor oil seeds, gold and silver thread for embroidery, mushrooms and kimchobs chiefly from Berar, teak timber, tamarind, lac, assafetida from Cabool. Buffaloes, bullocks, sheep and goats, investments consigned to shopkeepers at Hyderabad pay no duty on the frontier, the duty being levied at that place in conformity with the terms of the treaty, but duties are levied on the frontier by the Sahyer Officers of the different Sircars on goods imported by individuals who have taken cowl from the Nizam's Government at a reduced rate, the difference going to the Talooqdar. This is a fertile source of fraud and smuggling, such importers who reside at Hyderabad have agents either at Masulipatam or at Madras or both places. The export duties are levied in the same manner. It is quite impossible to form even an approximate estimate of the value of the imports on account of the numerous frauds practised and other causes already stated, the exports being more under the supervision of the Officers of the Nizam's Government were roughly valued a few years ago at five lacs and forty thousand Rupees annually; four lacs through and from the Kummernett Sircar, one lac through Nelgoondah, and forty thousand through the Palooncha district. Nothing is so vexatious or so injurious to the petty traffic of the country as the constant demand, often by unaccredited Officers, of some trifling tax, in money or kind, for a mangoe from each case, a handful of tamarind, from each bundle; a sheaf of straw from each cart, a whole line of carts is thus stopped and much loss of time and spoiling of goods are incurred by the demands of the taxer, and the complaints of the taxed. Jagheer and Enam villages are especially obnoxious in this respect.

There are many fairs held during the dry season throughout the

country, where there is traffic in grain, brass ware, coarse cottons, &c. There is in each Sircar a larger gathering once a year, which attract merchants from Masulipatam, Hyderabad, and Nagpore as at Bhudrachellum in Palooncha, Amulwarrah in Elgundel, at Maiduck and at Warapilly in the Devarcondah Sircar; there is usually some shrine of celebrity which gives occasion to these assemblages—in addition to the goods found at the smaller fairs—there are cocoanuts, dried fish, silks, &c. that are brought for sale. Bandies are the usual means of conveyance for the western and southern of these districts, but pad bullocks are more frequently employed than carts in Warungul and Kummernett. The weights and measures are pretty much the same throughout—and tables of these were given in my first report, there is sometimes a difference in the number of pyles to the udda or rather the consoo—most commonly it is four, but at Sumtamoonyum in the Warungul Sircar it is as high as six pyles to a consoo.

The Hales Sicca Rupee is the current coin—but it is impossible to exclude Rupees of an inferior value from passing in the districts near Hyderabad, and the Company's Rupee passes current in the eastern Pergunnahs of Kummernett—there are two or three kinds of copper pice. I found at Mahdeopore old Madras copper coin passing for pice. In the foregoing pages no attempt has been made to conceal the vices and short coinings of the Nizam's rule which, like every other Mahomedan Government that has under its sway a population chiefly of a different creed, bore at the very moment of its institution the fruitful seeds of decay. The polity of the Mussulman's scarce bears transplantation from the desert, even when its subjects have adopted the faith of the Prophet; much less will it bear engrafting on the institutions of a foreign people of a different and hostile creed. The appropriate type is that Pagod thing of sabre sway with front of brass and feet of clay which the Assyrian King saw in his dream. In fact, for Mussulman Conquerors, there are but two courses to pursue; either to act in strict conformity with the precepts of the Koran and utterly root out and destroy the subjected infidel, or in obedience to the better dictates of humanity and even of prudence to spare the inhabitants of the subdued country, and overlay their institutions with as much of the Mahomedan polity as they will bear, thus defacing without absolutely destroying them. We see all this in the country now under our view. The village system the very groundwork of Hindoo society remains, and the Hindoo Deshmookh,

nominally stripped of much of his power is transformed into the Zemindar, but with an hereditary authority and influence that can only be destroyed by his extirpation, and these are the elements that prevent the whole state of society from being dissolved. The Zemindars, with all their faults, are men of the same country and faith, as the ryots, with common sympathies, and, as the wiser of them discern, with a common interest. The reckless unprincipled Zemindar, who grinds his villagers with unjust extortions, soon finds to his cost that his domain becomes desolate, and that he is ruining himself, to profit a neighbour or a rival. It is very certain that no emigration has lately to any extent taken place from the Nizam's to the Company's territory. Yet along the whole eastern frontier there is every facility for it, no river of any breadth, nor hill of any difficulty separates the one territory from the other, and a kindred people occupy each side of the line of demarkation.

The Telinghee, too, is more migratory than most Hindoos. Telanganah being one of the few Hindoo states that ever was maritime or applied itself to foreign commerce. At the very time the Government at Hyderabad is weak and rickety the Zemindar has halcyon days. He has power enough to collect his own dues and rents, to bribe a corrupt Government, and set an imbecile one at defiance. The rascality and villainy of this class is the perpetual theme of Talooqdars and their Naibs who hate and fear them. Yet it is very certain that this very apprehension is most salutary and serves to avert injustice and oppression from every class.

In concluding this report an evil may be noticed which weighs far more heavily on the defenceless population than any fiscal oppression, and that is the bands of foreign mercenaries. Arabs and Rohillas, who having their head quarters at Hyderabad, issue forth, like the Tondeurs and Ecocheurs of the middle ages, to plunder and destroy, with murder, rape and robbery in their train. This part of Telanganah has been less subjected to the depredations of these ruffians than other parts of the Nizam's Country, but it has not altogether escaped from their atrocities.

NOTE.—I find I have omitted among the cultivated pulses two species of pismum the common field pea, and another kind called Lakh—both these are grown at Maiduck, and also the Carthamus or bastard saffron. In the table of Imports alum has been omitted and in that of exports wax.

Wages are much the same all over the country and are according to the rates given in my first report.

APPENDIX.

SOME ACCOUNT OF BUSTAR.

Neeamut Oollah Khan Patan, an inhabitant of Bhopal, who, suffering from an abscess, had stayed at Mahadeopoor, in the Sircar of Ramgheer, gives the following account of the country of Bustar. "We to the number of ten individuals including Azad Khan and others, had gone to the country of Bustar, in search of service, by the route of Tuppa Churlah, attached to the Talooka of Shush Mahul, in the Sircar of Ramgheer, under the Nizam's Government. The distance between Tuppa Churlah and that part of Bustar is four coss. We reached Bustar in 15 days, but do not remember the names of the villages, and halting places that intervened. At places where we halted, we were only allowed one seer of rice, each man, and six fowls, and in some places five fowls, among our whole party, such being the rajah's order, as we were informed, but we were obliged to dispense with the poultry, for want of ghee, and to content ourselves with rice only. When we reached Bustar, the Rajah Bhopal Deo, received the news of our arrival. Bappoo Raj, and Buchruddy, and the chief of Duntwarrah, all in the rajah's service happened to be present at the time to whom the rajah observed pointing to us, "these are good jawans, entertain them in the service." Accordingly Bappoo Raj treated us with kindness, and fixed the Jemadar's pay at 60 Rupees, the Duffadar's at 15, and the Jawan's at 10 Rupees, some time after we fell ill, on which the rajah ordered us to go to Bappoo Raj, and remain with him, consequently we left Marunkah where the rajah resides, and where we were in attendance, and proceeded towards our destination: reached Bustar, and thence set out for Chintalnad, and Devarcoondah: when we reached a place called Neelbur, within one stage of which was Chintalnad, it being evening, we thought it advisable to light and lodge there for that night. One of our Jawans, being with his family, occupied a separate hut, while he was asleep, four thieves of the tribe of Gond, entered it, and in their attempt to draw off the silver bangles, he had around his arm, awoke him, he immediately grasped his scimitar, and attempted to get up, when one of the thieves struck him on the neck, with a club. The Jawan writhing with pain, wounded his assailant thrice with his sword, and the thieves one and all fled, this accident caused such a stir and noise at the time,

that it instantly drew together the inhabitants of the place, and of its neighbourhood, who kept guard around us during the remainder of the night. In the morning however, they would have us to deliver them up the Jawan that wounded the thief, whom they openly called their man. We of course, refused to do so, and they again raised such a disturbance in consequence, that it is impossible to describe it. They then shut up the road by means of large trees, which they cut for the purpose, throwing them thickly on the Ghaut, road, &c. over which we had to pass, in such a manner as to leave no trace of the road whatever. From this, it became difficult to save our lives, we were obliged to leave our baggage and Tattoos, at the same place, and to throw ourselves in the jungle in progress of our destination; so after experiencing a thousand hardships and difficulties, we reached a place called Mudare, whence by Bhopalputtum, after crossing the river of Indravany, finally arrived at this place.

The account of Bustar is this. Bustar is situated in an open plain and contains nearly one thousand small houses or huts. Near it stands a mud fort, the wall or out work of which is in many places broken down: it is surrounded by a ditch which is rather muddy, has but one wooden gate for egress, or ingress, it is not occupied, nor is there a bridge any where over the ditch, except the one in the direction of the gate, with which it communicates. In like manner there is no wall around the collection of houses, and consequently there are roads on all directions. The inhabitants have no bazars, or bazar men, except three or four individuals of the tribe of Gond, who supply them with rice and other necessaries. They themselves are of the same tribe, and speak the Gond language, which is not intelligible to strangers, their clothes are simply a bit of cloth about one and half cubit long, and seven to eight inches broad, with which they cover their nakedness, and which in Hindostanee is called a Lungotee, but their heads and bodies are invariably left naked. This is the common clothing of both sexes, only the Lungotees of the female is a little larger, than that of the male. Their diet consists chiefly of rice, and dhall of green gram. The name of their Rajah is Bhopal Deo, who is blind and resides at Marunkah, which is situated two coss westward of Bustar, and where Mussulmeñ merchants from Madras and Nagpore import and deal in coarse cloth, in return for which, they export bullocks, &c. thence. Throughout these villages not a single shop, for ordinary necessaries is to be met

with, and both when a person travels here, (whether it be to seek employment or for the purpose of speculation,) and when he returns hence, he shall not be able to obtain, at a halting place, on the road, more than one seer of rice, and one fowl for himself, which its authorities will duly furnish, and say that the rajah does not permit more. The roads are not broad and open, but so narrow, that two persons cannot walk over them abreast, nor one after another, without difficulty, and inconvenience. The jungles are dismal, and frightful: the trees of teak, and bushes of bamboos, and other large trees, being thickly mixed and closely intertwined, the grass even grows to the height of a man's stature, and numerous streams and rivulets, frequently to be crossed over by the traveller, add not a little to the difficulties on the road; in fine, no one has a sufficient knowledge of these roads, to be able to travel with pleasure and safety, but the inhabitants themselves, who are well acquainted with their intricacies and quite accustomed to them. In their present state, they are not fit for horses, elephants, and other large animals, the inhabitants use small tattoos. A horse of full size was never seen in these parts; wheeled conveyances are very rare; the fields produce corn, green gram, and the grain called codrow.

Duntwarrah lies five stages west of Bustar, there are two streams in it called Sunknee, and Dunknee, at the junction of which stands a temple in which human sacrifices were formerly made, but this abominable practice, is now stopped. There is also a tannah of Nagpore stationed at this place. Chintalnad is the name of a fort seven stages southward, which is in the charge of Bappooraj, who however does not reside in it, living in a place called Devarcoondah which is not far distant. Jeypoor lies sixteen coss east of Bustar, and an amicable correspondence is always kept up between the two powers. In fact there is a standing engagement to the effect, that whatever the rajah (of Bustar) might obtain possession of from other powers, should be divided between them.

Rayapoor is fifteen stages from Bustar, and Nagpore ten stages from Rayapoor, there is a broad main road between the last two places.

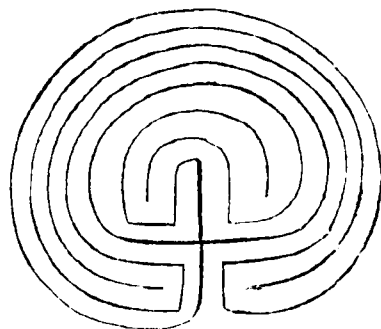


FIG. 1.

This figure, which boys draw on their slates at home under the name of the Trojan walls or fair Rosamond's bower, is a potent charm among the Telinghees, the sight of it being esteemed of much efficacy in difficult or tedious labour. It is said that one of the kings in the Mahabarat disposed of his troops after this fashion and set all enemies at defiance when seated in the inmost recess.

FIG. 2.*

This figure, which is engraved on lead, is shut up in a copper box and worn on the arm as a preservative against the assaults of demons, and evil spirits, and the attacks of robbers: but it must be engraved while the sun or moon is under eclipse, with benjamin burning, and mysterious muntrums uttered.

FIG. 3.*

If this figure be engraved on silver, and worn in the turband, the wearer will be treated honestly by all mankind.

Sunnud giving possession of an Agrarhum Village.

This is a Sunnud, granted to Nunadana Pertawadee Byumkurum Tatachary on the tenth of the increasing moon of the Asweja, in the year of Shulevahu 1628 by permission of his exalted Highness Asoph Jah Bahadur through the intervention of his follower Asheva Rao Jagheeradar of the Pergunnah Hussunabad and Sunkergherree of the Sircar of Kummum, Soubah of Hyderabad. The said Asheva Rao informs his Gooroo, Tathiachary that he received full permission from his exalted Highness to grant him an Agrarhum Village with its neighbouring hamlets in the Pergunnah Havalee of the Sircar of Kummum to be held on payment of an annual sum of Rupees.100;

* Drawings not received.

revenues whether from land, or local taxes to be his property, he therefore makes over the village to him in the name of Budruchullum Ramaswamy with great satisfaction, desiring him to fix his residence in the village, to encourage tillage whether by the ryots belonging to the village, or by ryots from other parts, trusting that it may yield him much profit; he further directs him to dig wells, and tanks, to plant fruit trees, cultivate gardens, and erect temples, to employ himself in devotional exercises and to feed Brahmmins, at the same time offering up prayers for the long life and prosperity for himself and his august master.

IV.—*Statistics of the Sircar of Pytun.* By W. H. BRADLEY, Esq., Surgeon H. H. the Nizam's Army: on Special Duty.

The Sircar of Pytun takes the form of an irregular square, averaging twenty-four miles in length and breadth, and comprehends an area of four hundred and forty-six square British miles; thirty-four and a half of which are claimed by Scindia. Its boundaries are Doulutabad and Jaulnah upon the north, Ahmednuggur on the south, Doulutabad upon the west, and Bheer and Jaulnah upon the east.

Geological Structure. I am not aware that the Geological features of the Sircar differ in their general bearings from those of Doulutabad; here as there, the same evidences present themselves of the nature of those stupendous secondary instruments the Creator employed, in adapting the earth for the higher forms of organization, transforming the level of an immense ocean bed into plains teeming with life. The period when the rocks of these trap districts were formed, and disposed, in the order we now perceive, occurred, in all probability, in those remote geological epochs, that long preceded the historical ages of the world. Deep waters then covered, what is now occupied with dry land, over whose sedimentary precipitations, molten streams of igneous matter flowed, ejected from fiery caverns beneath their beds; the eruptions subsiding to return again at uncertain intervals: the varying thickness of their deposits marking faithfully the periods of repose, in proportion to the amount of heat transmitted, their structure assumed more or less a crystalline character; the

intensity of this heat would have sufficed to obliterate all traces of organic life, had any existed, but the conjectures are, that these ancient waters presented conditions incompatible with organic life, in being strongly impregnated with red oxide of iron, as well as perhaps being of a very high temperature: as to the period when the whole of these superimposed rocks were upheaved, modern Geologists have assigned an early period, of the tertiary epoch, as about the most probable; the inferences drawn from the discoveries of fossil remains in India, have justified the conclusion of Dr. Falconer, and others, that its continent was raised at this time, and that, not by single efforts of subterranean expansion, but from several, with intervening periods of long repose; we have direct evidence in support of this, in the opposite parallel ranges, forming the northern boundary of the Berar valley, where I found upon its summits, at a height upwards of 2,000 feet, above the plains, feeble traces, yet perfectly distinct, of a species of tubular mollusk, in beds of silicious matter, whilst along their bases, shiftings of level of a far more recent period are apparent, in the upheaved beds of fresh water lakes, now some two or three hundred feet above the valley.

The most constantly occurring surface rock is the Ferruginous clay stone, in its various forms, the whole of which abounds with silicious minerals, by which we are led to surmise the vast quantities of this substance, the ancient seas held in solution, silicates of the hydrated aluminous variety, are the prevailing ones, diffused either in minute particles throughout the rock generally, or occupying vesicular cavities, and fissures, in pseudomorphous and isomorphous masses; it is by no means an unusual circumstance to find crystals of zeolite, quartz, and calspar, confusedly packed together in the same cavity, the specific forms of whose crystals, do not seem affected by the presence of each other, but may be detected, though blended in one mass.

For nearly two-thirds the way up the mountains, their structure is principally formed of this reddish rock; above them are placed wacken beds, with trap and basalt interposing; calcareous matter is as abundantly disseminated throughout these upper rocks, as the silix is in the lower ones. The apex of all is generally found to be stiff beds of black aluminous soil, deposited in long flat levels, and doubtlessly the alluvial deposits of ancient waters. Towards the lower levels of the Sircar, the substratum is found consisting of

1850.]

Sircar of Pytun.

deep alluvial beds, the decomposed portions of the harder rocks which the streams have there deposited; the rocks they lie superposed on, are of a purplish grey colour, partaking of an amygdaloidal, as well as porphyritic character and form the beds of

Divisions. the large rivers and streams. The Sircar may therefore be arranged under three divisions, all possessing properties peculiar to themselves. The first will comprehend the hilly tracts, where we find a strong aluminous black soil capping the summits, or a stony and unproductive surface running along the bases, much broken by nullahs, as well as being rendered further unprofitable, by the constant occurrence of broad rocky ledges, on whose surface, soil, if any, does not extend to a greater depth than an inch or two. The second takes in the middle portions of the district, which are undulating, and much intersected by water courses; here, insulated patches of black soil occasionally occur, generally found resting on calcareous beds or soft wacke with imbedded globular. Basalt; being boggy and unproductive, or fertile, according to the nature of the substratum: the soils are very varying in quality; sometimes rich and marly, and at others kunkey and light, so that they are hardly worth the trouble of cultivating.

Lastly the tracts along the margin of the river Gunda, and Godavery, where the alluvial deposits washed down from the higher lands, form beds of great depth and fertility. The silicious clay and decomposed ferruginous clay stone rocks produce a very rich soil, possessing a degree of compactness, which whilst not being too stiff in its nature, is devoid of those yawning clefts and fissures, so common in soils where this character is an excess. It is indeed a soil equally adapted for rubbee, as khureef crops, and also offering excellent localities for irrigation. On the high banks of the Godavery, east of the city of Pytun, are valuable, yellow clay beds, the sources from whence they are derived being the destroyed felspar of the trap rocks.

Aspect. The leading features of the province, are plains swelling out into gentle undulations, and sloping very considerably from a higher barrier of mountains on its northern confines, towards the basin of the Godavery skirting the southern limits; these plains are remarkably denuded of trees, which are only to be seen of any size in scattered clumps, noting sites of villages, but

the size and beauty they often are observed attaining to, is sufficient proof, that their absence is not to be assigned to any fault of soil. Innumerable mountain-fed streams cover the surface, distributing moisture to every portion of the Sircar. Besides these mountain streams, three large rivers flow through a portion of the district, namely, the Sewnee, Gunda and Godavery, into which latter river, all ultimately are disembogued.

From the general aspect of the Sircar, very opposite conclusions of its fertility would be drawn, if viewed either at the cold or hot seasons, all superficial moisture disappearing in the hot weather from the generally emissive nature of the soils, its treeless condition, as well as ready drainage, the sloping plains present; yet the subsoils are not altogether without moisture, formed as they are of wacken beds, and degradation of sundry trap rocks: in their absorbent character, a large reservoir of moisture still exists, which, rising in vapour at the sultry period, tempers the heated atmosphere by cool nights, for a long time into the hot weather.

The chain of mountains to the northward, after skirting the Sircar for six miles in a direction running east and west, suddenly turns towards the south-east, and continues this course for the distance of 16 miles, when it passes the boundary line. The name the first part of the chain is known by, is that of the Sittarah hills, the principal part of which stands within the boundary line of the adjoining Sircar of Doulutabad; a small portion at its eastern end only jutting out into Pytun; here the chain inflects, and changes its direction southward, assuming the name of the Mahadeo hills. The height of the Sittarah hills has been trigonometrically ascertained to be 667 feet above the plains of Aurungabad, which gives a general height of 1,767 feet above the sea, the Mahadeo portion

at its highest point does not exceed 1,687* feet above the sea; the broadest part of the chain is at the Pa-roondee Ghats, where it measures four miles across; the narrowest parts do not exceed one mile. The general form the hills present are long flat levels with hammocks and conical eminences, having flattened summits, through the sides of the mountains, horizontally inclined lines are seen, of a darker colour than the rest of the rock, and often observed projecting in terraces or ledges; these are the basaltic rocks whose powers of resisting the effects of weather, are greater than the softer Amygdaloid or

wacken beds, they are seen reposing in; from beneath these darker rocks, slopes of abrupt inclination extend out into the plains, having the southern of a greater angle, than the northern one, and for the same reason, less sprinkled with vegetation. The trees found upon the flanks and levels of the table land are all of a dwarfish appearance; the black aluminous soils there prevailing, being unfavorable for their vigorous growth, probably occasioned by the great contraction aluminous soils undergo on exposure to heat, and which may injure the roots by pressure, as well as excluding air. The trees principally observed were semicarpus, boswellia, melia, grisea, pavetta, baubinia, cassia, capparid, xymenia, flacourtia, zyzypus, clematis, several varieties of mimosa, grevia, prosopis, &c., at intervals of the chain, diverging ridges occur, including gorges, and secluded dells of much beauty, the luxuriant nature of whose vegetation, is in striking contrast with the arid looking sides of the adjoining mountains; along their bottoms is usually seen a stream of limpid water, that oozes from the foot of the mountains; the highest points at which they commence to flow is about 1,500 feet above the level of the sea, and are generally seen trickling from seams and fissures in wacken strata, the chain running in a direction nearly perpendicular to the inclination of their dip, which appears slightly to be to the eastward of north. These streamlets pass on and mingle their waters, to form large rivulets, that aid in no small degree the general tribute to the Godavery; or sinking gradually into the porous beds forming the subsoil of the Sircar, occasion abundant subterranean reservoirs of moisture.

The rivers passing through the province are the Godavery; Sewnee; and Gunda. The Godavery* is the grand recipient, and skirts the southern boundary in a flexuous course from west to east, for the space of 25 miles; entering the boundary at the confluence of the Sewnee river, it receives many large sized affluents in its progress, the chief being the Sewnee, Gunda, and a large stream formed by the confluence of the Yurr and Wurra, with various streamlets draining the country north and south of its course. The bed of the channel through which the river flows, is generally seen to be formed of sheets and ledges of the red Porphyritic clay stone, the breadth varying considerably, but at Pytun which may be taken as the average, it measures above 900 yards

* Called by the Natives Gungabnee.

from bank to bank; the debris of rocks and gravel brought down by the monsoon torrents, strew the centre of the channel, whilst heaped along its margins, are deep beds of finer depositions, left there by the silt charged waters; the courser debris are fragments of basalt, clay stones, agates, chalcedonies, heliotrope, and scollites, both fibrous and lamellar: the breaking down of the latter into minute particles, imparting a micaceous glitter to the finer sand. The banks are generally abrupt on both sides, though highest along the northern, where they are seen from 20 to 100 feet in height; their formation is principally stratified deposits washed down from the hills and plains above, through whose loosely consolidated materials, deep vertical chasms constantly are occurring, formed by the erosion, and obtrusion of streams, struggling to unite their waters with the river, and occasion perplexing difficulties to travellers directing their route too closely along its margin. Sections of the banks thus laid bare to view, frequently expose curiously shaped stalagmitic calcareous concretions, whilst at other places, huge masses of indurated breccia have been insulated by the stream and fallen, being masses of sand and gravel, hardened into a natural concrete, by the continued percolation of waters, laden with calcareous matter. The spontaneous vegetation that appears along the banks is confined generally to plants of a prickly nature, as the prosopis, xymentia, and several kinds of baubul, as the ramkanta, differing from others in its straight and close habits of growth: the acacia tomentosum; the acacia farnesiana, emitting a very fragrant odour, and the acacia latronum, also deliciously odoriferous, but more remarkable for its enormous white thorns; with these are sometimes seen the dalbergia arborea, and cassia auriculata; lower in the banks, and close to running water bushes of vitex, oleander, and tamarisk are found.

The Sewnee river enters the Sircar in latitude $19^{\circ} 39' 30''$ north, and longitude $75^{\circ} 12''$ east, keeping a south-easterly course for about ten miles, along the western boundary line, falling into the Godavery about half a mile west of Sandkhair: deep sand banks have been thrown up at the point of junction, by the enormous quantity of detrital matter brought down annually by the rains, rendering a passage across them difficult, if not dangerous.

Gunda. The Gunda enters the Sircar eight miles to the northward of Saindoorwarrah which rests upon its

right bank, and after receiving the waters of two or three streams that drain the country towards the Sittarah hills, passes onwards in a meandering course for 18 miles in a southerly direction, through broad alluvial plains, to empty itself into the Godavery, near to Jogeesereee—various mountain streamlets uniting in their progress towards the basin of the Godavery, form two or three large sized streams, the principal of which are the Yurr and Wurra, descending from the Sittarah hills, and disembody themselves between Pytun, and the village of Gungalwarree, into the Godavery: a large sized stream without a name, rises below the bases of the hills about Kusnair, and descending southerly in a very winding source, quits the Sircar half a mile north of Barumgaon, and ultimately discharges itself into the Godavery, a mile westward of Nowgaon.

In a province whose natural hydrography offers such facilities for improving its industrial economy, it is very melancholy to see how little it has been taken advantage of. In the whole Sircar there exist but three artificial reservoirs of water, the whole of which are in disrepair, and not employed for purposes of irrigation. It was not so formerly, either in the olden times of Hindoo Rajahs, or more recently in the palmy days of the Mahomedans, whose ruined tanks and watercourses, by their number and costly material, sufficiently testify the importance they attached to such undertakings. The sources of irrigation are derived from the mountain streams, whose bunds are dammed up, and their waters diverted over the cultivated lands, by the usual ingenious arrangement of channels. Of these mountain

Watercourse. streams there are 161 thus made available, 94 in a serviceable condition, and 77 out of order. The entire number of

Wells. wells, are 1,046: of these 317 are constructed of stone; 225 in a serviceable state, and 92 unserviceable. Wells built of bricks amount to 722—of which number there are 478 in working order, and 244 out of repair. The number of wells formed without facing the shaft, are 7, all out of order but one. Upon the road side occasionally are seen handsomely built wells, with steps leading to the water, the works of benevolent individuals, being entirely restricted to the use of way-farers, for whose especial benefit likewise are seen at certain distances upon the great thorough fares, stone water tanks, shaped like the Gungal or large earthen jar of the country, the whole of which are broken.

Agriculture.

Agriculture. There are many circumstances by which to account for the present rude condition of Indian husbandry, and those well acquainted with all its bearings, attribute, and truly too, the major part of its rudeness to the faulty frame work of the Indian social system. Take for instance the non-indulgence of animal diet, as an example, and we perceive what disadvantages the Ryot labors under, deprived as he is, of those benefits resulting from rearing stock, without whose aid, he is not in a position to develop to the fullest extent, the capabilities of the land, nor restore it to an average degree of fertility when exhausted; but far beyond this, is the universal poverty that exists, and apathy of the holders of land; these help to fill up the measure of the Ryot's miseries: however intelligent he may be, he is never in a position to employ his wits to his own benefit, and labouring on for others, his tillage is performed in the careless manner, we so often have to witness.

The principal cultivated lands in the Sircar paying tax to Government, are those brought to perfection either by rain or dews; such as are irrigated, being only about the 24th part. The Zeraet lands yield for the most part, two crops of the coarser grains annually; lands reserved for corn being some times kept fallow, during the khureef. It is not usual to disturb the soil by ploughing, excepting at intervals of some years. The bullock hoe answering every purpose of preparing for seed: one of the objections against ploughing, is, that it would interfere with the compact condition of the sub-soil, wherein the roots of the plant find protection; the Koonbees under usual circumstances, when ploughing is requisite, are never seen entering the soil deeply, this may possibly be hurtful in more ways than by loosening the compact sub-soil, for the basaltic earth brought to the surface would be crude, and have to be exposed for sometime to the influence of the elements, before it yielded its specific virtues. In ploughing, ridges are never formed, it being an object to retain, rather than drain away moisture; the furrows are laid in the same manner as practised in Europe, keeping them as straight as can be managed, turning in a circular manner at the end of each furrow, and returning back alongside, the one just formed; laying-off the head lands at the close. The Koonbee yokes his cattle at sunrise, and works till 11 and from 2 till sunset; lands are ploughed up

immediately the crop is carried away, and then left till the time comes round, for preparing them further for sowing: as the hot season closes in, all are again busy preparing land for the early harvest, which is the heaviest: towards October the late harvest is all put in.

Meteorology.

Meteorology. Possessing no data of its climatal variations, I have nothing to offer under this head, but assume the fact, that it differs but little from what has been observed at Aurungabad.

PRODUCTIONS.

Khureef, or Autumnal Harvest; Corn, Jowarree, or Jowarree. Holcus Saccharatus.—Of this grain, two varieties are grown, the red and white; the latter is a rubbee crop, and differs from the former in possessing a stalk more abounding in saccharine matter, and in great demand as forage. This grain is the principal produce of the Sircar, as bajree was found to be in Doulutabad; both form the staple diet of the peasantry, but jowarree is considered far less nutritious, as well as more indigestible than bajree: the flour is made into cakes and porridge. It is generally sown alone, though occasionally seen mixed, as the compound husbandry of the season. In the rubbee crop, koosumba is associated with it very often, in the proportion of three furrows, to every fifteen or twenty, about the middle of the monsoon is the usual period for sowing, though the early or lateness of doing this, entirely depends on the fall of rain. The time for reaping occurs about October. It is an exhausting crop, and is never sown twice on the same land.

There are 46,201 beeghas occupied with its cultivation, producing a turn out of 15,777 pullas. Its current price is Rs. 2-2 per pulla. Dear seasons 5 Rs. cheap Rs. 1 As. 10, the straw of the white variety sells for 2 Rs. for a hundred bundles.

Bajree, Holcus Spicatus.—Very largely cultivated, and well adapted to the soil of the province, being hardy, and capable of thriving on the rubbee soils, close up to the hill side. Its mode of culture is the same as that followed for jowarree, and may be sown alone or mixed with various sorts of pulses, and umbarree; it ripens in four or five months.

23,971 beeghas are sown, yielding 7,223 pullas, current price Rs. 2-4 per pulla, dear seasons Rs. 4-9, cheap Rs. 2-2.

Rice. *Rice, Oryza Sativa*.—The amount grown of this grain is very insignificant, and that only at one village situated in the Pytun Purgunah called Kusnair. Its quality I understand is of an indifferent description.

Six beeghas alone are employed in the cultivation, yielding $2\frac{1}{2}$ pullas of paddy, current price in the husk 5 Rs. per pulla, cleaned Rs. 13-8.

Indian Corn. *Mukkai, Zea Mays*.—This is grown in the rains, principally for its unripened succulent grain, which is eaten roasted; the ripened grains are ground into flour, and made into a porridge called umbeel, it requires a rich soil, with plenty of moisture; the seeds are put in about a foot apart, and throw up one stalk, on which two heads are generally borne. It is fit for plucking in its unripe state, in about three months.

Current price Rs. 5 per pulla, cheap seasons Rs. 3, and dear Rs. 7.

Rajgeeree. *Rajgeeree, Amaranthus Polygamus*.—A small grain, sown on slips of garden lands, or by the sides of nullahs, where water is plentiful; the grain when made into flour, and mixed with spices and sugar, forms a cake that is eaten on fast days by the Hindoos, in the same manner that the Catholics eat fish in Lent. The tender leaves make a pleasant tasted spinage. The husk is freed from the seed by rubbing it between the palms of the hands.

Current price Rs. 6 per pulla, cheap seasons Rs. 4-8, and in dear Rs. 10.

PULSES.

Pulses. *Tour—Cytisus Cajan*.—Sown alone or mixed; it requires a rich free soil, and ripens in six months; when ripe, the plant is pulled up by the roots and the pods detached by being struck against a stone or log, after which oxen tread out the seed; the refuse is greedily devoured by cattle, whilst the stalks serve an economical purpose to the Koonbee, in supplying a material for the large baskets in which he stores his grain. The seed is called dhal, and resembles split peas; when boiled soft into pudding, it is called wurrum. There are 6,995 beeghas sown, yielding 1,891 pullas.

Current price Rs. 3-8 per pulla, cheap season Rs. 1-12, and dear Rs. 6.

Moong. *Moong—Phaseolus Trilobis*.—This pulse comes to maturity in half the time required for Tour, and is sown early on lands intended for rubbee crops. It is grown either mixed or alone, and its management is like that of tour, but as an article of diet, far inferior, 763 beeghas are under cultivation, yielding 195 pullas.

Current price Rs. 4 per pulla, cheap seasons Rs. 2-10, and dear Rs. 5.

Ooreed. *Ooreed—Phaseolus Maximus*.—A grain of inferior description, and given to cattle, sown, as a mixed crop. Current price Rs. 5-4, cheap seasons Rs. 5, and dear Rs. 7.

Kooltee. *Kooltee—Dolichos Biflorans*.—This, with one or two other leguminous plants of the same species, is grown mixed, and affords a good grain for cattle, the tender green pods serve for food.

Current price Rs. 1-8, which is cheap, dear seasons Rs. 4.

OIL PLANTS.

Oil Plants. *Tillee—Sesamum Orientale*.—Sown on head lands and corners of fields, in light free soils; it is a very valuable plant, on account of the seeds yielding a bland oil of fine quality, that keeps sweet for a long period. The Koonbee fries his vegetables in it, and mixes it also with the seeds in cakes.

8 Seers of seed will yield on expression, three seers of oil, the value of which is 6 Annas.

Tillee seeds, current price Rs. 8 per pulla, cheap seasons Rs. 4-4, and dear Rs. 9.

Karleh. *Karleh—Verbesina Sativa*.—This is called the black tillee, and thrives on poorer soils, it is grown alone and requires $4\frac{1}{2}$ months to ripen its seeds. When in flower, the land it is grown on, presents a very rich appearance to the landscape. The plant is drawn up by the roots, and beaten against the ground to detach the seeds, the oil is used for lamps.

4 Seers of grain yield 1 seer of oil on pressure.

Current price Rs. 5 per pulla, cheap seasons Rs. 3, and dear Rs. 6.

Yerendee. *Yerendee—Ricinus Communis*.—Two varieties of this are grown about villages, and takes five months

to ripen the sides; about 4 seers of seeds, will yield 1 seer of ~~oil~~. It is burnt in lamps and also used medicinally.

CORDAGE.

Cordage. *Sunn—Crotolaria Juncea.*—Grown alone on rich lands, but quickly exhausts its virtues: the time for sowing, is when the land has become moistened by the first shower in June, and the crop is ready to cut in October; the plant is steeped in the bed of some stream to loosen its fibres, so that they may be detached from the stalk easily. There are 33 beeghas cultivated, yielding 9 pullas.

Current price 12 Rs. per pulla, cheap seasons 4 Rs., and dear Rs. 15.

Ambarree. *Hibiscus Cannabinus.*—Generally seen cultivated in all villages, and as one of the mixed crops of the season. The process of steeping and cleaning the fibre, is similar to that required for Sunn; its fibres are beaten and twisted into ropes, for the use of wells and carts. An agreeable spinage is procured from its young tender green leaves, and the stalks are useful for supporting the tiled roofs.

RUBBEE, OR SPRING HARVEST.

Corn.

Corn. *Wheat—Triticum Sativum.*—This is the chief grain crop of the rubbee harvest; the land it is sown on, is a heavy loamy soil, whose texture and composition are both fitted for the maturity of the plant, being moderately compact, and calcareous. Wheat lands are usually kept fallow during the kureef, or it may be, an early crop of moong is taken, which is no bad preparation to wheat. It is grown alone, or mixed sparingly with koosumba. The variety generally cultivated is the katia, and is sown in the proportion of five seers to the beegha. The land having been prepared after the rains by ploughing and pulverizing the soil, it is hoed to loosen the ground, and clear the weeds, in order that it may tiller freely; to secure its well doing, two or three showers are required after it has formed its stem, after which nothing more is needed, but the night dew to bring it to perfection. It is sown in September or October, and ripens in January. The harvest is gathered in by reaping with the

sickle, and tying up the sheaves in three or four handfuls to a bundle. The grain is detached from the husk by cattle, treading it under feet. Wheat lands occupy 1,127 beeghas and yields 5,127 pullas.

Current price Rs. 6-8 per pulla, cheap seasons Rs. 3-12, and dear Rs. 6-13.

PULSE.

Pulse. *Chenna—Cicer Arietinum.*—A rich soil is required for this crop, which is prepared much in the same manner as wheat, after having been occupied by bajree or some pulse crop of the khureef. It ripens in four months, requiring no further moisture to mature the plant, beyond that derived from the dew, 4,789 beeghas are sown, yielding 1,140 pullas.

Current price Rs. 6 per pulla, cheap seasons Rs. 3, and dear Rs. 7-6.

OIL PLANTS.

Oil Plants. *Kuldee—Carthamus Tinctorius.*—Very often drilled in with wheat, and jowarree, and sometimes sown alone. It ripens its seeds in five months, the seed is freed from its husk by beating.

8 Seers will yield about 1½ seer of oil, the refuse of the mill is given to cattle. The oil is burnt in lamps.

3,018 beeghas, yielded 1,252 pullas.

Current price 4 Rs. per pulla, cheap seasons Rs. 1-12, and dear Rs. 4-5.

Ulaee. *Ulaee—Linum Usitatissimum.*—Is a mixed crop, or sometimes sown alone in small stripes on wheat land. Its ligneous fibre is not employed, the seed alone being required, which on expression yields a rich oil. The plant ripens in four months and a half: when ripe the plant is pulled up, and the seeds trodden out by cattle.

4 Seers of seeds will yield on pressure 1 seer of oil, and is generally employed for the commonest purposes. The refuse of the oil mill is given to cattle.

Current price Rs. 4 per pulla, cheap seasons 2 Rs. and dear Rupees 5.

Tobacco. *Tobacco.*—Principally grown about the richer lands in Pytun Purgunnah; there has been a partial failure

of the last year's crop, through great want of rain at the latter part of the year.

448 beeghas returned 102 pullas.

Current price was in consequence very high, Rs. 20, cheap seasons Rs. 10, and dear Rs. 22-8-0.

Sugar. *Sugar—Saccharum Officinatum.*—There is very little cane grown in the Sircar, the natural direction of the cultivation being towards grain; though there are not wanting favorable localities for sugar cane.

The extent of land under sugar cultivation is 36 beeghas, and the whole quantity of goor produced was but 50 pullas.

From want of rain, goor was at a high price; rising to Rs. 30 the pulla—during cheap seasons it sells from 12 to 16 Rs.

Prices of Principal Products.

Prices of principal products. A scanty supply of rain, whilst the rubbee crops were on the ground, caused high prices last year; this was more particularly the case with sugar cane, tobacco, tillee, hemp and wheat.

The current price of goor was Rs. 30 per pulla, whilst the average of six years is but 18 Rs.—Gram was Rs. 6 per pulla, a six years average being Rs. 4—tobacco Rs. 20 per pulla, whilst the average of six years is but a little above Rs. 12, tillee Rs. 8 per pulla, the average price for six years being Rs. 4, hemp Rs. 12 per pulla, a six years average giving Rs. 10—wheat Rs. 6-8 per pulla, the average price of six years being something beyond Rs. 4; it is needless specifying further instances, as a table containing the return of prices of principal products, will be found in the general Appendix.

Domestic Animals.

Domestic Animals. *Bullocks.*—The Koonbees obtain their principal supply of bullocks at the various cattle fairs held within the Sircar, which are Lakagaon, Wahigaon and Peepulwarree; such as will suit their purposes may be purchased from 5 to 25 Rs.; they are small, but hardy and active, and of great docility. Three pair of bullocks keep one plough going, and it is always customary to have the pair fastened to the beam, larger and stronger,

are the leading ones. The breed is peculiar to the Deccan, the chief points consisting in, a rather long head, with straight nose and forehead, horns gradually turning upwards, outwards, and backwards; sometimes crumpled; ears not pendulous; narrow withers, surmounted by a hump; straight back; high haunches, drooping suddenly to the tail; and very fine limbs, with a dewlap more or less developed. The prevailing colors are white, red, dun, and mottled; and their average height from 45 to 55 inches. They are never shod. These patient laboring animals are the Koonbees' chief wealth, and receives from them every consideration; at the times they are hard worked, and towards the close of the hot weather, they are helped with oil cakes and the cheaper grains. A bullock if not put to the yoke at too early an age, will with proper care last twelve years, and even longer; but it is seldom found the case, that breeders can afford to keep their steers, till they have reached their proper working strength, and from being too soon at the yoke, are shorter lived, accordingly. Murrain is the disease that principally attacks them, in a great measure arising from deficient nourishment, in dry seasons.

There are 7,681 bullocks employed throughout the Sircar for agricultural purposes.

Cows. *Cows.*—The sorry appearance of the cows, is an obvious indication of insufficient pasturage; stunted in sustenance, they have degenerated and become dwarfish in size, their medium height being under 43 inches. They are docile, and tractable, for their usual abode is under the same roof with their master; at sunrise they are driven to graze, in company with the goats and buffaloes, returning late in the afternoon. The quantity of milk they yield is very small, being from half a pint to a pint twice a day, which is all added to the general stock, derived from the milch buffaloes, to be formed into ghee, milk itself being seldom used as an article of diet, though butter-milk itself, is a national luxury. The value of a cow is from 4 to 8 Rs. their number in the Sircar is 5,833 and their calves 3,330.

Buffaloes. The buffaloes here are not of a fine description, and are the breed peculiar to this part of the Deccan. They are reserved entirely for the dairy. The females go twelve months with young, and give their first calf when four years old; living generally to twenty years, during which period they will bring

forth seven or eight calves; the quantity of milk they yield, varies from one to two seers, or more daily. Their value ranges from Rs. 7 to Rs. 20.

There are 1,423 milch buffaloes, 93 males, and 659 calves.

Sheep.—The breed usually seen in the Deccan are without horns, have long pendent ears, great concavity of forehead, short hairy, black fleece, and long slender limbs. The ewe receives the ram when about a year and a half old, and pregnancy lasts for 28 weeks after having lambed five or six times, the ewe begins to decline, but lasts the longer for better pastures. They are sheered twice a year. The average weight of one fleece, weighs about oz. 4 and is only fit for manufacturing into the common country blanket, which is the shepherd's occupation.

The carcase of a well grown sheep weighs about 24 lbs., and when fed with care, is well tasted. Value ranges from 8 to 12 As.

The number of sheep returned were 7,864.

Goats.—The varieties of goats are of two descriptions, the shaggy long legged breed of the country, with pendulous ears; and the erect eared, short legged breed of Guzzarat; these indeed in their mixing together, have formed a third variety, partaking of both kind; the period of gestation is about 23 weeks, and the females usually produce two and sometimes three kids at a birth. The milch goat occasionally gives lb. $\frac{1}{4}$ of milk twice a day.

The number in the Sircar are stated to be 4,661; their value individually varying from 8 Annas to 1 Rupee.

The number of horses is confined to a very small amount, belonging to the Government Officers, and wealthier merchants at Pytun. The substitute for the horse is found in the pony, who though generally possessing little symmetry or beauty, is very strong, hardy, and enduring, and capable of undertaking long journies; occasionally they are seen possessing qualities entitling them to a blood character, in the softness of their skin, and shape of head, and limbs. The predominating colors are bays, chesnuts, greys, roans, and cream color; the price of a good pony for riding varies from 15 to 24 Rupees whilst an inferior description for carrying packs, may be procured at Rupees 5 and upwards—a tattoo load may be estimated at two maunds and a half.

There are 662 ponies and 106 colts in the Sircar.

Asses.—These useful animals appear to labour under the same degree of neglect, as in western Europe, and are of a poor, undersized description. They are principally owned by grain merchants, droves of them being frequently seen upon the road, transporting grain on their backs. Potmakers and Charcoal burners, likewise employ them in their occupation. A donkey's load is reckoned at $1\frac{1}{2}$ maunds. His value varies from 7 to 12 Rupees.

There are 347 in the Sircar.

Swine.—These are not present in every village, being excluded wherever Mussulman prejudices prevail. They appear to differ in no essential points from the wild species, having gained nothing by domestication, but a filthy habit of feeding; being the scavengers of the village, instead of the depredators of the fields.

Poultry.—Fowls are very sparingly reared, and had indeed nearly disappeared in many places about this part of the country three or four years back, in consequence of a succession of bad seasons; the number now are beginning to increase, but is still very small: among the different mixed breeds are seen the kulm, standing 22 inches high, and weighing lbs. 3 more or less, whose value is priced from 1 to 3 Rs. each. There is a common variety with black periosteum, and another with feathers turned the wrong way, like the Friesland breed. Price of full grown fowls is five for one Rupee, or 8 half grown. Eggs are sold at the rate of about 70 or 80 for a Rupee.

The number of fowls returned from the whole Sircar is but 513.

The Sircar is divided into three Purgunnahs, namely, Pytun, Saindoorwarrah and Dhawurwarree.

Pytun Purgunnah.

This Purgunnah is a kushab of 133 villages, of which 5 belong to Scindia, 17 are alienated, and 1 held in Mohassa: the number of deserted villages, whose lands are tilled by those adjoining, amounts to 28, of which 2 are ~~alienated~~.

Towns and Villages.

Pytun. Pytun is the capital of the whole Sircar (known as Puttun by the Mahomedans) or often styled Moonghy Pytun. It stands upon the left banks of the Godavery, in a bend of the river, in latitude $19^{\circ} 33' 19''$ north, and $75^{\circ} 26' 2''$ east.

Travelling distance to Bombay 209 miles. To Madras 695 miles. To Hyderabad 307 miles. To Nagpoor 299 miles. To Aurungabad 32 miles. To Jaulnah 44 miles. To Ahmednuggur 61 miles. To Calcutta 976 miles.

In the sacred writings of the Hindoos, the name Ancient name. of Pratishtan or "the Capital;" Saintpoora or the "City of Blood," Munja Pratishtan, and Brahmapooree. Pratishtan, are all supposed to refer to the modern city of Pytun; and this appears a plausible conjecture, from the confirmation it receives of uniform tradition to that effect; but for any consistent, or credible account of those remote periods, we are left as much in the dark, as we are regarding the heroic ages of the Greeks. Chronology and Geography seldom are seen hand in hand in the narrative, the substance of which is, oftentimes, so outrageously extravagant, that what to reject, or receive as authentic, from the imperfect record, is a puzzling matter; however, of this we are tolerably certain, that the foundations of Pytun were laid in very distant times, and according to the Mackenzie Papers, was the birth-place, and metropolis of the Rajah Salivahan. It is however from strangers to the country, the Greeks, that we derive, the slight information we possess of the earlier periods of India, and in the Periplus of the "Erythrean Sea," we read of a town called Plithana, in the Deccan, which is generally supposed to be Pytun. It is mentioned as one of two distinguished marts, the name by which the other was known being Tagara. Plithana was 20 days march south of Broach, (230 miles) and Tagara a great city, was ten day's journey east of Plithana,* Mr. Elphinstone in a note in his History of India, shows very probably how the error may have arisen, by Ptolemy mistaking Plithana (ΠΛΙΘΑΝΑ,) for Paithana (ΠΑΙΘΑΝΑ,) a circumstance, readily enough imagined, where the difference is so small; to assign the site of Tagara, is however as he observes, a more difficult matter: his opinion, that its situation must be somewhere in the neighbour-

* Elphinstone's History of India, Vol. I. p. 432.

hood of Poona, meets a remarkable confirmation, in the cave inscriptions of Junir, Kaneri, and Carli mentioning Thakapoor as the ancient name of that locality, and which led Dr. Bird to suppose might be the celebrated city of Tagara, when Kalian was the Maritime Emporium of that part of the country;† to return however to Pytun,‡ Colonel Wilford informs us that a prince of Malwa, called Munja, and uncle to the famous Rajah Bojah, removed his seat of Government from Oojein, to Sonitpoora upon the Godavery; and according to the appendix of the Agni Purana, it was named Munja-Puttana from him: it received afterwards the name of Sonitpoora, on account of a bloody battle fought there, in which Munja was slain,‡ and his army defeated with great loss. Whether it be therefore the present Moonghy Pytun, is merely a conjecture, but the coincidence of names is sufficiently remarkable to lead to the supposition. In the time of Ptolemy, Pytun was supposed to have been the metropolis of Sri Palimna, one of the Andhra kings,§ whose name the Greek historian gives as king Siri Polemaios.

The city is pleasantly situated upon rising ground on the banks of the Godavery, and approached through broken gulleys, and hollows: the rock it rests on, is a purple amygdaloid, abounding with silicious minerals, and worthy of note, from the periplus specifying onyx stones, as the article brought from Plithana. We observe little now that distinguishes this once celebrated city, from others of less pretensions; all traces of which have disappeared amidst the religious feuds and political convulsions, that have shaken this part of the Deccan. A mean wall, 20 feet high having nine gateways, surrounds the town, which towards the river. Front rests upon steep banks: at the south-west angle they have a precipitous scarp of nearly 160 feet, and there are seen the ruins of the old fortress, which rose high above the town. The streets within are narrow, and much impeded with rubbish; the greater number of houses are tenantless, and in ruins; whilst those inhabited, have a mean and squalid appearance, particularly the eastern part of the town, where the Weavers reside, the richer portion of the community, such as the Soucars and Merchants, occupy several lofty stone buildings, that rise in a conspicuous manner above the surrounding houses. The common style for the better sort of build-

† Asiatic Researches, p. 56-72. ‡ Asiatic Researches, Vol. IX. p. 199. § Asiatic Researches, Vol. II. p. 55. † Asiatic Researches, Vol. IX. p. 199.

ings is brick and of a very excellent description ; but the greater portion of these are deserted, and falling to destruction. Outside the gate leading to Aurungabad, is a suburb called Jainpoora, occupied entirely by Jhains, who gain a livelihood by weaving. The number of occupied houses amounts to 2,126 ; of these, more than half are of the common description with mud walls, and tiled, or terraced roofs. Brick walled houses, are but a sixth ; whilst the mud hovels, with flat or thatched roofs, amount to about a third of the whole.

Population.

From Pytun being a celebrated Thirit, or place of pilgrimage, Brahmins are found a numerous class. These are composed of three sects ; the Smaut, who worship Siva, the Wysheman worshipper of Vishnoo ; and a very small class called Sakt, or Wamagee ; who exclusively confine their adoration to the consorts or energies of the deities. Those who assist in the rites and ceremonies of their five great sacraments, the Bheekzooks, far out-number the Gruhust sect, that concern themselves with secular matters. The bulk of the community are Weavers, amounting to a sixteenth of the population, but their numbers are rapidly diminishing, and have been doing so for many years past ; the various classes will be found arranged in a Table in the Appendix.

Census of the City of Pytun.

Hindoos.	{	2,912 Men,	1,452 Boys,	4,364 }	8,854
		3,409 Women,	1,081 Girls,	4,460 }	
Mahomedans.	{	816 Men,	657 Boys,	1,373 }	2,718
		914 Women,	431 Girls,	1,345 }	
<u>Total. 11,572</u>					

Public Buildings.

There are no Public buildings requiring particular notice, nor is there to be found a single record within or without its walls by which its remote antiquity is to be inferred ; the sole inscription I could discover, did not go back further than four hundred years, and this was on a marble tablet, in a ruined temple on the south of the town, apparently dedicated to Mahadeo, but now taken possession of by the Mangbhows, and devoted to Krishna.

Amongst the various Hindoo places of worship, the temple of Vejai Pandoorung is the most conspicuous, and is in connection with

the large temple of the Wyshenawas, at Punderpoor, on the banks of the Rama river. Vejai Pandoorung is one of the numerous names by which Vishnoo is distinguished ; and is here represented by a standing figure of alloyed metal, covered with precious jewels, the value of which some years ago tempted an attack upon the Temple by robbers, who dispossessed his godship of his ornaments, which were, however, ultimately recovered.

The Brahmins connected with the Punderpoor sect of worshippers, have shown a liberal minded and enlightened principle, by adopting the Vernacular Dialect in their writings, that is, using Pracrit, instead of Sanscrit. Pracrit being merely the spoken language in an antiquated form. This sect have had amongst their number many celebrated writers ; whilst the Smaut Brahmins affecting to despise the idiom of the day, have contributed little to the literature of their country. The contempt of Hindoo writers for Pracrit is amusingly shown in the Sanscrit Dramas which Mr. Wilson has translated, where the hero and principal characters are indulgently permitted to speak Sanscrit, but the poor women and subordinate characters, are restricted to the use of Pracrit.

One of the most celebrated of the Mahratta writers was a Brahmin of Pytun, and follower of Vejai Pandoorung : his name was Eknaut ; and lived about the middle of the 16th century. The Brahmins of this temple preserve a written history of his life, the particulars of which are as follows. Eknaut was the son of a Brahmin of the place ; who becoming an orphan at a very tender age, was left under the protection of his father's parents, he early gave tokens of an intellectual turn of mind, which was turned to advantage by a miraculous voice from the temple, commanding him to proceed to Deoghiri, and there seek instructions from a holy man called Janardhun ; so sedulously did he apply himself to study, that, he obtained the fullest approbation of his preceptor, who to reward his industry, presented him to Duttatria, an Incarnation of Vishnoo, who at once perceived in his own mind, that Eknaut was an Incarnation of Vitul, and intimated to Janardhun the divine nature of his pupil, assuring him at the same time, that mankind were to acquire great happiness by his means. Janardhun gratified with the intelligence, proceeded with his pupil to Sooria Coonda, in order that the ceremony of Anoooshtan should be there performed : after which they repaired to ~~Trimbuck~~, Trimbuck, Punchavuttee, where under his preceptor's direc-

tions, Eknaut accomplished the meritorious work of translating a portion of Bhagavut into Pracrit; master and pupil then returned to Deoghiri, and Eknaut was commanded to prepare himself for his destiny, by visiting all the holy places of pilgrimage, and then to make choice of his native town as the site on which all his good works were to be displayed—shortly after his arrival at Pytun; he gave great offence to the whole community of Brahmins, through an infraction of the rules of caste, by persisting to invite Dhairs in common with the Brahmins, to the annual feast on celebrating the ceremony to his parent's means. Indignant at contamination, they refused to attend, which in no way annoyed the holy man; who however rather astonished the recusant Brahmins, by exerting his divine power to summon their deceased ancestors in their places, a sight so startling, that, they tremblingly asked forgiveness, and at once confessed him an incarnation of the deity. The next event of his life refers to his benevolent disposition. A leper residing at Benares, horribly afflicted with disease, and getting worse rather than better for the remedies he had employed, after performing Anooshtan, was directed in a dream to proceed to Pytun, and there seek assistance from Eknaut; he was further told that if he could prevail upon the holy Brahmin to grant him one of the two virtues he possessed, he would be immediately restored to health; these virtues were, the faculty by which the knowledge was acquired of translating holy books from a dead into a living tongue, and the degree of benevolence equal to that he possessed, when on one occasion he buried the corpse of an outcast. The narrative goes on to say, that on the Leper preferring these requests, Eknaut, asked one of his own disciples which of the two benefaction should be granted, and was answered, It would be better, because of less importance, granting him his benevolence: but Eknaut smiling replied, no loss will happen by gifts, provided their nature be virtuous; in which case, they return ten-fold increased to the donor; so he immediately conferred both on the supplicant, who left his presence with a clean skin. The next story is preserved as confirmatory of his divine nature—a certain person in a far distant country made an urgent appeal to Vishnoo for an interview, but unavailingly so; and at last was informed by means of a dream, that the deity was absent, serving the holy man Eknaut, at Pytun, under the guise of a servant, called Srikhund; and that if he desired an interview, he must repair thither: he accordingly in compliance with the vision visited Pytun, and somewhat astonished Ek-

naut by disclosing the circumstances of his journey, for it appears Eknaut had no conception of the honor he was enjoying. Srikhund knowing his divine nature had been disclosed to his master, disappeared, but at the earnest entreaty of the holy man he consented to show himself and then finally departed. The stone which Srikhund used in grinding chunam for making the lines upon the forehead, is now shown in the temple, as well as the large water pot, he daily filled from the river. Eknaut's works are highly spoken of, many of which are composed in ridicule of the gross superstitions of the day, and abounding in satire upon idolatry: yet the manner of his death is an abnegation of these principles, for, far advanced in years he departed from life in all the odour of sanctity, by an act consecrated by the very worst description of superstition, drowning himself in the sight of the people in the middle of the Godavery. This event occurred in the year 1521, corresponding to 1598 A. D. A shrine upon the bank, north of the city, commemorates the circumstance, and yearly in the month of March a fair is held there. A substantial Dhurrumsalla is attached to the shrine, and over the eastern gateway are the following inscriptions cut in stone in the Balood character. Translations of which are as follows:—

- No. 1.—Eknaut Swamy being piously disposed, obtained the favor of his Gooroo Janardhun by whose aid he advanced in knowledge, and clothed himself with the attributes of a divinity.
- No. 2.—Behold the deity, a Saint transcendent in virtue, who by the nector of Sri-Narrain, obtained the favor of God.
- No. 3.—The pure streams of his fame are sufficient to wash out the sins of this kalayog, and his deep piety is like Ambrosia to human beings: were those, void of wisdom and benevolence, to seek acquaintance with his doctrine, they would attain to perfect beatitude.
- No. 4.—Illegible.
- No. 5.—As the Deity Srikrishun Brama Charree, otherwise called Sri-khundee, absented himself from heaven to serve Eknaut, it is an evidence of his divine nature.
- No. 6.—Illegible.
- No. 7.—The works that Eknaut performed are translations of the holy books Ramayen, Dushmushkund, and Rookmeenee Swayemwur, a labor meriting rewards.
- No. 8.—He also translated the holy book Yakadushkund, held in great estimation by the learned Brahmins of Benares, for which act of piety he obtained the gratitude of men.

No. 9.—For his great piety he is universally known as the emblem of Brohasputtee. Maladies cease by the touch of his foot, and he is beneficent to all.

No. 10.—Illegible.

No. 11.—Those who daily read these praises of Ekant, would meet with prosperity, and be preserved by the deity Janandhun, who afflicts the wicked.

In an accompanying Appendix will be found a list of the whole of the religious buildings both Hindoos and Mahomedans, none of which are of any note, but the shrine of Moulana Mouza, a Mahomedan saint of great repute, whose good offices are more particularly in request for ventures at Sea.

The Jhains have a temple in the suburbs, containing the twenty-four Tirthenakara, associated with one or two Brahminical deities.

There are eight Schools for instructing in Mahratta; Education. at which 176 pupils attend, the Schoolmasters receive a monthly stipend of about three Rupees and a half; the number of persons able to read and write, are 933, or very nearly a fourth of the male adult population.

Manufactures.

The chief manufactures of the town consist of woven silk and cotton, fabrics, either alone or mixed. This trade was once in a flourishing condition, but has now dwindled down to a shadow of its former self, and is still further declining. The principal articles imported in 1847 are the following.

Turbands of cotton material finished with a border of gold thread, the number of which were, 18,291 and their declared value Rupees 1,28,835, As. 11.

Dooputtas.—A beautiful article of mixed manufacture the warp being cotton. Elegant flower patterns and devices are wove in it, with gold and silver thread, and coloured silks; their individual value varying from 30 to 1,000 Rupees, 3,042 were exported, their declared value amounting to Rupees 1,00,367, As. 4.

Shaloo.—Cotton cloths with gold thread borders, six and seven cubits long, and two and a half broad; number were 299, and their declared value Rupees 15,393.

Khun.—An article for female dress, of mixed materials, with gold thread bordering, exported 197½, their declared value being Rupees 1,070, As. 1.

Wustur.—An article manufactured from coarse silk materials length about 8 cubits, and breadth about 2 cubits: used by Hindoos on occasions of religious ceremonies; 10 exported, declared value Rupees; 136.

Gold and Silver Wire Thread.—6,427 tolas in weight, the declared value being Rupees 8,032, As. 13, Pice 6.

The amount of labour employed in the looms, as nearly as I could ascertain, was as follows.

The number of looms at work were about 700, engaged in the weaving of mixed goods and brocades; the Weavers employed are Hindoos and Mahomedans, in about equal proportions; there being 573 of the latter, to 507 of the former, or 1,080 altogether, the remuneration for a day's work are 4 Annas.

The cloth Weavers bear about the same proportion of Hindoos and Mahomedans being 374 of the former to 363 of the latter. Their daily wages are about 4 Annas.

In connection with the above fabrics, other branches of industry are brought into operation, as the Dyer, and Cleaner, Rashimkhurree: gold and silver thread Spinners, Wulnair: tinsel manufactures, Chupparia: and fine wire drawer, Tannias.

The dyeing employs 34 persons, all Hindoos, with two exceptions, 147 gold and silver thread Spinners, 116 Hindoos, and 31 Mahomedans, 70 Tinsel makers all Hindoos, 162 fine wire drawers, amongst whom are 7 Mahomedans, and loom makers, all Hindoos. Having in a former report upon the City of Aurungabad, entered fully into the occupations of these artificers, there will be no necessity for going further into details concerning them.

The marts at which the manufactured goods find a sale, are Poona, Bombay, Surat, Baroda, Gwalior and Hyderabad.

I shall now proceed to describe the mode by which the preliminary operations of the manufacture of silk goods is performed, and have endeavoured to render the account more explicit by drawings accompanying the report.

The raw silk is imported from Bombay in large hanks at about 12 Rs. the seer, the process commences by placing a hank, of this silk upon the "Rart" or large reel, whose periphery is nine feet and height three feet. It is provided with a sloping central spindle, the lower end working in a pivot on the ground, whilst the upper part turns within a socket in a piece of wood, projecting from the wall; the workman seated on the ground proceeds to wind off the

silk from the larger to a smaller reel, called the "Pursee," which he accomplishes by fixing one end of the silk to the small reel, and twirling it smartly round in one hand, turns the large wheel in a contrary direction by the other, assisted by his toes.

When the skeins are wound off, the silk is again transferred to bobbins or the "kous," which is made of a peculiar reed, hollow, and about four inches in length; the mode adopted for winding these bobbins is effected by the aid of a small wheel, provided with an endless band passing over a cylinder, in which an iron skewer, or spindle is attached: on this spindle the bobbin is fixed, and the end of the silk being made fast to it from the reel, motion is given to the wheel, which causing the bobbin to revolve, winds off the silk. The thread is now ready for fixing in the winding machine: this is composed of three separate portions. The wheel and endless band. The rack frame; in which the bobbins are placed, and the long cylinder for winding.

The wheel has circumference of twelve feet, and is turned, by the hand, a cotton band passing over the axle, gives motion to the cylinder on which the threads are wound, whilst a series of smaller bands passing round the circumference of the wheel, and over the cylinders, arranged horizontally in the bobbin rack, sets the bobbins in motion.

The rack is formed of a frame work about six feet long, and three feet broad, having two outer longitudinal bars called the "Moondalla," and to inner ones termed the "Chowkala." It is arranged in a sloping direction and supported either by a long bar placed across its front: or fixed between two low posts. The inner bars the "Chowkala" are placed about six inches apart, and contain a series of wooden cylinders armed on either side with projecting iron skewers, or spindles, placed horizontally to each other, and on which the bobbins are fixed, a band from the outer surface of the larger wheel passing over these cylinders, puts them in motion as before observed. The outer bars the "Moondalla" are provided with as many glass rings, or rather portions of broken bangles, as there are spindles, and through them the thread passes, to be wound off upon the winding roller above.

The long winding roller on which the threads eventually are wound, is called the "Dhol," and is made of light frame work a foot and a half in diameter, having twelve or eighteen sides. It is six feet long, and stands five from the ground; the axle on which it

turns has generally one end working in a socket in the wall, whilst the other revolves in a similar manner in a stout wooden post. It is put in motion by a band passing round it, and the axle of the large wheel; the ends of the silk thread wound on the bobbins having been attached, are now gradually unwound by the traction of the revolving bobbins simultaneously set in motion by the same machinery.

The expense of a machine of this kind costs Rupees 6, and for the smaller one for winding bobbins about Rupees 2.

Peepulwarre.—A kusba town situated on the banks of a small mountain stream called the Wurra, six miles north of Pytun, on the Aurungabad road, and held in Jagheer by Rungnath Balkianu: the face of the surrounding country is undulating with a stiff and loamy soil, of no great depth: portions of land left fallow, are quickly covered with baubul bushes: average value of land to rent, from one Rupee and a half, to one Rupee a beegha.

Houses.—Mud brick walls and terraced or tiled roofs 121, Bunnya shops 2, males 407 and females 341.

Bhosa.—A market town, 10 miles north of Pytun, once apparently of large size and in prosperous circumstances, judging by the style of the ruins: at present, it is nothing but a heap of dilapidated buildings, surrounded by mean looking mud walls: within are seen two handsomely built stone temples, dedicated to Mahadeo, and Bhowny, partially destroyed and devoted to secular purposes by Dhairs; the sculpture about them is good. Amongst a heap of ruined sculpture at the entrance of the town, is a handsomely carved figure of a Rhinoceros, which having seen once before in a similar condition at Gandapoor, I am induced to believe they adorned Jhain temples. The Rhinoceros being the sign of Sriyansa, the 11th Tirthanakur, a son of Vishnoo. The shrine of some Mahomedan saint at the entrance of the town, has been constructed apparently with the materials derived from ruins of old temples. The land around the town is of fine quality, but three-fourths of the soils under it, is of a sterile nature, lying close below the hill, where little depth of surface exists. Land is valued from one Rupee and a half, to half a Rupee a beegha.

Houses.—Brick walls, and terraced roof 1. Mud brick walls, and tiled or terraced roofs 77, mud walls and thatched roofs 20, Bunnya shops 5, males 356, females 350.

Uddool Burra.—A thriving town, 22 miles north-east from Pytun, and situated on the banks of a nullah, dry in the hot seasons. It is surrounded by a good wall, and has the air within of a considerable degree of comfort; outside, both upon the east and west, are seen the ruins of ancient Hindoo buildings, that have been destroyed or allowed to fall to decay; the carvings are good in both instances. A handsome temple of Hunnaiman has been lately built at the entrance of the town upon the east, and well endowed by lands for its support.

There is a Mahratta school, at which 25 pupils attend: the pay of the schoolmaster is Rupees 4 a month.

The soil is particularly good and well supplied with water from the hills. Land rents on an average from two Rupees, to a Rupee and half a beegha.

Houses.—Mud brick walls, and tiled, or terraced roofs 87, mud walls and thatched roofs 75, Bunnya shops 16, males 369, females 227.

Sownkhaira.—A town of former note and importance, but at the present day bears the mark of extreme poverty and neglect, about its half ruined walls and buildings. It is pleasantly situated on high ground upon the left bank of the Godavery, 18 miles westward of Pytun. In common with many towns upon this river, it enjoys a reputation amongst good Hindoos, of much sanctity: the remains of many temples, sacred shrines, and muths are to be seen outside its walls, and upon the banks of the river. The foundations of temples are seen upon the north, apparently destroyed by violence, but others to the south, seem falling to decay through sheer neglect; a very beautiful small temple of Mahadeo, and Gunputtee, of a comparatively modern date, are amongst the best of those remaining. The country around is flat and uninteresting, growing principally, wheat, bajree, and jowarree; the land is valued at about a Rupee and a half per beegha.

Brick houses.—One story 5, brick wall and tiled or terraced roofs 42, mud walls and tiled roofs 14, mud walls and thatched roofs 30, Bunnya shops 10, males 302, females 261.

Lohogaon.—Situated 10 miles from Pytun. Houses: mud brick walls, and tiled roofs 66, mud walls and thatched roofs 25, Bunnya shops 2, males 256, females 244.

Saindoorwarra.

The kusbah town of the Purgunnah, and situated 16 miles north-west of Pytun, upon the right bank of the Gunda river. It is a well built town, with a handsome stone Ghaut. The streets within are exceedingly filthy, and swarm with swine. There is a weekly market every Wednesday, and a large fair in December for cloth and grain—all the villages of this Purgunnah are of little note—surrounding country is undulating: land principally occupied with wheat, bajree, and jowarree: renting from one Rupee to two Rupees and a quarter a beegha.

Houses.—Brick with one story 12, mud brick walls, and tiled roofs 161, mud walls, and thatched roofs 33, Bunnya shops 26, males 843, females 353.

Dhawurwarree.

The kusba town of the Purgunnah lies ten miles northward of Pytun, on the banks of a mountain stream upon the high road from Jaulnah to Ahmednuggur. This town as well as the whole of the villages under it, are in a dilapidated condition. The records of the Purgunnah are kept at Nandoor for better security.

Houses.—Mud brick walls, and tiled or terraced roofs 46, mud walls and thatched roofs 61, Bunnya shops 9, males 338, and females 267.

Population.

The census from actual ascertainments obtained, and returned by the Putwarees from each village throughout the Sircar, amounts to 32,015 in which are included the inhabitants of the city of Pytun, alone computed at 11,572. In many portions of the district large tracts of land are lying waste and barren, and consequently uninhabitable; in calculating the ratio of the population to the square mile, so that the relative degree of density may be correctly ascertained, it will be necessary therefore to exclude from the statement the amount of surface so situated, which in this instance amounts to 1,32,970 beeghas, or upwards of 95 square British miles.

The distribution of the population will therefore be 77 inhabitants to the square mile generally, or 101 to the square mile of inhabitable surface.

It must be observed that the above mentioned computation does not comprehend the alienated estates held by Scindeah, equal to about a thirteenth of the whole area, so that when the returns are

procured from these Jagheers, the rate of inhabitants to the mile, will be considerably increased, judging from a general view, which showed them enjoying far more prosperous circumstances than the Khalsa villages around.

Where no register of births, marriages or burials exist, the probable increase or decline of population must rest solely on conjectural grounds. On traversing the district, numerous evidences appeared conclusive, as to some past period, when the numerical strength of the inhabitants had been far greater than at present: out of 152 villages composing the Sircar, there are 34 depopulated; whilst the industry of those unbroken, remain far below their former amount of tillage and manufactures; six villages have been without inhabitants for upwards of one hundred years, and two for twice that period; those remaining unpopulated, date generally from the unquiet times that ushered in the present century, when famine and pestilence, consummated the dire evils, that had previously been inflicted by roving bands of freebooters, the effects of these calamities, remaining to the present day.

The industry of the population is chiefly employed in tillage; manufactures are far too insignificant to interfere with the term agricultural being specially applied to their employment. The silk weaving trade once flourished prosperously at Pytun, but that has long been declining, and throughout the districts no goods are manufactured, but of the coarsest description for home consumption. Throughout India generally, the people are daily becoming more and more agricultural in their habits, the native hand loom having been superseded by the fabrics of Glasgow and Manchester; under these circumstances one of two things naturally ensues, either production exceeds consumption, or lands fall out of cultivation: the remedy against such a contingency is provided for, by conferring on the country the advantages of disposing of its produce, by opening up in every direction good roads, of such a description, that carts may travel in all seasons. At present produce will not pay at the exorbitant cost of taking it to market on the backs of bullocks: the wisdom of the measure now in active operation, of carrying a line of roads throughout His Highness's dominions, will do on a small scale for the country, what railways have effected in America on a more extended one: an improving revenue will speedily repay the outlay of the undertaking, whilst the natives of the country in the increase of agricultural pro-

duce, will be compensated for the loss they have sustained in the decay of their commerce.

An analysis of the population calculated from the number of families was found as follows:

CIRCAR OF PYTUN.	DIVISION OF POPULATION.				
	Brahmins.	Rajpoots.	Shoodrahs including Koonbees.	Ate Shoodrahs or Low Castes.	Mussulmen.
	Per. Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
	9.106	2.013	63.079	10.035	13.095

The result of this table shows that the working classes are the great bulk of the community, and of this section of society, the Koonbees alone represent two-thirds of it: in like manner amongst the low castes, the Dhairs exceed half the gross amount, whilst the Mangs rise nearly to a fourth.

The proportion of individuals to each family is about 3, the number of families being estimated at 10,951, and the number of individuals to each house, is slightly in excess of 5.

By a reference to the general statement it will be observed that the proportion between the sexes, shows a disparity in the number of males to females in every hundred, as 52.60 of the former to 47.40 of the latter.

Mahomedans are computed at a seventh of the population, which is an increase upon what was exhibited in the Doulutabad Sircar, and we observe here also, a large number applying themselves to industrial occupations, both in the fields and at handicrafts.

The Brahmins are rather numerous, nearly doubling the proportion noticed in the Doulutabad Sircar; they are principally to be found at the city of Pytun.

The Rajpoots appear in the same proportions as in the Doulutabad Sircar; they are descendants of the mercenaries of the imperial armies

of Delhi, though at the present day, the high bearing of their ancient race has merged into, and not to be distinguished from the inoffensive and unpretending Mahratta cultivators.

The low caste form a tenth of the community, of which the Dhairs number above half; and the Mangs about a fourth; in this Sircar very few Bheels are located, their duties as village watchmen being provided for by Mangs and Dhairs: amongst the lower classes, may be noticed a tribe of religious mendicants peculiar to this part of India, called Mangbhoos, the founder of which resided at Pytun, and having no where seen any published notice of these singular people, I have been induced to give a few particulars of their origin, obtained from an account written by a learned Brahmin who lived at Pytun in the time of Krishun Bhaut, the founder of the sect, who is represented as having been the Gooroo to the Raja Depal of Bramapoorree Pratish-tan, the former name for Pytun, when Ramaeo Raja reigned at Deoghiri A. D. 1333.

The Gooroo rendered himself an object of execration to the community of Brahmins, by the discovery of a criminal connection he had formed with a Mangnee named Deokee, the daughter of the Rajah's Sweeper; the penalty for an offence of such magnitude, being nothing short of expulsion from caste: this was done, in addition to which, every species of indignity was heaped upon his head, and he was driven forth from the city an outcast, bereft of the sympathies of all, save her, for whom he had forfeited every social and civil right: in company with the Mangnee, he then proceeded to the village of Domegrah, where he took up his abode for some years, and had five sons born to him in this period. Krishun Bhaut appears to have been a person of considerable talent and determination, in so much, as so far from sinking under the grievous curse of civil excommunication, he rose above its consequences, and defying the malice of the Brahmins, promulgated a religious system of his own, which he disseminated far and wide by means of his five sons now grown up. His doctrines repudiated a multiplicity of gods, and it is more than probable, that the hatred and contempt he endured, arose not so much from his elicit intercourse with the outcast's daughter, as his offence towards the priesthood, in endeavouring to restore the monotheistic principle of Brahmanism, as taught in the Vedas: be this as it may, he inculcated the exclusive worship of Krishna, taught them to eat with none, but the initiated, to break all former ties of caste and reli-

Population, Houses and Religious Buildings in the Sircar of Pytun, Soobah Aurungabad.

	Gross Collection of Land Revenue for 1846-47.	Gross amount of Mohurra for 1846-47.	Net Abkaree Col-lection for 1846-47.	POPULATION.										HABITATIONS.										
				Hindoos.					Mahomedans.					Gross Amount.	Brick Houses two or more Stories.	Brick Houses one Story.	Kutcha Pucka.	Mud Walls and terraced Roofs.	Mud Walls and Chupper Roofs.	Total.	Religious Edifices.			
				Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.								Temples.	Shrines.	Musjids.	Shrines.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
174	65,944 5 6	231 0 0	1,000 0 0	8,164	4,070	8,485	2,989	23,708	1,382	859	1,426	661	4,228	28,036	1,382	1,191	3,143	1,867	5,566	179	84	108	63	
180	8,997 6 0	157 15 0	7 8 0	653	524	512	237	1,926	81	63	46	32	222	2,151	0	12	1	229	89	241	28	9	8	8
186	6,131 8 6	74 0 0	0 0 0	615	347	461	271	1,694	53	25	28	18	134	1,828	0	0	0	131	190	321	15	9	9	12
34	81,072 15 0	462 15 0	1,007 8 0	9,432	4,911	9,458	3,497	37,398	1,519	947	1,510	711	4,687	32,015	1,382	1,191	2,513	2,168	6,228	228	102	126	78	

W. H. BRADLEY, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

gion, and forsaking a secular life, to embrace one of mendicity and exclusion: in all these particulars, we trace a striking resemblance to the sect of Gosaees, as described by Mr. Ward, with this difference, that, though the Gosaees devote themselves entirely to Krishna, they admit at the same time the whole mythology; whilst the Mangbhows are ordered to cast the gods of their father into the waters, and never more offer worship to them.

This reforming outcast gave the name of Mangbhow to his children, from the circumstance of the blood of a Brahmin and Mang mingling together in their veins: their names were Krishna Bhaut, Duttiah, Changiah, Goondum, and Parsea, who were severally sent abroad on gaining man's estate, to procure proselytes to their father's apostacy. Krishna was directed to proceed to Dwarka, in Katywar, Changiah to the confluence of the Tapti and Nurbudda, Goondum to Reedpoor in Berar. Duttiah to Mahor, and Parsea to Punchulseer, a sacred shrine near Bheer upon the Godavery. At these several places, fairs are held annually and numerous attended by the followers of Krishun Bhaut, and in their vicinities are seen their temples, which are all devoted to Krishna, and distinguished by a pennon placed upon the walls, of white and red in horizontal stripes, which flag they also often fix upon their dwellings. The offerings made to the deity are fruits, ghee, milk, betel, nuts, cocoanuts, dates and frankincense. Before Krishna sent his sons forth upon their mission, he shaved off their whiskers and mustaches, in commemoration of his own disgrace, and gave to each a black cloth to wear, a wallet for their food, and a staff which was to be carried reversed in the hand; their mother in like manner was clad in black garments, and her hair shorn from her head: to the present day those portions of the sect who devote themselves to a life of poverty and mendicity, (for there are some who follow secular pursuits) assume this guise, in honor of their common founder: large bodies of this sect are often met in Berar, travelling about to their different fairs, presenting a most singular spectacle clad in their sable habiliments; the effect of which causes no slight sensation amongst the simple minded peasantry, who have been taught by the Brahmins, to regard them in the light of an accursed race, and familiar with all the mysteries of the occult art; a reputation they are by no means backward in assuming, as they well know its value, in working on the sympathies of their fellow creatures: they are not very numerous in the Sircar, but are scattered pretty

largely over Berar. They have head men or *Gooroos*, located in certain districts, some of whom are well provided for by their followers, as the one at Reedpoor in particular, who possesses camels, a horse, and palkee; when these leaders die, the spot in which they are buried, becomes, the abode of one of the mendicants. Proselytes are made chiefly from among the Koonbees; the Mangbhows are a quiet, inoffensive tribe, unlike the Gosaees in this respect, who are, on the contrary, often turbulent and insolent. They eat nothing that has had life, subsisting solely on grain, pulse, and vegetables. Their only beverage is water. They have two or three wives as they please: what their ceremonies of marriage were, I could not learn: when they die, they are not burnt, but buried; and placed in the earth with the head to the north; no tomb or stone marks their graves.

Condition of the Koonbees.

If it were possible to obtain an insight into the past history of the Hindoos, it is more than probable, the condition of the Koonbees would be found little differing, from what it is at the present day: this inference is drawn from the spirit of their laws and institutions, which consigns them to the most intolerable thralldom, both of mind, and body; to perpetuate which it has been the policy of a heartless priesthood, to keep their minds rude, and ignorant; in addition to which, they have ever been oppressed by despotism, a circumstance which Adam Smith has most justly remarked, is "more destructive of leisure and security, and more adverse to the progress of the human mind, than anarchy;" too sadly is the truth of these observations exemplified, in the present case, where such little advances towards civilization have been effected: confining my remarks, for the present, merely to such as are of a general nature, I would state that the experience of my intercourse amongst them, goes to prove their possessing the elements of much of what is most praiseworthy. Their occupations have engendered a peaceful and mild temperament, patiently enduring to the utmost limits their hard fate, and only resenting harshness, when pushed beyond human endurance; they are cheerful in disposition, and kind and affectionate to their wives, and children; temperate in diet, and frugal, even to parsimony; should a little hoard be made, from the insecure state of property, it is all squandered at once in feasts or marriages. The bigotry of the Brahmins kept all instructions from them, but they are not wanting for in-

telligence, answering pertinently, and explaining rationally, all matters connected with their calling; the contradictions in their character, arise in a great measure, from the defective nature of the financial system, its indefinite and uncertain assessments, being met by cunning and falsehood on their part.

The dwellings of the Koonbees are comparatively comfortable and convenient; the average dimensions being about thirty feet long, by twenty in breadth, with walls five feet high, and formed of sun burnt bricks, having square ends, with mud terraced roofs, or gable ends, and tiled or thatched roofs. The doorway is four feet high, and three feet broad, altogether a building of this sort might cost about 20 Rupees, and with occasional repairing would last about ten or fifteen years.

The confined circumstances of the Koonbee prevent Furniture. his indulging in many domestic comforts, his household requirements are indeed comprehended in as low a scale of social well-being, as it is possible to be conceived; the total value of which will be found not exceeding seven or eight Rupees. They are as follows: a stone hand mill for grinding flour, formed by two round stones placed one upon another; the nethermost having a peg in its centre, adapting to a hole in the middle of the upper stone, which is turned round by a handle fixed in it; it costs one Rupee—a brass plate or thalee, costs one Rupee—a brass kutoree or dish, costs half a Rupee—brass lota, three quarters of a Rupee—one iron tawa, or griddle, for baking bread, four Annas—an iron spoon, two Annas—an axe, half a Rupee—a sickle, half a Rupee—a koorpee for weeding, two Annas—a variety of earthen and glazed pots, for various domestic purposes, two which are of large size, for holding grain, the whole costing two Rupees—a topia or bamboo basket, containing two maunds, one Rupee—earthen lamps, one Pice a dozen—a sleeping bedstead with rope lacing, half a Rupee. If the Koonbee cultivates ground on his own account, enough to employ one plough, his expenses would be increased by the purchase of three pair of oxen, say 50 Rupees—a plough Rupees 2-8-0, bukkur Rupees, and a drill plough 2 Rupees he would probably be obliged to hire the services of a man to assist, for which he would have to give 8 or 10 Rupees yearly; besides subsistence and clothing: this consisting of one maund of grain monthly, and 2 pair of shoes, 1 kumblee, 1 dhotee, 1 cholna, and 2 lunghotees yearly—seed sufficient

for one plough would cost about Rupees 12, to this must be added sundry incidental expenses to which he may be liable, as the death of a bullock, the price of which varies from 10 to 15 Rupees, celebrating the marriage of a son varying with his circumstances, from 50 to 200 Rupees, the expense attending that of a daughter's being but half this amount: and five or six Rupees in fees to Brahmins, &c. on a death, &c. occurring in the family.

The Koonbee's ideas and habits have never reached a point beyond providing the mere necessities of life, and these two consisting generally of the very coarsest kind; by the daily expense incurred for food we may see at how very small a sum they are enabled to sustain life; the standard of living is indeed very low, and in bad seasons having nothing further to fall back upon, they are exposed to great distress if not utter destitution.

The ordinary daily food consists of bajree or jowarree flour, kneaded with water into cakes and baked in a girdle over the fire: garlic, onions, and chillies are made into chetnee with salt, and eaten with them; several species of pulse occasionally vary the diet, prepared whole, or ground into flour for porridge, as dhal, gram, tour, moong and mussoor, and seasoned with chetnee, or mixed with oil, or ghee and salt; it is very rarely flesh is tasted, but when such an indulgence occurs, some superannuated lean goat provides the feast, and his flesh is eaten, cut up and fried, with oil or ghee; the product of the dairy forming a source of profit from which their few wants are supplied, does not enter into their daily food.

The hours of taking food are 8 A. M. when jowarree or bajree cakes with chetnee are eaten, with the cold remains of yesterday's fare; at noon labor is suspended and the wife or child brings dinner to the field, where the meal is eaten, and is composed of the same kind of cakes as formed the morning's repast; having boiled grains of pulse, and vegetables, placed between them: at 8 P. M., the supper is eaten at home, consisting of some sort of porridge, made from the various kinds of pulse or Indian corn: though intoxicating drinks are not prohibited by their customs, they invariably use water as beverage, and are never seen intoxicated. Tobacco is but moderately employed, and smoked by rolling up a portion in a leaf of the pulas tree, thereby making a very simple and convenient pipe: the number of people addicted to opium is considerable.

The annual cost for food for a Koonbee supposing he had to purchase all he consumed, would be as follows.

The quantity of grain he eats daily is about one seer (32 ounces avoirdupoise) or 9 maunds yearly; the cost of which would be Rupees 7-8-0; $\frac{1}{4}$ of a seer of salt monthly would cost 2 pice with about 15 pice for tobacco and vegetable: altogether bringing his yearly expense for food, up to about 12 Rupees.

The clothing in daily use is very slight, and consists of nothing but a waist cloth, turban, and black blanket, which latter article is made to serve a variety of purposes; the holiday costume is respectable and though of coarse materials has a comfortable appearance; it consists of an angurka or frock of coarse white cloth, lasts a year and costs half a Rupee; a cholna or a pair of drawers made of the same coarse material drawn tight at the knee, reaching half way down the calf, lasts for six months, value half a Rupee; a dhotee or coarse waist cloth, last six months, and costs one Rupee, a jote or cloth carried over the shoulders, and made useful for carrying articles, lasts one year, value one Rupee; a lunghotee, worn for six months, and costs 8 pice; renewing a pair of shoes or sandals, worn for six months, value one Rupee, one kumlee or black blanket, renewed every year, costing from 12 annas to a rupee; a turban lasts six months, value from one to three Rupees; ornaments of gold and silver of any value, are never seen; such as are worn, being of the baser metals, or of glass; if by chance the Koonbee's prospects be brightened it would only serve to excite the cupidity of his superiors by ostentatious display, what can be saved from the Mamlutdar, is generally squandered in the absurd extravagance of marriage and festivals. The expense of a year's clothing would appear therefore amounting to about 8 or 9 Rupees.

It is remarkable that though Pytun was once the capital of the Buddhist monarch Salivhan, not a vestige of such a faith remains in the neighbourhood, excepting indeed in the caves of the adjoining Sircar of Doulutabad; of the Jhain faith that succeeded, there are now but two temples; one at Pytun, and the other at Kusnair. The oldest temples in the Sircar are those dedicated to Mahadeo, some of which are supposed by the inhabitants to have been erected by Ahmaud Punt, the minister of Ramjee Raja of Deoghiri, who according to the Mackenzie Manuscripts reign-

ed 500 years before the Christian Era, but though not of that remote date, they still are very ancient. Those dedicated to Vishnoo are of much more modern time, than those of Mahaleo, and are principally his incarnations of Vittul, Vithoba, and Ballajee; Khundoba and Masoba are favorite deities on the hills, and the monkey god Maruti and Gunputtee, are every where; occasionally temples are dedicated to the various personifications of Bhowanee, and very generally, throughout the province, are to be seen the tutelary gods of the fields and homestead, called Pandoo, represented by five upright stones, smeared with red lead and oil, occupying a prominent spot in the fields.

Marriages. The daughter of a cultivator is married at about 12 years of age, the son at about the same age or older, through want of means to provide the expense attending the ceremony, this varies for one in middling circumstances from twenty to fifty Rupees, whilst the richer Koonbees will expend from three to five hundred Rupees: the amount incurred by a son's marriage, always doubling a daughter's. Lucky and unlucky days have much to do in adjusting the period for making these contracts; no marriage, no giving in marriage takes place amongst good Hindoos, during the year called Singust, which occurs every twelve years: the assigned reason of which being, that at that period, the river Bhagiruttee is supposed to pay a visit to the Godavery, and all Hindoos are then expected and required to repair to the banks of the Godavery, and practise ceremonies similar to those usually performed at funerals, shaving their beards and mustachios, &c., and as times of mourning are not consistent with revelry and feasting, the two are never mixed up together. The Brahmins however have made the penance bearable, by mixing up with it the following year called Kurk, so that four months of one alternate with four months of the other, and that in those of Kurk it is feasible to marry; a pardonable piece of sophistry on the Brahmin's part. This rule extends as far south as the Krishna, beyond which it has no effect; how far north, my informants who were Brahmins, do not know, but believe to the Ganges. In times of plenty, succeeding a scarcity, such as occurred in 1847, marriages are very numerous. Widows do not marry otherwise than by Paut.

Disease. The attempt at obtaining trust-worthy returns of diseases and deaths, has proved a total failure, and therefore abandoned. There does not appear any very great variety of fatal

Disease. Deaths occur oftener in childhood from a variety of causes; bad management and small pox being the principal ones: it is much to be regretted that the benefits of vaccination are not extended throughout the districts, where small pox annually sweeps away its thousands; this year was one of remarkable mortality from this disease. In the rains, bowel complaints prevail, induced by the green diet then abundantly procurable, as well as from insufficient clothing at the close of the monsoon and commencement of the cold weather; fevers abound as usual throughout India, but not generally of a fatal nature. Cutaneous disorders are common; the worst description of which are seen afflicting the most wretched and loathsome forms of leprosy, Elephantiasis being the variety more frequently met with; whilst that species confining itself to mere discoloration of the skin is less observed, than those attended with a swollen and ulcerous condition of the extremities. The cause of this disgusting malady may be attributed in some measure to the diet of the country, which consists principally of jowarree and bajree, grains deficient in that amount of gluten which constitutes the nourishing qualities of other cerealea; a cause like this, associated with poverty and destitution, has been considered sufficient in other countries,* whose peasantry are in similar circumstances, to have developed like epidemic affections of the skin.

Slavery. Slavery exists, but to no great extent; confining itself to a few domestic servants, and to public women. In the first instance, a reciprocal feeling to the advantage of both exists, the one zealously serving the other, in return for being cherished and protected, making the odious custom repulsive in nothing but its name; in the other instance, the case is far different, and the inhuman practice is viewed in all its deformity, girls being sold to slavery, for the abhorrent purposes of lust and avarice, and lead a wretched life with few exceptions. The source of this moral degradation, lies in those calamitous accidents of dearth, that so often distress the country, when the starving wretches sell their offspring to those able to nourish and support them; when such a sad alternative becomes inevitable, the parties proceed to the Cutwal's office, and there declare their determination; a deed of purchase is then made out and duly registered, the purchaser paying duty to Government on the sale, as for any other marketable produce. In the year 1847 considerable want was felt amongst the poorer classes, and the sale of eight slaves

* Italy.

are registered at Pytun, the individual value of whom was Rs. 33-6 the duty paid was Rs. 68, on the whole.

Tenure.

As far as I can understand the true Meerasdar has entirely disappeared from these districts, or at all events, if in existence, his prerogatives are inoperative, as there is no class of cultivator found possessing distinctive rights, such as were claimed by persons holding lands, under this particular tenure in former days.

The forms of tenures usually granted are either on a written lease in which the tenant enters into an undertaking for the current year called Toka, or by a lease for a definite period, by which an agreement is entered into, to cultivate a certain amount of land, for a certain number of years, the yearly rent of which rises with each successive year, until it reaches its maximum in the last: the cultivator being subject to certain payments, varying according to particular agreements, or local customs.

The former tenure is called Toka and the latter Istawah.

Under the first variety the mode generally followed is for the person contracting for the Revenue, to obtain the highest possible amount of rent short of actually deriving land out of cultivation, and from the love the cultivator bears his fields, his forbearance has to be tried severely before he abandons them, under so vague a tenure which is governed solely by the wants and necessities of the contractor, it is useless expecting improvement in the cultivator's condition: differences are for ever arising in the struggle of one party trying to outwit the other, in the course of which both are generally so much in the wrong, that it is often difficult to say who is most to blame; attempts at fraud and exaction, are met on the part of the cultivators by duplicity and cunning: a recourse often proving very successful in their hands; to meet the payments of their kists they resort to the money lender, or sell their produce at a disadvantage: under these depressing circumstances, the cultivator labours on with listless apathy, his husbandry is slovenly performed, and he soon loses all his self-respect, by finding himself inextricably involved in debt, by the purchase of cattle, seed, and the bare means of subsistence.

Revenue.

The system of finance is based directly, upon the tax, or rent realized, from granting permission to cultivate the soil, and indirectly,

from a variety of intricate demands in the shape of imposts derived from custom, transit, and excise duties, that would appear to have been multiplied in the most intricate manner for no other purpose than creating confusion, facilitating frauds, and subjecting commerce to many grievous exactions.

The principal indirect payments required from the cultivators, are included under the following heads: Mohturfa, house, and shop tax; the Sayer, or general municipal duties, Revenue obtained from farming the sale of Arrack, and Toddy. Revenue from grazing cattle, drawn from the Brinjarees and others, the cultivators themselves enjoying the benefit of common pasture. Fines principally for the offence of smuggling: and presents, or fees as Nuzuranee to the Sircar, and public Officers; besides these, there are a variety of Sayer which are not brought on the register of the Revenue.

Under the head of Sewai Jumma, is considered certain extra imposts levied on both trader and cultivators: to examine the rules by which such were levied, would serve no useful purpose, and I proceed therefore to enumerate such as have fallen under notice.

IMPOSTS AFFECTING CULTIVATORS.

Adola.—A levy upon the Dhairs for their lands.

Enam Puttee.—Occasional levy on Enamdars.

IMPOSTS AFFECTING TRADERS.

Bazar Beitukh.—A tax on stalls at fairs, and shops in villages.

Koomar Puttee.—A tax on clay used by the Potters.

Adan Puttee.—Personal tax formerly levied as a poll tax on the Hindoos, but now paid as a professional one by Hindoo artisans.

Bhys Puttee.—Tax on buffaloes, at the rate of two Annas a month, per head.

Nakush.—Tax on the sale of animals, two dubboo pysa is taken from Hindoos, and one from Mahomedans, on the sale of all animals, except sheep and goats: besides which, 26 dubboo pysa have to be paid to the Chowkee, and 16 dubboo pysa for the Moharana, or certificate of sale.

Amul.—A tax for slaughtering animals, the butcher paying three quarters of a pysa, and the ryots one and a half for sheep and goats: for bullocks and cows five pysa.

Mootfurk kat.—Tax on sale of gunpowder, alum, rope, hides, oil cakes, ghee, honey, &c.

Jurreemana.—Fines for offences.

Buncherrai.—Tax for grazing cattle on Sircar lands.

Falees.—Tax on melon beds, from 2½ to 4 Rupees per beegah.

Jastee Puttee.—Occasional extra Imports.

GENERAL IMPORTS.

Gondul.—Tax of one Rupee and a quarter for permission to beat drums through the night.

Paut dauma.—Tax of Rupee 1, on the re-marriage of Widows.

TAXES LEVIED IN THE CITY OF PYTUN.

Mullalee.—The abkaree contract is farmed by one individual, who pays Rupees 1,165, for the privilege. The Mohtsib or clerk of the bazar receiving a fee of 9 Rupees.

Myne Mahal.—A monthly tax levied on all shopkeepers.

Amla.—A tax on the sale of old buildings, at the rate of 10 Annas upon every khun of wall, which is about the length of seven feet and a half.

Dave.—A sum of Rupees 25 levied for the privilege of acting as the midwife.

Pyana.—A tax of Rupees 8-8, levied as ground rent, for the sites of houses.

Purnalla.—A tax of Rupees 1-10, levied on gutters, and water-courses.

Khirkee.—A tax of Rupees 2-8 on new windows.

Dharee.—A tax of Rupee 1 for making chimneys.

Jharakurree.—A tax on persons who purchase the sweepings from the goldsmith's furnace.

Jeereemana.—Fines levied for smuggling, and other offences.

Nuzzurantee.—Customary presents made by shopkeepers to Officers of the Revenue.

Mohtsib.—Levies made on Imports and Exports, and city customs for the benefit of the Mohtsibwala, or clerk of the bazar, whose peculiar duties are to regulate the Nerrick, &c.

Transit duties are collected at the boundaries of each Purgunnah, a proceeding fraught with much vexation to the trader, and easily obviated were the system in force of employing Hoondee kurrees, who upon being paid, take upon themselves to settle with the farmer of the customs, for the payment of all dues throughout the route.

Free lands granted by the Sircar, as Enams and Jagheers, have the

amount of their Revenue guided by the same record of assessment, that regulates the collection of Revenue. Besides these assignments on the Revenue, it is still further made chargeable with providing for the Gaon kurch, under which item is comprehended the expenses of the district and village officers, and the several fees, and perquisites of hukdars; besides which, there are also various contributions both in money and kind, levied by authority for charitable and religious purposes, independent of grants for this purpose.

The gross amount of Revenue in this province is Rs. 1,05,898-10-9; of this Rs. 10,012-7-6 is appropriated, and Rs. 13,870-10-3. alienated; whilst the deduction for the Gaon khurch amounts to Rs. 21,404-9-0.

System of Revenue.

The ancient hereditary Officers of Finance, have their functions now entirely set aside, by the system that has long obtained of farming the Revenues; but, notwithstanding this, they still retain the same peculiar advantages, and privileges, they would have enjoyed had such not been the case: these officers are the Deshmooks, who are responsible to the state for the internal economy of the Pergunnah, over which they are appointed, and are the instruments through whom its orders are executed; under them are the Sirdespandee Deshpandee, and Morrel.

The office of Deshmook to all the three Purgunnahs of this Sircar, is held by one individual, the Rajah Jaddhow Row, his fees of office are generally a levy on each village of 3½ per cent. on the Revenue, and a further contribution of Rupees 5; in some instances having a provision also in free land, in addition, or the whole may be commuted for by a certain fixed sum.

The Deshpandee is the accountant and clerk to the Deshmook. There are three employed for the Purgunnah of Pytun, whilst the Rajah Jaddhow performs the duties of Deshpandee and Morrel, to the remaining two Purgunnahs, as well as Deshmook. In former days there were but two in Pytun, equally sharing the fees called the Baolee Deshpandee, and the Aurkari Deshpandee, but quarrelling between themselves, the Peishwa deprived the Baoli Deshpandee of half of his huks, and appropriated them to himself, appointing a third party called Srimunt Deshpandee, which office is now held by Rajah Ray Raya, having been presented to him by the Sircar.

The pay is usually $2\frac{1}{2}$ Rupees per cent. on the Revenue collection, with a contribution of Rupees 5 from each village: occasionally having Enam lands as well, sometimes remunerated by free lands alone or fixed money payments.

The Surdeshpandee's duty is to examine and sign all papers belonging to the Deshpandees; there is but one officer in the Sircar appointed to this duty, the Rajah Ray Raya: his fees are generally one Rupee per cent. on the collection of Revenue, and one Rupee contribution from villages; but like the other Revenue Officers, these are occasionally commuted into a modus.

The Morrel is clerk to the Deshpandee, but the allowances attached to the office are drawn and appropriated by the Deshpandees, the Morrel generally contributed to this individual by each village, in Rupees 4.

The Mamlutdar or Collector, is the Officer under whom all financial arrangements are conducted, and he obtains his appointment by public competition, the Revenues of the state being put up to auction. Beyond presenting a greater field for abuses, the present system adopted, differs but very slightly from the old method.

Patel.—Appointed to his office by grant from the state, which together with its emoluments are hereditary; these he has the power of holding wholly, or in part. The Patell is generally of the Soodrah caste, some being Brahmins and Mahomedans. The duties he has to perform are most important; the principal ones are to arrange the Revenue assessment of the village, and look after its police; being aided by the Dhairs and Mhairs, in administering justice, the services of whom are at his disposal. He is entitled to land and fees; with many privileges and honors, the possession of which he greatly prides himself upon: the following are amongst the principal fees of the office.

Googree.—Fees on grain, varying in different villages, being either one pysa on each pulla of grain, or a stated quantity, say from 12 to 24 seers for every khundee, in addition to a pysa on every pulla exported: to these grain fees, are frequently added grants of free lands.

Sirpow.—Present from the state on paying the Revenue.

Karree pendee.—Certain quantities of bundles of cut grain from every chahoor, differing in amount in each village.

Hoodee, Nemboor, Wombee.—Fees of unripe grains of jowarree, bajree, and wheat.

Seyo.—Fees of vegetables and garden products.

Tel-ochra.—Oil gifts from the oilman.

Sadee Cholee.—Gifts of cloths from weavers.

Dhungurkumble.—Gifts of kumbles from shepherds.

Putwarree.—The village accountant and record keeper, performing the same duties to the Patail, as the Deshpandee does to the Deshmook: this is always a Brahmin. The public documents in the Putwarree's possession, present perfect statistical records of the village lands, containing as they do, the complete standard of assessment, which was commenced by Moorshed Koolikhan in 1654, on the principle of Todur Mull's original rent roll of Hindoostan, and finished in 1687, by the Emperor Aurungzebe: in them may be found, the general measurement and description of lands, list of fields, and every particular connected with them as to size, quality, and rent. Muster Rolls of the inhabitants, Revenue payments, and detailed account of its managements. Besides these duties to the state, the Putwarree acts as the public notary to the village. He has fees allotted him by the state, with grants in land and grain rights, his dues varying in every village.

Dhairs.—These people have many duties to perform both to the state and community: to them are entrusted the care of the village boundaries, and limits of fields, watching the crops, and are the public messengers, and guides; their fees are trifling, grain dues from the villagers, with occasional grants in land. The Mangs and Bheels are paid in a similar manner by contributions, from the inhabitants in land grants and grain dues: in return for which they perform watch and ward, and protect the property of travellers and fields.

W. H. BRADLEY, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

Statistical Return of Land Revenue, Area, Popul

Division.	DISTRICTS.	Number of Mou- zaha.	Extent in Beeghas.	Malgoosaree or Assessed Lands.			Minhāce or U assessed Land						
				Cultivated.		Culturable	Lakhiraj	Bar					
				Wet.	Dry.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9					
Pytun.	Pytun.....	128	2,66,048	8	3,404	11	73,853	7	57,584	4	31,169	8	1,00,000
	Saindoorwarrah.....	11	28,080	0	144	0	9,352	12	11,319	7	612	11	0,000
	Dhawurwarree.	13	63,989	10	232	0	6,987	10	25,800	4	4,496	0	28,000
	Total.....	152	3,57,417	18	3,680	11	90,143	9	94,143	15	36,979	19	1,28,000

*Table showing the quantity of Live and Dead Stock in the Purgun-
nah of Pytun.*

1	2	3		4	5		6
	Designation.	Individual Value.		Quantity.	Value.		REMARKS.
		Rups.	A. P.		Rups.	A. P.	
Live Stock.	Bull-cke -	7	7	5	6,358	47,453	3 2
	Cows, -	5	12	9	4,703	2,000	1 9
	Calves, -	0	0	0	2,978	0	0 0
	He Buffaloes, -	6	4	8	70	440	6 8
	She Buffaloes, -	12	1	9	1,197	14,494	14 9
	Calves, -	0	0	0	584	0	0 0
	Total.....				90,010	10	4
	Sheep, -	0	10	8	6,790	4,526	10 8
	Goats, -	0	10	6	4,161	2,730	10 6
	Total.....				7,257	5	2
Dead Stock.	Horses, -	106	10	8	25	2,666	10 8
	Tattoos, -	10	11	6	559	5,991	12 6
	Colts, -	0	0	0	86	0	0 0
	Asses, -	9	10	3	238	2,776	8 0
	Fowls, -	0	3	2	494	97	12 4
	Total.....				11,532	11	6
	Ploughs, -	2	8	0	1,002	2,505	0 0
	Bukkur, -	3	8	0	2,551	8,928	8 0
	Carts, -	20	0	8	395	7,916	7 4
	Mhotes, -	4	10	0	209	966	16 0
Dead Stock.	Sugar Mills, -	12	4	0	5	63	0 0
	Oil Mills, -	7	0	0	64	487	0 0
	Sugar Boilers, -	18	13	4	5	94	2 8
	Total.....				20,960	12	0
	Grand Total.....				1,29,761	7	0

W. H. BRADLEY, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

Table showing the amount of Principal Vegetable Produce, its value and quantity of Land cultivated in the Purgunnah of Pytun for 1846-47.

1	2	3	4	5
Designation.	Quantity of Land.	Quantity of Produce.	Value of Produce.	REMARKS.
	Begus. Panda V.	Pullas Mauns. Seers.	Rupces Annas. Pies.	
Sugar Cane, -	36 10 0	50 1 20	853 12 3	
Wheat, - - -	5,709 0 0	744 0 0	3,534 0 0	
Bajree, - - -	20,446 3 0	6,492 0 0	17,886 13 0	
Jowarree, - -	37,715 15 0	13,888 2 0	31,754 5 4	
Ooreed, - - -	6 0 0	1 0 0	5 0 0	
Gram, - - -	3,575 18 0	867 0 0	4,307 14 6	
Tour, - - -	5,529 18 0	1,539 1 20	4,746 12 8	
Tillee, - - -	298 0 0	73 0 0	333 1 0	
Kuldee, - - -	2,751 0 0	1,060 1 0	2,872 13 10	
Paddy, - - -	6 0 0	2 1 20	7 13 0	
Tobacco, - - -	329 18 0	84 0 30	645 3 0	
Moong, - - -	610 5 0	162 0 0	532 6 6	
Hemp, - - -	33 0 0	9 0 0	49 8 0	
Ground Nut, -	50 0 0	32 0 0	112 0 0	
Chillies, - - -	26 11 0	33 0 0	132 0 0	
Wurrai, - - -	2 0 0	1 0 0	4 0 0	
Ganja, - - -	10 0 0	6 0 0	51 0 0	
Vegetables, -	122 0 0	117 0 0	175 8 0	
Total.	77,257 18 0		68,003 15 1	

W. H. BRADLEY, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

Average Price of Grain for the last Five Years in the Purgunnah of Pytun.

Designation of several Objects.	1847.	1846.	1845.*	1844.	1843.
Goor, - - -	16 14 6	25 0 0	16 8 0	12 0 0	17 0 0
Wheat, - - -	4 12 0	10 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	5 6 0
Bajree, - - -	2 12 1	7 8 0	4 0 0	2 4 0	3 0 0
Jowarree, - -	2 4 7	8 8 0	3 8 0	1 12 0	2 2 0
Ooreed, - - -	5 0 0	7 0 0	5 4 0	6 0 0	5 8 0
Gram, - - -	4 15 6	9 12 0	3 12 0	3 0 0	5 0 0
Tour, - - -	3 1 4	9 0 0	3 4 0	2 6 0	3 8 0
Tillee, - - -	4 9 0	12 0 0	6 8 0	4 8 0	6 8 0
Kuldee, - - -	2 11 4	6 0 0	3 8 0	2 2 0	3 8 0
Paddy, - - -	3 2 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0
Tobacco, - - -	7 12 0	30 0 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	15 0 0
Moong, - - -	3 4 7	6 0 0	2 8 0	3 4 0	4 0 0
Hemp, - - -	5 8 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	9 0 0
Ground Nuts, -	3 8 0	12 0 0	8 0 0	7 8 0	9 0 0
Chillies, - - -	4 0 0	20 0 0	16 0 0	15 0 0	10 0 0
Wurrai, - - -	4 0 0	3 8 0	2 0 0	2 8 0	3 0 0
Ganja, - - -	8 8 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	5 8 0

W. H. BRADLEY, Surgeon.
On Special Duty.

Table showing the Division of the Population of the Purgunnah of Pytun, according to Religious Persuasion, Profession and Calling.

Hindoos.	Amount.	Mahomedans.	Amount.
Brahmin, - - -	1,017	Brought forward..	6,937
Purdasee, - - -	229	(Hindoos continued.)	
Bunnya, - - -	237	Bhocce, - - -	87
Byragee and Gossain, -	40	Burrood, - - -	8
Bhaut, - - -	5	Brahminjai, - - -	18
Kanara, - - -	7	Bunjara, - - -	2
Khutree, - - -	6	Gondlee, - - -	5
Koonbee and } Mallee, }	3,927	Baildar, - - -	1
Gooroo, - - -	41	Goozrattee, - - -	49
Jungum, - - -	1	Lingayet, - - -	8
Kussur, - - -	22	Mullavue, - - -	56
Sonar, - - -	151	Tamutgur, - - -	7
Lohar, - - -	41	Kolatee, - - -	6
Butrhue, - - -	43	Manbhow, - - -	11
Koombhar, - - -	54	Bheel, - - -	27
Dhungur, - - -	321	Dhor, - - -	12
Durzee, - - -	95	Chumar, - - -	105
Rungrij, - - -	35	Dhair, - - -	582
Kostee, - - -	2	Mang, - - -	243
Salee, - - -	367	Total..	8,164
Lohnarra, - - -	9		
Kolee, - - -	38	MAHOMEDANS.	
Putturphode, - - -	18	Shaik, - - -	1,013
Hujjam, - - -	83	Syed, - - -	116
Tailee, - - -	110	Mogul, - - -	56
Dhobee, - - -	35	Puttan, - - -	197
Carried over..	6,937	Total..	1,382

W. H. BRADLEY, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

Table showing the Annual Consumption of Iron and Salt in the Purgunnah of Pytun.

Designation.	Value by weight.	From whence brought.	Quantity.			Value.			REMARKS.
			Pulas.	Maunds.	Seers.	Rupces.	Annas.	Pice.	
IRON.									
Europe, 1st Quality, -	3 Seers.	Per Rupee.	2	1	34½	104	12	0	
Europe, 2d Quality, -	6 do.		23	0	35	465	13	4	
Native, -	5 do.		7	1	14½	178	14	5	
		Total..	33	1	34½	749	7	9	
Salt, - - -	2 Dubboo Pysa per Seer.	Bombay and Bhewndy.	2,102	2	4	16,821	9	7	At ½ of a Seer per head.

Table showing Amount of Seebundees and Sepahis employed in the Purgunnah of Pytun.

	Suwas.	Foot.
Seebundees and Sepahis, -	10	172

Table showing State of Education in the Purgunnah of Pytun.

Schools.		Pupils.	Persons able to read and write.
Persian.	Mahratta.		
1	13	247	1,240

W. H. BRADLEY, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

Table showing the value of Rent of Land in the Purgunnah of Pytun.

Rent.	Best.	Medium.	Inferior.	Worst.	
Rate per Beegah.	1 13 3	1 3 9	0 14 3	0 8 0	

W. H. BRADLEY, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

Statistical Return of Revenue in the Sircar of Pytun, Soobah Aurungabad for 1846-47.

Districts.	Land Revenue.	Mohutia or House and Shop Tax.	Sayer.	Arrack.	Toddy.	Grazing Cattle.	Fines.	Mango Groves.	Nuzra or Pre-sent.	Sundries.	Gross amount.	Gaoon khurch.	Amount of Revenue appropriated.	Amount of Revenue allocated.
Pytun.....	Ra. A. P. 53,941 5 6	Ra. A. P. 331 0 0	Ra. A. P. 22,256 2 6	Ra. A. P. 1,025 10 0	Ra. A. P. 10 0 0	Ra. A. P. 200 1 3	Ra. A. P. 4 0 0	Ra. A. P. 27 0 0	Ra. A. P. 23 9 0	Ra. A. P. 439 0 3	Ra. A. P. 90,376 2 6	Ra. A. P. 6,19,368 5 6	Ra. A. P. 21 0 12,122 11 0	Ra. A. P. 21 0 12,122 11 0
Saidoorwarah.....	Ra. A. P. 8,997 6 6	Ra. A. P. 161 14 9	Ra. A. P. 35 8 0	Ra. A. P. 7 8 0	Ra. A. P. 0 0 0	Ra. A. P. 0 0 0	Ra. A. P. 0 0 0	Ra. A. P. 0 0 0	Ra. A. P. 11 0 0	Ra. A. P. 0 0 0	Ra. A. P. 9,210 4 9	Ra. A. P. 1,191 14 5	Ra. A. P. 7,467 9 6	Ra. A. P. 610 12 3
Dhaurwarah.....	Ra. A. P. 6,131 3 6	Ra. A. P. 74 0 0	Ra. A. P. 108 0 0	Ra. A. P. 0 0 0	Ra. A. P. 0 0 0	Ra. A. P. 0 0 0	Ra. A. P. 0 0 0	Ra. A. P. 0 0 0	Ra. A. P. 0 0 0	Ra. A. P. 0 0 0	Ra. A. P. 6,313 5 6	Ra. A. P. 944 5 0	Ra. A. P. 5,231 12 6	Ra. A. P. 137 1 0
Total.....	Ra. A. P. 68,070 15 0	Ra. A. P. 566 14 9	Ra. A. P. 27,400 10 6	Ra. A. P. 1,033 18 0	Ra. A. P. 100 0 0	Ra. A. P. 200 1 3	Ra. A. P. 4 0 0	Ra. A. P. 27 0 0	Ra. A. P. 34 9 0	Ra. A. P. 439 0 3	Ra. A. P. 1,00,993 10 6	Ra. A. P. 9,21,401 5 6	Ra. A. P. 70,618 7 6	Ra. A. P. 13,874 10 2

W. H. BRADLEY, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.
Statistical Return of Live and Dead Stock in the Sircar of Pytun, Soobah Aurungabad.

	Bullocks.	Cows.	Calves.	Hte Butaloos.	She Butaloos.	Calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Horses.	Ponies.	Cattle.	Asses.	Fowls.	Ploughs.	Bukkur.	Carts.	Mholes.	Sugar Mills.	Oil Mills.	Sugar Bolders.
Sircar Pytun.....	7,681	5,835	3,390	93	1,423	659	7,864	4,661	25	662	106	347	513	1,206	3,063	497	222	5	75	5

W. H. BRADLEY, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

Statistical Return of Principal Vegetable Produce, its value and quantity of Land cultivated in the Sircar of Pytun, Soobah Aurungabad, for 1846-47.

1	2	3	4
Designation.	Quantity of Land.	Quantity of Produce.	Value of Produce.
	Beghas. Pds. V.	Pallas. Pds. S.	Rups. As. P.
Sugar Cane, - - - -	36 10 0	50 1 20	853 12 3
Wheat, - - - - -	7,176 0 0	1,127 0 0	5,127 0 0
Bajree, - - - - -	23,971 3 0	7,223 0 0	20,079 13 0
Jowarree, - - - - -	46,201 0 0	15,777 2 0	36,168 5 4
Ooreed, - - - - -	6 0 0	1 0 0	5 0 0
Gram, - - - - -	4,739 18 0	1,140 0 0	5,449 14 6
Tour, - - - - -	6,955 18 0	1,891 1 20	5,841 4 8
Tillee, - - - - -	368 0 0	87 0 0	403 1 0
Kuldee, - - - - -	3,108 10 0	1,252 1 20	3,468 8 10
Paddy, - - - - -	6 0 0	2 1 20	7 13 0
Tobacco, - - - - -	448 4 0	102 0 30	861 3 0
Moong, - - - - -	763 6 0	195 1 20	666 6 6
Hemp, - - - - -	33 0 0	9 0 0	49 8 0
Ground Nut, - - - -	50 0 0	32 0 0	112 0 0
Chillies, - - - - -	26 11 0	33 0 0	132 0 0
Wurrai, - - - - -	2 0 0	1 0 0	4 0 0
Ganja, - - - - -	10 0 0	6 0 0	51 0 0
Vegetable, - - - - -	122 0 0	117 0 0	175 8 0
Total..	94,024 0 0		79,456 2 1

W. H. BRADLEY, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

Statistical Return of Average Price of Grain, &c., from 1842 to
1848, inclusive in the Sircar of Pytun, Soobah Aurungabad.

Grain.	1848.			1847.			1846.			1845.			1844.			1843.			1842.			
	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	
Goor, -	30	0	0	16	14	0	25	0	0	16	8	0	12	0	0	17	0	0	24	0	0	per Pulla.
Wheat -	6	8	0	4	6	0	6	13	4	4	0	0	3	14	0	3	12	8	3	12	0	
Bajree, -	2	4	0	3	14	8	4	9	4	3	1	4	2	5	4	2	2	8	2	8	0	
Jowarree, -	2	2	0	2	6	10	5	8	0	3	0	0	1	10	8	2	2	8	2	2	0	
Opium, -	6	12	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	8	0	0	16	0	0	12	0	0	7	0	0	per Seqr.
Ooreed, -	6	4	0	5	0	0	7	0	0	5	4	0	6	0	0	5	8	0	5	0	0	per Pulla.
Gram, -	6	0	0	4	15	10	7	6	8	3	9	4	3	0	0	3	2	8	3	8	0	
Four, -	3	8	0	3	3	1	6	0	0	3	5	4	1	12	8	2	0	0	2	4	0	
Tillee, -	8	0	0	4	12	6	9	0	0	6	8	0	4	4	0	6	8	0	4	8	0	
Kuldee, -	4	0	0	2	16	8	4	5	4	2	10	8	1	15	4	2	4	0	1	12	0	
Rice, -	13	8	0	15	0	0	15	0	0	11	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	15	0	0	
Paddy, -	5	0	0	3	2	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	0	4	8	0	4	0	0	
Peas, -	4	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	
Tobacco, -	20	0	0	9	14	0	22	8	0	12	0	0	11	8	0	12	0	0	10	0	0	
Moong, -	4	0	0	3	10	3	5	0	0	2	12	0	2	10	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	
Hemp, -	12	0	0	4	0	0	15	0	0	12	0	0	13	0	0	9	0	0	12	0	0	
Koolthee, -	1	8	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	8	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	
Karleh, -	5	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	0	4	8	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	
Chillies, -	15	0	0	4	0	0	20	0	0	16	0	0	15	0	0	10	0	0	12	0	0	
Turmeric, -	24	0	0	22	8	0	24	0	0	15	0	0	12	0	0	17	0	0	20	0	0	
Ground Nut, -	7	0	0	3	8	0	12	0	0	8	0	0	7	8	0	9	0	0	8	0	0	
Rajgeera, -	6	0	0	7	12	0	10	0	0	7	0	0	4	8	0	7	8	0	7	0	0	
Balla, -	6	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	3	8	0	3	8	0	2	8	0	3	0	0	
Cotton cleaned, -	20	0	0	24	0	0	24	0	0	30	0	0	24	0	0	22	8	0	24	0	0	
Cotton unclean- ed, -	7	8	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	5	4	0	6	0	0	
Muckai, -	5	0	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	
Ulsee, -	4	0	0	3	8	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	
Ajwain, -	8	0	0	10	0	0	9	0	0	12	0	0	16	0	0	7	12	0	8	0	0	
Oil, -	17	0	0	20	0	0	24	0	0	17	0	0	13	0	0	18	0	0	12	0	0	
Ghee, -	51	0	0	51	0	0	72	0	0	72	0	0	80	0	0	57	0	0	51	0	0	
Sugar soft, -	36	0	0	48	0	0	35	0	0	38	0	0	40	0	0	45	0	0	48	0	0	
Salt, -	6	8	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	6	8	0	7	0	0	6	8	0	6	0	0	per Seqr.
Indigo, -	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	
Wurrai, -	3	4	0	4	0	0	3	8	0	2	0	0	2	8	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	per Pulla.
Ganja, -	7	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	5	8	0	4	0	0	

W. H. BRADLEY, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

Statistical Return of the Population of the Sircar of Pytun, Soobah
Aurungabad.

Rank.	Caste.	Amount.	Rank.	Caste.	Amount.
<i>Hindoos.</i>			<i>Hindoos continued.</i>		
	Brought over...	7808			
1	Brahmin, - - -	1092	28	Gondlee, - - -	5
2	Purdaissee, - - -	232	29	Bhoee, - - -	99
3	Bunnya, - - -	288	30	Hujjam, - - -	97
4	Byragee and Gosain,	49	31	Mullaue, - - -	56
5	Bhaut, - - -	6	32	Baildar, - - -	1
6	Kanara, - - -	7	33	Puthurpode, - - -	142
7	Lingaet, - - -	8	34	Tailee, - - -	45
8	Goozrattee, - - -	49	35	Dhobee, - - -	9
9	Coonbee, - - -	4718	36	Lohnaree, - - -	14
10	Goorow, - - -	45	37	Mangbhow, - - -	8
11	Durzee, - - -	98	38	Burrood, - - -	34
12	Jungum, - - -	2	39	Bheel, - - -	6
13	Brahminjae, - - -	27	40	Kolatee, - - -	12
14	Kassar, - - -	28	41	Dohur, - - -	129
15	Dhungur, - - -	370	42	Chumhar, - - -	679
16	Sonar, - - -	159	43	Dhair or Mhar, - - -	270
17	Lohar, - - -	49	44	Mang, - - -	9432
18	Burhue, - - -	55		Total...	
19	Rungriz, - - -	35			
20	Tambahkur, - - -	7			
21	Koomhar, - - -	58	<i>Mahomedans.</i>		
22	Kostee, - - -	2			
23	Salce, - - -	367		Sheik, - - -	1081
24	Katree, - - -	0		Syed, - - -	131
25	Kolee, - - -	43		Mogul, - - -	63
26	Bunjara, - - -	3		Puthan, - - -	244
27	Tirmullee, - - -	5		Total...	1519
	Carried over...	7808		Grand Total...	10951

W. H. BRADLEY, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

Statistical Return of the Annual Consumption of Iron and Salt in the Sircar of Pytun, Soobah Aurungabad.

Designation.	Average Value by Weight.	From whence brought.	Quantity.			Value.			REMARKS.
			Pullas.	Mands.	Seers.	Rupces.	Annas.	Pice.	
IRON.									
Europe, 1st Quality, -	3 Seers.	Bombay,	3	0	21	127	0	0	
Europe, 2d Quality, -	6 do.		28	1	8½	569	12	8	
Native, -	5 do.	Nirmul,	9	2	¾	232	2	4	
		Total..	41	1	¾	928	15	0	
Salt, -	8 Rupces per pulla.	Bombay and Bhewndy.	2,401	0	15	19,209	0	0	

Statistical Return of Seebundees and Sepahis employed in the Sircar of Pytun, Soobah Aurungabad.

	Suwas.	Foot.
Seebundees and Sepahis, -	10	200

Statistical Return of State of Education in the Sircar of Pytun, Soobah Aurungabad.

Schools.		Pupils.	Persons able to Read and Write.
Persian.	Mahratta.		
1	13	247	1322

W. H. BRADLEY, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

A List of Tradesmen and Inhabitants in the City of Pytun.

Historians and Pundits, -	18	Wire Drawers, -	162
Brahmins, -	291	Tinsel Makers, -	70
Jagheerdars, -	14	Wire and Thread Spinners, -	147
Zumeendars, -	10	Tailors, -	12
Patails, -	4	Menders of Old Clothes, -	2
Putwarries, -	8	Silk Dyers, -	34
Schoolmasters, -	8	Cotton Thread & Cloth Dyers, -	78
Doctors, -	4	Weavers, -	737
Clerks, -	139	Utter Sellers, -	2
Cauzies, -	3	Betel-leaf Sellers, -	11
Bankers, -	66	Tobacco Sellers, -	6
Money Changers, -	92	Shepherds, -	14
Brokers, -	27	Borahs, -	2
Bunnyas, -	36	Spirit Sellers, -	1
Grain Merchants, -	137	Mahomedan Cooks, -	3
Dall Sellers, -	2	Hindoo Water Carriers, -	3
Cultivators, -	181	Potters, -	16
Brahmin Cooks, -	1	Bricklayers, -	26
Sweetmeat Makers, -	17	Laborers, -	380
Milk and Butter Sellers, -	22	Chunam Sellers, -	9
Gold Smiths, -	63	Stone Cutters, -	19
Copper Smiths, -	7	Farriers, -	1
Brass Smiths, -	13	Founders, -	7
Iron Smiths, -	18	Gunpowder Makers, -	1
Carpenters, -	10	Sword Cutters, -	1
Gilders, -	26	Tin Men, -	2

List of Tradesmen, &c. (Continued.)

List of Tradesmen, &c. (Continued).			
Cotton Cleaners,	-	-	1
Saddle Makers,	-	-	1
Basket Makers,	-	-	2
Waist Ring Makers,	-	-	11
Brass and Pewter Ring Makers,	1		2
Melters of Old Lace,	-	-	47
Loom Makers,	-	-	17
Oil Men,	-	-	27
Barbers,	-	-	9
Washermen,	-	-	44
Mahomedan Water Carriers,	29		1
Sepoys,	-	-	20
Pensioners,	-	-	47
Boatmen,	-	-	34
Moollas,	-	-	11
Tomb Servants,	-	-	
Horsebreakers,	-	-	
Nucharchies,	-	-	
Musicians,	-	-	
Camel Men,	-	-	
Dancing Girls with Tyephas,			
Dancing Girls without do.			
Mutton Butchers,	-	-	
Beef Butchers,	-	-	
Shoemakers,	-	-	
Horn Blowers,	-	-	
Village Porters,	-	-	
Dhairs,	-	-	
Mhangs,	-	-	
Sweepers,	-	-	

W. H. BRADLEY, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

CITY OF PYTUN.

Custom Duties payable on Goods Imported into and Exported from the City of Pytun, Sircar Pytun, Soobah Aurungabad for 1846-47.

Custom Duties payable on Goods Imported into and Exported from the City of Lygon.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
Enumeration of Goods.	Quantity.									Value.									Duty.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	Goods on which Duties had been paid.						Total.			Goods on which Duties had been paid.						Total.			Duties paid.									Duties remitted.										Grand Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
	P. M. S.			P. M. S.			P. M. S.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.			M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.

Statistics of the Sircar of Pytun.

(Continued.)

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Enumeration of Goods.	Quantity.									Value.									Duty.																											Grand Total.								
	Goods on which Duties had been paid.			Goods on which Duties had been remitted by the Government.			Total.			Goods on which Duties had been paid.			Goods on which Duties had been remitted by the Government.			Total.			Duties paid.												Duties remitted.																							
																			Duties paid.						Duties remitted.																													
																			Ine or Impost.			Chowkee.			Total.			Huckdars and Zumeendars.			Total.			Ine or Impost.			Chowkee.			Total.			Huckdars and Zumeendars.						Total.					
P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	P.	M.	S.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.																
IMPORTS—Continued.																																																						
<i>Sundries.</i>																																																						
Brought over..	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	6,020	10	8	703	10	0	6,795	4	0	808	13	0	148	10	0	937	2	6	97	0	10	1,132	6	3	76	2	9	24	7	9	99	13	6	8	2	9	108	0	3	1,100	6	3
Gold (Tolas 13724.)	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	28,824	4	0	0	0	0	28,824	4	0	266	1	0	0	0	0	226	1	0	129	11	6	395	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	395	12	6			
Silver (Tolas 53,552.)	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	54,593	0	0	0	0	0	54,593	0	0	417	12	0	0	0	0	417	12	0	418	5	0	836	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	836	1	0			
Pipe Clay,	0	0	5				0	0	5	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0			
Mohtsib on Keerana,	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	1	9	36	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	1	9			
Weighing grain and other articles,	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	0			
Kussur or extra duty on Sundries,	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	6	3	0	0	0	36	6	3	0	0	0	36	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	6	3			
Total Rupees..	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	92,400	0	0	0	0	0	92,400	0	0	4,720	6	6	1019	6	0	5,739	12	6	1227	10	0	6967	6	6	618	12	3	161	1	0	769	13	3	94	8	9	864	6	0	7831	12	6
<i>Weekly Bazar.</i>																																																						
Bunnia Shops, -	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	0
Cloth Merchants, -	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	0	0																													

[illegible]

(Continued.)

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Statistics of the Sircar of Pytun.

(Continued.)

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List of Towns and Villages in the Sircar of Pytun, Soobah Aurungabad.

Pytun Purgunnah.

1 Kusbah Pytun.	45 Sonenapoor.
2 Maigaon.	46 Nurseepoor.
3 Punthawarree.	47 Brumhugohiru.
4 Wagharree.	48 Maoosagohan.
5 Gangulwarree.	49 Mahluxmee.
6 Dawarree.	50 Lambgohan.
7 Katpoor.	51 Saveta.
8 Narula.	52 Yasegohan.
9 Linguthpooree.	53 Jogashurree.
10 Talewarree.	54 Sooltanmahomedpoor.
11 Saegaon.	55 Sownkhaira.
12 Kowsun.	56 Lohgaon—Burra.
13 Ghurree.	57 Lohgaon—Chota.
14 Mahomedpoor.	58 Parola.
15 Ismailpoor.	59 Somepooree.
16 Changudpooree.	60 Rahimpoor.
17 Sonewarree—Chota.	61 Hilhabad.
18 Sonewarree—Burra.	62 Dhoopkhaira.
19 Tandoolwarree.	63 Cheetagaon.
20 Patagaon.	64 Cowdgaon.
21 Taroopeepulwarree.	65 Tahirpoor.
22 Munkapoor.	66 Toollapoor.
23 Moolluneewargaon.	67 Gurragaon.
24 Balapoor.	68 Dilnapoor.
25 Oonchagaon.	69 Arungpoor—Burra.
26 Umrappoor.	70 Babhoolgaon.
27 Issurwarree.	71 Saketa.
28 Shapoorwahigaon.	72 Lakagaon.
29 Dhakaphul.	73 Nandlagaon.
30 Kapooswarree.	74 Nimbajulgaon.
31 Khamjulgaon.	75 Zinepoor.
32 Gaveraebassee.	76 Moholekhaira.
33 Chowrhiaturjulgaon.	77 Sewnee.
34 Taklee.	78 Allypoor.
35 Dhungaon.	79 Udool—Burra.
36 Shapoormahagaon.	80 Udool—Chota.
37 Anundpoor.	81 Ubdoolapoor.
38 Agapoor.	82 Mooradabad.
39 Kurrunjkhaira.	83 Rouzapoor.
40 Dianuthpoor.	84 Kurathan.
41 Nanagaon.	85 Gaverae—Murda.
42 Narraingaon.	86 Wuroundee—Chota.
43 Wurroodee—Burra.	87 Ranjungaon.
44 Singarwurree.	88 Paroundee.

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Sircar of Pytun.

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89 Sooltanpoor.
90 Khathgaon.
91 Inayetpoor.
92 Bokoodjulgaon.
93 Girnair.
94 Pangra.
95 Gazeepoor.
96 Cheecholee.
97 Neelujgaon.
98 Padlee.
99 Wurgohan—Burra.
100 Wurgohan—Chota.
101 Jamlee.
102 Bhosa.
103 Poregaon.
104 Owa.
105 Kussarpudlee.
106 Tanda—Burra.
107 Tanda—Chota.
108 Wudalla.
109 Yaseenpoor.

110 Donegaon.
111 Toopawarree.

Jagheer Villages.

112 Wudwalee.
113 Gidarra.
114 Dadagaon.
115 Peepulwarree.
116 Tonedolee.
117 Moodhulwarree.
118 Malvehcer.
119 Islampoor.
120 Kusnair.
121 Pooree.
122 Itawa.
123 Chennuckwarree.
124 Gopalwaghonda.
125 Boregaon.
126 Patoondeewurgaon.
127 Aurungpoor—Chota.
128 Krisnapoor.

Dawurwarree Purgunnah.

1 Kusbah Dawurwarree.
2 Dara.
3 Kootubkhaira.
4 Sonewarree—Burra.
5 Koundur.
6 Poosagaon.
7 Nandur.

8 Hursee—Burra.
9 Sonewurree—Chota.
10 Hursee—Chota.
11 Dadagaon—Burra.
12 Dadagaon—Chota.
13 Akuthwarra.

Saindoorwarrah Purgunnah.

1 Kusbah Saindoorwarrah.
2 Shunkurpoor.
3 Aurungpoor.
4 Augapoor.
5 Tandoolwarree.
6 Pandhurhohul.

7 Tullapeepree.
8 Hursoolee.
9 Baroodee.
10 Sewpoor.
11 Maundwa Jagheer.

W. H. BRADLEY, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

Table showing the quantity of Live and Dead Stock in the Purgunnah of Saindoorwarrah.

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Designation.	Individual value.	Quantity.	Value.	REMARKS.
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
	Bullocks, - - -	11 6 6	811	9,260 7 6	
	Cows, - - -	6 9 0	594	3,898 2 0	
	Calves, - - -	0 0 0	194	0 0 0	
	He Buffaloes, - - -	8 12 8	21	184 6 6	
	She Buffaloes, - - -	14 6 9	130	1,874 13 6	
	Calves, - - -	0 0 0	47	0 0 0	
	Total...			15207 13 6	
	Sheep, - - -	0 10 8	554	369 5 4	
	Goats, - - -	0 12 3	267	204 6 9	
	Total...			573 12 1	
	Horses, - - -	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	
	Tattoos, - - -	14 12 8	70	1,035 6 8	
	Colts, - - -	0 0 0	10	0 0 0	
	Asses, - - -	11 4 8	54	609 12 0	
	Fowls, - - -	0 3 9	6	1 6	
	Total...			1,646 9 2	
	Ploughs, - - -	2 8 0	154	385 0 0	
	Bukkur, - - -	3 8 0	315	1,102 8 0	
	Carts, - - -	17 4 2	72	1,242 12 0	
	Mhotes, - - -	4 1 7	10	40 15 10	
	Sugar Mills, - - -	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	
	Oil Mills, - - -	8 8 0	5	42 8 0	
	Sugar Boiler, - - -	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	
	Total...			2,813 11 10	
	Grand Total...			20241 14 7	

W. H. BRADLEY, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

Table showing the amount of Principal Vegetable Produce, its value and quantity of Land cultivated in the Purgunnah of Saindoorwarrah, for 1846-47.

1	2	3	4
Designation.	Quantity of Land.	Quantity of Produce.	Value of Produce.
	Bghs. P. V.	Pollas M. S.	Rups. A. P.
Sugar Cane, - - -	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Wheat, - - -	1,185 0 0	322 0 0	1,288 0 0
Bajree, - - -	2,020 0 0	459 0 0	1,377 0 0
Jowarree, - - -	4,230 5 0	1,253 0 0	2,506 0 0
Gram, - - -	1,010 0 0	248 0 0	992 0 0
Tour, - - -	710 0 0	143 0 0	572 0 0
Kuldee, - - -	0 0 0	70 0 0	229 11 0
Tobacco, - - -	118 6 0	18 0 0	216 0 0
Moong, - - -	153 1 0	33 1 20	134 0 0
Tillee, - - -	70 0 0	14 0 0	70 0 0
Total...	9,496 12 0	0 0 0	7,384 11 0

W. H. BRADLEY, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

Average Prices of Grain for the last five Years in the Purgunnah of Saindoorwarrah.

Designation of several objects.	1847.	1846.	1845.	1844.	1843.
Goor, - - -	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Wheat, - - -	4 0 0	5 8 0	4 8 0	3 8 0	3 0 0
Bajree, - - -	3 0 0	3 4 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	2 0 0
Jowarree, - - -	2 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	1 12 0	1 8 0
Gram, - - -	4 0 0	5 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0
Tour, - - -	4 0 0	6 0 0	0 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
Tillee, - - -	5 0 0	6 0 0	0 0 0	4 0 0	0 0 0
Kuldee, - - -	3 4 6	4 0 0	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 8 0
Tobacco, - - -	12 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	9 0 0
Moong, - - -	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	0 0 0

W. H. BRADLEY, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

Table showing the Division of the Population of the Purgunnah of Saindooricarrak, according to Religious Persuasion, Profession and Calling.

Hindoos.	Amount	Mahomedans.	Amount
Brahmin, - - - - -	53	Shaik, - - - - -	47
Purdasee, - - - - -	3	Syed, - - - - -	3
Gossain, - - - - -	5	Mogul, - - - - -	7
Bunniya, - - - - -	30	Putthan, - - - - -	27
Ghaut, - - - - -	1		
Jungum, - - - - -	1		
Koonbee, - - - - -	391		
Brahminjai, - - - - -	1		
Gooroo, - - - - -	2		
Sonar, - - - - -	3		
Burrhue, - - - - -	6		
Lohar, - - - - -	6		
Dhungur, - - - - -	10		
Hujjam, - - - - -	9		
Tailee, - - - - -	21		
Kolee, - - - - -	3		
Bhooce, - - - - -	12		
Dhobee, - - - - -	8		
Koombhar, - - - - -	2		
Tirmullee, - - - - -	5		
Bheel, - - - - -	2		
Chumhar, - - - - -	17		
Dhair, - - - - -	49		
Mang, - - - - -	13		
Total... 653		Total... 84	

W. H. BRADLEY, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

Table showing the Annual Consumption of Iron and Salt in the Purgunnah of Saindooricarrak.

Designation.	Value by weight.	From whence brought.	Quantity.			Value.			REMARKS.
IRON.			Pls.	M.	S.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Europe, 1st	3 Seers,	Bombay,	0	1	7	15	10	8	
Europe, 2d	6 Seers,		3	2	0	73	5	4	
Native,	5 Seers,	Nirmull,	1	2	2	40	6	4	
		Total...	5	2	9	129	6	4	
Salt, - - - - -	2 Dubboo Pysa per seer,	Bombay and Bhewndy	161	0	39	1290	9	4	at $\frac{1}{2}$ of a Seer per head.

Table showing amount of Sebundees and Sepahis employed in the Purgunnah of Saindooricarrak.

	Suwar.	Foot.
Seebundees and Sepahis,	0	16

Table showing state of Education in the Purgunnah of Saindooricarrak.

SCHOOLS.		Pupils.	Persons able to read and write.
Persian.	Maharatta.		
0	0	0	60

W. H. BRADLEY, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

Table showing the value of Rent of Land in the Purgunnah of Saindooricarrak.

RENT.	Best.			Medium.			Inferior.			Worst.		
Rate per Beegha,	2	0	0	1	3	9	0	12	0	0	8	0

W. H. BRADLEY, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

Table showing the quantity of Live and Dead Stock in the Purgunnah of Dawurwarree.

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Designation.	Individual value.	Quantity.	Value.	REMARKS.
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Live Stock.	Bullocks, - - -	7 8 4	512	3,850 10 8	
	Cows, - - -	4 3 8	474	2,004 10 0	
	Calves, - - -	0 0 0	168	0 0 0	
	He Buffaloes, - - -	13 8 0	2	27 0 0	
	She Buffaloes, - - -	9 6 9	96	904 8 0	
	Calves, - - -	0 0 0	28	0 0 0	
	Total...			6,756 12 8	
	Sheep, - - -	0 8 0	620	260 0 0	
	Goats, - - -	0 8 0	233	116 8 0	
	Total...			376 8 0	
Dead Stock.	Horses, - - -	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	
	Tattoos, - - -	7 4 8	33	240 10 0	
	Colts, - - -	0 0 0	10	0 0 0	
	Asses, - - -	8 12 0	5	43 12 0	
	Fowls, - - -	0 3 3	13	2 10 3	
	Total...			287 0 3	
	Ploughs, - - -	2 8 0	60	125 0 0	
	Bukkur, - - -	3 8 0	197	689 8 0	
	Carts, - - -	17 4 0	30	518 7 0	
	Mhotes, - - -	5 0 0	3	15 0 0	
	Sugar Mills, - - -	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	
	Oil Mills, - - -	7 0 0	6	42 0 0	
	Sugar Boiler, - - -	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	
	Total...			1,389 15 0	
	Grand Total...			8,840 3 11	

W. H. BRADLEY, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

Table showing the Amount of Principal Vegetable Produce, its value and quantity of Land cultivated in the Purgunnah of Dawurwarree for 1846-47.

1	2	3	4
Designation.	Quantity of Land.	Quantity of Produce.	Value of Produce.
	B. P. S.	P. M. S.	Rs. A. P.
Wheat, - - -	282 0 0	61 0 0	305 0 0
Bajree, - - -	1,505 0 0	272 0 0	816 0 0
Jowarree, - - -	4,255 0 0	636 0 0	1,908 0 0
Gram, - - -	154 0 0	25 0 0	150 0 0
Tourr, - - -	716 0 0	209 0 0	522 8 0
Kuldee, - - -	357 10 0	122 0 0	366 0 0
Total...	7,269 10 0		4,067 8 0

W. H. BRADLEY, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

Average Price of Grain for the last Five Years in the Purgunnah of Dawurwarree.

Designation of several objects.	1847.	1846.	1845.	1844.	1843.
Wheat, - - -	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0
Bajree, - - -	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	1 12 0	1 8 0
Jowarree, - - -	3 0 0	4 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	2 0 0
Gram, - - -	6 0 0	7 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0
Tourr, - - -	2 6 0	3 0 0	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
Kuldee, - - -	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 12 0

W. H. BRADLEY, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

Table showing the Division of the Population of the Purgunnah of Dawurwarree according to Religious Persuasion, Profession and Culling.

Hindoos.	Amount.	Mahomedans.	Amount.
Brahmin, - - - - -	22	Shaik, - - - - -	21
Bunniya, - - - - -	21	Syed, - - - - -	12
Byragee and Gosain, - - -	4	Putthan, - - - - -	20
Kussar, - - - - -	6		
Koonbee, - - - - -	400		
Brahminjai, - - - - -	8		
Durzee, - - - - -	3		
Sonar, - - - - -	5		
Burrahuc, - - - - -	6		
Lohar, - - - - -	2		
Koomblhar, - - - - -	2		
Dhungur, - - - - -	36		
Mangbhow, - - - - -	3		
Hujjam, - - - - -	5		
Kolee, - - - - -	2		
Tailee, - - - - -	11		
Goorow, - - - - -	2		
Dhobee, - - - - -	2		
Bunjara, - - - - -	1		
Bheel, - - - - -	5		
Chumur, - - - - -	7		
Dhair, - - - - -	48		
Mang, - - - - -	14		
Total..	615	Total...	53

W. H. BRADLEY, Surgeon.
On Special Duty.

Table showing the Value of Rent of Land in the Purgunnah of Dawurwarree.

Rent.	Best.	Medium.	Inferior.	Worst.	
Rate per Beegha,	1 10 2	0 13 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	

W. H. BRADLEY, Surgeon.
On Special Duty.

Table showing the Annual Consumption of Iron and Salt in the Purgunnah of Dawurwarree.

Designation.	Value by weight.	From whence brought.	Quantity.			Value.			Remarks.
IRON.			Pls.	M.	S.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Europe, 1st quality,	3 Seers,	per Rupee.	0	0	19½	6	9	4	
Europe, 2d quality,	6 do.		1	1	23½	30	10	0	
Native,	5 do.		0	1	24½	12	13	7	
		Total...	2	0	27½	50	0	11	
Salt,	2 Dubbeo Pysa per-seer.	Bombay and Bhewndy	137	0	12	1096	12	10	at ¾ of a seer per head.

Table showing amount of Seebundees and Sepahis employed in the Purgunnah of Dawurwarree.

	Suwas.	Foot.
Seebundees and Sepahis, -	0	12

Table showing State of Education in the Purgunnah of Dawurwarree.

Schools.		Pupils.	Persons able to read and write.
Persian.	Mahratta.		
0	0	0	22

W. H. BRADLEY, Surgeon.
On Special Duty.

From the Mamlutdar of Purgunnah Pytun.

To the Mookuddum of the Village Wudwallee Purgunnah Pytun.

Dated Sunn, 1221.

Fuslee A. D. 1821.

The village Wudwallee was in former days given in Jagheer to Narrain Bhutt Shewpooree of Pytun, who possesses a written grant of Badooshaw permitting him to appropriate its revenue from generation to generation; he has given his daughter in marriage into the family of Luximon Bowa Gosain of Pytun, and presented his Jagheer village together with its Sunnud for the maintenance of the latter's family, whereupon the son of the said Luximon Bowa named Rungnauth Bowa has come into the presence of Rajah Govind Buksh at Aurungabad with the Sunnud, and informed him of the circumstance, who has summoned the Mamlutdar of Pytun Purgunnah and informed him that the Sircar approves the grant of the village Wudwallee to Rungnauth Bin Luximon Gosain of Pytun which had been made to him as expressed in the original Sunnud which he possesses, and I therefore direct you to permit him to appropriate the income of the village from generation to generation without requiring any further instructions on this subject. You are further directed to take copy of this for your records and give the original to the grantee.

Dated 11th Jumadiluwul.

Chāndoolall
Fidwee of Ashuffja,
Nizam Mool Moolk, Ni-
zam Oodowla, Moozzuffirool,
Moomalik Arishtootzuma,
Rooshthum Dowran.

TRANSLATION OF AN ENAM SUNNUD.

From Mohdour Row Bullal Pradhan.

To Nurhur and Gudadhur Gosains, Sons of Sewdeen Gosain.

Dated 11th Mohurram.

Sukai 1692, A. D. 1770.

AFTER COMPLIMENTS,

After taking into consideration the representation you have made before the Hoozoor at Kusba Poonah, requesting the grant of a village under the Purgunnah of Pytun with an Enam Sunnud in lieu of the village Mouza Anunda, Purgunnah Baitawud, in the Zillah of Khandeish that had been granted as an Enam Jagheer to your father Sewdeen Gosain with permission to appropriate its revenue and the allowances of Sirdeshmook and Baptee with the exception of the Mokassa share on account of its remoted situation from Pytun. The Sircar hereby grants you the village of Mouza and Giddara, Purgunnah Pytun, in the place of the said village Mouza Anunda, Purgunnah Baitawud, Zillah Khandeish, as an Enam Jagheer with permission to receive its revenue; with its Bunds and Wells for irrigation, Trees, Rumnas, Woods, Hills and Streams, &c., belonging to that village with the exception of the allowances of Baptee, Sirdeshmook, and other hucks and Enams, and the Mokassa share; you are accordingly in the manner above specified to appropriate it to yourself, your sons and their sons, which shall descend from generation to generation.

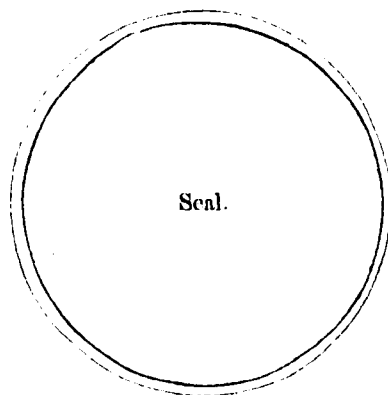
Scaled by order.

Seal.

To the Deshmook, Sirdeshpandee, Deshpandee, Mookuddum Putwarree, Cultivators, Ryots of Havalee Pytun, Purgunnah Pytun, Sircar Pytun, Soobah Aurungabad.

I hereby grant by order of Government the village Dadagaon, Purgunnah Pytun, annually yielding 797 Rupees, and the 4th share of Swaraj as Jagheer to Rungnauth Bowa the son of Luximon Bowa Gosain on account of expenses incurred by his Mhutt at Pytun, from this 1238 year of Fulee A. D. 1828. You are therefore directed to allow him to receive the annual revenue as above mentioned from generation to generation and are to act accordingly.

Dated 17th Rujub Sunn, 1244.
Hizree A. D. 1828.

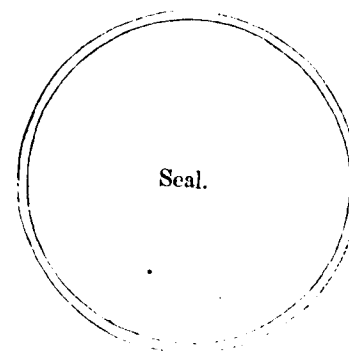


To the present and future Officers of Government, Purgunnah Havalee Pytun, Sircar Pytun, Soobah Aurungabad.

The situation of examining the Badla, and gold, and silver wire in the Pytun Purgunnah, the allowances of which are the same as at Aurungabad, was first held by Peesa Wullud Madow by a Sunnud granted to him, his sons, and grandsons, but for the last 7 or 8 years it has been brought under the management of Government on account of disputes arising between the descendants of Peesa Wul-

lud Madow. Biswanath the great grandson of the first holder, he has this day appeared before the Sircar and showed the original which satisfying the Sircar has appointed him in the aforesaid situation on the usual allowances in order that he may perform the duties more satisfactorily and profitably to Government, and agreeably to traders. You are therefore directed to place him in that situation and continue the same to himself and his offspring without allowing any others to participate in his allowances.

Dated 16 Shaban Sunn, 1240.
Hizree or A. D. 1824.



W. H. BRADLEY, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

Amount of Fees and Allowances paid to Village Officers annually in the Sircar of Pytun, Soobah Aurungabad.

PYTUN PURGUNNAH.

No. 1, Kusba Pytun.

Deshmook,.....	72	Rupees and 15 Annas, and 120 Beeghas.
Sir Deshpandee,.....	25	Rupees.
Deshpandee,.....	52	Rupees and 1 Anna, and 120 Beeghas.
Morrel,.....	8	Rupees.

Patail,	400 Beeghas—and sundry allowances of Grain, &c.
Putwarree,	50 Rupees, and 50 Beeghas.
Cauzy Futtoolla,	137 Beeghas.

No. 2, Maigaon.

Deshmook,	3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4 Rupees.
Patail,	120 Beeghas, and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	25 Rupees, and 1 Seer of Grain per Beegha.

No. 3, Punthawarree.

Deshmook,	3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4 Rupees.
Patail,	20 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	32 Rupees and 1½ Maund of Grain per Khundee, and 30 Beeghas.
Cauzy,	60 Beeghas.

No. 4, Wagarree.

Deshmook,	3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4 Rupees.
Patail,	1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	10 Rupees and 20 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 5, Gungalwarree.

Deshmook,	3½ Rupees per cent. and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee,	2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4 Rupees.
Patail,	2 Seers of Grain per Beegha.
Putwarree,	20 Rupees and 20 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 6, Daurwarree.

Deshmook,	5 Rupees.
Sir Deshpandee,	1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2 Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4 Rupees.
Patail,	30 Beeghas.
Putwarree,	20 Rupees and 20 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 7, Katpoor.

Deshmook,	3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4 Rupees.
Patail,	30 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	20 Rupees and 20 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 8, Narala.

Deshmook,	3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4 Rupees.
Patail,	60 Beeghas and 20 Seers Grain per Khundee.

No. 9, Linguthpooree.

Deshmook,	3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
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Patail,	20	Beeghas, and 24 Seers of Grain Khundee, and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain exported.
Putwarree,	25	Rupees and 10 Beeghas, and 1 Pulla of Grain per Chahoor.
Dhairs,	1	Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

No. 16, *Changudpoor.*

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	30	Beeghas, 1 Seer of Grain per Beegha, 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain exported.
Putwarree,	25	Rupees and 16 Beeghas, and 1 Pulla of Grain per Chahoor.

No. 17, *Sonewarree.*

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint, and 60 Beeghas.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	20	Beeghas.
Putwarree,	10	Beeghas.

No. 18, *Sonewarree (Burra.)*

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	25	Beeghas.
Putwarree,	1	Rupee and 1 Maund Grain per Chahoor, and 10 Seers Grain per Khundee.

No. 19, *Tandoolwarree.*

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. and 5 Rupees Bhaint, and 60 Beeghas.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	120	Beeghas, and 12 Seers Grain per Khundee.
Putwarree,	60	Beeghas and 15 Rupees, and 15 Seers Grain per Khundee.

No. 20, *Patagaon.*

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	90	Beeghas.
Putwarree,	1	Rupee per each field.

No. 21, *Tarroopeepulwarree.*

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint, and 30 Beeghas.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	105	Rupees and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	1	Rupee per Chahoor, and 1 Maund and 20 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 22, *Mankapoor.*

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	76	Beeghas and one Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	10	Rupees.

No. 23, Moonlanewargaon.

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	120	Beeghas and one Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	20	Rupees and other allowances of Grain.

No. 24, Balapoor.

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	72	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree,	10	Rupees.

No. 25, Oonchagaon.

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	60	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain, and 10 Seers of Grain per Khundee.
Putwarree,	1	Rupee per Chahoor and 1 Maund and 30 Seers of Grain per Khundee.
Dhairs,	½	Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

No. 26, Umrappoor.

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	50	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	40	Rupees and some other allowances of Grain.
Cauzy of Pytun,	120	Beeghas.

No. 28, Shapoorwahigaon.

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	20	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	10	Rupees.

No. 29, Dhakaphul.

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	60	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	32	Rupees and one Maund of Grain per Khundee.

No. 30, Kapooswarree.

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel,.....	4	Rupees.
Patail,.....	40	Beeghas and one Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	40	Rupees and 20 Seers Grain per Khun-dee.

No. 31, *Khamjulgaon.*

Deshmook,.....	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,.....	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,.....	4	Rupees.

No. 32, *Gavraebasse.*

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,.....	4	Rupees.
Patail,.....	30	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,.....	40	Rupees and 20 Seers of Grain per Khun-dee.

No. 33, *Chawriaturjugaon.*

Deshmook,.....	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,.....	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,.....	4	Rupees.
Patail,.....	150	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree,.....	32	Rupees.

No. 34, *Taklee.*

Deshmook,.....	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,.....	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee,.....	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,.....	4	Rupees.
Patail,.....	173	Beeghas and 8 Pounds, 1 Maund of Grain per Chahoor, and one Pysa per Pulla.
Dhairs,.....	½	Pysa per Pulla.

No. 35, *Dhungaon.*

Deshmook,.....	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,.....	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,.....	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,.....	4	Rupees.
Patail,.....	20	Beeghas.
Putwarree,.....	20	Rupees.

No. 36, *Shapoormanagaon.*

Deshmook,.....	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,.....	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,.....	4	Rupees.
Patail,.....	120	Beeghas.
Putwarree,.....	10	Rupees.

No. 37, *Aunundpoor.*

Deshmook,.....	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,.....	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,.....	4	Rupees.
Patail,.....	30	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,.....	50	Rupees.

No. 38, *Agapoor.*

Deshmook,.....	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
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Sir Deshpandes,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	30	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per each Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	16	Rupees.

No. 39, *Kurrunjkhaira*.

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	60	Beeghas and one Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	20	Rupees.

No. 40, *Dianauthpoor*.

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	60	Beeghas and one Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	25	Rupees.

No. 41, *Nanagaon*.

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Patail,	60	Beeghas.
Putwarree,	25	Rupees.

No. 42, *Narraingaon*.

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
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Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	1½	Maund per Chahoor and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	32	Rupees and 20 Seers of Grain per Khundee.
Dhairs,	½	Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

No. 43, *Wurroodee (Burra)*.

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	30	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	25	Rupees and other allowances of Grain, &c.

No. 44, *Singarwarre*.

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	30	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	25	Rupees.

No. 45, *Somenapoor*.

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	80	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	100	Rupees.

No. 46, *Naraseepoor.*

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	60	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree,	1	Rupee and 25 Seers of Grain per Chahoor.

No. 47, *Brakmagoon.*

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	100	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree,	1	Rupee and 25 Seers per Chahoor.
Dhairs,	½	Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

No. 48, *Maossegohon.*

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	30	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	1	Rupee and 25 Seers of Grain per Chahoor.

No. 49, *Mahlurmo.*

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Deshmook ,	4	Rupees.
Patail ,	60	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree ,	1	Rupee and 20 Seers of Grain per Pulla.

No. 50, *Lambgohon.*

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	60	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree,	1	Rupee and 25 Seers of Grain per Chahoor.

No. 51, *Sancta.*

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	60	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree,	50	Beeghas and other allowances of Grain.

No. 52, *Yasegohon.*

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	30	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree,	1	Rupee and 25 Seers of Grain per Chahoor.

No. 53, *Jogashurree.*

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
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Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	40	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree,	1	Rupee per Chahoor and 25 Seers per Pulla.

No. 54, Sooltanmahomedpoor.

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	90	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree,	1	Rupee and 25 Seers of Grain, and 1 Pysa Pulla.

No. 55, Sowunkhaira.

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	90	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	1	Rupee per cent. and 25 Seers of Grain per Chahoor.

No. 56, Lohgaon (Burra.)

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	120	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

Putwarree,	1	Rupee per Chahoor and 30 Seers of Grain and 8 Annas per Pulla of Grain, and 60 Beeghas.
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No. 57, Lohgaon (Chota.)

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint and 60 Beeghas.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	120	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	1	Rupee and 30 Seers Grain per Chahoor.

No. 58, Parola.

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	60	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	1	Rupee per each field and 1½ Seers of Grain per Beegha.

No. 59, Somepooree.

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	10	Beeghas and 1 Maund of Grain per Khundee, and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	25	Rupees and 1 Maund of Grain per Khundee.

No. 60, Rahimpoor.

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
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Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	40	Beeghas.
Putwarree,	10	Rupees and 30 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 61, *Hilhabad.*

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	60	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	1	Rupee per Chahoor and other allowances of Grain, &c.

No. 62, *Dhoopkhaira.*

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	60	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree,	20	Rupees and 1½ Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 63, *Chastagaon.*

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	120	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree,	18	Rupees and some other allowances of Grain.

No. 64, *Owdgaon.*

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Putwarree,	60	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

No. 65, *Tahirpoor.*

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	30	Rupees and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	10	Rupees and some other allowances of Grain.

No. 66, *Tbolapoor.*

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	40	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	1	Rupee per Chahoor and some other allowances of Grain.

No. 67, *Garragaon.*

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.

Patail,.....	120	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,.....	35	Rupees and some other allowances of Grain.

No. 68, *Dilnapoor.*

Deshmook,.....	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,.....	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,.....	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,.....	4	Rupees.
Patail,.....	60	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,.....	17	Rupees and some other allowances of Grain, &c.

No. 69, *Arungpoor.*

Deshmook,.....	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,.....	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,.....	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,.....	4	Rupees.
Patail,.....	60	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,.....	1	Rupee per Chahoor and some other allowances of Grain, &c.

No. 70, *Babhoolgaon.*

Deshmook,.....	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,.....	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Morrel,.....	4	Rupees.
Patail,.....	60	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree,.....	20	Rupees and some other allowances of Grain.

No. 71, *Saketa.*

Deshmook,.....	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,.....	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee,.....	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,.....	4	Rupees.
Patail,.....	120	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,.....	1	Rupee per Chahoor and other allowances of Grain.

No. 72, *Lakagaon.*

Deshmook,.....	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,.....	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,.....	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,.....	4	Rupees.
Patail,.....	80	Beeghas and one Pysa per Pulla of Grain, and 20 Seers of Grain per Khundee.
Putwarree,.....	35	Rupees annually, and 20 Seers per Khundee.

No. 73, *Nandlagaon.*

Deshmook,.....	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,.....	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,.....	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,.....	4	Rupees.
Patail,.....	120	Beeghas and one Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,.....	60	Beeghas and 20 Seers of Grain from each field.
Dhairs,.....	40	Beeghas.

No. 74, *Nimbajulgaon.*

Deshmook,.....	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,.....	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,.....	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,.....	4	Rupees.

Patail,	75	Beeghas and some other allowances of Grain, &c.
Putwarree,	30	Beeghas and some other allowances of Grain.

No. 75, Zinapoor.

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Pyasa per Pulla of Grain.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and one Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	40	Beeghas and 1 Pyasa per Pulla.
Putwarree,	25	Rupees and some other allowances of Grain, &c.

No. 76, Mohulkhaira.

Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	30	Beeghas and 1 Pyasa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	60	Rupees and 1½ Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 77, Sorweroe.

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	12	Beeghas and 1 Pyasa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,		

No. 78, Allypoor.

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
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Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	40	Beeghas.
Putwarree,	15	Rupees and 2 Seers of Grain per Kundee.
Dhairs,	20	Beeghas.

No. 79, Udool (Burra.)

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	250	Beeghas Enam.
Putwarree,	50	Rupees and 20 Seers of Grain per Kundee.

No. 80, Udool (Chota.)

Deshmook,	8½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	45	Beeghas and 1 Pyasa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	25	Rupees.

No. 81, Uddoollapoor.

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	3	Beeghas and 1 Pyasa per Pulla.

No. 82, Mooradabad.

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	60	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	20	Rupees and 20 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 83, Ruzapoor.

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	60	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree,	25	Rupees and 25 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 84, Kurathen.

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	120	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	40	Rupees and 20 Seers Grain per each Khundee.

No. 85, Gaverree Murda.

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	120	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	20	Rupees and 20 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 86, Wuroundee.

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	30	Beeghas 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	25	Rupees and 20 Seers per Khundee of Grain.

No. 87, Rajungaon.

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	30	Beeghas.
Putwarree,	10	Rupees and one Rupee per each field.

No. 88, Paroundee.

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	30	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	15	Beeghas and 25 Rupees and 20 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 89, Sooltanpoor.

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
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Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	20	Beeghas.
Putwarree,	10	Rupees and 10 Beeghas and 20 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 90, *Kathgaon*.

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	180	Beeghas.
Putwarree,	40	Rupees.

No. 91, *Inayetpoor*.

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	60	Beeghas.
Putwarree,	16	Rupees and some other allowances of Grain, &c.

No. 92, *Bokoodjulgaoon*.

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	60	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	21	Rupees and 20 Seers Grain per Khundee.

No. 93, *Girnair*.

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	60	Beeghas and 17½ Seers of Grain per each Khundee.
Putwarree,	25	Rupees and 20 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 94, *Pangra*.

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	30	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain and 1 Maund of Grain per Khundee.
Putwarree,	16	Rupees.

No. 95, *Gazeepoor*.

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	1	Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree,	16	Rupees and 20 Seers per Khundee of Grain.

No. 96, *Cheecholee*.

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	16	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	16	Rupees and 1½ Maund of Grain per each field.

No. 97, Neelujgaon.

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	125	Beeghas and 2 Rupees per each field.
Putwarree,	1	Rupee per Chahoor and a Seer of Grain per Rupee.

No. 98, Padlco.

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	90	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	25	Rupees and 20 Seers Grain per Khundec.

No. 99, Wurgohan (Burra.)

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	90	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	16	Rupees and 20 Seers of Grain per Pulla.

No. 100, Wurgohan (Chota.)

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
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Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	35	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	16	Rupees and 20 Seers of Grain per Khundec.

No. 101, Jamlec.

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	90	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree,	24	Rupees and 1½ Seers of Grain per Rupee.

No. 102, Bhosa.

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	50	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	25	Rupees.

No. 103, Porigaon.

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	60	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	16	Rupees and 20 Seers per Khundec of Grain.

No. 104, Owa.

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	20	Beeghas and one Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	10	Rupees and some other allowances of Grain, &c.

No. 105, Kussarpadlee.

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	60	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	10	Rupees.

No. 106, Thanda (Burra.)

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee, ..	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	60	Beeghas.
Putwarree,	2	Rupees per Chahoor.

No. 107, Thanda (Chotta.)

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	14	Beeghas.
Putwarree,	2	Rupees per Chahoor.

No. 108, Wudalla.

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	60	Beeghas.
Putwarree,	10	Rupees and some other allowances of Grain, &c.

No. 109, Yascenpoor.

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	18½	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree, ..	10	Rupees.

No. 110, Donegaon.

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	65	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	40	Rupees and 20 Seers Grain per Khundee.

No. 111, Toopawarree.

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	36	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	21	Rupees and some other allowances of Grain, &c.

No. 112, *Wudwalee*.

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	1	Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	20	Rupees and 20 Seers Grain per Khundee.

No. 113, *Gidarra*.

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	5	Seers of Grain per Khundee, and 1 Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree,	21	Rupees and 5 Seers of Grain from each field and 1½ Maund of Grain per Pulla.

No. 114, *Dadagaon*.

Deshmook,	58	Rupees.
Sir Deshpandee,	6	Rupees.
Deshpandee,	39	Rupees.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	1	Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree,	30	Rupees.

No. 115, *Peepulwarree*.

Deshmook,	}	These District Officers are paid sums of money annually by the Jagheerdar as may be agreed upon.
Sir Deshpandee,		
Deshpandee,		
Morrel,		
Patail,	120	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree,	60	Rupees and 1 Pysa per each Threshing yard.

No. 116, *Tondolee*.

Deshmook,	75	Rupees.
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Sir Deshpandee,	8	Rupees.
Deshpandee,	}	58½ Rupees.
Morrel,		
Patail,	1	Pysa per Pulla of Grain and 5 Seers of Grain for each threshing floor.
Putwarree,	32	Rupees.

No. 117, *Moondulwarree*.

Deshmook,	58	Rupees.
Sir Deshpandee,	7	Rupees.
Deshpandee,	43	Rupees.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	30	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	25	Rupees and 25 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 118, *Malveheer*.

Deshmook,	42	Rupees.
Sir Deshpandee,	8½	Rupees.
Deshpandee,	31	Rupees.
Morrel,		None.
Patail,	120	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	32	Rupees and 2 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 120, *Islampoor*.

Deshmook,	}	10 Rupees.
Deshpandee,		
Morrel,		
Sir Deshpandee,	1½	Rupees.
Patail,	60	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	10	Rupees and 20 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 120, *Kussnair*.

Deshmook,	30	Rupees.
Sir Deshpandee,	17	Rupees.
Deshpandee,	30	Rupees.
Morrel,	2	Rupees.
Patail,	250	Beeghas.
Putwarree,	40	Rupees and 20 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 121, *Pooree*.

Deshmook,	268	Rupees.
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Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupce per cent. and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	} 12	Rupees.
Morrel,		
Patail,	60	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	22	Rupees and one Maund of Grain per hundred Beeghas.

No. 122, *Otaura*.

Deshmook,	} 12	Rupees and 12 Annas.
Sir Deshpandee,		
Deshpandee,		
Morrel,	} 24	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Patail,		
Putwarree,	5	Rupees and 20 Seers Grain.

No. 123, *Chennukbarree*:

Deshmook,	80	Rupees.
Sir Deshpandee,	10	Rupees.
Deshpandee,	} 5½	Rupees.
Morrel,		
Patail,	40	Beeghas and 15 Seers of Grain per Khundee, 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 20 Seers of Grain per Khundee of the produce from the Enam land.
Putwarree,	32	Rupees and 5 Rupees Serpao and 20 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 124, *Gopalwaghonee*.

Deshmook,	} These District officers are paid sums of money annually by the Jagheerdars as may be agreed upon.	
Sir Deshpandee,		
Deshpandee,		
Morrel,	} 30	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Patail,		
Putwarree,	1	Rupce and 1½ Maund of Grain per Chahoor.

No. 125, *Boregaon*.

Deshmook,	} These District officers are paid sums of money annually by the Jagheerdars as may be agreed upon.	
Sir Deshpandee,		
Deshpandee,		
Morrel,	} 1	Pysa per Pulla.
Patail,		
Putwarree,	15	Rupees and 30 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 126, *Patoondeewurgaon*.

Deshmook,	} These District officers are paid sums of money annually by the Jagheerdar as may be agreed upon.	
Sir Deshpandee,		
Deshpandee,		
Morrel,	} 1	Pysa per Pulla of Grain and 60 Beeghas.
Patail,		
Putwarree,	16	Rupees and 20 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 127, *Aurungpoor*.

Deshmook,	} These District officers are paid sums of money annually by the Jagheerdar as may be agreed upon.	
Sir Deshpandee,		
Deshpandee,		
Morrel,	} 45	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.
Patail,		
Putwarree,	13	Rupees and 1 Maund of Grain per Khundee.

No. 128, *Krishnapoor*.

Deshmook,	} These District officers are paid sums of money annually by the Jagheerdar as may be agreed upon.	
Sir Deshpandee,		
Deshpandee,		
Morrel,	} 40	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Patail,		
Putwarree,	20	Beeghas.

SAINDOORWARRAH PURGUNNAH.

No. 1, *Kusbah Saindoorwarra*.

Deshmook,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupce per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	1½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Morrel,	3	Rupees.
Patail,	1	Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree,	40	Rupees.

No. 2, *Shunkurpoor*.

Deshmook,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupce per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee,.....	1½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Morrel,.....	2	Rupees.
Patail,.....	1	Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,.....	1	Rupee per Chahoor and some other allowances of Grain, &c.

No. 3, *Aurangpore.*

Deshmook,.....	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,.....	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,.....	1½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Morrel,.....	2	Rupees.
Patail,.....		None.
Putwarree,.....	15	Rupees.

No. 4, *Nagapoor.*

Deshmook,.....	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,.....	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Morrel,.....	3	Rupees.
Patail,.....		None.
Putwarree,.....	1	Rupee per Chahoor and some other allowances of Grain, &c.

No. 5, *Tandoolwarree.*

Deshmook,.....	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,.....	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,.....	1½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Morrel,.....	3	Rupees.
Patail,.....	60	Beeghas.
Putwarree,.....	20	Rupees and some other allowances of Grain, &c.

No. 6, *Pandurhokul.*

Deshmook,.....	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
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Sir Deshpandee,.....	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,.....	1½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Morrel,.....	3	Rupees.
Patail,.....	60	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree,.....	1	Rupee Chahoor and some other allowances of Grain, &c.

No. 7, *Tullapeepree.*

Deshmook,.....	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and one Rupee Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,.....	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,.....	1½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Morrel,.....	3	Rupees.
Patail,.....		None.
Putwarree,.....	1	Rupee per Chahoor and some other allowances of Grain, &c.

No. 8, *Hurzoolee.*

Deshmook,.....	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,.....	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,.....	1½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Morrel,.....	3	Rupees.
Patail,.....		None.
Putwarree,.....	1	Rupee per Chahoor and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

No. 9, *Burroodee.*

Deshmook,.....	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,.....	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,.....	1½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Morrel,.....	3	Rupees.
Putwarree,.....	1	Rupee per Chahoor and some other allowances of Grain, &c.

No. 10, *Seepoo*.

Deshmook,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	1½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Morrel,	3	Rupees.
Patail,	}	None.
Putwarree,		

No. 11, *Maundwa*.

Deshmook,	}	Received no allowance.
Sir Deshpandee,		
Deshpandee,		
Morrel,		
Patail,	60	Beeghas.
Putwarree,	20	Rupees and some other allowances of Grain.

DHAWURWARREE PURGUNNAH.

No. 1, *Kushbah Dhawurwarree*.

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, 5 Rupees Bhaint, and 60 Beeghas.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 2 Rupees Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, 5 Rupees Bhaint, and 60 Beeghas.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	60	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	125	Rupees and 2 Maunds of Grain per Chahoor.
Razee,	500	Beeghas.

No. 2, *Dara*.

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, 5 Rupees Bhaint, and 600 Beeghas.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	2	Rupees.
Patail,	30	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

Putwarree,	4½	Rupees and some other allowances of Grain.
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No. 3, *Khootub Khaira*.

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, 5 Rupees Bhaint, and 60 Beeghas.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 2 Rupees Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	2	Rupees.
Patail,	40	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	45	Rupees and some other allowances of Grain.

No. 4, *Somwarree, (Burraq)*.

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent., 5 Rupees Bhaint, and 60 Beeghas.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. and 2 Rupees Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	1	Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	4	Rupees.

No. 5, *Kounder*.

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, 5 Rupees Bhaint, and 20 Beeghas.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	1	Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree,	30	Rupees and some other allowances of Grain.

No. 6, *Poosagaon*.

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel,.....	4 Rupees.
Patail,.....	1 Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree,.....	25 Rupees and some other allowances of Grain.

No. 7, Nandur.

Deshmook,.....	3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, 5 Rupees Bhaint, and 120 Beeghas.
Sir Deshpandee,.....	1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 2 Rupees Bhaint.
Deshpandee,.....	2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,.....	4 Rupees.
Patail,.....	1 Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree,.....	120 Rupees and some other allowances of Grain.

No. 8, Hursee (Burra.)

Deshmook,.....	3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, 5 Rupees Bhaint, and 30 Beeghas.
Sir Deshpandee,.....	1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 2 Rupees Bhaint.
Deshpandee,.....	2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,.....	4 Rupees.
Patail,.....	1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

No. 9, Sonewarree (Chota.)

Deshmook,.....	3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,.....	1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,.....	2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,.....	4 Rupees.
Patail,.....	30 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree,.....	20 Rupees and some other allowances of Grain.

No. 10, Hursee (Chota.)

Deshmook,.....	3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,.....	1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee,.....	2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,.....	4 Rupees.
Patail,.....	1 Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree,.....	30 Rupees.

No. 11, Dadagaon (Burra.)

Deshmook,.....	3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, 5 Rupees Bhaint, and 50 Beeghas.
Sir Deshpandee,.....	1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,.....	2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,.....	4 Rupees.
Patail,.....	40 Beeghas, 2 Nam, and 1 Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree,.....	50 Rupees.

No. 12, Dadagaon (Chota.)

Deshmook,.....	3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,.....	1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,.....	2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,.....	4 Rupees.
Patail,.....	1 Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree,.....	10 Rupees.

No. 13, Akuthwarree.

Deshmook,.....	3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, 5 Rupees Bhaint, and 125 Beeghas.
Sir Deshpandee,.....	1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,.....	2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,.....	4 Rupees.
Patail,.....	50 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree,.....	50 Rupees.

W. H. BRADLEY, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

APPENDIX A.

The following are the names of all the various Religious Buildings belonging to the Hindoos and Mahomedans, with the amount of the gifts and endowments by which they are supported.

HINDOO RELIGIOUS EDIFICES.

1. *Muth of Kaunmun Bowa.*
One Rupee from each village in the Pytun Purgunnah.
Fourteen Rupees from Custom duties annually.
2. *Temple of Ramchunder.*
One Rupee daily from Custom duties.
3. *Bhudrakalee Davee.*
One Rupee daily from Custom duties, 16 Rupees and 5 seers of oil from Sayer duties for expenses incurred at the Dusseerah.
4. *Muth of Gungabace* near Rungarhuttee.
One maund of wheat and 14 Rupees from Sayer duties.
5 Rupees from river produce annually.
5. *Muth of Ball Ling.*
One Rupee from Sayer annually.
6. *Muth of Ballajee* in the house of Raghoba Bowa.
Enam lands under the Kusba of Pytun.
7. *Doorga Davee.*
One Pice and a half daily from Sayer, 2 Rs. and 5 seers of oil from Custom duties for the Dusseerah festival.
8. *Koocharwata Nagoba.*
5 Seers of ghee and 2 seers and a half of oil from Sayer annually.
9. *Temple of Rainooka Davee.*
One Pice daily from Sayer dues, 2 Rs. and 5 seers of oil from Sayer yearly, 3½ seers of oil monthly for supply of lamp burning night and day in the temple from Sayer dues.
10. *Muth of Sewdeen Bowa.*
2 Pice daily from Sayer dues, three villages, Gidaira, Wudalee, and Dadagaon in the Pytun Purgunnah in Enam.

11. *Aneerooshee Bowa.*
4 Annas at the Dusseerah feast from Land Revenue.
4 Annas for the Dewalee from Land Revenue.
4 Annas from each new Naib.
12. *Nursinhwa.*
2 Seers of oil annually and 2½ Pice daily from Sayer dues.
13. *Temple of Sudda Vittoba.*
1½ Seers of Bajree daily from Sayer.
14. *Siddhaswur Mahadeo.*
Jagheer villages in Company's territories.
15. *Temple of Sree Luzmes Narrain.*
3½ Seers of oil monthly from Sayer.
16. *Temple of Indraswur Mahadeo.*
2 Seers of oil from Sayer monthly.
17. *Temple of Nagoba near Nag Ghaut.*
One Rupee annually from Sayer.
18. *Shrine of Eknauth.*
3 Villages in Jagheer.
3 Rupees monthly for lights constantly burning with one khundy of wheat, and 50 Rupees from Land Revenue for the expenses of annual fair in March.
One Rupee half-yearly from Sayer dues, for Palanquin allowances incurred for travelling to Punderpoor.
5 Rupees from Land Revenue.
5 Rupees from Sayer annually for night Religious ceremonies.
The Mokassa share of villages.
19. *Temple of Ramaswur.*
2 Seers of oil monthly from Sayer.
20. *Temple of Dholaswur.*
One Rupee monthly from Sayer.
21. *Temple of Gunputtee Nag Ghaut.*
2 Seers of oil monthly from Sayer.
22. *Temple of Marootes* near Paunch Peepul:
5 Seers of ghee annually from Sayer.
23. *Muth of Kasseenauth Bowa.*
3 Maunds of Rice annually from Sayer.

24. *Muth of Gungabacc.*

1½ Maund of Rice annually from Sayer.

25. *Muth of Nithianund.*

Rupees 30 annually from Sayer dues.

26. *Muth of Gungabacc near Nag Ghaut.*

Rupees 6 yearly from Sayer.

In addition to the above, there are thirteen other Temples and Shrines for whose preservation no funds are provided, and which are preserved by the pious care of private individuals.

The Jains have a temple in the suburbs containing the twenty-four Tirthanakara, associated with one or two Brahminical deities.

MAHOMEDAN RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS.

The Shrines of Moulana Sahib a Mahomedan Saint of great repute as well as that of Naija Sahib are held in most respect amongst the Mahomedans, and are endowed with lands for their support; of the places of worship there are but five kept in order whilst as many as twenty-eight are in a state of disrepair, more or less no provision being made for them; the following is a detailed account of the Mahomedan Religious Buildings that enjoy endowments.

1. *Musjid Talim Unkureeb.*

2 Seers of oil for Mohurram from Sayer.

2. *Musjid Peer Babra.*

Rupees 2 from Sayer duties annually.

3. *Musjid near Naikwarree.*

1 Rupee annually from Land Revenue.

4. *Musjid Mookhairee.*

Rupees 2 from Land Revenue for Mohurram.

5. *Musjid Dustageer Syed Sadad.*

Rupees 2 from Land Revenue for Mohurram.

Rs. 4 annually from Sayer dues for the annual expenses of the fair.

6. *Musjid Bhagwan.*

2 Rupees annually from Land Revenue.

7. *Chand Khan Wulee Durgah.*

1 Rupee for Dusseera and 1 Rupee for Dewalee from Land Revenue.

14 Rupees annually from Sayer dues.

One Rupee from each new Naib.

8. *Peerpunchode.*

One Rupee monthly, 5 seers of oil and 5 seers of ghee annually from Sayer.

9. *Huthia Sahib.*

Rupees 2 from Land Revenue.

Rupee 1 from Sayer for Mohurram.

10. *Moulana Sahib Durgah.*

Rupees 7 annually from Sayer and Lands in Enam.

11. *Naija Sahib Durgah.*

1 Rupee from Sayer.

1 Rupee and 10 seers of oil from Land Revenue for Mohurram.

Enam Lands are granted also in Pytun Purgunnah.

W. H. BRADLEY, Surgeon,
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ROCK CUT CAVES OF AURUNGABAD.

In the hills north of Aurungabad, and within half an hour's walk of its walls, are seen some ruined Buddhist and Jain Cave Temples, half concealed amidst fallen rocks and earth; much of the sculpture still remains in tolerable preservation, and gives a pleasing idea of what the state of the arts were in this country, where now nothing of the sort exists. The temples have been wrought in the same table land that contains the Caves of Ellora, a reason in all probability their not having been more generally known, by proving little attractive after the exploration of those wonderful "Chambers of Imagery." If the object indeed be mere curiosity that prompts their examination, the chances are very probably disappointment will ensue; but if visited with a higher aim, their monumental evidences will not be found void of interest. Since the master mind of the lamented Prinsep breathed life into the dry bones of Buddhist research, by the ingenious process he devised of decyphering the Cave inscriptions, this particular field of antiquarian investigation has been invested with singular interest, and has excited the industry and intellect of many of our eminent literati: whilst another class of investigators no less enthusiastic, have entered upon the study more in reference to the peculiarities of style in sculpture and architecture, than to the characters of the inscriptions; but it is sufficiently obvious

however, that the union of both modes of research is absolutely requisite, to justify an opinion upon the much vexed question of Buddhist Chronology. The graphic delineations of Sykes, Mallot, and Kittoe, with the beautifully illustrated descriptions of ~~Fergusson~~ so recently before the public, have made us in some degree familiar with the principal Buddhist fane in central and western India.

The hills in which the caves we are about to describe have been dug, are amygdaloid trap, of varying degrees of induration, and rising at their highest points to about 700 feet above the plains: their southern slopes are invariably precipitous and barren-looking, the only covering they possess, being a straggling vegetation of low prickly bushes, and stunted shrubs. It is this aspect that has been selected as the sites for the caves, and is consequently by no means remarkable for picturesque properties, a circumstance not often found wanting in the localities fixed upon by these old Buddhist monks. A whitened mark in the sides of the hill, about two-thirds up the ascent indicates the spot where the caves are to be found; this is a small Jain cave, kept whitewashed by the Devotees of the city—the remainder are rendered more or less inconspicuous, by jungle bushes, and rubbish obstructing the view. The caves form three separate groups, scattered over a space of about a mile and a half, and are eleven in number. With the exception of the small Jain cave just alluded to, they all come under the denomination of Vihara, or Monastery Caves, accompanied by the usual waggon-vaulted cave, containing the Deghopa; their general characteristics unmistakably denoting a period, when Buddhism was fast declining from its high estate, and had stooped to a temporising policy, ~~apart~~ in the absence of that simplicity which marked its purer and dominant period: the figure of Buddha is to be seen associated with Buddhist Saints, or in a position the most opposed to that of mental abstraction, being represented in amatory dalliance, with scantily robed females; again figures essentially brahminical are admitted into the temple, associated not unfrequently with orphic symbols, to which may also be adduced a florid style of carving, as further proof of a later period of Buddhism. There is but one cave indicating any great antiquity, where Buddha is represented of gigantic proportions, reclining on his side, obtaining beatitude by absorption into the essence of the deity; a state known as Nirvani, or Nirbuthi. We note a peculiarity observed in isolating the sanctum from the walls by a passage passing round, containing chapels and

lateral cells for the priesthood; this is not the usual form of arrangement, and I remember but one instance of it at Elloora; at Ajuntah it does not once occur: cutting off the sanctum by a passage in this manner, is however frequently adopted in the Jain and Brahminical caves, at the former place. Stucco paintings appear at one time to have covered the walls, portions still may be seen adhering in several places, but in too minute quantities, or so discolored by smoke, as to prevent anything being distinctly made out. The ornamental carving dispersed about the pillars, doorways, and lion thrones, is the exact counterpart of that adopted at Elloora, and Ajuntah. The principal idol is of gigantic proportions: seated on a lion throne, with the feet resting on the lotus flower, and hands placed in a position, denoting the act of holy contemplation. A remarkable sameness runs through the forms of these figures; judging by the universality of this representation, it would seem that there existed some ideal resemblance which was rigidly conformed to, as a rule of art, by the Sculptor; what that particular physiognomy is, would be best understood by transcribing Burkhardt's description of some of the tribes of Northern Africa, coming under the generic name of Ethiopian. "Their features," he remarks, "are not at all those of the Negro; their face being more oval, the nose often perfectly Grecian: the upper lip is however generally somewhat thicker than is considered beautiful amongst northern nations, though it is far from the Negro's lip. Hair is naturally curly, but not at all woolly. The attendants and praying figures associated with the idol, frequently possess a physiognomy of a very low type, betrayed by their projecting lips, broad high cheek bones, and flattened nostrils." These African resemblances have given rise frequently to the notion, that India was indebted to Egypt for her cave temples; and the idea is plausible enough. Seeing that in both, a great affinity exists as to their architectural combinations and massive sculpture; but upon closer examination, the resemblance is, as the Chevalier Rienze observed to Bishop Heber, but slight and general; the older migratory movements from east to west, will reconcile much of what would otherwise here appear inexplicable, for it is by no means improbable that the Troglodytal habitations of the mountains of Central Asia, have served as archetypes, both for the cavern temples of Upper Egypt and India, though it would appear that more foreign elements have become mixed up with the former than the latter, a circumstance

possibly arising from engrafting the style of those countries ~~which~~ ancient monarchs had subdued. Colonel Hamilton Smith mentions a circumstance significant of the transduction of the race that first colonized Egypt, in the earliest Semetic tribes, possessing a tradition that the Indus was anciently named the "Neel-ab," a name they also applied to the great Egyptian river.

The religious system of two countries show likewise many affinities, a circumstance by no means astonishing with races, who it is supposed may have issued from the same starting point. The ancient theology of Central Asia appears to have been made up of elemental worship, and astronomical conceits, the sun naturally being the supreme object of adoration. The Abbi Pluche refers all Mythology to Sun and Planet worship, but it is not unreasonable to suppose hero-worship also lent its aid. The host of heaven were represented under most singular modifications of shape, from the idea of the deity derived from the person of man, to "the Beast and his Image;" to these were transferred that adoration, that originally had been rendered to the deity itself: Bamian with its innumerable caves, abounds with images of some such nature. India and Egypt amidst all their revolutions and innovations, have still preserved the leading features of the faith of those lands they migrated from, elemental worship having in both sunk into the adoration of brute matter, symbolized by a variety of animals, possessing certain significant properties. If it be true, as Proclus observes, that lions were specially considered to be solar animals, we can account for their occupying prominent positions in ancient temples, where the principal object of worship was the Sun. They are constantly seen in India, and Egypt, supporting the shrine on which the idol sits, as well as performing the office of guardians to the portal of the temple: the same observation will apply to the lotus flower, typical of the Sun by its calyx opening and shutting with its influence, the use of which is very frequent in the temples of both countries; to this we may add in support of a common origin: a variety of animals sacred to both faiths, from some supposed qualities of their own, originating in the same common idea, modified by various causes, of which the principal are the Crocodile, Snake, Cow, Bull, Monkey, Ibis, &c.

The date for the introduction of Buddhism into the peninsula, is supposed to have been about the commencement of the third century, flourishing until the 7th, when either embarrassed by a cumbrous

monachism, or professing doctrines repugnant to the times, it gradually succumbed to the debasing popular forms of Hindooism, that finally superceded it; this followed the cruel persecutions, originated by Sankar Acharya about the 9th century, prior to which it would appear, a species of compromise had been entered into by the apostate Jains, which allowed them to linger on after the final expulsion of that faith, they had deviated from: their season of triumph was however but of short duration, and about the 12th century, gave way entirely to the system of Hindooism that now prevails. With these preliminary remarks, we proceed to the description of the caves; approaching them from Aurungabad, the western ones are first arrived at, which we will commence to examine.

First Group.

A smart scramble up a steep rocky foot path, leads to a terrace in the hill side, half buried by rocks and earth that have fallen from above: much of it has also crumbled away; after making good our footing, we become aware of the existence of several caves, whose entrances were not visible from below. Above this first terrace, at the distance of about fifty feet, another ledge or terrace is perceived, in equally a ruinous state, and also having caves opening on it; their entrances are choked up, by the successive deposits of muddy streams flooding their interior every monsoon. This upper terrace measures 70 feet in length, and 15 in breadth, having apparently three caves leading from it: a partial attempt at clearing away the rubbish and sandy earth from one of them, showed the sculpture to be of Buddhist character, and with this I was forced to rest content, as to have removed the obstruction, would have required more time and labour, than was at my command. The communication with the terrace beneath, was buried under rubbish; here we find four caves, the interiors of which have been sufficiently cleared, as to enable the entire characters of the sculpture being described; commencing with the western cave, we shall designate it No. 1 and so on with the rest.

No. 1, is a small cave, consisting of an anteroom, vestibule, and sanctuary, with a passage around it. The entrance is not much the by bushes and rock fallen from above, leaving a narrow path, at day, he is sufficient to crawl through on hands and knees. In the anteroom, Buddhist figures are seen arranged right and

walls in compartments, the seated figures of Buddha having the legs either dependent, or crossed, with the hands invariably placed in an attitude of devotion. The vestibule fronting the sanctuary, has the roof supported by two square pillars, and two pilasters, well sculptured. The sanctuary is 14 feet square, and 10 feet high, with the door towards the south, a passage three feet broad passes the whole way round. In front of the door is seated the image of Buddha, 9 feet high as sitting—the legs rest on the expanded calyx of the lotus, and the hands disposed in the usual attitude of contemplation, represented here, by the thumb of the right hand, pressing the little finger of the left: a thin drapery seems to cover a portion of the idol, the folds of which become apparent round the neck, lap, waist and across the thighs, the ends being gathered and grasped in the left hand: neither beard nor mustachoes are visible: the hair of the head is arranged in small conical curls terminating in a round knot or bunch on the summit: the ears hang low, with stretched lobes, pierced in the same manner as seen in the Jogees of the present day: no ornament appears upon the figure, unless a small hemispherical protuberance upon the forehead, about the size of a marble, deserves the name. The Sinhasan or lion-throne on which the figure is seated, has maned lions right and left supporting the bench: behind are represented several animals, at the base is an elephant crouching, with his trunk curled up beneath his head; immediately above him, rests a four-legged animal in a rearing attitude, carrying a human being on his back. He has a neck, scaly like the Dragon, a Goat-like head, with protruding eyes, and four short horns, two curving backwards and two upright, his tail and claws are like a lion's. This fabulous animal is constantly represented in old Hindoo temples, and at Elloora is seen as one of the non-descript animals supporting Mahadeo's grand hall in Kailas. The head is a favorite ornament to brackets and mullions, and sills and lintels of sanctuaries in brahminical temples; at the top of all, and on a level with the upper part of the throne, appear the head and shoulders of some open mouthed proboscidean monster forming an elegant scroll-work to the summit of the throne: what it represents is difficult to say, being a compound of the Snake, Crocodile, and Hippopotamus with its tapir like proboscis, the Crocodile, and Hippopotamus. Winged praying figures kneel on either side of the idol, behind which appears a nimbus. Over the image, four figures, are seated figures of Buddha in high relief, and the

walls right and left have similar figures placed one above the other, in four rows; some having the legs crossed, others hanging down: each figure has subordinate attendants. The door-way is simple; sockets are led into the jambs for the doors, which turned on pivots, and bivalved, fastening by a bar across. A plain pillar moulding forms the door frame outside, with a simple lintel surmounted by ornamental carved work of Pagodas, having roofs approaching a bell shape. Each Pagoda contains three niches, the centre one holding Buddha seated, and the two on either side, standing figures of Budhiswatas: on each side of the door stand gigantic darpals, or doorkeepers, nine feet high, each accompanied by a figure canopied under five heads of the hooded snake. These colossal figures are generally present in Buddhist caves, either as darpals, or within the sanctuary as attendants upon the idol, and invariably represented as most opposite to each other in costume, not so with the equally colossal chowree walas, that generally accompany them in the sanctuary, who are always habited alike. The doorkeeper on the right is richly ornamented; he wears a high pointed jewelled cap, the most prominent decoration upon it, being a seated figure of Buddha carved on a round ornament in front: the throat and neck are encircled by collars and necklaces, and the arms and wrists are adorned by armlets and bracelets richly cut. In the ears which are long lobed, and split, are placed ear-rings, the right is globular, and studded with elaborate representations of jewelry, whilst the left is a disc of some two or three inches diameter; this custom of wearing ear-rings by men is very ancient; Aaron formed the molten calf at Sinai, from the golden ear-rings of the sons, as well as wives and daughters of Israel. A narrow fillet confines the waist above the navel, falling down in front, in waving cords: around the loins three or four folds of a chain, arranged in square links are passed, whilst the shela or robe, crosses over the upper part of the thigh from right to left, and held in the left hand; the right supports a long stalk of the lotus, on the calyx of which rests a small cross-legged figure of Buddha. The attendant figure with the snake canopy, wears a diadem, jewelled necklace, and armlet, both hands grasp the lower portion of the lotus. Over the darpal appears a flying figure, bearing a necklace of flowers. The doorkeeper on the left side, has much the character of the Hindoo penitential ascetics of the present day, he is represented devoid of all ornaments; in lieu of the jewelled cap, he

wears his own hair twisted turban-fashion round his head, elfin locks falling over either shoulder; upon his left shoulder hangs the skin of an antelope; below the navel, a band passes round the body from which hangs a narrow fold of drapery. The right hand holds a rosary, while the left supports a slender waving lotus stalk, on which a seated figure of Buddha rests, the snake canopied attendant, and flying figure are counterparts of those on the opposite side. The walls of the vestibule and passage passing round the sanctuary, are covered with compartments holding high reliefs of Buddha seated on a lotus, the stem of which is grasped by two figures wearing wigs and tiaras, canopied by snakes; two smaller stems springing from the principal stalk, support attendants on their flowers, who appear to be repetitions "in petto" of the darpals of the sanctuary. Buddha sometimes is represented with the legs crossed, as well as dependant: the hands as seen in the sanctuary, with one exception, where the back of the right hand rests upon the left palm.

No. 2, is a Vihara cave, squaring fifty feet either way, exclusive of side cells and sanctuary. It consists of a partly fallen ante-verandah; a hall with cells at each corner, side recesses, vestibule and sanctuary. The interior is much filled up with indurated sandy mud, washed in during the rains: a sufficient quantity was removed to enable me to judge of the style and nature of the sculpture. The wall of the outer verandah is pierced by three doorways, leading into the hall, which is twelve feet high, and the roof supported by twelve pillars and four pilasters; these have rectangular plinths, with shafts rising in a rectangular manner for about a fourth their height, and then breaking into polygonal shapes, fluted or plain, encircled with richly decorated bands and fillets of rosettes and beading, surmounted by a capricious capital, either cushioned shape, or that peculiar form known as the vase and falling leaf, where the capital is vase like, with elegantly carved leaves drooping in spiral volutes from the points of the abacus. The architrave resting on the pillars, is enriched with sculpture generally representing Buddha seated with females, surrounded by a profusion of gracefully arranged, and well sculptured foliage. Medallions ornamented with Lions, Elephants and nondescript animals, serve to support the whole entablature. A medallion in demi-relievo, occupies the centre of the shafts in the side pilasters, of Buddha, and females, with very beautifully designed fillets and bands in bead work surrounding it—the same

medallions are frequently repeated upon the pillars generally throughout. In several instances statues of females standing or fat males seated, with chancellor's wigs, are placed at the corners of the square pillars, and as these pillars are arranged in pairs, no two of which resemble each other, great variety of design is seen. The frieze resting on the architrave fronting the entrance, is covered by a series of sculptured figures in demi-relief, divided into thirteen compartments evidently referring to Buddhist subjects: the sculpture is nine inches high, and clearly and cleverly executed. The first compartment represents a naked male figure seated on a throne, with a child upon his knee. He wears an ornamented high pointed cap, and jewelled necklace, an aged female seated on the ground in front is holding towards him another child, whilst behind, two naked male figures are sitting, who by the high caps, and wheel ear-rings they wear, appear to be Jogees: one of them holds forth his hand, as though he were exhorting; behind the principal seated figure are wigged attendants, a female chaorwala on his right and a male on his left, both furnished with the least possible quantity of clothing: another attendant carries something like a book, or box. Does this represent Buddha and his two children by Yaso-dhar Devi, to whom he was married at twenty years of age? The second compartment represents a Bear, wearing a jewelled collar, riding on the back of a Tiger. A male and female appear offering presents in front; musicians in niches above, are playing various instruments, one of whom is using the plectrum, instead of striking with the fingers. The third group represents the same principal figure seated on a throne, with a female in a state of nudity, standing by his side, two male wigged figures in attendance. The fourth group is a subject not easily reconciled with the mild tenets of Buddhism, that inculcate respect to life; the empalement of a man is here represented, the executioner is employed binding the victim to the stake, which has been thrust through the body, passing out at the left side of the neck. A dog stands near the stake, and a little beyond, is a female; a forest is supposed to be represented, by the variety of foliage occupying the back ground. The fifth compartment shows an abese ~~old man~~, seated, listening to a female on her knees, playing, some instrument, he wears a large wig: over head appear suspended a range of bells. The sixth compartment contains a naked male, with a female figure, seated on a throne, his left hand holding her's. Various

wigged figures are dispersed about, one carrying a vessel into which he dips his hand: another in front rests in a half kneeling and sitting attitude. This appears to represent circumstances attending the celebration of marriage, judging by the joined hands, and the attendant with the vessel for the libation of water, which is to be poured over the hands thus united, and may have reference to Buddha's marriage with Yaso-dhar Devi. The next compartment shows an old man in a flowing wig, mounted on the back of a person, who bends under the load he carries. An attendant in the rear appears lending aid; four other figures are in the back ground, two with flowing wigs, and two wearing bob wigs. The eighth group is a battle piece, in which bows and arrows, swords and oblong shields are used. The battle is continued on into the next compartment, where a colossal figure is thrown down, to whom a wigged figure appears addressing himself; two men with snakehoods, and two naked females fill up the space beyond. The ninth group shows Buddha reclining on a bench within a forest, entering into Nirvana; a pig is represented on the left of the bench, and a Tiger on the right; the head of both being directed towards the prostrate figure. A man mounted on a horse appears in the left corner, the horse is in action, and wears a plumed crest between the ears; at the opposite corner a holy ascetic is seen seated under a palm tree, with a Tiger on his right, above him in compartments are half figures of snakehooded, and wigged attendants, both male and female. Two horses' heads are observable amongst the foliage of the back ground. The tenth group appears divided into three portions. In the right corner is an old man in an ample wig, seated on the shoulders of a man. The centre represents the entrance of a natural cave, overshadowed by trees, into which the two figures just noticed, appear entering, and the left corner is occupied, by an assemblage of figures in all sorts of wigs large and small, the principal figure being the old man who appears in the act of teaching; a figure with a Jogee's cap, and wheel ear-rings, is seated at his feet; a canopy of foliage extends over head. The eleventh compartment represents a procession of figures mounted on horses and elephants, preceded by two men, the one blowing the singhara, the other beating the dhol. The horsemen carry straight swords by their sides and wear wigs. A crested plume adorns each horse's head, and an umbrella of state is carried over the rider's head. One elephant is in motion, whilst the other is lying down, and thrusting out

his hind leg for the convenience of the rider to mount, who is in the act of stepping on the elephant's foot for that purpose. An umbrella is also held over this person. The last compartment represents the same principal male and female figures seated on a couch, with drapery. They appear to be listening to the sounds of the vina played by a male wigged figure on the right, and a naked female on the left, is apparently accompanying it with her voice, judging by the attitude she adopts.

Round the frieze within the hall, a series of sculptured Pagodas in high relief are arranged, the alternate ones slightly projecting; those most permanent contain a male and female figure in amatory dalliance, with females, in separate niches right and left as attendants: in the niches of the receding Pagodas, there are placed a squab fat wigged man, with attendant females.

Towards the north and south are recesses in the wall, the roofs supported by two pillars and two pilasters, whose designs differ very much from those before described, their plinths are square, and of the same height as the others, with the Polygonal shafts plain or fluted, and braced round, with bands of bead and chain work, and rosettes, like the hall pillars, but the difference is found in the shafts tapering to a bottle-necked form on which rests the capitals, whose upper shape under the abacus, is not unlike the bell of the Corinthian capital, the compressed cushion occupying the place of the enriched details of that order, a peculiarity is here observed in brackets springing from shoulders of the column right and left, to the roof, resorted to for supporting the roof in the absence of the arch, the brackets are formed of the horned fabulous monster in an upright attitude, bearing figures on their backs, but the sculpture has been much injured. The pillars in the western recess are more exuberant in their decorations than the eastern ones.

Cells occupy each corner of the hall, whose dimensions are 15 feet long by 10 feet broad.

The vestibule to the sanctuary is supported by two pillars and two pilasters of the same form as seen in the recess, but infinitely more rich in their decorations, a richly cut moulding skirts the sides and tops of the entrance, arranged in what Heraldry terms imbattled lines; the ornamental border represents chain and bead work, with rosettes, and in each compartment formed of this arrangement of the design, appear figures of amatory couples; round the cornice above,

are seen flying figures bearing necklace of flowers, and heads of the horned fabulous monster. The pillars and pilaster are of the most exuberant style of decoration, and covered with sculpture from the base to the summit of the capital, the shafts breaking from squares into eight, sixteen, and thirty-two sides, braced round with broad bands, on which amatory figures are shown in demi-relievs, or narrow fillets, of bead-work, bells, rosettes, drapery, lozenges, and leaves. A richer effect is produced by the capital being divided into 32 sides, the ends of which turn over at the bell of the capital, and just above the compressed portion of the neck. The flying bracket is represented by a female standing on what appears something like a cornucopia, holding a child by the hand. Greater stability for the support is produced by giving a canopy of foliage, for connecting the figure to the roof.

The sanctuary contains a seated colossal figure of Buddha, on whose form the light falls, leaving all around in gloom, which incident is not without its mysterious influence: his position is similar to the Idol in the cave just described, and his Lion-throne presents the same decorative sculpture; gigantic chaori wals stand on either side, with flying figures above in front ranged along the sides, right and left, are groups of kneeling figures, male and female. The sculpture is clear and well defined, which from this part of the cave being particularly free from moisture, has been kept in excellent preservation. They nearly all wear tiaras and richly ornamented jewelled dresses, the arrangement of the hair being of the most elaborate description, in flowing curls, braids or placed in a series of formal row, with a tassel-shaped bunch suspended from the crown of the head; the countenances with one or two exceptions, betray a Mongolee-tartar origin, from the breadth of the cheek bones, projecting shape of the lower jaw, and thick lips.

No. 3.—A few paces eastward brings us to the ruins of No. 3. Chaitya cave, large portions of the face of the rock have here fallen, carrying with it the whole front, and a great portion of the cave itself. The dimensions are very insignificant in comparison with those of a similar description at Karli and Elloora, being but twenty-eight feet in width, including the side aisles and 30 feet from the basement to the roof; the arrangement however of the cave, appears like the large ones: the front having fallen down the scarped rock, we can only suppose it had its external porch, as they

have—a centre aisle is perceived flanked by plain octagonal pillars, nine of which alone remain. The roof is waggon-shaped, with the ribs cut in stone, terminating in a half dome at the further end, where the ends of the ribs converge towards the centre,—immediately beneath which is seen the deghopa, a plain hemispherical dome, surmounted by the tee, pierced with holes for fixing the umbrella of state. No sculpture nor ornament appear upon the circular basement. Upon the pillars, and aisles, remains of painted Stucco may be observed.

No. 4.—The fourth cave is the last of this group, and is the one rendered conspicuous by having been whitewashed. This cave is but twelve feet long, and nine broad—a passage three feet wide isolates the sanctuary from the walls; within it, seated on a bench, is a gigantic Idol, measuring as sitting 8 feet: the features resemble those we have described, but the attitude is different; the legs being crossed, by the right foot resting on the left calf, showing the soles of both feet; and the right hand resting in the palm of the left upon the lap; folds of a robe appear on the rock behind, and round the throat; in other respects there are no appearances of clothing: the figure is of black color: no ornaments appear upon the person, and the sole decoration of the bench, is a conch shell, placed conspicuously in the centre. We may safely ascribe this figure to a Jain source, from the position and colour of the Idol, and the distinguishing emblem cut upon the plinth, which Mr. Colebrooke* in his Essay on the sects of the Jains tells us is the discriminating sign of Nemi, the 22d Tirthankar, who is also described as being of a black complexion. Tod mentions Neminatah the Negro-visaged, as being ushered into the conclave, with the deification of his cousin Krishna—the Saint is said to be sought by the amorous devotees of the faith—Nemi departed from this world at Ujjintah, described as being on the peak of a mountain and doubtlessly the same as Ajuntah.

The second series of excavations is situated about a mile to the east, in the same hill side, and at about the same height. They consist of four caves; two of which are very conspicuous from a distance, whilst the other two are hidden by bushes.

No. 5 will be the first of this series, it has had a ruined external verandah, inner verandah, vestibule, Sanctuary with passage passing round, and Lateral cells. The outer verandah shows by the remaining portions at either extremity, to have measured seventy feet:

* Asiatic Researches, Vol. ix. p. 309.

the walls have figures of females sculptured on them. The inner verandah was supported by four pillars and two pilasters the ruins of which are seen; they have square plinths, on the corners of which squat figures are seated, with fluted shafts and cushioned capitals, the same as seen in the Dherwarree at Elloora. Cells lead off right and left at either extremity. The vestibule has two pillars and two pilasters, placed in antis to support the roof, nine feet high and three feet and a half in diameter: they have rectangular columns, with medallions containing amatory figures in Medeo Relievo, a rich foliage pattern passes round the upper part in bands; the side walls in line with the pillars have in both sides colossal female figures sculptured, with a fat old man placed seated by them. The dimensions of the vestibule are eleven feet long, and twenty-one broad, the descent to which is made by one step. The doorway of the sanctuary has two broad steps in front, guarded by doorkeepers, bearing the snake-hooded canopy. Gigantic figures ten feet high, wearing the high conical cap with the Buddhist emblem, stand at either extremity, on each side of whom are a male and female figure, richly dressed and well executed. Flying figures called "Powri" carrying cornucopias and wreaths, are hovering over their heads. The sanctum is ten feet long, and 13 in breadth and 12 in height. The figure of Buddha is the same as seen in No. 1 and No. 2 requiring no further description.

The attendants in the sanctuary are two tall figures seven feet high, standing on each side of the throne, being the simple and richer dressed personages, before noticed in No. 1 Cave. Two rows of kneeling figures, three feet high, are ranged on either side, five in a row, the females upon the left, males upon the right. The passage running round the sanctuary is seven feet wide, having lateral cells upon the east and west six in number, fifteen feet deep: whilst two chapels containing seated figures of Buddha are excavated in the northern wall facing the side passages. The Idol on the eastern side is in the same position as observed within the sanctum, the western one slightly differs by having one hand placed in the palm of the other, both reposing on the lap.

No. 6.—A few yards further east and somewhat lower in the Rock is No. 6, it possesses an outer verandah, a hall or inner verandah, with recesses, and sanctuary, with a passage surrounding it, pierced by cells.

The outer verandah, is in the last cave, has disappeared, all but the extreme ends, where the remaining portions have figures of fe-

males sculptured on them. The inner verandah or hall has the entrance supported by four handsome pillars, and two pilasters, the shafts rectangular with sculptured scrolled medallions containing the frequently repeated group of amatory figures; the upper part of the shaft is encircled by a band on which Elephants are cut; passing down into the hall or inner verandah by one step, the doorway leading to the sanctuary is seen immediately in front, before which are steps leading up to the sanctuary, it being raised some three or four feet above the hall. The side passages of the sanctuary are lighted by windows looking from the hall. The doorway is very richly sculptured with mouldings running round architraves and lintel of a varying pattern of chain work, rosettes, and jewelry, interspersed with grotesque figures of human bodies bearing the heads of animals; the usual Pagoda cornice surmounts the whole, similar to that seen over the sanctuary door of the first and last described Caves. The two windows or apertures for affording light to the side passages, are as elaborately finished as the doorway, but instead of a cornice above, have each a frieze or entablature decorated with rosettes, on which are represented Lutchmee seated between two Elephants in the act of pouring vessels of water over her; two attendants stand beside her; this introduction of Lutchmee into a Buddhist Temple occurs several times at Elloora, more especially in those most modern. Lutchmee is considered by some, as representing the Fecund principle amongst Buddhist, of which water itself is typical. Between the door and windows we find sculptured on the wall in very high relief, gigantic figures of the two remarkable Buddhist attendants, the decorated and unadorned figures that we have before dwelt upon in some detail. I cannot help surmising that they represent in conjunction with the idol in the sanctuary, a recognition of the Hindoo trinity, for the Buddhists in their degenerate days, acknowledged, in common with the Jains, the Trimurti of the Brahman religion; at Elloora these two figures may be traced through the Jain Caves holding similar prominent positions but there they are Digambara figures, here Savithambara. The simpler figure of the two appears in this instance as in others, to be invested with a higher degree of sanctity than his more highly decorated companion. His head dress is similar to that given to Brahmah at Elloora and has engraved upon it the Buddhist emblem: his right hand is raised in a devotional attitude the palm outward, with the fingers towards the heavens, the ancient mode adopted when solemnly making oath* in the left

* Rev. Chap. x. 6. Gen. Chap. xiv. 22.

hand is held the sacred lotus—above his head two Buddhist figures are seated, with flying figures. There is some remarkable sculpture associated with this figure, which at the risk of being considered tedious, I think worthy of detail. It is arranged in eight groups on projecting ledges, four in either side of the figure: the parties forming each group seem in the attitude of prayer or supplication, all are looking towards the idol: at the extremity of each ledge, a flying figure with Buddhist emblems is interposed, as if forming the communication between the idol and suppliants. Sculpture similar to that about to be described, is seen at Ellora in one of the southern Caves, as well as at Ajuntah: where the same subjects are represented on Stucco, but unfortunately the greater portion has become indistinct. The first group upon the right, commencing from above is much mutilated: it represents a portion of two figures kneeling with closed hands—behind them appears a mass of flaming fire. The Ajuntah sculpture corresponding to this, shows a female seated with the right hand upraised, as if about to strike a male figure kneeling before her, whom she grasps with her left hand. The kneeling figure has the head thrown back, and his right arm is flung over his head. The Ajuntah painting shows but a small portion of the whole, representing a black male figure running from the flaming fire.

The second Ledge contains three male figures wearing wigs, the outside one holds a sword in his right hand, and a standard in his left; the centre carries an umbrella over the other who is kneeling; the corresponding sculpture at Ajuntah, differs no further than in reversing the position: the painting of this portion is entirely obliterated.

The third group represents three figures bound hands and feet. It is similarly shown at Ajuntah, but totally destroyed in the painted representation.

The fourth shows a ship in full sail with mainmast and mizenmast, back stays, streamers, and mat sails,—a person is steering the vessel with an oar over the counter, another stands amidships holding a round vessel in his hands, as does another person in the bows, who by the necklace and head dress appears to be a female; the Ajuntah sculpture represents a rough appearance of a boat without sails, with two figures; the first one only carrying a vessel: the Stucco painting is destroyed.

Commencing at the top on the left side, we have two figures kneeling, a male with hands joined in prayer, and a female clasping him round the neck and waist; a maned lion sits behind, holding up

one paw: the Ajuntah sculpture differs very slightly. In the Stucco painting a black male figure is seen praying and behind him a Lion is rearing up.

The second group has a male and female praying: behind them are Lingas, out of which the heads of the Cobra are protruding. The Ajuntah sculpture differs from this by the male praying towards the Buddhist figure, whilst the female has turned herself towards the Snake; who is in its full length, without lingam, or pedestal. The Stucco painting represents a black male figure praying with a Cobra rearing itself up behind him.

The third group is a kneeling figure, beside whom stands a Buddhist ascetic praying—an Elephant beneath a mango tree is behind: the Ajuntah sculpture shows a female clasping a male in her arms both kneeling, with the Elephants behind; the Stucco painting of this part is lost.

The last group is much mutilated, but appears to be a female seated bearing an infant in her arms, an old hag with pendent breasts and streaming hair stands over her; serpents are twined round her neck and arm: a Buddhist ascetic is praying behind them. The Stucco painting shows an old haridan painted white, in the attitude of dancing, her left hand holds a Snake which passes round her throat in lieu of a necklace, her right hand upraised, points with the forefinger towards a figure beside her. She wears bands of blue beads round her wrists, and ankles—her hair hangs in elfin locks over her flaccid breasts, a portion only of a black figure is seen kneeling before her. The Ajuntah sculpture is similar to that shown here, with the exception of the Buddhist ascetic.

The richly dressed figure occupies as conspicuous a position as the one just described, he wears a conical ornamented cap, with the Buddhist emblem in front. In the right ear is worn an earring of a wheel shaped form, whilst in the left he wears it ringed shape: necklace, bar armlets, bracelets, and waist ornaments as before described in the first Cave. On each side are placed male and female figures, five feet high, who are again attended by dwarfs: above are flying figures. We may note that in corroboration of the simpler figure being the most sacred, we here perceive flying figures occupying the place of those in the attitude of prayer, accompanying the simpler ones.

The recesses east and west are raised from the floor of the hall by three steps, and are each supported by two pillars and two pilasters, similar in design to those of the verandah, but smaller in di-

mensions. The western recess contains a series of figures ranged against the wall, cut in such bold relief as to approach very nearly the appearance of statues. They are eight in number, the first and last representing the two classes of Buddhist religionists; the intermediate ones are all females. The northern figure is a Budisawatta holding his robe in his left hand, in the attitude these figures generally are seen adopting. The southern figure is apparently a sacred mendicant. The six females all bear flowers or fruit in their hands, and each have the hair very elaborately arranged. Females were permitted by Sakya Muni to embrace a religious life, and this cave may probably have been a convent for Nuns.

In the opposite recess two figures are seen seated on cushioned seats with backs: one is a ventricose old man with flowing wig, holding a hand chaplet. This figure is commonly seen at Ajuntah and Ellora, and very frequently associated, as in this instance, with a full bosomed female seated by his side, nursing a child upon her knee; they have attendants behind, and flying figures above.

Standing on brackets at the corners to the north, are two well sculptured females the size of life. The gallery passing round the sanctuary is ascended by three steps, the sanctuary itself is raised above these, two steps again. From the galleries, six cells open, and at the further extremity of the galleries are two chapels containing seated figures of Buddha. The sanctuary is a small chamber ten feet square containing the usual seated figure of Buddha with a Lion throne, more than usually ornamented, out of the mouth of the Pro-biscidean monster is seen rising, the gracefully curved neck of the Ibis; snakehooded figures kneel on the back of the throne, and figures bestriding the horned monster, attacking others resting on the kneeling Elephant's head beneath, are executed in the best taste. Flying figures in pairs are perched against Buddhist figures arranged one above the other in three rows, are placed on either side: the lower ones have the legs crossed the rest are hanging down.

The wall on the right of the idol is occupied by a group of females in Dâmi Relievo standing 3½ feet high; the central figure is a dancing girl very slightly attired, the rest are playing a variety of instruments, each adorned with an elaborate head dress. This sculpture manifests very striking proof of a deviation from pure Buddhism, as one of the minor precepts prohibited such indulgence as are here exhibited: the opposite wall has some cleverly sculptured figures of

the same size, a male and female, the same apparently as represented beside the decorated figure outside. The doorway is very richly ornamented in the mouldings of the frame work, and guarded by snakehooded darpals. Right and left of the entrance to the sanctum are ranged along the walls large female figures with attendants. On the right of the door, the sculpture is a female very profusely covered with jewelled attire, and ornamented head dress; her bosom extravagantly proportioned, and holding the stalk of the Lotus: two female attendants in scanty habiliments, smaller in height, on either side of her, bearing fruit and flowers, and beyond them stand dwarfs; one leaning on a crooked stick seems to bend beneath the weight of the female's hand resting on his head, above are flying figures; the cornice of the wall is formed of the convex eaves of a temple, in which seated Buddhist figures are represented. The wall on the left of the sanctum door is covered in a like manner with a buxom lady and attendants, similarly attired, but in this Cave no praying figures appear above, as on the opposite side, by which we may infer some association between these two females, and the simple and decorated attendants without. The appearance of dwarfs is a common circumstance in eastern mythology, and has a mystical allusion no doubt.

The front of the next cave having fallen, no access can be accomplished but by help of a ladder. It measures 27 feet in breadth, by 20 in length, and is an unfinished Vihara without pillars or sanctuary, there are six cells opening into it, with a window. An opening in the wall towards the east leads to another half dug cave in the same unfinished condition, supplied with a verandah which is supported by two pillars and two pilasters: a large portion of the frontage has fallen; this second cave is 20 feet long.

Ascending the hill some few yards easterly, a group of caves are seen which are not observed until close upon them, in consequence of rubbish and bushes hiding the front. The whole length of excavation is upwards of a hundred feet, extending to a depth of sixty. Much of the work has been destroyed, by the front tumbling in. The arrangement appears to have been an outer verandah that has slid down the side of the mountain, nothing but a very small portion remaining, the hall extended the whole length of the excavation, from which four caves opened; three to the north, and one eastward at the further extremity of the three caves, the centre one the largest, having an inner verandah, vestibule, and sanctum

the side ones have but a vestibule and sanctum. As you come ble over rocks and bushes into the cave, you have to cross a mishapen mass of rock lying in your path, which after looking at a second time, you perceive to be the time worn sculpture of a recumbent figure of Buddha fifteen feet in length: he is represented reclining on the left side, and much injured by exposure to the weather: towards the feet which are partly broken, a figure with four arms is cut in the rock, one hand is grasping a lotus stalk, another holds a rosary, the palm of another is held towards you with the fingers pointing upwards, and the remaining one has been destroyed; upon the head is worn a cap ornamented with the figure of Buddha. Passing onward into the most westerly of the three northern caves, we note the capitals of pillars adhering to the roof, the shafts of which have disappeared. The vestibule contains niches right and left, occupied by Buddhist figures in penitential attitudes. The sanctum contains a seated Buddhist idol with legs downward, thumb and little finger touching. Doorkeepers seven feet high, stand at the entrance the right one only bears the Buddhist's emblem in his cap. A doorway is broken through the wall of the vestibule into the adjoining cave, which is the largest. The vestibule here like in the last cave has no more remaining of its two pillars and two pilasters that supported the roof, than their capitals, which adhere to the roof; at each corner of this verandah are placed well sculptured figures of females, in very high relief; this cave, buried in rubbish up to the knees of the figures, from whence to the top of their head dresses they measure seven feet: each figure is most exquisitely sculptured, that is, the ornaments are, with which they are covered, for nothing could be more skilfully or cleverly carved than the jewelled ear and flowers that adorn their head dresses, or the sharp chiselling and symmetry of chains and links and jewelled ornaments about their persons, conspicuously placed on the side of each of their head dress, appears the crescent, well and clearly cut. The bosoms of these females appear as usually seen, of the most expansive description, and is doubtless not without its meaning. The door of the vestibule has darpals of the same colossal proportions bearing Buddhist emblems in their head dresses. Flying figures appear above, within are seated two obese old men, wearing bar armlets, and the door of the sanctum is guarded by darpals six feet high bearing the five hooded Snake canopy, the left one only is finished. The sanctum is in an unfinished condition, the form of

the Idol having been roughly hewn out, similar to several instances noticed in the southern caves at Ellloora. The other northern excavation is of small dimensions. The pillars of the vestibule show the same ruined state as the two others, the capitals alone adhering to the roof, by which the inference may be drawn that fanatic violence has occasioned their destructions in all three instances. In niches of the verandah are figures of Buddha: in one instance seated cross-legged with the hands in the lap—in the other having the legs depending with the thumb and little finger joined together: in the hall, female figures similar to those remarked in the last cave are seen; the floor is greatly encumbered with fallen ruins.

The sanctuary contains a seated figure of Buddha in a meditative position.

The side cave opening to the east is choked up with mud and rubbish, leaving nothing visible but the capitals of the pillars.

Third Group.—About a mile to the eastward in the curve of the same range, two or three Caves have been commenced, not one of which was ever finished. The site has more claims to the picturesque than those we have just noticed, commanding a pleasing prospect towards the adjoining hills.

No. 9.—Is the commencement of a cave the front of which is nearly buried, and measures 18 feet in length, and 9 feet in breadth.

No. 10.—A Cave with outer verandah and hall 28 feet in length, broken off abruptly after excavating to 13 feet.

No. 11.—This is a Cave of large dimensions consisting of outer verandah, hall, vestibule, sanctuary, and side crypts; the breadth of the hall is 46 feet with lateral cells extending to seven feet on either side, the depth of the rock from the outer verandah to the further wall of the sanctum is 80 feet: all is left in the rough, as if abruptly broken off, and nothing approaching to a finished state but the front of the verandah; though I have termed the excavations on either side of the hall, lateral cells, from the resemblance they now bear to such a use, I am inclined to suppose these side cuttings to have been nothing more than the preliminary steps for forming the side pillars and aisles, which were intended to have surrounded the central hall.

W. H. BRADLEY, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

V.—Remarks on the amount of Education in Madras. By
Assistant Surgeon EDWARD BALFOUR, Body Guard.

Mr. Elliot, Chief Magistrate, having very obligingly presented me with a list of the Schools and Educational Institutions in Madras, which I regard as the most authentic, and, on that account, the most valuable document that has lately been prepared on the subject of Education in India, I think the public may be pleased to have a summary of the detailed information which Mr. Elliot has with much labour, collected, and under this impression, I beg leave to offer the following remarks.

No Census of Madras has been lately taken, but, owing to the influx of people from the country, the population is supposed* to have increased to the number of 720,000 inhabitants.

These are chiefly composed of the Arava nation, the Teling nation, Mahomedans, and Europeans or their descendants, but there is, also, a small sprinkling amongst them of Mahrattas and Canarese. The languages generally in use, however, are those of the four first named races, being the Tamil, the Teloo goo, the Hindustanee or Oordoo, and the English, though the learned men among the Hindus all learn Sanscrit, and all educated Mahomedans learn Persian and Arabic.

The above population live within the bounds of the Police; which is a semi-circle, with a radius of 5 miles, North, West, and South, of Fort Saint George. In tropical countries, the male, somewhat exceeds the female part of the population: it may therefore be assumed that there are 390,000 males and 330,000 females; and, allowing 4 children to each two adults the population of Madras may be arranged as follows:

Adults.			Children.			Total.		Grand Total.
Men.	Women.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
125,000	115,000	240,000	260,000	220,000	480,000	390,000	330,000	720,000

In the absence of accurate statistical returns, the above may be considered a fair estimate of the different sexes and ages of the

* Mr. Elliot thinks this estimate rather under than over the number of inhabitants.

Madras population; and if we now enquire to what extent education is given amongst them, the following facts appear.

List of Madras Schools, showing, the subjects taught; the number of Schools, and the number of Boys and Girls at the Schools.

Subjects taught in Madras.		No. of Schools in Madras.	No. of Scholars in Madras.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	English, - - - - -	81	2,258	1,049	3,307
2	English and Tamil, - - - - -	20	632	297	929
3	English, Tamil and Teloo goo, - - - - -	6	900	200	1,100
4	English, Tamil, Teloo goo and Hindustanee, - - - - -	1	450	150	600
5	English, Tamil, Teloo goo and Mahratta, - - - - -	1	173	0	173
6	English, Tamil, Teloo goo, Latin and Greek, - - - - -	1	65	0	65
7	Tamil, - - - - -	356	6,938	370	7,308
8	Tamil and Sanscrit, - - - - -	1	50	0	50
9	Teloo goo, - - - - -	235	3,920	60	3,980
10	Teloo goo, Tamil and Sanscrit, - - - - -	3	162	0	162
11	Teloo goo and Tamil, - - - - -	13	263	0	263
12	Goozerattee, Mahratta, Marwarree and Teloo goo, - - - - -	1	5	0	5
13	Teloo goo and Sanscrit, - - - - -	6	214	0	214
14	Mahratta, - - - - -	1	15	0	15
15	Sanscrit, - - - - -	1	21	0	21
16	Persian, - - - - -	24	350	*6	356
17	Arabic, - - - - -	1	6	0	6
18	Persian and Arabic, - - - - -	3	49	0	49
19	Persian and Hindustanee, - - - - -	3	25	0	25
20	Persian and Hindustanee and Arabic, - - - - -	29	466	0	466
21	Hindustanee and Arabic, - - - - -	2	95	0	95
Total...		789	7,056	2,132	19,188

Abstract of the above.

Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
110 English with Tamil, Teloo goo, Hindustanee, Mahratta, Latin and Greek, - - - - -	4,478	1,696	6,174
618 Tamil and Teloo goo with Sanscrit, Goozerattee, Mahratta, Marwarree, - - - - -	11,588	430	12,018
61 Hindustanee, Persian, Arabic, - - - - -	990	6	996
789 Total...	17,056	2,132	19,188

* These Girls are probably reading the Koran.

Table showing the Subjects taught and the No. of Schools and Scholars in each of the Police Divisions of Madras.

POLICE DIVISIONS.

Subjects Taught.	1st Division.			2d Division.			3d Division.	4th Division.			5th Division.			6th Division.			7th Division.			Total.			
	No. of Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	No. of Schools.	Boys.	Girls.		No. of Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	No. of Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	No. of Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	No. of Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	No. of Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	
1 English, -	10	185	41	26	1033	339	7	48	7	166	40	9	270	96	12	271	441	9	136	44	81	2,258	1049
2 English and Tamil, -	3	95	110	4	159	41	5	101	4	45	0	4	80	45	4	207	0	0	0	0	20	632	297
3 English, Tamil and Teloo goo, -	0	0	0	2	275	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	500	200	2	125	0	0	0	0	6	900	200
4 English, Tamil, Teloo goo and Hindustanee, -	1	450	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	450	150
5 English, Tamil, Teloo goo, and Mahratta, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	173	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	173	0
6 English, Tamil, Teloo goo, Latin and Greek, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	65	0
7 Tamil, -	30	605	0	87	1647	112	5	0	59	1089	30	49	968	40	42	905	108	55	1038	80	356	6,938	370
8 Tamil and Sanscrit, -	0	0	0	1	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	50	0
9 Teloo goo, -	26	378	0	119	1931	40	2	20	11	189	0	10	163	0	30	607	0	20	352	0	235	3920	60
10 Teloo goo, Tamil and Sanscrit, -	1	50	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	162	0
11 Teloo goo and Tamil, -	1	20	0	8	133	0	0	0	1	45	0	0	0	0	1	30	0	0	0	0	13	263	0
12 Goozeratee, Mahratta, Marwarree and Teloo goo, -	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0
13 Teloo goo and Sanscrit, -	0	0	0	2	120	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	47	0	1	42	0	0	0	0	6	214	0
14 Mahratta, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	0
15 Sanscrit, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	21	0	2	21	0	0
16 Persian, -	1	50	0	1	3	0	7	0	2	30	0	3	16	6	5	126	0	10	118	0	23	350	6
17 Arabic, -	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0
18 Persian and Arabic, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	49	0
19 Persian and Hindustanee, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	25	0
20 Persian, Hindustanee and Arabic, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	465	0
21 Hindustanee and Arabic, -	2	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	95	0
Total...	76	1932	301	251	5356	532	24	169	84	1564	70	82	2302	387	97	2313	549	96	1665	124	789	17056	2132

Abstract of the above Table.

	Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Total Boys & Girls
1st Police Division.	76	1,932	301	2,233
2d " "	251	5,356	532	5,988
3d " "	103	1,924	169	2,093
4th " "	84	1,564	70	1,634
5th " "	82	2,302	387	2,689
6th " "	97	2,313	549	2,862
7th " "	96	1,665	124	1,789
	789	17,056	2,132	19,188

The following table will show that there is much gratuitous teaching, in this City, so many as an eighth part of the Schools and a fifth of the Scholars, being of this character.

Charity Schools in Madras.

Instruction.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.		Total.
		Boys.	Girls.	
1 English,	11	760	157	
2 English and Tamil,	5	277	45	
3 English, Tamil and Telooogo,	1	260	100	
4 Tamil,	43	1,263	362	
5 Tamil and Sanscrit,	1	50	0	
6 Telooogo,	3	41	20	
7 Telooogo and Tamil,	1	46	0	
8 Telooogo and Sanscrit,	1	42	0	
9 Sanscrit,	2	21	0	
10 Persian,	1	63	0	
11 Hindustanee, Persian and Arabic,	19	302	0	
Total..	88	3,114	684	3,798

It would appear from the 1st Table that there are in Madras 480,000 Children and it is necessary to enquire how many of these are, from their age, sex, and social state, in a position to receive education. In India generally, females are not educated; also, very few of the mixed castes ever receive even the slightest education; and two-thirds of the whole of the above infant population must be under 5 years of age,—too young, therefore, to be at school. In this view, the children fit to be educated must be as follows:

Total Children in Madras,	480,000
Deduct $\frac{1}{3}$ as under 5 years of age,	320,000
Of the remaining third deduct $\frac{1}{3}$ being females,	
less 2,132 girls found at School,	77,868
" " " deduct males of mixed castes,	12,000
Children of Madras of the sex, age, and social state, to whom, in India, Education is ever imparted,	70,132

There are, then about 70,000 children in Madras of those classes and at the ages to whom, in India, education is usually imparted; and, as the actual number receiving education is 19,188, it follows that, of the youth of the educating classes, 1 in every 3.6, be

tween five and sixteen years of age, is receiving instruction; of whom

Children.		Schools.
6,174	in	110
12,018	in	618
996	in	61

{ Are learning English, alone, or combined with Tamil or Telooogo or Mahratta or Greek, or Latin.
 { Are learning Tamil or Telooogo, alone; or combined with Sanscrit or Mahrattée, or Goozerattee or Marwarree.
 { Are acquiring Hindustanee, Persian and Arabic.

Total ... 19,188 in 789 Schools, or 24 children in each School in Madras, learning the above languages.

With regard to the above it is merely necessary to remark that, though in Switzerland and in some of the minor states of Germany, of the children between the ages of 6 and 16, one in every 4 or one in every 5 are receiving education, in Prussia there is being educated only 1 in every 6; in Scotland 1 in every 8; in Austria 1 in every 9; in France 1 in every 10.5 and in England 1 in every 14. Madras, therefore, with its 1 in every 3.6 of those of its youth to whom, in India, from their sex, age, and social state, instruction is usually imparted, ranks very high in the education scale. But, even if 160,000 or $\frac{1}{3}$ of all the children in Madras whether male or female, whether of the high, low, or out-cast, be supposed to be between the ages of 5 and 16, the usual period during which instruction is imparted, the proportion of each sex and of all the social ranks, sects, castes and races, receiving scholastic instruction, is still 1 in every 8; this proportion being equal to that of Scotland and nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ better than England in the scale. This result is quite in accordance with what the most casual observer may have arrived at in a walk through the streets of this City where schools, everywhere, meet the eye. The instruction imparted may possibly be indifferent, and even worthless subjects may be taught, but, such as it is, there is no want of instruction in Madras.

It is even likely that the above amount of instruction is under-calculated. It will be observed, for instance, that 996 is the number of boys stated to be receiving instruction, in Persian, Hindustanee and Arabic, but it is the custom amongst the Mahomedan Schoolmasters on the four Eeds of the Rumzan, Bukreed, Akhree

Char Shumbah, and Shaban, to present each pupil with a verse written on a painted scroll. These scrolls are termed "*Eedyan*," and, on inquiry of the 8 or 10 Zeengars who prepare them for the Schoolmasters, they tell me that they sell at each Eed about 2,200. There is no similar custom amongst the Hindoos to admit of our inquiring how many pupils they may have, but the above custom of the Mahomedans enables us to show that instead of having over-rated the amount of Scholastic instruction in Madras, it is probably considerably greater than what has been stated.

Showing the Proportion of Scholars in Elementary Schools, to the whole Population in different European countries.

	Scholar.	Inhabitant.
Berne, Canton of Switzerland, - - -	1843 1	in every 4.3
Thurgovie, " " - - -	1837 1	" 4.8
Vaud, " " - - -	1844 1	" 5
St. Gall, " " - - -	1843 1	" 5.5
Argovie, " " - - -	1843 1	" 5.5
Neuchatel, " " - - -	1838 1	" 6
Lucerne, " " - - -	1844 1	" 6
Schaffhouse, " " - - -	1844 1	" 6
Geneva, " " - - -	1844 1	" 6
Zurich, " " - - -	1838 1	" 6.3
Fribourg, " " - - -	1839 1	" 6.5
Solothurn, " " - - -	1844 1	" 7
Saxony, " " - - -	1841 1	" 5
Six departments of France (each,) - -	1843 1	" 6
Wurtemberg, - - - - -	1838 1	" 6
Prussia, - - - - -	1838 1	" 6
Baden (Duchy), - - - - -	1838 1	" 6
Overijssel (Province of Holland,) - -	1838 1	" 6
Drenthe, - - - - -	1838 1	" 6
Friesland, - - - - -	1838 1	" 6.3
Tyrol, - - - - -	1843 1	" 7.5
Norway, - - - - -	1837 1	" 7
Denmark, - - - - -	1834 1	" 7
Holland (generally,) - - - - -	1838 1	" 8
Bavaria, - - - - -	1831 1	" 8
Scotland, - - - - -	1842 1	" 8
Bohemia, - - - - -	1843 1	" 8.5
Austria Proper, - - - - -	1843 1	" 9
France (generally,) - - - - -	1843 1	" 10.5
Belgium, - - - - -	1836 1	" 10.7
England, - - - - -	1830 1	" 14

Extracted from the Appendix to the Report from the Select Committee.

Memoir compiled from the Records of the India Governments at the East India House, in pursuance of a Minute of the Committee of Correspondence of the 7th February, 1826, "showing the extent to which aid has been afforded by the local Governments in India, towards the establishment of Native Schools in that country."

Reprinted from Minutes on E. I. Affairs, H. of C. 1832.

From a very early period of time, the charge of instructing the natives of India devolved principally on the Company's Chaplains. To excite them to the diligent performance of this branch of their duty, the local Governments (acting under the orders of the Court of Directors, and under the authority of the Company's Charter), occasionally granted to them gratuities for special services rendered in the performance of this duty.

Schools or Colleges for the promotion of learning among the natives of India have also been established by the local Governments, the expense of upholding which is constituted an annual charge upon the revenues of the country. The Governments have likewise granted from the public revenues, pecuniary aid to several similar institutions which have been established by individuals or by voluntary associations of the Company's servants and others, living under the protection of the British Government in India.

The extent to which these aids have been afforded, will be found stated in the following brief narrative of the origin and history of the several institutions, but which does not include those in immediate connection with the Government of the country, such as,

First. Those Colleges and establishments at the several Presidencies which have been formed for the purpose of providing the means of education, in the native languages, for the Company's Civil Servants exclusively; upon which establishments considerable numbers of learned natives are retained, in the capacities of moulavees, moonshees, pundits, and professors of the art of writing in the native character, and receive fixed salaries for the performance of their respective duties.

Secondly. The regimental schools, which are in part supported by stoppages out of the pay of the troops, both Europeans and Natives.

Thirdly. Those parts of the Company's Medical establishments at the several Presidencies which are maintained for the purpose of instructing native doctors in the science of medicine, with a particular view to the more efficient discharge of their duties as vaccinators.

FORT ST. GEORGE.

Tanjore Schools.

From a very early period it appears that the Protestant mission conducted successively by Messrs. Zeigenbald, Gericke, Kiernander, and Swartz, under the patronage of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, had schools at their several stations of Madras, Cuddalore, Tanjore, and Trichinopoly, in which they instructed the natives, and in aid of which they obtained occasional grants from the local Governments, and permission from the Court of Directors to receive from the Society in England various supplies, free of freight.

In 1787, the Court of Directors authorized a permanent annual grant towards the support of three schools which had been established with the sanction of the respective Rajahs at Tanjore, Ramenadapuram, and Shevagunga, of 250 pagodas each. These schools were under the direction of Mr. Swartz. The Court further directed, that a similar allowance should be granted to any other schools which might be opened for the same purpose.

According to the latest books of establishment, the charge on this account was "for two Protestant schools at Tanjore and Combacorum, Rs. 4,200 per annum;" together with a pension or allowance to Mr. Kolhoop, a retired teacher, of Rs. 420, making a total of Rs. 4,620 per annum.

In 1824, the widow Swartz enjoyed a pension from the British Government of two pagodas per month, at Negapatam; and an unmarried female of the same name a monthly allowance of one fanam.*

Sunday School at the Mount.

In January 1812, a Sunday school was established at St. Thomas' Mount at the suggestion and under the direction of the Military Chaplain at that Cantonment, and by the voluntary contributions of several Europeans at the Presidency. The object of this school was to afford elementary instruction on the Lancasterian plan to the half-caste and native children of the military and others resident there. The object as well as the plan of tuition being highly approved by the Government, an endowment of 300 pagodas per annum was granted from the 1st January 1812.†

* Public to, 16th February 1787, 1, 2.—From, 9th October 1793, 44.—To, 16th July 1795, 29.

† Military from, 17th October 1812, 249.—Military Consultations, 1st September 1812, 20 to 33; 6th October, 40 41.—Military to, 6th September 1813, 7 and 8; 3d July, 1814, 10 to 25.

The Experimental Establishment of Mr. Ross, Collector of Cuddapah.

In 1814, the attention of the Board of Revenue was called to the numerous instances which had occurred among the native servants of Government of extensive embezzlement and fraudulent combination, and an inquiry was instituted respecting the causes of the prevalence of those crimes and the means of counteracting them. A draft Regulation for the punishment of offenders was prepared and circulated to the several Collectors for their report thereon, accompanied by directions that they would offer any suggestions which might occur to them, as to the means best calculated to excite the natives to a faithful discharge of their public duties, by the hope of reward rather than by the dread of punishment.

Mr. Ross, the Collector of Cuddapah, in the report submitted by him on the above occasion, suggested that great advantages would result from giving education to the natives of India, and offered to the consideration of Government a plan for providing proper education and moral instruction for young men, particularly Brahmins, from the age of twelve or thirteen to that of eighteen or twenty, and by establishing an institution for education in every district.

Agreeably to the recommendation of the Revenue Board, the subject was referred to the College Board for their consideration and report. The Government, however, entertaining great doubt whether the proposed measure would be found of sufficient efficacy to answer the end proposed, and observing that it admitted of a limited experiment, authorized such an experiment to be made in Cuddapah, under the superintendence of Mr. Ross, whose superintendence they observed afforded the best prospect of success. Mr. Ross was at the same time cautioned against incurring any considerable expense or giving any pledge in the confidence of success, which, in the event of failure, might be found to be inconvenient. He died not long afterwards, and no report of his further proceedings with respect to this object has been traced upon the records.

Free Schools at Palamcottah and Tinnevely.

In 1819, the Rev. Mr. Hough, Chaplain at Palamcottah, solicited from the Government pecuniary aid to the extent of 25 pagodas per month for the support of two schools, the one at Palamcottah, the other at Tinnevely, which he had opened in the preceding years 1817 and 1818, under the auspices of the Madras Corresponding Committee of the Church Missionary Society, for the instruction of

native youth in reading, writing, arithmetic, and the elements of English Grammar. These schools were under the immediate superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Hough; they were attended by natives of all castes; the books used in them were the New Testament, Sel-tare's History of the Bible, the Psalter, with Lindley Murray's Grammar, and the usual English Spelling-books; and it was observed that the introduction of the Christian Scriptures excited no alarm in the minds of the natives. The Madras Government conceiving, however, that they were not interested in the support of schools of such a nature, declined compliance with the application.

Upon receipt of ~~advice~~ ^{advice} from Madras communicating the above facts, the Court observed that with the strong evidence before them of the utility of these schools, of their acceptableness to the natives, and of their able and judicious superintendence by the Chaplain of Palamcottah, they could not but regret that they were not supported, and desired to be informed of the grounds on which the Madras Government came to the determination not to support them. In reply, those grounds were alleged to be, the private character of the schools, the uncertain continuance of the Rev. Mr. Hough's superintendence, and the probable inconvenience of the precedent; but the Government promised to bear in mind the Court's wishes respecting these schools, when the general subject was gone into upon receipt of the Board of Revenue's then expected report; with which explanation the Court was satisfied.

Committee of Public Instruction at the Presidency.

On the Revenue proceedings of the 2d July 1822, Sir Thomas Munro recorded a minute, recommending as an object of interest and importance that the best information should be obtained of the actual state of education in its various branches among the native inhabitants of the provinces under the Madras Government.*

A circular letter was accordingly addressed to the several Collectors, accompanied by a blank form, according to which they were required to furnish, for the information of Government, lists of schools within

* Revenue from, 14th January 1823, 40; To, 18th May 1825, 20; From, 30th June 1826, 2 to 6.—Revenue Consultations, 2d July 1824, 1 and 2; 21st January 1826, 12.—Board Revenue, 25th July 1822; 8th November, 1st May, 2d October, 13th January, 14th July, 30th June, 26th August 1823; 17th February 1825; 7th April, 10th March 1823.—Board Revenue, 3d and 7th July, 14th and 28th August, 13th February 1823; 5th September, 28th October, 4th November, 14th November, 2d December, 1822; 17th February, 14th do. 1825.—Revenue Consultations, 30th September, 1; 10th March, 1826, 1 to 5; 26th May, 1826, 22 to 26.

their several collectorates, specifying the numbers of scholars, Veda scholars, Soodra scholars, and scholars of all other castes, both male and female, in the several schools; also of Mussulman scholars; and a return of the population of the several districts respectively. The Collectors were further required to state the names of the books generally read at the schools, the time which scholars usually continue at the schools, the monthly or yearly charge to the scholars, and whether any of the schools are endowed by the public; and if so, the nature and amount of the fund. Sir Thomas Munro also observed in his minute, that "when there are colleges and other institutions for teaching theology, law, astronomy, &c. an account should be given of them. These sciences," he remarks, "are usually taught privately, without fee or reward, by individuals to a few scholars or *disciples*; but there are also some instances in which the native governments have granted allowances in money and land for the maintenance of the teachers."

"In some districts," he adds, "reading and writing are confined almost entirely to Brahmins and the mercantile class; in some they extend to other classes, and are pretty general among the potails of villages and principal ryots. To the women of Brahmins and of Hindoos in general they are unknown, because the knowledge of them is prohibited, and regarded as unbecoming of the modesty of the sex, and fit only for public dancers. But among the women of Rajbundah and some other tribes of Hindoos, who seem to have no prejudice of this kind, they are generally taught. The prohibition against women learning to read is probably, from various causes, much less attended to in some districts than in others; and as it is possible that in every district a few females may be found in the reading schools, a column has been entered for them in the form proposed to be sent to the Collector. The mixed and impure castes seldom learn to read; but as a few of them do, columns are left for them in the form."

"It is not my intention," Sir Thomas adds, "to recommend any interference whatever in the native schools. Every thing of this kind ought to be carefully avoided, and the people should be left to manage their schools in their own way.^b All that we ought to do is to facilitate the operations of these schools, by restoring any funds that may have been diverted from them, and perhaps granting additional ones, where it may appear advisable. But on this point we shall be better able to judge when we receive the information now proposed to be called for."

The Court of Directors gave great credit to Sir Thomas Munro

for having originated this inquiry, reserving their sentiments on the subject at large till the Collectors' reports should have been received. The Court nevertheless remarked, that the most defective part of the information which would probably be elicited by this inquiry, would be that which relates to the quality of the instruction which the existing education affords. But of this the Court add, "we shall be able to form a more correct opinion, when we see what the reports contain. It was proper to caution the Collectors against exciting any fears in the people that their freedom of choice in matters of education would be interfered with. But it would be equally wrong to do any thing to fortify them in the absurd opinion, that their own rude institutions of education are so perfect as not to admit of improvement."

In June 1826, the Madras Government forwarded to the Court of Directors the several returns which they had received through the Board of Revenue, from the Collectors, accompanied by an abstract of those returns prepared by the Board; of which the following is the summary.

Summary of the Information contained in the Reports of the Collectors.

The schools now existing in the country are for the most part supported by the payments of the people who send their children to them for instruction, the rate of payment for each scholar varying in different districts, and according to the different circumstances of the parents of the pupils, from one anna to four rupees per mensem: the ordinary rate among the poorer classes appearing to be generally about four annas, and seldom to exceed half a rupee.

There are endowments for the support of schools only in the following districts:

Rajahmundry.—There are in this district 69 teachers of the sciences, who possess endowments in land, and 13 who enjoy allowances in money granted by former zemindars.

Nellore.—In this district certain individuals, Brahmins and Mussulman, are in possession of allowances in land and money granted by the Carnatic government for teaching the Vedas, &c. and Arabic and Persian respectively, to the amount of Rs. 1,467 per annum.

Arcot, Northern Division.—There are in this district 28 colleges, supported by mauniums, and marahs, granted by former governments, yielding Rs. 516 per annum, and six Persian schools maintained at the public expense, at an annual charge of Rs. 1,361.

Salem.—There are enam lands in this district estimated to yield

Rs. per annum 1,109, which are appropriated to the support of 20 teachers of theology, &c. and one Mussulman school, which has land for its support yielding annually Rs. 20.

Tanjore.—There are in this district 44 schools and 77 colleges, which are supported by his Highness the Rajah. There is no school or college endowed particularly by the sircar; but the free schools maintained by the mission established in Tanjore, are stated by the Collector to possess a *surramaunium*, the annual value of which is estimated at Rs. 1,100.

Trichinopoly.—There are in this district seven schools, which possess endowments in land to the extent of 46 cawnies granted by former governments.

Malabar.—There is in this district one college supported by the Zamorin Rajah, which has also some land attached to it.

The Collectors of the undermentioned Districts made returns to the following effect:

Salem and Coimbatore.—It is admitted by the Collectors of these districts that public endowments for the advancement of learning have been diverted from their original purpose or resumed. In the former district the value of land so diverted is estimated at Rs. 384; in the latter at 2,208.

Bellary.—The Collector of this district, submits, that although none of the institutions for education at present existing in it derive support from the state, "there is no doubt that in former times, especially under the Hindoo governments, very large grants, both in money and in land, were issued for the support of learning;" and he further states his opinion that many of the Yeomahs and Shotriums which are now held by Brahmins in the district, may be traced to this source. Of the correctness of this suggestion, the Revenue Board appears to entertain considerable doubts.

Canara.—The late Principal Collector of this district stated generally, that there are no colleges in Canara for the cultivation of abstract science, neither are there any fixed schools and masters to teach them. There is no instance known of any institution of the above description having ever received support in any shape from the former government. In Canara, education is conducted so much in private, that any statement of the number of private schools, and of the scholars attending them, would be of little or no use, but on the contrary, rather fallacious, in forming an estimate of the proportion of the population receiving instruction.

The following STATEMENTS give the results information furnished by the Collectorates.

POPULATION of COLLECTORATES under MADRAS.						EXTENT to which Means of INSTRUCTION are enjoyed in the several COLLECTORATES under MADRAS.								
DISTRICTS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	Total of the Population as per Statements submitted to Government on 31 Feb., 18th May and 1st Dec 1823.		Hindoo Scholars.			Musulman Scholars.			TOTAL.		
						MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Ganjam, - - -	196,170	179,111	375,281	332,015	Schools ..	2,938	12	2,950	27	none	27	2,965	12	2,977
Vizagapatam, -	482,852	458,152	941,004	772,570	Colleges ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajahmundry, -	393,512	344,796	738,308	738,308	Schools ..	9,315	303	9,618	97	none	97	9,412	303	9,715
Masulipatam, -	289,166	240,683	529,849	529,849	Colleges ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guntoor, - - -	243,859	210,895	454,754	454,754	Schools ..	2,569	37	2,606	52	none	52	2,621	37	2,658
Nellore, - - -	432,540	406,927	839,467	439,467	Colleges ..	1,454	—	1,454	none	—	—	1,454	—	1,454
Bellary, - - -	489,673	438,184	927,857	927,857	Schools ..	4,775	31	4,806	275	2	277	5,050	33	5,083
Cuddapah, - -	578,461	515,999	1,094,460	1,094,460	Colleges ..	199	—	199	—	—	—	199	none	199
Chingleput, - -	190,243	172,886	363,129	363,129	Schools ..	7,365	99	7,464	257	3	260	7,622	102	7,724
Arcot, N. Division.	998,539	878,401	1,876,940	1,876,940	Colleges ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arcot, S. Division,	217,974	202,556	420,530	455,020	Schools ..	6,946	55	7,001	617	3	620	7,563	58	7,621
Salem, - - -	542,500	533,485	1,075,985	1,075,985	Colleges ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tanjore, - - -	195,522	187,145	382,667	901,353	Schools ..	6,338	60	6,398	243	none	243	6,581	60	6,641
Trichinopoly, -	247,569	233,723	481,292	481,292	Colleges ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madura, - - -	401,515	386,681	788,196	788,196	Schools ..	5,551	107	5,658	341	1	342	5,892	108	6,000
Tinnevelly, - -	283,719	281,238	564,957	564,957	Colleges ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coimbatore, - -	316,931	321,268	638,199	638,199	Schools ..	6,941	116	7,057	186	none	186	7,127	116	7,243
Canara, - - -	No Statement of the Population or number of Schools.				Sanskrit ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malabar, - - -	458,368	449,207	907,575	907,575	Schools ..	7,140	41	7,181	552	11	563	7,692	52	7,744
Seringapatam, -	14,851	16,761	31,612	31,612	Colleges ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madras, - - -	228,636	233,415	462,050	462,051	Schools ..	10,167	104	10,271	252	none	252	10,419	104	10,523
					Colleges ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					Schools ..	4,160	31	4,191	432	27	459	4,592	58	4,650
					Colleges ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					Schools ..	16,495	154	16,649	933	none	933	17,428	154	17,582
					Colleges ..	769	none	769	none	—	—	769	none	769
					Schools ..	9,501	84	9,585	690	56	746	10,191	140	10,331
					Colleges ..	131	none	131	none	none	—	131	—	121
					Schools ..	12,592	105	12,697	1,147	none	1,147	13,676	105	13,781
					Colleges ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					Schools ..	8,462	115	8,577	796	2	798	9,258	119	9,377
					Colleges ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					Schools ..	7,812	82	7,894	312	none	312	8,124	82	8,206
					Colleges ..	724	none	724	none	—	—	724	—	724
					No Statement of the Population or number of Schools.									
					Schools ..	8,767	1,068	9,835	31,96	1,122	4,318	11,963	2,190	14,153
					College ..	75	none	75	none	—	—	75	none	75
					Schools ..	527	14	541	86	none	86	613	14	627
					Colleges ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					Schools ..	4,966	127	5,093	143	none	143	5,109	127	5,236
					Charity ditto ..	404	49	453	10	—	10	414	49	463
					Children who receive private tuition at their own houses ..	24,756	517	25,273	1,690	none	1,690	26,446	517	26,963
					TOTAL Schools ..									
TOTAL Population,	6,502,600	6,091,593	12,594,193	12,850,941	TOTAL Scholars ..	171,776	3,313	175,089	12,334	1,227	13,561	184,110	4,540	188,650

* A Statement of the Population was afterwards submitted, which is found in the Return, entitled Extent and Population of British India.

From the foregoing statement, the Board of Revenue observed, it appears that the total number of persons who are receiving education in these provinces, is 188,650 out of a population of 12,850,941, or 1 in 67.*

These reports (with the exception of that of the Collector of Bellary) furnish no answer to the inquiry respecting the books generally read at the schools, except that the Shasters and Vedas are read, and that the sciences of theology, astronomy, logic, and law, are taught, but chiefly privately.

Mr. Campbell, the Collector of Bellary, gives the titles of several books which are read at the schools, and enters very largely into a detail of the mode of instruction pursued in them, and of the several languages taught there.

On the revenue proceedings of the 10th March 1826, Sir Thomas Munro recorded a minute containing his observations on the information communicated by the Collectors in their reports to the Revenue Board. "From these reports," he remarks, "it appears that the number of schools, and of what are called colleges, in the territories under the Presidency, amount to 12,498, and the population to 12,850,941, so that there is one school to every 1,000 of the population; but as only a few females are taught in schools, we may reckon one school to every 500 of the population."

The observation of the Board of Revenue, that the proportion of the population receiving education did not exceed 1 in 67, Sir Thomas Munro remarks is correct only as it regards the whole population, but not as regards the male part of it, of which the proportion is much greater.

The male population he estimates at 6,425,000. The proportion of this number, "between the ages of five and ten years, which is the period which boys in general remain at school," he takes at one-ninth or 713,000. This he takes to be the number of boys that would be at school, if all the males above ten years of age were educated; but the number actually attending the schools appearing to be not more than 184,110, it follows that not quite one in four of the male population enjoys the benefit of a school education, and that the female population is almost wholly destitute of it. But taking into this account the probable numbers taught at home, (which the Collector's returns do not state, excepting that in Madras the private scholars amount to 26,963, or above five times more than those taught in the

* The number receiving education in the City of Madras is, at present 1 in 38.

schools) Sir Thomas Munro considers it probable that the number of the male population who now receive education is nearer to one-third than one-fourth. The practice of private tuition, he observes, varies considerably. It is not unfrequent in any part of the country, but the proportion, is very different in different classes. In some it is nearly the whole, in others it is hardly one-tenth.

He further observes, that low as the state of education in India is admitted to be, compared with that of our own country, it is even now, he thinks, higher than it was in most European countries at no very distant period. "It has no doubt" he adds, "been better in earlier times, but for the last century it does not appear to have undergone any other change than what arose from the number of schools diminishing in one place and increasing in another, in consequence of the shifting of the population, from war and other causes."

The ignorance of professed teachers and poverty of parents, are considered as the causes which now combine to keep education in a low state.

Owing to the comparatively great number of professed teachers, the number of scholars attached to each is small, and the monthly rate paid by each scholar does not exceed from four to six or eight annas. So that teachers do not earn more than six or seven Rupees monthly, which is not considered an allowance sufficient to induce men properly qualified to follow the profession.

To remedy these defects, he suggests the endowment of schools through the country by the Government. As a preliminary measure, he proposes a school for educating teachers at Madras, on the plan suggested by the Madras School-book Society, towards which he recommends that the Government should allow 700 Rupees per month; also, that two principal schools should be established in each collectorate, one for Hindoos and the other for Mahomedans, and that hereafter, as teachers can be found, the Hindoo schools should be augmented, so as to give one to each tahsildary, which would be about fifteen to each collectorate. The Mahomedan population not amounting to above one-twentieth of the Hindoo, it is considered sufficient to establish one Mahomedan school in each collectorate except Arcot and a few other collectorates, where the proportion of the Mahomedan population is greater.

The following is the estimate of the total expense attending the execution of this project:

Madras School-book Society, per month	Rupees	300
Collectorate Schools, Mahomedan, 20, at 15	Rupees	300
Do. do. Hindoo, 20, at 15	Rupees	300
Tahsildary do. do. 300, at 9	Rupees	2,700

Per Month, Rs. 4,000

Although, it is observed, the salary of nine Rupees monthly from Government to each teacher may appear small, yet when it is considered that the teachers will get as much again from their scholars, their situation will probably be better than that of parish school-masters in Scotland. In order to the execution of this plan, the Court's sanction is solicited for a disbursement of not less than half a lac of Rupees, exclusive of any public endowments, which may be found available.

"Whatever expense," Sir Thomas Munro adds, "Government may incur in the education of the people, will be amply repaid by the improvement of the country; for the general diffusion of knowledge is inseparably followed by more orderly habits, by increasing industry, by a taste for the comforts of life, by exertion to acquire them, and by the growing prosperity of the people."

The minute of Sir Thomas Munro concludes by recommending the appointment of a *Committee of Public Instruction*, and by an expression of the most entire confidence in the final success of the measure, although he concurs in the opinion that that success must be progressive and will be slow.

With a very slight modification, the Council have concurred in their President's suggestions, which are accordingly recommended for adoption by the Court of Directors, and the following gentlemen have been appointed a Committee of Public Instruction at Madras: H. S. Græme, Junior, W. Oliver, John Stokes, and A. D. Campbell, Esquires.

These gentlemen have been informed that the object of their appointment is the general improvement of the education of the people in the territories subject to Fort St. George. They have been directed to acquaint themselves fully with its actual state, and to consider and report to Government from time to time the results of their in-

quiries and deliberations respecting the best means of improving it. They have also been informed, that it was intended to commit to them the duty of directing and superintending the conduct of such measures as it might be deemed proper to adopt with reference to that great object. Detailed instructions have also been given to them, founded on the suggestions contained in the minute by Sir Thomas Munro, and nearly in the terms of that minute. Mr. George Hyne was appointed their Secretary, and a disbursement of Rupees 45,000 per annum authorized, inclusive of Rupees 6,000 per annum, and exclusive of a donation of Rupees 3,000 in aid of the funds of the Madras School-book Society, whose benevolent labours are warmly eulogized, and a confident persuasion expressed that they will, by furnishing good school-books, materially contribute to the attainment of the end for which the Committee has been instituted.

This Committee has forwarded one report to Government, under date the 16th May 1826 (entered on the proceedings of the 26th of that month,) stating that its members have assembled and made the several preliminary arrangements necessary for the performance of public business; also that they had applied to the College Council for teachers of the following languages, which they have obtained at the following rates of addition to their present pay, should the Government approve of it:

Sanscrit.....	per month,.....	Rs. 70
Arabic and Persian.....	„	70
Teloogoo.....	„	15
Tamul.....	„	15
Canarese.....	„	15
		185

They have also proposed that these teachers shall instruct

20 Hindoos, at 15 Rupees.....	300
20 Mahomedans, at 15 Rupees.....	300
Making a total expenditure of per month.....	785
Exclusive of an English teacher.....	300

Total Rs. 1,085

The report of the Committee further states the death of Mr. Hyne, their Secretary, to succeed whom the Government appointed Captain

Henry Harkness, and that the Committee had advertised for an English master.

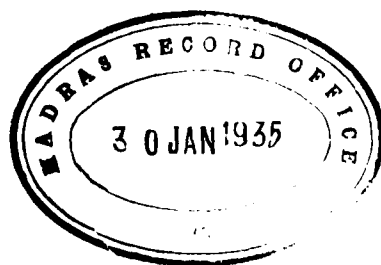
The Government approved this report, and sanctioned the disbursement specified in it.

Madras School Book Society.

Towards the objects of this Society (the constitution of which is similar to that at Calcutta) Sir Thomas Munro, in his minute, recorded on the Revenue Consultations of the 10th March 1826, proposed that the Government should allow 700 Rupees per month, as follows:—

For interest of money employed in building,	
and for the salaries of teachers,.....	Rs. 500
The expenses of the Press.....	200
	Rs. 700

It was, however, subsequently determined to allow this Society a gratuity of 3,000 Rupees, and an annual sum of 6,000 Rupees.



VI.—PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS LITERARY SOCIETY AND AUXILIARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House on Tuesday, the 3d July, 1849, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

WALTER ELLIOT, Esq.

Members.

Major P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B.	Sir H. C. MONTGOMERY, Bart.
E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.	Major T. T. PEARCE, C. B.
J. KELLIE, Esq.	R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq. and
T. KEY, Esq.	

Captain J. J. LOSE, *Secretary.*

ABSENT.

Members.

J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.	T. PYCROFT, Esq.
Major F. A. REID, C. B.	

Read Extract from Minutes of Consultation in the Public Department, dated 18th May, 1849, No. 488.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 488.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 18th May, 1849.

Read the following letter from the Resident at Travancore and Cochin.

(Here enter 31st March 1849, No. 9.)

Submitting his observations on the effect of Trees on the climate and productiveness of a Country or District and the result of extensive clearances of Timber.

I. *Resolved*,—That the papers received from Government with this Extract from Minutes of Consultation be referred to the Committee of Papers, preparatory to their publication in the next Number of the Society's Journal.

Ordered also that copy of Major General Cullen's and of Mr. Balfour's papers be forwarded to the Madras Auxiliary Asiatic Society for publication in the Society's Journal if considered desirable.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) H. C. MONTGOMERY,

Secretary to Government.

To the Madras Auxiliary Asiatic Society.

Read Extract from Minutes of Consultation in the Revenue Department dated 6th June 1849, No. 556.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT. II. *Resolved*,—That this Extract from Minutes of Consultation be recorded.
No. 556.
Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 6th June, 1849.

Read the following letter from Captain J. J. Losh, Secretary to the Madras Literary Society.

(Here enter 28th May, 1849.)

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to permit the Committee of the Madras Literary Society to make use of the Returns regarding the cultivation of Wheat called for from the Provinces in the manner proposed in the foregoing letter.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) H. C. MONTGOMERY,
Secretary to Government.

To the Secretary to the Madras Literary Society.

Read Extract from Minutes of Consultation in the Public Department, dated 21st June, 1849, No. 486.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT. III. *Resolved*,—That this Extract from Minutes of Consultation be recorded.
No. 486.
Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 21st June, 1849.

Read the following letter from Captain J. J. Losh, Secretary to the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.

(Here enter 16th June, 1849.)

Under the circumstances represented, the Government sanction the Bill of the Agent for the Madras Journal of Literature and Science for thirty copies, No. 34 of that publication amounting to Rupees (75) seventy-five.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. THOMAS,
Chief Secretary.

To the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society
and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society,
with Bill.

Read letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 28th June, 1849.

From T. PYCROFT, Esq., Secy. to the Board of Revenue.

To Captain J. J. LOSH, Secretary M. L. Society.

SIR,—I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, and agreeably with your request to forward herewith the correspondence noted in the margin relative to the cultivation of wheat in India.

From Government, 24th August,	1847.
Ganjam, 11th October,	"
Visagapatam, 11th October,	"
Rajahmundry, 10th February,	1848.
Masulipatam, 31st August,	1847.
Guntur, 31st October,	"
Nellore, 11th November,	"
Bellary, 18th August,	1848.
Cuddapah, 23d May,	"
Kurnool, 23d December,	"
Chingleput, 24th August,	"
Salem, 10th January,	"
North Arcot, 14th March,	"
South Arcot, 20th December,	1847.
Tanjore, 28th August,	1848.
Trichinopoly, 18th January,	"
Madura, 18th November,	1847.
Tinnevely, 28th October,	"
Coimbatore, 6th March,	1848.
Canara, 31st October,	1847.
Malabar, 23d October,	"
Superintendent Cotton Farms in Coimbatore, 6th November,	"
Secretary to the Agri-Horticultural Society, 23d October,	"

2. I am instructed to add, that the Government on the enclosed communications from the Collectors being laid before them, desired the Board to call for some further information upon the subject from certain Districts. The replies to this reference have not all been furnished, but as soon as the whole have been received they shall be forwarded to the Literary Society.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
Fort St. George,
28th June 1849.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

To Captain J. J. LOSH,

Secretary Madras Literary Society.

IV. *Resolved*,—That the correspondence received with this letter be referred to the Committee of Papers, in order that an abstract thereof may be prepared for publication in the next number of the Society's Journal.

Read letter from Dr. Balfour, dated 21st June 1849.

To the Secretary Madras Literary Society.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward the copy of a paper on the health of Soldiers, and would feel gratified should the Society consider it worth a place in their Library.

June 21st, 1849.

EDWARD BALFOUR.

V. *Resolved*,—That the paper received with this letter be placed in the Society's Library, and that Dr. Balfour be thanked on behalf of the Society for his donation to it.

The bill of the Superintendent of the Madras Christian Knowledge

Society's Press for Printing the 34th Number of the Society's Journal, amounting to Rupees 525-0-1 is laid before the Meeting.

VI. *Resolved*,—That Mr. B. Twigg be requested to present for payment a receipted bill for the amount in question.

Read Memoranda from the Librarian respecting books belonging to the Society's Library which have been taken to out-stations by two Subscribers absent from the Presidency on leave.

Memoranda.

Lieut. Colonel W. Watkins has left the Presidency without returning to the Library the 1st vol. of Castlereagh's Journey to Damascus.

R. S. Blackett, Esq., (College Student) a member of the third class has gone to the Hills without returning the undermentioned books which he obtained from the Society's Library on the 9th May, 1849.

Fathers and Sons, 3 vols. by T. Hook.

VII. *Resolved*,—That Lieut. Colonel Watkins and Mr. R. S. Blackett be requested to return the books in question.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 30 and 31 of the Society's Journal received since the 6th February last, Memorandum of amount still due to the Society on account of Subscriptions for Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34 of the Journal; Memorandum of amount due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Company for Books, &c., received from them, and Memorandum of parties who have become Subscribers in the 3rd Class since the 1st May last.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions to the Journal Nos. 30 and 31 have been received from the following gentlemen since the Meeting of the Committee held on the 6th February 1849.

Capt. T. Ditmas, for Nos. 30 and 31,	-	-	-	Rs.	4	0	0
Brigadier G. W. Onslow, for No. 31,	-	-	-	"	2	0	0
Capt. J. Macqueen, for Nos. 30 and 31,	-	-	-	"	4	0	0
R. Wight, Esq., for Nos. 30 and 31,	-	-	-	"	4	0	0
W. A. Forsyth, Esq., for Nos. 30 and 31,	-	-	-	"	4	0	0
H. Frere, Esq., for No. 31,	-	-	-	"	2	0	0
S. Scott, Esq., for Nos. 30 and 31,	-	-	-	"	4	0	0
Major General Fraser, Nos. 30 and 31,	-	-	-	"	4	0	0
B. Cunliffe, Esq., for Nos. 30 and 31,	-	-	-	"	4	0	0
Lieut. W. F. B. Laurie, for No. 31,	-	-	-	"	2	0	0
E. Maltby, Esq., for No. 31,	-	-	-	"	2	0	0
Capt. D. A. Malcolm, for Nos. 30 and 31,	-	-	-	"	4	0	0
T. D. Lushington, Esq., for Nos. 30 and 31,	-	-	-	"	4	0	0

Rupees 44 0 0

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for the Society's Journal, No. 30,				Rs.	64	0	0
Do.	do.	do.	No. 31,	"	70	0	0
Do.	do.	do.	No. 32,	"	256	0	0
Do.	do.	do.	No. 33,	"	296	0	0
Do.	do.	do.	No. 34,	"	682	8	0

Total Company's Rupees 1,368 8 0
Do. realized up to the 30th June 1849, - - 486 0 0

Rupees 882 8 0

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 5th June, 1849, £157-14-7.

MEMORANDUM.

The following parties have become Third Class Subscribers since the Meeting of the Committee held on the 1st May 1849.

Mr. J. D. Jordan, Rev. E. E. Jenkins, Lieut. H. P. Keighly, C. Poo-rooshottum Moodeliar, George Banbury, Esq.

VIII. *Resolved*,—That these Memoranda be recorded.

Read Memorandum laid before the Meeting by Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart.

MEMORANDUM.

I observe the Society pay 1 per cent. which last year amounted to 62 Rupees to Binny and Co., for Commission, and that bills were drawn at 30 days' sight at 1-8; thus £ 100 cost 1,170-11-8. I propose that the Society Bank with the Madras Bank in future and thereby save commission and remit their bills to their Bookseller's at 3 months' sight or even 6 months, and that the Secretary be requested to obtain them wheresoever they can be obtained on favorable terms, and that he be not restricted to Messrs. Binny and Co., as at present.

IX. *Resolved*,—That the Committee of Papers be requested to inquire and report for the information of the Committee whether the present arrangements for the collection, disposal, and custody of the Funds of the Society and remittances to England are susceptible of improvement.

X. *Resolved*,—That the following works be ordered from England for the Society's Library.

At the suggestion of Major P. Anstruther, } Davila's History of the Civil War in
ther, C. B. } France.

At the suggestion of Major P. Anstruther, C. B. } Pritchard's Physiology of Man, 4 vols.

At the suggestion of T. Key, Esq., } Daniell's Meteorology, last edition.

At the suggestion of E. G. Balfour, Esq. { Messrs. Hansard and Co.'s Quarterly
List of Parliamentary Papers.

Mr. Walter Elliot informs the Meeting that in consequence of his approaching departure from the Presidency, he is obliged to resign the chair of the Managing Committee.

XI. *Resolved*,—That, in accepting the resignation of Mr. Walter Elliot, the Committee wish to record in the strongest terms their regret for the loss of his valuable assistance, and their appreciation of his services to the Madras Literary Society, on whose behalf they beg him to accept their best thanks.

XII. *Resolved*,—That Dr. E. Balfour be nominated Chairman and that Mr. W. U. Arbuthnot be requested to become a Member of the Committee in succession to Mr. Walter Elliot, and also that the Committee of Papers be composed as follows:

Dr. E. BALFOUR, ex-officio as Chairman.

J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.

Dr. T. KEY.

(Signed) WALTER ELLIOT,
Chairman.

(Signed) J. J. LOSE,
Secy. M. L. S. &c.

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday, the 7th August, 1849, at 7 o'clock P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

Major P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B.

W. U. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.,

Sir H. C. MONTGOMERY, Bart.

Major T. T. PRABS, C. B.

T. PYCROFT, Esq.

Major F. A. REID, C. B.

R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq., and

Captain J. J. LOSE, Secretary.

ABSENT.

Dr. J. KELLIE,

Dr. T. KEY,
J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.

Read Extract from Minutes of Consultation in the Public Department under date 3d July, 1849, No. 516.

I. *Resolved*,—That this Extract be recorded.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 516.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 3d July, 1849.

Read the following letter from G. N. Taylor, Esq., Acting Secretary to the College Board.

(Here enter 27th June, 1849.)

With reference to Government order No. 476, dated the 19th instant, stating that so long as the two rooms required by the Literary Society, for its use may not be wanted by the Government or the College Board, they may be given up to the Society.

Resolved,—That the two rooms in the College referred to be assigned to the Madras Literary Society, in addition to those at present in their occupation so long as they may not be required by the Government or the College Board.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) H. C. MONTGOMERY,

Secretary to Government.

To the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Read Extract from Minutes of Consultation in the Public Department under date 6th July 1849, No. 531.

II. *Resolved*,—That this Extract be recorded.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 531.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 6th July, 1849.

Read the following letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Department of Public Works.

(Here enter 15th January, 1849.)

States that the Board have been favored with copy of the letter addressed to Government by the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society upon the subject of the Central Museum and that they concur in the propositions generally contained therein. Recommends that measures may be taken for the provision of a suitable building and a qualified Curator for the Museum. Submits letters received from the Military Board, the Madras Literary Society and the Governor of

the Madras University, and observes that the latter for reasons assigned postpone the full consideration of the subject.

1. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has attentively considered the propositions submitted in the foregoing letter in connection with the views expressed by the Honorable Court in their despatches on the subject of a Central Museum at Madras, and while he warmly approves of the establishment of such an Institution, it does not appear to him that those despatches convey any authority to this Government to incur the expense necessary to provide a suitable Building and a qualified Curator for a Central Museum.

2. In the 13th para. of their despatch of 20th May, No. 12 of 1846, the Honorable Court, however express an opinion that in the first instance the formation of a Central Museum at Madras should be the primary object, and authorizing as they do such small charges as may be necessary for the formation of local Museums, subsidiary to the central one, in places where Officers are to be found with the requisite tastes and qualifications to take the charge of them, there can be no doubt that they will be ready to sanction a reasonable allowance for the main object.

3. The services of a qualified Curator appear to be indispensable in order to the formation of the intended Museum.

4. It is clear that he must be a person of education, not merely acquainted with the sciences and languages of Europe, but qualified in the languages of the East—and the salary of such an individual must be fixed on a handsome scale commensurate with his important duties. He will also, it is presumed, require some establishment and a residence, which it would be most desirable should be in the building assigned to the Museum.

5. The Governor in Council cannot take on himself to pronounce what the salary of the Curator should be, but he certainly thinks not less than a personal allowance of Rupees (500) Five hundred per mensem, with (100) One hundred Rupees for an establishment, and a Residence. In his opinion the situation might be given to some qualified Officer of the Civil or Military Service already holding an appointment at the Presidency, and by this arrangement a reduction in the charge might be affected.

6. In their despatch No. 12 of 1846, the Honorable Court suggested that the Museum might be advantageously attached to the University, but, for various reasons unnecessary here to detail, the Governor in Council is disposed to think that for the present at least it would be better that it be a separate Institution. Hereafter, when the University shall have been fully established, and a building suitable to it and the Museum combined, shall have been erected, the Honorable Court's suggestion may be acted on.

~~It is~~ Resolved, that a communication be immediately made to the Honorable the Court of Directors, of the views above expressed with a request that if they are approved by the Honorable Court sanction may be given for the institution of the proposed Museum and the appointment of a Curator accordingly and for the subsidiary arrangements that may be necessary in respect to accommodation, establishment, &c.

8. The Governor in Council considers a House capable of containing the Museum, Library, &c., and also affording a residence for the Curator, might be hired at a moderate rate, and he desires the Revenue Board Department of Public Works to be good enough to make inquiries on the subject, reporting to Government the result, for consideration when the commands of the Honorable Court shall be received on the present reference.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) H. C. MONTGOMERY,
Secretary to Government.

To the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary
Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Read Extract from Minutes of Consultation under date the 24th July 1849, No. 575.

The Secretary states that charge of the whole of the collection of the Native Books and Manuscripts adverted to and of the establishment maintained for their custody, was made over to the College Board on the 30th ultimo, which circumstance was duly reported to Government on the following day.

III. Resolved,—That this Extract be recorded.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 575.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 24th July 1849.

Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Madras Literary Society.

(Here enter 19th July 1849.)

1. Ordered that a copy of the foregoing letter and of its enclosure be transmitted to the Honorable Court, with reference to para. 8 of the despatch No. 1, of 1849, and that the College Board be requested to take charge of the whole of the collections of Native Books and Manuscripts therein alluded to.

2. The establishment maintained for the custody and preservation of the Works will also be transferred to the College Board, but as the present custodians are represented to be incompetent and unfit for the duties assigned to them, the Board will be good enough to replace them by more efficient persons, taking every precaution at the same time for effectually securing the integrity of the Manuscripts.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) W. H. BAYLEY,
Actg. Depy. Secy. to Government.

*To the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary
Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.*

Read letter from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 19th June, 1849, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

IV. *Resolved*,—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letter be acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the following books for the use of the Society.

The Conquest of Canada, by the author of "Hochelaga," 2 vols.
Scenes where the Tempter has Triumphed, by the author of the "Goal Chaplain."

The Liberty of Rome, a History, by S. Eliot, Esq., 2 vols., with a volume of illustrations.

Evelyn, or a Journey from Stockholm to Rome, 2 vols.

Sir James Stephens' Essays on Ecclesiastical Biography, 2 vols.

A Journal of Summer time in the Country, by the Rev. R. A. Welmot.

Ornithological Rambles in Sussex, by the Rev. A. E. Knox.

Fanny Hervey, or a Mother's Choice, published by Chapman and Hall.

Cornwall Lewis on authority in Matters of Opinion.

Froude's Nemesis of the Faith.

Gibbon Wakefield's Art of Colonization.

Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers, by Professor Ayton.

The Colonies of England, by Roebuck.

Corkran's History of the National Constitutional Assembly of France.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 32, 33 and 34 of the Society's Journal received in July 1849, and of amount still due for Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34, Memorandum of amount due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co., for books, &c. received from them, and Memorandum of parties who have become Subscribers, and of parties who have ceased to subscribe in the 3d Class since the 3d July last.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30, of the Society's Journal,.....	Rs. 42 0 0
Do. do. No. 31,	40 0 0
Subscriptions due for No. 32, of the Society's Journal,.....	187 0 0
Do. realized in July 1849,.....	8 0 0

Balance Rups.. 179 0 0

Subscriptions due for No. 33,.....	Rs. 211 0 0
Do. realized in July 1849,.....	8 0 0

Balance Rups.. 203 0 0

Subscriptions due for No. 34,.....	Rs. 402 8 0
Do. realized in July 1849,.....	25 0 0

Balance Rups.. 377 8 0

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 7th August, 1849, £ 206-2-1.

MEMORANDUM.

Since the Meeting of the Committee held on the 3d July 1849, Captain M. S. Ottley has become a Member of the Third Class, and the following parties have retired:—

W. T. BLAIR, Esq.

C. J. HILL, Esq.

Mr. J. D. JORDAN.

V. *Resolved*,—That these Memoranda be recorded.

VI. *Resolved*,—Many complaints being made of the detention of books in circulation, Resolved at the suggestion of the Chairman, that the following Memorandum be printed at the foot of the next notice of the receipt of new books and periodicals.

MEMORANDUM.

Frequent complaints are received that the Books in circulation are detained unnecessarily long. Subscribers are requested to be punctual in returning them in rotation, and to be particular in doing so within the period allotted for their perusal.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR,

(Signed) J. S. LOSE,
Secretary M. L. S. &c.

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday the 4th September, 1849, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

Dr. J. KELLIE,

Major F. A. REID, C. B.

Major T. T. PEARCE, C. B.

R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq., and

Captain J. J. LOSH, *Secretary.*

ABSENT.

Major P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B.

Sir H. C. MONTGOMERY, Bart.

W. U. ANSTUTHNOT, Esq.

J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.

Dr. T. KEY,

T. PYCROFT, Esq.

Read letter from the Acting Secretary to the College Board, dated 18th August, 1849.

*From G. N. Taylor, Esq. Acting Secretary to the College Board.
To the Secretary to the Madras Literary Society.*

SIR,—I have the honor to request, by desire of the College Board, that you will be so good as to deliver to me the whole of the original Correspondence and Records connected with the library of books and manuscripts, the charge of which has lately been transferred by the Literary Society to the College Board.

COLLEGE OF FORT
ST. GEORGE,
18th August, 1849.

(Signed) G. N. TAYLOR,
Acting Secretary.

I. *Resolved*,—That the College Board be informed, in reply, that the Committee cannot make over original documents which belong to the records of the Madras Literary Society, but that they have directed all the original Correspondence and Records connected with the Library to be collected, and are prepared to furnish the College with authenticated copies of all those which may be deemed requisite.

Read Memorandum from the Acting Deputy Secretary to Government, dated 29th August, 1849.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

MEMORANDUM.

It is requested that the Reports on Scientific subjects forwarded with the order of Government in this Department of the 18th December, 1846, No. 1112, may be returned if no longer required.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
28th August, 1849.

(Signed) W. H. BAYLEY,
Actg. Depy. Secy. to Govt.

To the Secretary to the Committee of the Madras Literary Society.

II. *Resolved*,—That the Reports adverted to be collected and returned at as early a period as possible.

Read letter from the Secretary to the Bombay Geographical Society, dated 10th July, 1849.

No. 63 of 1849.

To the Secretary of the Literary Society, Madras.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward you a complete set* of the "Transactions of the Bombay Geographical Society," and shall continue to transmit forthcoming numbers as published.

The Geographical Society would feel gratified if an exchange of publications could be established betwixt them and you.

(Signed) GEO. BUIST,

SOCIETY'S ROOM,
TOWN HALL, 10th July, 1849.

*Secretary to the Bombay
Geographical Society.*

III. *Resolved*,—That the Bombay Geographical Society be thanked for their donation, which has been received; and informed that their proposal of an exchange of publications has been gladly acceded to.

Read letter from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 19th July, 1849, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

IV. *Resolved*,—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letter be acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the following books for the use of the Society:—

Five Years in the Pacific, by Lieut. the Honorable F. Walpole, 2 vols.
Tales Traditionary of the Two Rebellions in Scotland in 1715 and 1745, by A. D. Fillan.

* Through John Ritchie, Esq. O. P. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.

Memoirs of the House of Orleans, 3 vols., by Dr. W. Cook Taylor.
 Leonie Vermont, 3 vols., by the author of "Mildred Vernon."
 European Life and Manners, in Familiar Letters, by H. Colman, 2 vols.

A Second Visit to the United States, by Sir Charles Lyell, F. R. S.
 Lives of the Chief Justices of England, by Lord Campbell.
 Lavengro: an Autobiography, by George Borrow.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34 of the Society's Journal, received in August, 1849, and of amount still due for the same numbers, and Memorandum of amount due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co., for Books, &c. received from them.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30, of the Society's Journal,	Rs.	42	0	0
Do. realized in August, 1849,	"	6	0	0
Balance Rups. ..		36	0	0
Do. do. No. 31,	Rs.	40	0	0
Do. realized in August, 1849,	"	8	0	0
Balance Rups. ..		32	0	0
Do. do. No. 32,	Rs.	179	0	0
Do. realized in August, 1849,	"	12	0	0
Balance Rups. ..		167	0	0
Do. do. No. 33,	Rs.	203	0	0
Do. realized in August, 1849,	"	10	0	0
Balance Rups. ..		193	0	0
Do. do. No. 34,	Rs.	377	8	0
Do. realized in August, 1849,	"	15	0	0
Balance Rups. ..		362	8	0

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date 4th				
September, 1849,		228	1	1
Do. remitted on the 13th August, 1849, by a set of bills,		100	0	0
Balance due ..	£	128	1	1

V. *Resolved*,—That these Memoranda be recorded.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR,
 Chairman.

(Signed) J. J. LOSH,
 Secretary M. L. S., &c.

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday, the 2d October, 1849, at 7 o'clock P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

Major P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B. J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.
 W. U. ARBUTHNOT, Esq. T. PYCROFT, Esq.
 Dr. J. KELLIE, Major F. A. REID, C. B.
 Dr. T. KEY, R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq. and

Captain J. J. LOSH, Secretary.

ABSENT.

Sir H. C. MONTGOMERY, Bart. Major T. T. PEARCE, C. B.

Read letter from Messrs. Thacker and Co., St. Andrew's Library Calcutta, received and circulated since the last Meeting.

To J. J. LOSH, Esq., Secretary Literary Society, Madras.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 25th October, 1847, wherein you requested us to transfer the cost of the five copies of the 4th vol. of the *Alif Leila* supplied to the above Society to the account of the Rajah of Mysore, we beg to state that we have applied to that gentleman for payment no less than six times, and as all our applications have failed to elicit even a reply, we have no other course to pursue than to address you on the subject, and we feel confident that, as the books were ordered by you for the *Madras Literary Society*, and even made over by you without our sanction, to the Rajah, who is a perfect stranger to us, that you will not suffer us to be losers by the transaction.

We beg to hand you a statement of the account, and should you be unable to obtain a draft on Calcutta, the amount may be paid to our Agents, Messrs. Binny and Co., of your City, with the addition of 5 per cent. to cover that Firm's Commission, postage and difference of exchange.

(Signed) THACKER & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, Calcutta, 6th Sept. 1849.

MADRAS LITERARY SOCIETY, DR.
1842. To St. Andrew's Library, Calcutta.
Aug. 8th.

	RS.	A.	P.
To 5 Copies Alif Leila, vol. 4, at 12,.....	60	0	0
„ Packing, &c.,.....	3	0	0
„ Freight on Steamer,	6	4	0
„ Postage,.....	0	6	0
„ Interest on Rs. 69-10 from 1st Jan. 1848, to 31st Aug. 1849, at 10 per cent.,.....	11	8	0
Company's Rups .	81	2	0

(Signed) T. & Co.

I. *Resolved*,—That application be made to R. Cole, Esq., late Secretary to the Madras Literary Society in the Asiatic Department for any information it may be in his power to furnish respecting Messrs. Thacker and Co.'s demand against the Society.

The Secretary lays before the Meeting a manuscript list of books in the Society's Library received since the publication of the last Catalogue in December, 1846, and suggests the expediency of having it printed, and copies supplied to Subscribers, as a Supplement to the Catalogue.

II. *Resolved*,—That the list in question be continued up to the end of the present year, and as soon as completed, printed as early as possible in 1850.

Read copy of bill for printing No. 35 of the Society's Journal amounting to Rupees 400-12-6.

III. *Resolved*,—That this bill be laid before the next monthly Meeting of the Committee.

Read letter from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 18th August, 1849, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

IV. *Resolved*,—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letter be acknowledged and that they be requested to send out the following books for the use of the Society.

The Fortunes of Woman: Memoirs, edited by Miss Lamont, 3 vols.
Letters on the Manners and Customs of the English, by Mrs. Whittaker.
Kaloolah; or, Journeyings to the Djebel Kumri, an Autobiography of Jonathan Romer.

Facts and Reflections, by a Subaltern of the Indian Army.
The Emigrant Churchman in Canada, 2 vols.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 33 and 34 of the Society's Journal received in September, 1849, and, of amount still due for Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34, and Memorandum of amount due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co., for books, &c. received from them.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30, of the Society's Journal,.....	Rs.	36	0	0
Do. do. No. 31,	„	32	0	0
Do. do. No. 32,	„	167	0	0
Do. do. No. 33,	„	193	0	0
Do. realized in September, 1849,.....	„	6	0	0
		Balance Rups..	187	0 0
Do. do. No. 34,	Rs.	362	8	0
Do. realized in September, 1849,.....	„	10	0	0
		Balance Rupees..	352	8 0

V. *Resolved*,—That these Memoranda be recorded.

Besides the above receipts for Nos. 33 and 34, 41 Rupees have been received, but as the Paymasters who remitted them have omitted to mention the names of the parties from whom they were received it is not possible to state towards what numbers they are intended as payments and to whose credit they ought to be placed.

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date 2d October, 1849, £ 135-18-7.

VI. *Resolved*,—At the suggestion of the Chairman, that application be made to Government for Mr. Blane's "Report on Canara," understood to be in the Revenue Board Office, with the view of printing it, or selections from it, in the next number of the Society's Journal; and that Government be requested to apply to the Government of India for any Barometrical Sections of the Country to the North of the River Taptee which may be available, Sections of the Country South of that river being procurable at Madras: also that application be made to Lieut. Col. M. Poole and R. T. Porter, Esq., on the subject of their debts to the Society, and that they be requested to remit the amount without further delay.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR,
Chairman.

(Signed) J. J. LOSH,
Secy. M. L. S. &c.

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday, the 6th November, 1849, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

P R E S E N T.

Chairman.

EDWARD BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

Major P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B.	Major T. T. PEARCE, C. B.
W. U. ARNETHNOT, Esq.	R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq., and
Dr. T. KEY,	Captain J. J. LOSH, <i>Secretary.</i>

A B S E N T.

Dr. J. KELLIE,	J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.
Sir H. C. MONTGOMERY, Bart.	T. PYCROFT, Esq.
Lieut. Col. F. A. REID, C. B.	

Read Extract from Minutes of Consultation in the Public Department, No. 855, dated 1st November, 1849.

I. *Resolved*,—That this Extract be recorded.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 855.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 1st November, 1849.

Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Madras Literary Society.

(Here enter 22d October, 1849.)

Para. 1. *Resolved*,—That para. 1 of the foregoing letter be communicated to the Board of Revenue, who will be good enough to furnish to the Committee of the Madras Literary Society the document applied for, or a copy of it, for the purpose therein indicated.

2. *Resolved*,—That the Government of India be requested to comply, should there be no objection, with the application of the Committee for the Barometrical Sections required in the concluding paragraph.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. THOMAS,
Chief Secretary.

To the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society, and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Read letter from Captain T. Hutton of the Bengal Army annexing

a Memorandum respecting a work, in 1 vol. by him, about to be published by Messrs. Thacker and Co., Calcutta, entitled "The Chronology of Creation, or Geology and Scripture Reconciled."

To the Secretary Madras Literary Society, Madras.

MY DEAR SIR,—May I take the liberty of requesting you to obtain Subscribers to the work announced overleaf—should you succeed in obtaining any, kindly forward the list to Messrs. Thacker and Co., Calcutta. The work is in the Press.

MUSSOREE, } (Signed) THOMAS HUTTON.
13th October, 1849. }

II. *Resolved*,—That Captain Hutton's request be complied with, and that the Memorandum received with Captain Hutton's letter be placed on the Library table, and the attention of Subscribers who may visit the Library requested thereto. As soon as the character and value of the work in question are ascertained the Committee will consider whether it be expedient to subscribe for a copy for the Society's Library.

Read letter from T. A. Anstruther, Esq. C. S., dated Rajahmundry, 15th October, 1849.

MR. BANTLEMAN,

Will you be so good as to inform me what is the rate of Subscription to the Madras Literary Society, and whether I can have books sent up the country to me here? Is there in the Library the Chevalier Bunsen's Ancient Egyptians?

(Signed) T. A. ANSTRUTHER,

RAJAHMUNDY, }
15th October, 1849. }

III. *Resolved*,—That Mr. Anstruther be informed that the Rules of the Society do not permit books belonging to the Society's Library to be supplied to Subscribers residing at distant stations, and that the Committee have even declined to permit books to be sent to the comparatively near Station of Wallajahbad.

Read note from Dr. J. Kellie, and Memorandum of the Librarian.

MR. BANTLEMAN,

SIR,—In reply to your note I am sorry to say that the vol. of Bracebridge Hall which was taken by mistake to Calcutta has not been

returned nor do I now expect it to be so, so I shall be happy either to pay the value of it or to replace it.

13th October.

(Signed) J. KELLIE.

MEMORANDUM.

The price paid by the Society in 1822 for a copy of *Bracebridge Hall*, 2 vols., octavo, by Washington Irving is £1-12-6. A second hand copy of this work if ordered out from England may now be had much cheaper. *Corinne ou l'Italie*, par Madam DeStaël, 2 vols., 12mo. published in 1821 and lost by W. McTaggart, Esq., may also be ordered out from England.

IV. *Resolved*,—That Messrs. Allen and Co. be requested to obtain and send out as soon as possible second hand copies of the works in question, and that the prices of them, as soon as ascertained, be debited respectively to Dr. J. Kellie and W. McTaggart, Esq.

Read Memorandum of the Librarian.

MEMORANDUM.

Previous to Dr. Cole's departure for the Cape he was requested to return certain books belonging to the Library; and they were returned accordingly with the exception of *Francesca Carrara*, 3 vols., and *Blackwood's Magazine* for December 1847, which Dr. Cole stated he believed were at Mr. Teed's. On application being made to Mr. Teed he stated that the books were not with him.

V. *Resolved*,—That if the number of *Blackwood's Magazine* is a duplicate, the consideration of the subject of this Memorandum be postponed until Dr. Cole's return to the Presidency, as it does not appear to the Committee necessary that the missing Works should be immediately replaced; but if there is no other copy of the same No. of *Blackwood's Magazine* in the Library, one must be immediately sent for, and the price debited to Dr. Cole.

Read Memorandum of the Librarian.

MEMORANDUM.

Dr. St. John states on the cover of the accompanying number of *Punch* that he received it with pages 221 to 224 inclusive missing. He however passed it on to the next gentleman Mr. Brown who forwarded it to Dr. Shaw from whom it was returned to the Library.

VI. *Resolved*,—That steps be taken to procure duplicates of the missing pages of *Punch* at the expense of the Society, as it seems impossible to ascertain who should be made responsible for the loss of them.

Read letters from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 3d and 19th September 1849, the former advising the despatch of periodicals per *Vernon* and the latter of Books and Magazines per Steamer.

VII. *Resolved*,—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letters be acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the following Books for the use of the Society.

The *Caxtons*, by the author of "Rienzi," 3 vols. The *Old World and the New*, by Mrs. Trollope, 3 vols. Letters from the Alleghany Mountains, by C. Lauman. *Shirley*, by Currer Bell, 3 vols. *Ernest Vane*, by A. B. Cochrane, M. P. 2 vols. *Redburn*; His First Voyage, by Herman Melville, Esq. A Pilgrimage to the Chapel at Walsingham and to Canterbury, by Erasmus—New Translation.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 32, 33 and 34 of the Society's Journal received in October 1849, and of amount still due for Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34, and Memorandum of amount still due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co., for Books, &c. received from them.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30 of the Society's Journal,	Rs.	36	0	0
Do. do. No. 31,	„	32	0	0
Do. do. No. 32,	„	167	0	0
Do. realized in October, 1849,	„	18	0	0

Balance Rupees.. 149 0 0

Do. do. No. 33,	„	187	0	0
Do. realized in October, 1849,	„	18	0	0

Balance Rupees.. 169 0 0

Do. do. No. 34,	„	352	8	0
Do. realized in October, 1849,	„	25	0	0

Balance Rupees... 327 8 0

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 6th November, 1849, £ 152-19-4.

VIII. *Resolved*,—That these Memoranda be recorded.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR, (Signed) J. J. LOSH,
Chairman. Secretary M. L. S. &c.

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday, the 11th December, 1849, at half past 6 o'clock, P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

Dr. J. KELLIE,
J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.,

Lieut. Col. F. A. REID, C. B., and
Captain J. J. LOSH, *Secretary*.

ABSENT.

Major P. ANSTUTHER, C. B. Sir H. C. MONTGOMERY, Bart.
W. U. ARBUTHNOT, Esq. Major T. T. PEARCE, C. B.
Dr. T. KEY, T. PYCROFT, Esq.
R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq.

Read letter from the Acting Secretary to Government in the Revenue and Judicial Departments.

I. *Resolved*,—That this letter be recorded.

No. 1131.

From W. H. BAYLEY, Esq., *Acting Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.*

To Captain J. J. LOSH, *Secretary to the Madras Literary Society.*

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant and to inform you in reply that the Government have already in store spare printed copies of the papers on the "Influence of Trees on Climate" by Doctors Balfour and Smith and General Cullen, and that they therefore do not require any separate copies of the same.

FORT ST. GEORGE, } (Signed) W. H. BAYLEY,
27th November, 1849. } *Acting Secretary to Government.*

Read letter from E. G. Balfour, Esq.

To the Secretary M. L. S. and B. R. A. S.

SIR,

I have the honor to request you to offer, for the Society's accept-

ance, the accompanying "Statistics of Cholera," should they deem it worthy a place in their Library.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR.

December 11th, 1849.

II. *Resolved*,—That the book in question be accepted, with thanks, and deposited in the Library.

Read note from W. A. D. Inglis, Esq., and Librarian's Memorandum on the subject thereof.

Mr. Inglis returns per bearer Evelina in 2 vols. and will thank the Librarian to send "The Doctor by Southey" or "Nichol's Literary Anecdotes of the 18th Century." Only 2 vols. of "Memoirs of Mrs. Grant of Laggan" were received by Mr. Inglis and were returned by him. Mr. I. is positive and certain of this as not having looked at the Catalogue, to ascertain the proper number of volumes he supposed the two vols. received were the only ones and was surprised at the apparently abrupt conclusion of the work.

CHINGLEPUT,
23rd Nov. 1849. }

(Signed) W. A. D. INGLIS.

To

Mr. BANTLEMAN, *Librarian Literary Society.*

MEMORANDUM.

On the 13th October last the Memoirs of Mrs. Grant of Laggan in 3 vols. were forwarded to W. A. D. Inglis, Esq., Chingleput, who applied for the same. A few days after a peon of the Society mentioned to me that he was informed by a peon of A. W. Phillips, Esq., Chingleput, that one of the vols. sent to Mr. Inglis on the above date was lost on the way. On the 21st November last Mr. Inglis returned to the Library, with other books, the two first vols. of Mrs. Grant's Memoirs without making any mention about the 3d vol. In fact I should have remained quiet under the impression that it was not yet finished had I not previously heard of its loss—consequently I immediately wrote to Mr. Inglis stating that the 3d vol. was not returned to which he sent me the accompanying answer.

III. *Resolved*,—That Mr. Inglis, who seems clearly responsible for the loss of the volume in question, be immediately called upon to replace, or pay for it.

Read letter from Messrs. W. Thacker and Co. of St. Andrew's Library, Calcutta, and Librarian's Memorandum on the subject thereof.

To J. J. LOSH, Esq., *Secretary to the Madras Literary Society.*

SIR,—We have been requested by Captain R. R. W. Ellis, of the Bengal Army to obtain a copy of Taylor's Analysis of the Mackenzie Manuscripts. We believe the Analysis has been published in your Society's Journal, but are not aware if it has appeared separately.

Should it have done so we shall be obliged if you will send us a copy accompanied by a Memorandum of its price. It may be sent through the Post Office for transmission by the first Ship, or per Steamer through the Agent of the P. and O. S. N. Company.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, } (Signed) W. THACKER AND Co.
Calcutta, 29th Nov. 1849. }

MEMORANDUM.

The two first Reports on the Mackenzie Manuscripts by the Rev. W. Taylor, are contained in the accompanying pamphlet. I am not aware whether or not the remaining Reports have been reprinted in this form but they are inserted in the Madras Journal of Literature and Science, Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 30, 33 and 34.

IV. *Resolved*,—That the request contained in this letter be complied with.

Proposed by Colonel Reid, C. B. seconded by Dr. J. Kellie, that the ensuing annual meeting be held at the College at the usual hour (6½ p. m.) the monthly Meetings of the Managing Committee take place, the Members to dine together afterwards in the College Hall.

V. *Resolved*,—That this proposition be adopted, and that the details of the suggested arrangement be considered and settled at the next monthly Meeting of the Committee.

Read Memorandum of the Librarian.

MEMORANDUM.

A peon of the Society while carrying out books in circulation lost a small pamphlet entitled "A Pottle of Strawberries," by A. Smith, the Invoice price of which is six-pence. This sum can be deducted from his pay.

VI. *Resolved*,—That the book in question be replaced at the expense of the peon who lost it, from whose pay the amount will accordingly be deducted.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35 of the Society's Journal received in November 1849, and, of amount still due for the same numbers, Memorandum of amount due by the

Society to Messrs. Allen and Co. for books, &c., received from them, and Memorandum of parties who have rejoined and become Subscribers in the 3d Class.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30 of the Society's Journal,.....	Rs.	36	0	0
Do. realized in November, 1849,.....	„	3	0	0
Balance Rupees..		33	0	0

Do. do. No. 31,	Rs.	32	0	0
Do. realized in November, 1849,.....	„	3	0	0

Balance Rupees..	29	0	0
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Do. do. No. 32,	Rs.	149	0	0
Do. realized in November, 1849,.....	„	8	0	0

Balance Rupees..	141	0	0
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Do. do. No. 33,	Rs.	169	0	0
Do. realized in November, 1849,	„	13	0	0

Balance Rupees..	156	0	0
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Do. do. No. 34,	Rs.	327	8	0
Do. realized in November 1849,.....	„	15	0	0

Balance Rupees..	312	8	0
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Do. do. No. 35,	Rs.	526	0	0
Do. realized in November, 1849,.....	„	62	0	0

Balance Rupees..	464	0	0
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MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date,				
11th December, 1849.....	£	178	16	10
Do. remitted on the 13th November, 1849,	„	100	0	0

Balance due £	78	16	10
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MEMORANDUM.

Miss E. Stedman has rejoined the Society as a Third Class Subscriber from the 7th November, 1849.

Ensign W. H. Clarke has become a Third Class Subscriber from the 3d November 1849.

VII. *Resolved*,—That these Memoranda be recorded.

Read letter from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 19th October 1849, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

VIII. *Resolved*,—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letter be acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the following books for the use of the Society :—

Personal Recollection of the Life and Times of Valentine Lord Cloncurry. L'Acadie, or Seven Years' Exploration in British America, 2 vols., by Sir J.

E. Alexander, K. L. S.

The Cities and Wilds of Andalusia, by the Hon. K. D. Murray.

Twenty-five Years' Service in the Hudson's Bay Territory, by J. McLean.

Sketches of Cantabrigia, by J. Smith.

Wandering Sketches among the Greeks and Turks and on the Shores of the Danube by a Seven Years' Resident in Greece.

Une Gaillarde, par P. de Kock.

Excursions in Northern Africa, &c. &c., by Lieut. Colonel Napier.

Reminiscences of Twelve Months' Service in New Zealand, by Lieut. McKillop.

Owen Glendower, or the Prince in Wales, by Miss Hardy, 2 vols.

A Tour of Duty in California including a description of the Gold Region and an account of a Voyage round Cape Horn, by J. W. Revere, Lieut. U. S. Navy.

The Life of Oliver Goldsmith, by W. Irving.

The Maid of Orleans.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR.

Chairman.

(Signed) J. J. LOSH,

Secretary M. L. S. &c.

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday the 6th January, 1850, at half past 6 o'clock, P. M.

P R E S E N T.

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

Major P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B.

Dr. T. KEY,

W. U. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.

Major T. T. PEARS, C. B.

Dr. J. KELLIE,

T. PYCROFT, Esq., and

Captain J. J. LOSH, Secretary.

A B S E N T.

Sir H. C. MONTGOMERY, Bart.

Lieut. Colonel F. A. REID, C. B.

J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.

R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq.

Read note to the address of the Secretary from Dr. G. Buist of Bombay, received with a copy of his work termed Annals of India for the year 1848 presented by him to the Literary Society.

MY DEAR SIR,—The accompanying contains two little Works for your Society and I trust you will pardon the liberty I have taken in addressing the other copies under cover to you. They will reach you free of charge and I shall feel greatly obliged to you for having them delivered.

(Signed) GEO. BUIST.

November 17th.

I. *Resolved*,—That the book in question be deposited in the Library, on behalf of the Literary Society, for his present to it.

Read letter to the address of the Secretary from Captain S. Hay.

CHINGLEPUT, Thursday.

MY DEAR SIR,—Would you kindly order my donation to be refunded as I find agreeably to Rule 4 that as I am not permanently stationed or resident at the Presidency I can become a Member of the Society and be entitled to all the privileges of Members of the 2d Class, without paying donation which has been erroneously charged me I presume.

(Signed) S. HAY.

II. *Resolved*,—That Captain Hay be informed that the Committee regret that his request that amount of his donation as a 2d Class Sub-

scriber may be refunded to him cannot be complied with, as the rule to which he alludes is only applicable to Officers belonging to the Garrison of Madras, and other persons temporarily resident at the Presidency, and does not apply to Subscribers residing at stations in the vicinity to which books from the Library are permitted to be sent.

Read Memorandum from the Librarian.

MEMORANDUM.

A new Catalogue of the books in the Society's Library should be printed as there are only half a dozen copies remaining of the one printed in 1846.

III. *Resolved*,—With reference to Rule 2 for the Library of the Society, and in supercession of the 2d Resolution of the Meeting on the 2d October, 1849, that a complete Catalogue of the books in the Library be prepared and printed as soon as possible.

The Chairman, at the request of the Committee, has kindly undertaken to superintend the preparation of the Catalogue.

In pursuance of the 5th Resolution at the last Meeting the Committee proceed to take into consideration the details of the arrangement thereby decided upon.

IV. *Resolved*,—That, before fixing the place where the Subscribers are to dine after the ensuing Annual General Meeting, steps be taken to ascertain if the attendance of the Right Honourable the Governor as Patron, and of the President and Vice Presidents of the Society, may be expected on the occasion. At the request of the Committee, their Chairman has obligingly undertaken to obtain and communicate the required information on the above subject, on the receipt of which the matter will be taken into further consideration at a Special Meeting of the Committee.

A Memorandum of the charges for printing (350 copies of) No. 35 of the Society's Journal amounting to Rupees 400-12-8 is laid before the Meeting.

V. *Resolved*,—That the Superintendent of the Christian Knowledge Society's Press be requested to furnish a receipted bill for the sum in question, which the Secretary is authorized to discharge.

Read letter from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 24th November 1849, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer, and transmitting a statement of their account with the Society from the 1st January to the 30th November, 1849 showing a balance due to them on the latter date of £ 196-10-6.

VI. *Resolved*,—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letter be

acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the following books for the use of the Society :—

The Peer's Daughter, a Novel in 3 vols., by Lady Bulwer Lytton.

The History of the Papal States, by J. Miley, D. D., 3 vols.

Dark Scenes of History, by G. P. R. James, Esq., 3 vols.

The Uncle's Legacy, a Novel in 3 vols, by J. B. Torr, Esq.

The Golden Calf.

Passages in the Life of Mrs. Margaret Maitland of Sunny Side, written by herself, 3 vols.

Roland Cashel, by Charles Lever, 2 copies.

Black William's Grave, a Romance of North Wales.

John Coad's Memorandum of the Sufferings of the Rebels, sentenced by Judge Jeffries, (1688.)

Macaulay's History of England, two more copies.

Jackson on the Formation, Economy and Discipline of Armies.

Gardener's Introduction to the Study of Botany, especially calculated for use in India.

The Rhododendron of the Sikkim Himalayas.

Life of Mahommed and Life of Washington, by Washington Irving.

Ned Allen: or the Past Age, by David Hannay, Esq., 2 vols.

Sir Hudson Low's Letters and Journals.

Revelations of an Orderly.

Illustrated Catalogue of Works of Art.

Also that Messrs. Allen and Co., be requested in future to send out two copies of each complete Work which may be published by Dickens, Thackeray, Lever, T. B. Macaulay and the author of Jane Eyre; and that a work lately published at Calcutta under the title of "Military Literature" be ordered on account of the Society.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 32, 33, 34 and 35 of the Society's Journal received in December 1849, and of amount still due for the same numbers and Nos. 30 and 31, and Memorandum of amount due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co. for books, &c. received from them.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30, of the Society's Journal,.....	Rs.	33	0	0
Do. do. No. 31,	,,	29	0	0
Do. do. No. 32,	,,	141	0	0
Do. realized in December, 1849,	,,	10	0	0
Balance Rups..		131	0	0
Do. do. No. 33,	Rs.	156	0	0
Do. realized in December, 1849,	,,	12	0	0
Balance Rups..		144	0	0

Subscriptions due for No. 34, of the Society's Journal,.....Rs. 312 8 0
Do. realized in December, 1849, „ 15 0 0

Balance Rups. . 297 8 0

Do. do. No. 35,Rs. 464 0 0
Do. realized in December, 1849, „ 108 0 0

Balance Rups. . 356 0 0

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 9th January, 1850, £ 92-19-3.

VII. *Resolved*,—That these Memoranda be recorded.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR, (Signed) J. J. LOSH,
Chairman. Secretary M. L. S. &c.

At an Extraordinary Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Friday the 11th January, 1850, at half past 6 o'clock, P. M.

P R E S E N T.

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

Major P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B. J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.
W. U. ABBUTHNOT, Esq. Major T. T. PEARs, C. B.
Dr. J. KELLIE, Lieut. Col. F. A. REID, C. B., and
Sir H. C. MONTGOMERY, Bart. Captain J. J. LOSH, Secretary.

A B S E N T.

Dr. T. KEY, T. PYCROFT, Esq.
R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq.

The Committee having been informed, by a note from their Chairman, that the Right Honorable the Governor and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will dine with the Subscribers after the ensuing General Annual Meeting, to be held on the first Tuesday in next month, and the President of the Society, the Honorable Sir E. J. Gambier will attend the Meeting and the dinner, proceed, in pursuance

of the 4th Resolution at their last regular monthly Meeting, to take into further consideration the details of the proposed arrangement.

Although it would certainly be desirable that the General Meeting, and the subsequent dinner should if possible be at the same place, it does not appear to the Committee that the dinner could be given at the College without very great expense for lighting, &c. which (even supposing the use of College Hall could be obtained, which is far from certain) it seems inexpedient to incur. The only other building which can afford sufficient accommodation for a large dinner party is the Madras Club House, which, particularly as most of the Subscribers to the Literary Society are also Subscribers to the Club, seems, for numerous reasons, the most convenient place for the dinner to be given.

I. *Resolved*,—Accordingly, that a notice be immediately circulated to all the Subscribers to the Madras Literary Society at present at the Presidency that the Annual General Meeting will be held at the Society's Rooms in the College at half past 6 o'clock, P. M., on Tuesday the 5th of February next, and that, there will be a dinner provided at the Club House at half past 7 for such Subscribers as choose to attend.

II. *Resolved*,—That Mr. Ouchterlony, Dr. Kellie and Major Anstruther be requested to act as a Sub-Committee to take the requisite measures for carrying the proposed arrangement into effect.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR, (Signed) J. J. LOSH,
Chairman. Secretary M. L. S. &c.

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Saturday the 2d February, 1850, at half past 6 o'clock, P. M.

P R E S E N T.

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

Major P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B. J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.
Dr. J. KELLIE, Major T. T. PEARs, C. B., and
Captain J. J. LOSH, Secretary.

A General Statement of the Society's Accounts for 1849 is laid before the Meeting.

I. *Resolved*,—That this General Statement of Accounts be approved and passed, and, with the Account Current of Messrs. Binny and Com-

pany, and the letters containing the statement of the Accounts of the Society with Messrs. Allen and Company for the past year, be laid before the Annual General Meeting of the Subscribers to be held on the 5th Instant.

Read Extract from Minutes of Consultation in the Public Department, dated 22d January, 1850, No 59.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 59.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 22d January, 1850.

Read the following letter from the under Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 6.

From W. GREY, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India.
To J. F. THOMAS, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, dated 2d January, 1850.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR,—With reference to your letter No. 8, dated the 1st November last, I am directed to forward copy of a communication from the Deputy Surveyor General, No. 241, dated the 29th ultimo, together with the copies (therewith received) of the only Barometrical Sections required by the *Madras Literary Society*, which are forthcoming in his Office.

FORT WILLIAM, }
2d Jan. 1850. }

(Signed) W. GREY,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

II. *Resolved*,—That the Chairman of the Committee be requested to take charge of the Barometrical Sections received from Government with a view to their eventual publication.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, CALCUTTA, 29th Dec. 1849.

No. 241.

From Captain H. L. THUILLIER, Deputy Surveyor General.
To W. GREY, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR,—With reference to your communication No. 643, dated the 14th ultimo, transmitting an Extract of letter from the Secretary to the *Madras Literary Society*, I have the honor to forward herewith copies of 2 Barometrical Sections with their accompanying sketch Maps from Bombay to Chittoor and from Subathoo to Agra the only documents

~~North~~ of the Taptee River that are at present forthcoming in this Office calculated to meet the requisition of the M. L. Society.

(Signed) H. L. THUILLIER,

Dep. Sur. Genl. and in charge Sur. Genl.'s Office.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) W. GREY,

Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Ordered to be communicated to the Committee of the Madras Literary Society who will be furnished with the Barometrical Sections referred to when received.

(True Extract and Copies.)

(Signed) J. F. THOMAS,

Chief Secretary.

To the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Read letter from J. Henry, Esq., Secretary to the Smithsonian Institution, dated Washington, 1st January, 1849.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, 1st January, 1849.

SIR,—On behalf of the Smithsonian Institution, established at the seat of Government of the United States of America by the will of James Smithson, Esquire, we beg leave to forward to the Literary Society of Madras the first volume of the "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge," published in accordance with the "Programme of Organization" adopted by the Board of Regents of the Institution.

It is expected that at least one volume of like size and form will be published annually; and we beg leave to request, that, in return for the same, the Smithsonian Institution may be favored with the publications of the Literary Society of Madras.

(Signed) JOSEPH HENRY, Secretary.

„ CHARLES C. JEWETT, Assist. Secy.

To the Secretary of the Literary Society of Madras.

III. *Resolved*,—That the book received with this letter be placed in the Library, and that the thanks of the Society be offered to the donors, whose request that the Smithsonian Institution may be supplied with publications of the Madras Literary Society will be complied with.

Read letters from Messrs. Allen and Co., containing statements of

their accounts with the Society for the year 1849, and advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

IV. *Resolved*,—That the receipt of these letters, and of the books and periodicals in question, be acknowledged.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35 of the Society's Journal received in January 1850, and of amount still due for the same numbers, and Memorandum of amount due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co., for books, &c. received from them.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30, of the Society's Journal,.....Rs.	33	0	0
Do. realized in January, 1850,.....,,	2	0	0

Balance Rups..	31	0	0
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Do. do. No. 31,	Rs.	29	0	0
Do. realized in January, 1850,.....,,		2	0	0

Balance Rups..	27	0	0
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Do. do. No. 32,	Rs.	131	0	0
Do. realized in January, 1850,.....,,		2	0	0

Balance Rups..	129	0	0
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Do. do. No. 33,	Rs.	144	0	0
Do. realized in January, 1850,.....,,		2	0	0

Balance Rups..	142	0	0
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Do. do. No. 34,	Rs.	297	8	0
Do. realized in January, 1850,.....,,		2	8	0

Balance Rups..	295	0	0
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Do. do. No. 35,	Rs.	356	0	0
Do. realized in January, 1850,.....,,		16	0	0

Balance Rups..	340	0	0
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MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 2d February, 1850, £ 111-1-0.

V. *Resolved*,—That these Memoranda be recorded.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR,
Chairman.

(Signed) J. J. LOSH,
Secretary M. L. S. &c.

At an Annual General Meeting of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held in the Society's Rooms at the College, on Tuesday the 5th February, 1850, at half past 6 o'clock, P. M.

PRESENT.

Patron.

The Right Honorable Sir H. POTTINGER, Bart. G. C. B.

President.

The Honorable Sir E. J. GAMBIER, in the Chair.

Vice-Presidents.

Lieut. General Sir G. H. F. BERKELEY, K. C. B.

The Honorable D. ELLIOTT, Esq.

Members.

Major P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B.	J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.
E. G. BALFOUR, Esq., <i>Chairman</i> .	Major T. T. PEARS, C. B.
Major C. A. F. BERKELEY,	Lieut. Col. T. S. PRATT, C. B.
C. P. BROWN, Esq.	Lieut. Col. F. A. REID, C. B.
C. DALE, Esq.	Captain W. SAPPÉ,
J. U. ELLIS, Esq.	W. A. SERLE, Esq.
A. HUNTER, Esq., M. D.	Sir T. V. STONHOUSE, Bart.
Dr. J. KELLIE,	G. N. TAYLOR, Esq.
Dr. T. KEY,	J. THOMSON, Esq.
A. C. B. NEILL, Esq.	Major C. C. YOUNG, and
Captain J. J. LOSH, <i>Secretary</i> .	

The Secretary laid before the Meeting Messrs. Binny and Company's Account Current with the Society for 1849, showing a balance in their favor on the 1st January, 1850 of 46 Rupees, and also a general account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Society in 1849 and its credits and liabilities on the 1st January, 1850, showing a balance in its favor on that date of Rupees 86-3-6, with two letters from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Company containing statements of their account with the Society for 1849, exhibiting a balance in their favor of £ 211-1-0 which balance has been reduced, by a remittance of £ 100-0-0 made to them in November last, to £ 111-1-0.

I. *Resolved*,—That these Accounts, which have been passed by the Managing Committee, and appear satisfactory, be approved and passed.

Read lists of ten Members of the Society of the 1st and 2d Classes, and three 3d Class Subscribers who have ceased to subscribe, left the Presidency, or died, and of fifteen who have become Subscribers in

the 1st and 2d Classes since the last Annual General Meeting; and also a list of eleven Subscribers in the 3d Class, nine of whom continue to subscribe.

<i>Ceased to Subscribe.</i>		<i>Became Subscribers.</i>	
1 Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras,	First Class.	1 H. Morris, Esq.	First Class.
2 H. Corbett, Esq.	do.	2 A. M. Ritchie, Esq.	do.
3 T. Wilson, Esq.	do.	3 Major Gen. W. H. Sewell, do.	
4 R. Burgess, Esq.	Second Class.	4 Lt. Col. R. J. H. Vivian, do.	
5 Lt. Col. D. H. Considine, do.		5 Capt. G. J. Condy, Second Class.	
6 A. W. Phillips, Esq.	do.	6 M. Cross, Esq.	do.
7 G. J. Casamajor, Esq.	First Class.	7 Capt. S. Hay, do.	
8 W. Harrington, Esq.	do.	8 H. Græme, Esq.	do.
9 Lt. Gen. Sir J. Nicolls, K. C. B.	do.	9 W. A. D. Inglis, Esq.	do.
10 Col. W. Strahan, do.		10 A. C. B. Neill, Esq.	do.
1 C. J. Hill, Esq.	Third Class.	11 Major C. C. Young, do.	
2 Mr. J. D. Jordan, do.		12 Rev. J. V. Bull, Under Rule IV.	
3 Capt. M. S. Otley, do.		13 Lt. Col. J. Laurie, do.	
		14 G. L. Morris, Esq.	do.
		15 Capt. H. W. Tulloch, do.	
		1 G. Banbury, Esq.	Third Class.
		2 Mr. H. Bowers, do.	
		3 Ensign W. H. Clarke, do.	
		4 Rev. E. E. Jenkins, do.	
		5 Mr. J. D. Jordan, do.	
		6 Lt. H. P. Keighly, do.	
		7 Mr. S. Laurie, do.	
		8 Capt. M. S. Otley, do.	
		9 C. Poorooschottum Moodliar, do.	
		10 Miss E. Stedman, do.	
		11 G. Wylie, Esq.	do.

II. *Resolved*,—That these lists, which appear satisfactory as showing that the numbers of Subscribers have increased since the last General Meeting, be recorded.

Read the following list of Donations of Books, &c. to the Society since the last General Meeting.

List of Books presented to the Society since the last Annual General Meeting held on the 28th April, 1849.

	<i>Donors.</i>
Journal of the India Archipelago and Eastern Asia, from January to December, 1849, - - -	J. R. Logan, Esq.
A complete set of the Transactions of the Bombay Geographical Society, 7 volumes, - - -	The Society.
Proceedings of the Bombay Geographical Society from August, 1838, to November, 1840, - - -	Ditto.

Donors.

Pamphlet on the Health of Soldiers, Statistics of Cholera, - - - - -	Edward Balfour, Esq.
Guide to Northern Archaeology, - - - - -	Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries.
Memoirs de la Societe Royale des Antiquaries du Nord 1845-1847, - - - - -	Ditto.
19 Volumes of German Books, - - - - -	Royal Academy of Bavaria.
Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, vol. 11. part I. and vol. 12, part 1st, -	Royal As. Society.
Reports, &c. of the Smithsonian Institution, Exhibiting its Plans, Operations and Financial condition up to January 1st 1849, - - - - -	Smithsonian Institution.
Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge, vol. 1, -	Ditto.
Annals of India for the year 1848, - - - - -	Dr. G. Buist.
Kavya Sangraha—A Sanscrit Anthology—being a Collection of the best smaller Poems in the Sanscrit Language, - - - - -	Unknown.
Bibliotheca Indica—A Collection of Oriental Works, 8 Nos. - - - - -	Ditto.
Les Séances de Haidari, Recits Historiques et Elegiaques sur la vie et Mort des Principaux Martyrs Musulmans, Traduite de la Meme Langue—par M. Garcin de Tassy, - - - - -	M. Garcin de Tassy.

III. *Resolved*,—That the above mentioned books, &c. be placed in the Library for the use of the Subscribers, and included in the next Catalogue, and that the donors, most of whom have been, and the rest will be thanked by the Managing Committee, are entitled to the acknowledgements of the Society.

The Meeting proceeds, in conformity with Rule VI., to nominate a Member to fill a vacancy in the General Committee of Management, occasioned by the resignation of Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart.

IV. *Resolved Unanimously*,—That Lieut. Colonel Pratt, C. B., be requested to become a Member of the Committee of Management, which will accordingly for the ensuing year be composed as follows :

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

Major P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B.	Lieut. Col. T. S. PRATT, C. B.
W. U. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.	Major T. T. PEARCE, C. B.
Dr. J. KELLIE,	T. PYCROFT, Esq.
Dr. T. KEY,	Lieut. Col. F. A. REID, C. B.
J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.	R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq.
Captain J. J. LOSH, Secretary.	

V. *Resolved Unanimously*,—That the thanks of this Meeting be offered to the Honorable the President for his conduct in the Chair.

(Signed) EDWARD J. GAMBIER,
President.

(Signed) J. J. LOSE,
Secretary M. L. S. &c.

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday, the 5th March, 1850, at half past 6 o'clock, P. M.

PRESENT.

(Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

Major T. T. PEARCE, C. B.

Lieut. Col. F. A. REID, C. B., and

Lieut. Col. T. S. PRATT, C. B.

Capt. J. J. LOSE, Secretary.

ABSENT.

Major P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B.

Dr. T. KEY.

W. F. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.

J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.

Dr. J. KELLIE,

T. PYCROFT, Esq.

R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq.

Read letters from the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras and the Honorable J. F. Thomas, Esq., Member of Council, respectively, accepting the office of Vice-Presidents of the Society :—

To Captain LOSE, Secretary M. L. S. &c. &c. &c.

Sir,—I beg to express my acknowledgments to the Honorable the President, the Honorable the Vice-Presidents and the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society for the honor they have done me in desiring me to become one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society and to assure them of the pleasure it affords me to have my name associated with them in so useful an institution.

If you will have the goodness to direct the Librarian to send to me for the usual donation and subscription I will direct it to be paid.

(Signed) THOS. MADRAS.

GUINDY LODGE, February 12th, 1850.

To the Secretary Madras Literary Society.

Sir,—I have been favored with your note of 1st instant, and I accept with pleasure the office of Vice-President of the Society which the Committee have done me the honor to tender to me.

CAPPER'S, 2d March, 1850

(Signed) J. F. THOMAS.

I. *Resolved*,—That these letters be recorded, and that the names of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop, and the Honorable J. F. Thomas, Esq. be included in the list of Vice-Presidents of the Society.

Read letter from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 19th January, 1850, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

II. *Resolved*,—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co's. letter be acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the following books for the use of the Society :—

White Jacket, or Life on Board a Man of War—by Herman Melville.

St. Leger, or the Threads of Life.

A Voice from the Danube.

Hesperos, or Travels in the West—by Mrs. Houston.

Evadne, or an Empire in its Fall—by C. Rowcroft.

The Petrel, a Tale of the Sea.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 32, 33, 34 and 35 of the Society's Journal received in February, 1850, and of amount still due for the same numbers and Nos. 30 and 31 and Memorandum of amount due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co. for books, &c. received from them.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30, of the Society's Journal,.....	Rs.	31	0	0
Do. do. No. 31,	„	27	0	0
Do. do. No. 32,	„	129	0	0
Do. realized in February, 1850,	„	6	0	0
Balance Rups..		123	0	0
Do. do. No. 33,	Rs.	142	0	0
Do. realized in February, 1850,	„	4	0	0
Balance Rups..		138	0	0
Do. do. No. 34,	Rs.	295	0	0
Do. realized in February, 1850,	„	5	0	0
Balance Rups..		290	0	0
Do. do. No. 35,	Rs.	340	0	0
Do. realized in February, 1850,	„	18	0	0
Balance Rups..		322	0	0

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 5th March, 1850, £ 134-7-0.

III. *Resolved*,—That these Memoranda be recorded.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR,
Chairman.

(Signed) J. J. LOSH,
Secretary M. L. S. &c.

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday, the 2d April, 1850, at half past 6 o'clock, P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

W. U. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
J. OUGHTERLONY, Esq.

Major T. T. PEARS, C. B. and
Captain J. J. LOSH, Secretary.

ABSENT.

Major P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B. Lieut. Col. T. S. PRATT, C. B.
Dr. J. KELLIE, T. PYCROFT, Esq.
Dr. T. KEY, Lieut. Col. F. A. REID, C. B.

B. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq.

Read note from C. P. Brown, Esq.

To the Secretary Literary Society.

SIR,—I send four copies each of two books now printed by me, which I beg to present to the Literary Society. One is *Cyclic Table of Hindu and Mahomedan Chronology*. The other is *Memoirs of Hyder and Tippoo*.

20th March, 1850.

(Signed) C. P. BROWN.

I. *Resolved*,—That the books received with Mr. Brown's note be deposited in the Library, and that he be thanked, in the name of the Society, for his donation to it.

Read note from Mr. W. A. Hogg.

MADRAS, 21st March, 1850.

Mr. J. P. BANTLEMAN,

SIR,—With reference to your Advertisement in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 18th Instant, I beg to inform you, that I can supply the first 6 Numbers of the Madras Journal of Literature and Science

at 1 Rupee per Number, if you require them, be so kind as to let me know, and they shall be sent.

(Signed) W. A. Hogg,

Carnatic Library, Mount Road.

II. *Resolved*,—That the Librarian be authorized to purchase the Numbers of the Journal offered for sale by Mr. Hogg, at the price named by him, provided they are complete and clean.

Read list of Gentlemen who have become Subscribers since the 1st January last, prepared, at the request of the Chairman, for the information of the Committee.

List of new Subscribers to the Library who were admitted since the 1st January, 1850.

First Class.

Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Madras,.....	Paid Donation	Rs. 35	0	0
Lieut. Colonel Vivian,.....	Do.	„ 35	0	0
D. D. Dymes, Esq.,.....	Do.	„ 35	0	0

Second Class.

A. C. B. Neill, Esq.,.....	Do.	„ 15	0	0
M. Cross, Esq.,.....	Do.	„ 15	0	0
Major C. C. Young,.....	Do.	„ 15	0	0
Captain J. W. Hay,.....	Do.	„ 15	0	0
T. L. Bell, Esq.,.....	Do.	„ 15	0	0
Captain W. S. Jacob,.....	Do.	„ 15	0	0
Captain J. Stewart,.....	Do.	„ 15	0	0
W. Liddell, Esq.,.....	Do.	„ 15	0	0

Under Rule IV. without Donation.

Captain A. T. Rice, H. M. 51st Regiment.	
Captain the Hon. D. Erskine,	do.
Lieut. H. S. S. Burney,	do. Retired 2d April 1850.
Lieut. A. H. Irby,	do.
Lieut. W. H. Kemp,	do.
Lieut. Robt. Neville,	do.

Laid before the Committee copy of a bill submitted by the Superintendent of the Christian Knowledge Society's Press for printing 350 copies of No. 36 of the Society's Journal amounting to Rupees 457-11-9.

IV. *Resolved*,—That Mr. Twigg be instructed to forward a receipted bill for payment in the course of this or the ensuing month, provided the state of the funds of the Society will admit of the disbursement without interfering with the necessary remittance to the London Booksellers.

Read letter from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 19th February, 1850, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

V. *Resolved*,—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letter be acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the following books, for the use of the Society :—

The Natural History of Ireland, by W. Thompson, 2 vols., Reeve, Benham and Reeve.

Impressions of Central and Southern Europe, being notes of successive Journeys, by W. E. Baxton, 8vo. Longman.

Spring Tide, or the Angler and his Friends, by J. Young, a Kerman—Bentley.

The Nomades of the West, or Ellen Clayton, a Romance, by S. D. Huyghua—Bentley.

Memoirs of a Hungarian Lady, 2 vols., Colburn.

Adventures of a Gold Finder, 3 vols., Colburn.

Historical Memoirs of Cardinal Perce, 2 vols., Longmans.

Country Quarters, by Countess of Blessington, 3 vols., W. Shoberl.

Turkey and its Destiny, by C. MacFarlane, 2 vols., Murray.

The Village Notary, a Romance of Hungarian Life, 3 vols., Longmans.

Latter Day Pamphlets, by T. Carlyle.

The History of England during the 30 years Peace; by Harriet Martineau, 2 vols., Knight.

Diary of an Officer in the Brigade of Savoy in the Campaign of Lombardy Low.

Extracts from Journals kept during the Revolutions at Rome and Palermo, by the Earl of Mount Edgecombe. Ridgway.

Naval Tactics, by Pere L'Hoste, translated by Captain Boswell, R. N.

On the Laterite Formation of British India.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, of the Society's Journal received in March, 1850, and of amount still due for the same numbers, and Memorandum of amount due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co. for Books, &c. received from them.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30, of the Society's Journal.....Rs. 31 0 0
Do. realized in March, 1850,.....„ 2 0 0

Balance Rups.. 29 0 0

Do. do. No. 31,Rs. 27 0 0

Do. realized in March, 1850,„ 2 0 0

Balance Rups.. 25 0 0

Do. do. No. 32,Rs. 123 0 0

Do. realized in March, 1850,„ 8 0 0

Balance Rups.. 115 0 0

Subscriptions due for No. 33, of the Society's Journal,Rs. 138 0 0

Do. realized in March, 1850,„ 8 0 0

Balance Rups.. 130 0 0

Do. do. No. 34,Rs. 290 0 0

Do. realized in March, 1850,„ 10 0 0

Balance Rups.. 280 0 0

Do. do. No. 35,Rs. 322 0 0

Do. realized in March, 1850,„ 12 0 0

Balance Rups.. 310 0 0

Do. do. No. 36,Rs. 680 0 0

Do. realized in March, 1850,„ 169 0 0

Balance Rups.. 511 0 0

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 2d April 1850, £ 155-1-2.

VI. *Resolved*,—That these Memoranda be recorded.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR,
Chairman.

(Signed) J. J. LOSH,
Secretary M. L. S. &c.

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Wednesday, the 10th April, 1850, at half past 6 o'clock, P. M.

P R E S E N T.

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

W. U. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.

Major T. T. PEARS, C. B.

Dr. T. KEY,

T. PYCROFT, Esq.

J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.

Capt. J. BEST, (Hony. Member) and

Lt. Col. T. S. PRATT, C. B.

Capt. J. J. LOSH, Secretary.

A B S E N T.

Major P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B.

Lt. Col. F. A. REID, C. B.

Dr. J. KELLIE,

R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq.

Read note from the Honorable Sir E. J. Gambier, President of the Society.

ADYAR, 8th April, 1850.

SIR,—It has been my wish before my departure from Madras to present the Literary Society with one or more books that may be a useful addition to their Library. I find however the difficulty of selection so great, and I think the Managing Committee are so much more likely to make a good selection than I can, that I beg permission to place at their disposal, the enclosed Note for Rs. 500 for the purpose of being applied to the purchase of one or more standard works which they may think it desirable for the Society to possess.

I have at the same time the honor to resign the office of President of the Society.

(Signed) ED. J. GAMBIEB.

To Captain LOSH, Secretary Literary Society.

I. *Resolved Unanimously*,—That the receipt of this note and its enclosure be acknowledged, and that Sir E. J. Gambier be informed that the Committee regret that his approaching departure from India has rendered necessary his resignation of the Office of President, and be thanked, on behalf of the Society, for his liberal contribution to its funds.

II. *Resolved Unanimously*,—That the Honorable D. Elliott, Esq. be requested to accept the Office of President in succession to the Honorable Sir E. J. Gambier resigned.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR,
Chairman.(Signed) J. J. LOSH,
Secretary M. L. S. &c.

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday, the 7th May, 1850, at half past 6 o'clock, P. M.

P R E S E N T.

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

Major P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B. Col. T. S. PRATT, C. B. and
J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq. Capt. J. J. LOSH, Secretary.

A B S E N T.

W. H. ARBUTHNOT, Esq. Major T. T. PEARCE, C. B.
Dr. J. KELLIE, T. PYCROFT, Esq.
Dr. T. KEY, Lt. Col. F. A. REID, C. B.

B. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq.

Read letter from the Honorable Sir C. Rawlinson, Chief Justice, in-

intimating his readiness to become one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society.

ADYAR, 21st April, 1850.

SIR,—I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter written by the desire of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society requesting me to become one of the Vice-Presidents of that Society.

In reply I have only to say that I am most happy to allow my name to be inserted in the list of Vice-Presidents, and that I shall also be ready to become a Member (contributing) of the Society, if you will inform me as to the course to be adopted.

(Signed) CH. RAWLINSON.

To J. J. LOSH, Esq., Secretary M. L. S. &c.

I. *Resolved*,—That this letter be recorded, and that the name of the Honorable Sir C. Rawlinson be included in the list of Vice-Presidents of the Society.

Read letter from the Honorable D. Elliott, Esq., Member of Council, intimating his acceptance of the Office of President of the Society.

GUINDY, 29th April, 1850.

SIR,—My temporary absence from Madras has prevented me from earlier acknowledging the honor done to me by the Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society in requesting me to accept the Office of President in succession to the Honorable Sir Edward Gambier as communicated to me in your letter of the 11th instant.

I am much gratified by the request of the Committee and I am glad to accept the Honorable Office of President in which it will be my endeavor to co-operate with them for the interest of the Society to the best of my power.

(Signed) D. ELLIOTT.

* Captain LOSH, Secretary M. L. S. &c.

II. *Resolved*,—That this letter be recorded, and that the name of the Honorable D. Elliott, Esq., be inserted as President in the next published list of the Office Bearers of the Society.

Read letter from the Honorary Secretary to the Asiatic Society of Ceylon, the four numbers of whose Journal therein alluded to are laid before the Meeting.

ASIATIC SOCIETY, COLOMBO, 22d April, 1850.

The Honorary Secretary of the Literary Society, Madras.

SIR,—I avail of an opportunity which offers to forward you by the hands of a friend, a Copy of the Journals of this Society Nos. 1 to 4

in the belief that you may be disposed to exchange for them the Transactions of your Institution.

This step would have been taken at an earlier date had I not been under an impression that your Society had ceased to exist some time since—as it is I trust that the two Societies may, though late, be placed in correspondence which shall lead to their mutual advantage.

(Signed) JOHN CAPPER, *Hon. Secretary.*

III. *Resolved*,—That the receipt of this letter, and of numbers 1 to 4 of the Proceedings of the Ceylon Asiatic Society be acknowledged and that Mr. Capper be informed, in reply to his communication, that the Committee willingly consent to the proposed exchange of the publications of the two Societies.

Read note from Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart., May 2d.

MY DEAR CAPTAIN LOSH,

In looking over some lists of new publications, the Books mentioned in the accompanying notice seemed to me likely to be approved of by the Subscribers to our Society. Perhaps you will not object to show it to the Committee at your next Meeting.

(Signed) HENRY C. MONTGOMERY.

IV. *Resolved*,—That all the books mentioned in the list received with this note that have not been already received or written for be ordered for the Society.

Read letter from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 19th March, 1850, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

V. *Resolved*,—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letter be acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the following books for the use of the Society:—

Hogarth's History of Music.

Records of the Creation, by the Bishop of Chester.

Sketches and Notes of a Cruise on Scottish Waters—Murray.

The Life and Epistles of St. Paul, &c. &c., by the Rev. W. Conybeare—Longman and Co.

Arctic Expeditions—a Lecture, by C. R. Wild—Murray.

War in Hungary, by General Klapla.

Bombay Cotton and Indian Railways, by Colonel Grant.

Railway Economy, by Dr. Lardner.

Dr. Whewell on Cambridge Studies—in parts.

Social Condition and Education of the People, &c., by J. Kay.

An Autumn in Italy, by the Marquis of Ormonde, 1 vol. royal octavo.

Lives of the Prime Ministers of England, 3 vols. 8vo.

Anecdotes of London and its Celebrities, by J. H. Jesse, 2 vols. 8vo. with illustrations.

Representative Men.

Letters of W. V. Humboldt to a Female Friend.

New Edition of Burder's Oriental Customs.

Johnston's Experimental Agriculture.

Life of the Duke of Kent.

Antonina, or Fall of Rome.

Forest and the Fortress.

Arthur Montague or an only Son at Sea.

The Scottish Cavalier.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 34, 35 and 36 of the Society's Journal received in April 1850, and of amount still due for the same numbers, and Nos. 30, 31, 32 and 33, and Memorandum of amount due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co. for books, &c., received from them.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30, of the Society's Journal.....	Rs.	29	0	0
Do. do. No. 31,	„	25	0	0
Do. do. No. 32,	„	115	0	0
Do. do. No. 33,	„	130	0	0
Do. do. No. 34,	„	280	0	0
Do. realized in April, 1850,	„	2	8	0

Balance Rups.. 277 8 0

Do. do. No. 35,	Rs.	310	0	0
Do. realized in April, 1850,	„	16	0	0

Balance Rups.. 294 0 0

Do. do. No. 36,	„	511	0	0
Do. realized in April, 1850,	„	55	0	0

Balance Rups.. 456 0 0

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 7th May, 1850,	£	188	13	1
Deduct amount remitted on the 13th April, 1850,	„	100	0	0

Balance due £ 88 13 1

VI. *Resolved*,—That these Memoranda be recorded.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR,
Chairman.

(Signed) J. J. LOSH,
Secretary M. L. S. &c.

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday, the 4th June, 1850, at half past 6 o'clock, P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

Major P. ANSTUTHER, C. B. Dr. T. KEY,
W. U. ARBUTHNOT, Esq. Major T. T. PEARCE, C. B.
Dr. J. KELLIE, T. PYCROFT, Esq. and
Captain J. J. LOSH, Secretary.

ABSENT.

J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq. Lieut. Col. F. A. REID, C. B.
Lieut. Col. T. S. PRATT, C. B. B. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq.

Read note from Walter Elliot, Esq., received, with a variety of Rock Specimens from Arabia, Persia and Mesopotamia, accompanied by a descriptive list, forwarded by Captain Newbold as his first contribution to the Museum of Economic Geology.

April 24th, 1850.

MY DEAR BALFOUR,

I send you a contribution from Newbold received a few days ago. He calls it his first contribution to the Museum of Economic Geology, Rock Specimens from Arabia, Persia and Mesopotamia.

You might print the list in the next No. of the Journal mean time the Literary Society is the proper Depository of the specimens.

(Signed) W. ELLIOT.

Tell Bantleman to send Newbold the last No. of the Journal.

I. *Resolved*,—That this note be recorded, that the Rock Specimens be deposited in the Museum, and that the descriptive list received with them, which is difficult to decipher, be fair copied in a legible hand, for circulation to the Committee, and publication in the Society's Journal as suggested by Mr. W. Elliot.

List of Rock Specimens from Arabia, Persia and Babylonia, presented to the Museum of Economic Geology, by Captain T. J. NEWBOLD.

1. Serpentine from Muscat.
2. Serpentine from Muscat, variety.
3. Light green spotted variety of serpentine from Guano Rock near Muscat.
4. Calc spar from veins in serpentine of Muscat. The spar imbedded in fragments of the rock proving the posterior origin of the veins. The Calc spar is often blended with magnesian matter derived from the serpentine—Steatite, Nephrite and Sulphate of lime are commonly found associated with it, and sometimes common salt. These minerals occur frequently in thin lamellæ filling seams of the rock almost invisible to the naked eye, penetrating it in every direction and rendering it friable and unfit generally for building purposes. Whole masses of serpentine are often separated at the planes of the more vertical and highly inclined seams, and slide down in avalanches of crumbly fragments to the base. The smooth sparry or steatitic surfaces thus exposed on the rocks left standing are often of considerable extent. Their white, grey and whitish green colours exhibit striking contrasts with the prevailing sombre hues of the serpentine, viz., black, deep green, rusty and purplish brown.
5. Conglomerate overlying the serpentine interstratified with grit and sandstone and underlying sandstone and nummulitic limestone, form the range supporting the elevated deserts of Arabia at the back of Muscat.
6. Reddish ferruginous sandstone overlying No. 5.
7. Nummulitic limestone overlying No. 5 and 6.
8. Recent conglomerate now in process of formation, on the sea beach of south Arabia consisting of lime and sand cementing fragments of coral, marine shells and beach pebbles. The specimen is from Muttreh near Muscat.
9. Dark brown ferruginous rock from the Island of Hormuz Persian Gulf. This rock passes into a pure hæmatitic iron ore, and occasionally imbeds iron pyrites and specular iron ore. It is sometimes whitened by incrustations of common salt.
10. White friable rock, slightly dotted with greyish and reddish spots, exhibiting a few small angular bits of quartz and glassy felspar. These minerals have resisted the process of disintegration more successfully than the substance of the rock, which appears originally to have been a trachytic variety of No. 11.
11. Like No. 9 and 10 from Hormuz, is a pale bluish grey, highly indurated lava, imbedding pale decaying crystals of olivine and a few of glassy felspar. The crystals in weathering fall out leaving cavities which impart a variegated aspect to the surface of the rock. The middle and southern portions of the Island of Hormuz are said to abound in deposits of pure common salt, which forms an article of commerce, and is farmed out by the Imaun of Muscat. The Island as well as the Persian Coast from Mennow and Bunder Abbas to the

sulphur mines of Khamir nearly opposite the centre of Kishin island, is held by him from the king of Persia on payment of a certain annual sum. The salt is associated, as usual, with deposits of crystallized gypsum. A variety of reddish brown, and greenish chert clay altered apparently by volcanic heat, earthy and crystallized sulphur are found on the island. Copper pyrites are said to occur.

12. Ferruginous sandstone of the Persian mainland from a sandstone ridge intervening between the city of Bunder Abbas (Gombroon) and the lofty mountains of Gebel Shemil and the Koh-i-Ghinnon which constitute part of the great mountain rampart of southern Persia. The sandstone forming the subordinate ridge has generally much less iron in its composition than the specimen sent. It is usually of a loose friable texture and imbeds here and there fragments of marine shells of existing species. It is overlaid by a loose pebble conglomerate evidently an ancient sea beach, and rests on marls of the saliferous which in their turn repose on sandstone.

13. Arenaceous shell limestone imbedding existing species of marine shells from Bassadore.

14. Arenaceous shell limestone imbedding existing species of marine shells from Beshire near Bushire.

15. Indurated bitumen from bituminous spring of Nimrud near Mosul.

16. Indurated bitumen from vicinity of flaming springs of Aba Goghiurd, between Bagdad and Mosul, near the city of Kerkuh, the ancient Corcyra. This specimen is more indurated, and crystalline than that from the springs at Nimrud, the mineral issues in a liquid state. It is the "Naft-i-siyah," or black Naphta, of the Persians, and was used as a cement in the boats and buildings of the ancient Assyrians, Chaldeans and Babylonians. The bitumen, like lignites often contains fragments of bitumenized reeds, grasses and leaves, indicating an almost similar vegetable origin. It is used by the moderns for much the same purposes as the ancients. Medicinally it is applied as a balsam to the sore backs of camels, &c. Many of the houses in the towns on the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates still have their foundations protected by bitumen cements from the damps which rise up by capillary attraction from the saline alluvial soil. It is used in the inside of water courses, flat terraces on the top of wells, &c., lining the round basket or gopher boats still plying on the rivers of Mesopotamia as in the time of Herodotus and for paying the ordinary timber built boats. It is also used to burn in lamps in a few places as at Kerkuh where my Kurdish host supplied me every night with a large antique shaped *Terra cotta* lamp and with bitumen and supplied with a roll of cotton rag for a wick. Both the specimens of indurated bitumen now sent sink in water. Their colour brownish black.

17. Aragonite from the marine limestone the bitumen springs near Aba Goghiurd.

18. Diluvial gravel from the plain of Babylon. This gravel is composed of small rounded pebbles few exceeding an inch and a half in length, much rolled and of the hardest portions of the rocks from which they have been washed. A

few angular fragments of gypsum are occasionally seen among them but this rock is generally on or near the sites of the gravel beds which it underlies.

A large number of pebbles examined by Mr Loftus of the Perso-Turkish boundary commission and myself consisted of

1. Quartz white, reddish and yellowish.
2. Flinty slate from grey to black. Some varieties of the black pass into Lydian stone with a shining semi-conchoidal fracture.
3. Chert of many tints from light grey to almost black, and green approaching jade.
4. Jasper, chiefly red, also brown and veined.
5. Agate (rare) generally semi-transparent.
6. Flint with white and reddish coating.
7. The most indurated portions of serpentine rocks.
8. Waxy silicious limestone, of various shades of grey, green, white, some nearly black. Some varieties approach marble in their semi-crystalline structure.
9. Quartzose sandstone brown and pinkish.
10. Brown indurated clays passing into jasper.
11. Angular fragments of gypsum evidently not transported from any great distance.

12. Two pebbles of finely grained granite, greenish grey composed of quartz chert, mica and a little greenish felspar. We found also among the gravel a few slightly rolled fragments of black indurated bitumen.

The above mentioned specimens we found in the principal gravel bed of the Babylonian plain, near Misrakchi khan, north of the site of ancient Babylon.

In another of these gravel beds at Akkar-koof, the supposed site of the Accad of Genesis (one of the cities of Nimrod and cotemporary with Babel, Eregh and Culneh), we found in addition to similar pebbles as those already enumerated two small pebbles of light yellowish brown, nummulitic limestone, and also one of a coralline limestone; also one of a pinkish granite consisting of quartz and felspar with a little iron, and two pebbles of porphyry and hornblende rock.

Per centage of the principal pebbles in the gravel bed of Akkar-koof taken by Mr. Loftus and myself.

Quartz, white, milky, reddish, yellowish, - - - - -	30
Chert, flint, jasper, flinty slate, indurated clays, - - - - -	40
Limestone, quartzite sand-stone and indurated varieties of Serpentine, - - - - -	27
Nummulitic and coralline limestone, - - - - -	1
Granite porphyry and hornblende rock, - - - - -	2
	100

I have been thus particular in the examination of these gravel beds of Babylonia, inasmuch as I consider them as intimately connected with the most in-

interesting geological phenomena on historic record namely the Deluge of Scripture.

The circumstance of some of the oldest cities of the world being built either on them, and the pebbles themselves having been employed in their construction, as at Babylon, Nineveh, Accad, &c. proves their antiquity.

2. The position of the beds and their extent fully demonstrate that they are no fluvial deposits.

3. Their nearly N. and S. longitudinal axis and the nature of the pebbles show that the course of the flood which deposited them rolled from the northward from the direction of Mount Ararat towards the Mount Zead of the Persian Gulph washing down fragments from the rocks of the Laurus and Kurdistan and grinding their softer materials into the vast, flat mud deposits which now cover the sea-line plains of Assyria, Babylonia and Chaldea. In this light brown and greenish mud are blended the component parts of all the rocks whether calcareous, argillaceous, siliceous, or ferruginous, with a small portion of vegetable and saline matter, into one undistinguished mass: but we can easily learn from the mineral and fossil character of the pebbles in the gravel, the sources from which they were originally transported and from their small size, roundness of colour and their being exclusively composed of the hardest portions of the parent rocks, we are enabled to estimate with some approach to truth the distance they have travelled, and the amount of friction they have undergone. In the nummulitic pebble and other limestone quartz and serpentine pebbles I distinctly recognize the rocks of the Laurus and the Kurdistan.

The bed of gravel near Misrak-chi-khan we found to rest on stratified whitish semi-crystalline gypsum.

The absence of pebbles of lava and basalt in the gravel we examined is remarkable but before any speculations are hazarded on this head further search is necessary. With regard to any theory making the date of the Deluge derivable from an examination of these deposits, I have only to observe that this must be reserved for a future and a better opportunity than is afforded by this list of rocks already too long and tedious.

19. Nummulitic limestone from the vicinity of Shiraz (Persia.) It resembles exactly the nummulitic limestone of Arabia, near Muscat. Mr. Carter, the learned and indefatigable Secretary of the Bombay Asiatic Society has found nummulitic limestone in the cliffs fringing the shore of Southern Arabia between Aden and Muscat. I have traced it from the Lybian desert over Egypt to the opposite or Arabian shore of the Red sea by Muscat and the mountains of Shiraz in Persia to the banks of the Indus. It has been traced still farther to the eastward by Captain Vicary and into Cutch by Captain Grant.

It occurs near Mardin in upper Mesopotamia and some of the sculptures at Nimrud I observed were chiselled in it. It is there of a light yellowish colour and compact in texture. I am quite of opinion that it must be referred to the supracretaceous group, and not to the cretaceous as has been done by some geologists.

(Signed) T. J. NEWBOLD.

Read letter from the Librarian Calcutta Public Library.

CALCUTTA PUBLIC LIBRARY, 11th April, 1850.

To Secretary Madras Literary Society, &c. &c.

SIR,—By direction of the Committee of Curators I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your donation of Madras Journal of Literature and Science No. 36, and tender you their grateful acknowledgements for the same.

(Signed) PEARY CHAND MITTRA,
Librarian, Calcutta Public Library.

II. Resolved,—That this letter be recorded.

Read letter from the Secretary to the Royal Geographical Society of London.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON,
February 18th, 1850, 3, WATERLOO PLACE.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge on the part of this Society, a present to it of the Madras Journal of Literature and Science, No. 35, and to express through you its best thanks for this donation, which has been received and deposited in the Library of the Society.

(Signed) NORTON SHAW,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to the Madras Literary and Phil. Society.

III. Resolved,—That this letter be recorded.

Read letter from the Honorary Secretary to the Agri-Horticultural Society of India.

To the Secretary Madras Literary Society, Madras.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed by the Agri-Horticultural Society of India to request that you will convey to the Members of your Society their best thanks for a lately received No. of the "Madras Journal of Literature and Science (No. 36, vol. XV.*)" and at the same time to request the favor of being furnished with a copy of No. 33, which is wanting to complete the set, and which, if sent by you, did not come to hand. No. 32 was received in February 48, and No. 34 in May 49.

(Signed) JAMES HUME,
Hon. Secretary A. and H. S.
METCALFE HALL, CALCUTTA, }
18th May, 1850.

IV. Resolved,—That this letter be recorded, and that, as therein requested, a copy of No. 33 of the Society's Journal be forwarded by the first opportunity to the Agri-Horticultural Society of India.

Read letter from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 19th April, 1850, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

V. *Resolved*,—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letter be acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the following books for the use of the Society :—

Leonard Lindsay ; or the Story of a Buccaneer, by Angus B. Reach, 2 vols.
 A Month at Constantinople, by Albert Smith, with Illustrations.
 A Narrative of Personal Adventures in Upper and Lower California, in 1848, 1849, with Illustrations, 2 vols.
 The Initials, a Story of Modern Life, 3 vols.
 Ceylon and the Cingalese, with a full account of the late Rebellion in that Island, by H. C. SIRR, M. A.
 The Rifle Rangers, or Adventures of an Officer in Southern Mexico, by Captain Mayne Reid, with Illustrations, 2 vols.
 Diary of a Lady's Travels in Northern Africa, 2 vols.
 Modern State Trials, by W. C. Townsend, Esq. M. A. Q. C.
 The Ways of the Hour, by J. F. Cooper, 3 vols.
 Elementary Sketch of Moral Philosophy, by the late Rev. Sydney Smyth.
 Popular Lectures on Astronomy, by Mr. Airy.
 The Letters of Civia on Indian Affairs, from 1848, 1849, by Henry Russell—Murray.
 The Normal School as it ought to be (Pamphlet) by James Simpson, Advocate, Ed. Neill and Co.
 Note Book of a Louisiana Swamp Doctor.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36 of the Society's Journal received in May 1850, and of amount still due for the same numbers and Nos. 30 and 31, and Memorandum of amount due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co. for books, &c. received from them.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30 of the Society's Journal,	Rs. 29	0	0
Do. do. No. 31,	„ 25	0	0
Do. do. No. 32,	„ 115	0	0
Do. realized in May, 1850,	„ 2	0	0
Balance Rupees.	113	0	0
Do. do. No. 33,	Rs. 130	0	0
Do. realized in May, 1850,	„ 4	0	0
Balance Rupees.	126	0	0
Do. do. No. 34,	Rs. 277	8	0
Do. realized in May, 1850,	„ 5	0	0
Balance Rupees.	272	8	0
Do. do. No. 35,	Rs. 294	0	0
Do. realized in May, 1850,	„ 6	0	0
Balance Rupees.	288	0	0

Subscriptions due for No. 36,	Rs. 556	0	0
Do. realized in May, 1850,	„ 22	8	0
Balance Rupees.	533	8	0

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date 4th June, 1850, £ 120 17-1.

VI. *Resolved*,—That these Memoranda be recorded.

Major Anstruther, C. B. informs the Meeting that Gentlemen subscribing to the Literary Society have been lately heard to complain that there are not books of the proper stamp ordered out for the Library, and suggests that it be notified to the Subscribers in general that no book, unless of foreign language or of improper tendency or of polemical theology has ever been refused by this Society, and that any Subscriber wishing an admissible book has only to name it.

VII. *Resolved*,—That the consideration of this subject be postponed until the next monthly Meeting of the Committee of Management.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR, (Signed) J. J. LOSH,
 Chairman. Secretary M. L. S. &c.

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday, the 2d July, 1850, at half past 6 o'clock, P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

Dr. J. KELLIE, Major T. T. PEARCE, C. B., and
 Captain J. J. LOSH, Secretary.

ABSENT.

Major P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B. Lieut. Col. T. S. PRATT, C. B.
 W. U. ARBUTHNOT, Esq. T. PYCROFT, Esq.
 Dr. T. KEY, Lieut. Col. F. A. REID, C. B.
 J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq. R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq.

Read letter from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 18th May, 1850, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

I. *Resolved*,—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letter be acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the following books for the use of the Society:—

Memoirs of the War of Independence in Hungary, Edited by M. Francis Pulsky.

Revelations of the Inquisition in Rome, by a Victim of Rank.

Major Edwards' Personal Narrative of Service and Adventure on the Punjab Frontier during 1848-49.

The Personal Narrative of an English Gentleman domesticated in Abyssinia, by M. Mansfield Parkyns.

Sir Emerson Tennent's Historical Accounts of Christianity in Ceylon.

Household Words, by C. Dickens (from beginning) Practical Horsemanship, by H. Hieover.

The White Charger that cost me £ 200, lost me £ 70,000, drove me from Society, eventually deprived me of my friends: and finally compelled me to quit the service, by the author of "the Horse Guards."

Recent Disturbances and Military Executions in Ceylon, by J. Forbes.

Milner's Atlas of Physical Geography.

Wanderings of a Pilgrim in Search of the Picturesque, during four and twenty years in the East, with Revelations of Life in the Zenana.

The Old Oak Chest, by G. P. R. James.

Researches on Magnetism and the other Imponderables in their effects on the living frame, if in English, by Baron Von Riechenback.

Four Years' Adventures of a Hunter in the Wilderness of South Africa, by Mr. Gordon Cumming.

Henry Taylor's Poetical and Dramatic Works.

Works of the Reverend J. Adams, as the Old Man's House, &c. &c. &c.

Sergeant Talfourd's Dramatic Works.

Ebenezer Elliot's Poetical Works.

The Continuation of the Aide Memoir.

Pilgrimage to Rome, by Horace Seymour.

Letters from Palmyra, by Lucius M. Piso.

Letters from Rome, do.

Dr. Carpenter on the Use and Abuse of Intoxicating Liquors (Prize Essay.)

Weld's Statistical Companion for 1850.

Principles of Punishment, by Captain Maconchie, R. N.

Ouvres de Francois Rabelais, (best Paris Edition.)

The works of Francis Rabelais, translated from the French by Sir T. Urquhart and Motteux, new Edition, 2 vols. H. G. Bohn, York Street, Covent Garden.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, of the Society's Journal received in June 1850, and of amount still due for the same numbers and Nos. 30 and 31, and Memorandum of amount due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co. for books, &c, received from them.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30, of the Society's Journal.....Rs. 29 0 0
Do. do. No. 31, „ 25 0 0

Do. do. No. 32, „ 113 0 0
Do. realized in June, 1850,..... „ 2 0 0

Balance Rups.. 111 0 0

Do. do. No. 33,Rs. 126 0 0
Do. realized in June, 1850,..... „ 2 0 0

Balance Rups. 124 0 0

Do. do. No. 34,Rs. 272 8 0
Do. realized in June, 1850,..... „ 7 8 0

Balance Rups. 265 0 0

Do. do. No. 35,Rs. 288 0 0
Do. realized in June, 1850,..... „ 12 0 0

Balance Rups. 276 0 0

Do. do. No. 36,Rs. 433 0 0
Do. realized in June, 1850,..... „ 20 0 0

Balance Rups. 413 0 0

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 2d July, 1850, £ 151-19-4.

II. *Resolved*,—That these Memoranda be recorded.

III. *Resolved*,—As the other subjects for the consideration of the Committee (some of which are of considerable importance,) do not appear to require immediate attention, resolved that their consideration be postponed, and that they be laid before a future and fuller Meeting.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR,
Chairman.

(Signed) J. J. LOSE,
Secretary M. L. S. &c.

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday, the 6th August, 1850, at half past 6 o'clock, P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

Major P. ANSTUTHER, C. B. T. PYCROFT, Esq.
Dr. J. KELLIE, Captain J. J. LOSH, Secretary.

ABSENT.

W. U. ARBUTHNOT, Esq. Major T. T. PEARS, C. B.
Dr. T. KEY, Lieut. Col. T. S. PRATT, C. B.
J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq. Lieut. Col. F. A. REID, C. B.
R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq.

Read letter from the Secretary to the Royal Geographical Society of London, dated 19th February, 1850.

3, WATERLOO PLACE, 18th February, 1850.

SIR,—In sending for your acceptance Part 2 of the 19th vol. of the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of London, I have to express my deep regret that the set of valuable Nos. published by the Madras Society are found in a very incompleteness state in the Library of this Institution. In fact we have received but Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35. It will afford me much satisfaction to be able to lay before the Society any accessions to these few Nos. and, if desirable, to complete the set of Journal of this Society regularly sent to that of Madras.

(Signed) NORTON SHAW.

To the Secretary of the Madras Society.

I. *Resolved*,—That the receipt of this letter and the book which accompanied it be acknowledged, and that the Librarian be directed to obtain and keep in readiness, for despatch to England with the copies of the next Number of the Journal, copies of all the Numbers required to complete the set in the Library of the Royal Geographical Society of London.

Read letter from Major General J. S. Fraser, Resident at Hyderabad.

No. 664 of 1850.

To EDWARD BALFOUR, Esq., Secretary Madras Literary Society.

SIR,—As the Statistical Reports of the Nizam's Country are sent by me to the *Madras Literary Journal* for publication, the Governor General is of opinion that I should make it a condition that 10 copies be supplied free of cost to the Government.

I have therefore the honor to request that you will be so kind as to do so with respect to all reports which I may send you in future; and as far as may be in your power, that you will favor me with 10 copies also of those which I have already had the honor of transmitting to you.

(Signed) J. S. FRASER, Resident.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY,
25th May, 1850.

II. *Resolved*,—That the Chairman be requested to inform Major General Fraser in reply to his letter that 10 copies of each future Number of the Society's Journal and of each number already published containing Statistical Reports of the Nizam's country shall be delivered to any person at Madras who may be authorized to receive them on account of His Highness the Nizam's Government.

Read note from Sir T. V. Stonhouse, Bart.

Sir V. Stonhouse returns Sydnor's Scottish Question. In regard to the other Stock books in his possession as it is such a distance to send he hopes the following Memo. will suffice.

D'Israeli's Life of Charles 1st, 5 vols.

Grattan's Life and Times, 4 vols.

In regard to the latter Sir V. begs to state that the work is incomplete, other volumes were published at a later period and he is of opinion that they should be sent for to complete the work. June 29th.

III. *Resolved*,—That, as suggested by Sir T. V. Stonhouse, Messrs. Allen and Co. be requested to send out by the next opportunity all volumes of Grattan's Life and Times which may have been published since the last received one (the 4th.)

With reference to the 7th Resolution of the Meeting of the 4th June last, the Committee proceed to take into consideration the suggestion of Major Anstruther that the Subscribers in general should be informed that any admissible book named and recommended by any of them will be ordered for the Society.

IV. *Resolved*,—That this subject be brought up again for the consideration of the Committee in time to be disposed of, if necessary, by

some proposition to be submitted to the next General Annual Meeting of the Subscribers.

Read letters from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 4th and 19th June 1850, advising the despatch of Mill Boards and Calf Skins per Ship *Nile*, and of periodicals and books per Steamer.

V. *Resolved*,—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letters be acknowledged and that they be requested to send out the following books for the use of the Society :—

Free Trade and its so-called Sophisms—being a Reply to Sophisms of Free Trade, &c. Examined, by a Barrister, 3 copies.

Gazpacho, or Summer Months in Spain, by W. G. Clark.

A Commentary on the Curic from Inscriptions of Babylonia and Assyria including Readings of the Inscription on the Nimrod Obelisk, discovered by Mr. Layard, and a brief Notice of the Ancient Kings of Nineveh and Babylon—Read before the Royal Asiatic Society, by Major Rawlinson—2 copies.

Professor Nichol's Views of the Architecture of the Heavens—a new edition, in royal 8vo., splendidly illustrated with large Plates of Clusters and Nebulæ, recently discovered by means of the great Telescope of Lord Rosse, and Symbolical Sketches by the late David Scott, Esq.

The History of Religion : Including a Condensed Statement and Investigation of its Natural and Scriptural Evidence.

The Poor Artist; or Seven Eye-Sights and one object—"Science in Fable," by R. H. Horne.

Memoirs and Papers of Sir Andrew Mitchell, K. B.

The Shoe and Canoe—Pictures of Travel in the Canadas.

The Lion Hunter.

Manners and Customs of the Ye Englyshe in 1849, by Richard Doyle.

The Secretary : a Novel in 3 vols., by Lieutenant Colonel Hort, author of "The Horse Guards."

Sophisms of Free Trade, by a Barrister—3 copies.

Alison's Atlas.

Dramatic Works by Samuel Foote.

Commentary on the War in Russia and Germany, by Col. Lord Cathcart.

The Political Movement in Austria during 1848-49, by Baron Pollersdorf, translated by G. Gaskell.

Observations on the Social State and Economy of various parts of Europe—Samuel Laing.

Essays on his Own Times, by L. P. Coleridge.

Leaves from a Lady's Diary of her Travels in Barbary.

History of the Sicilian Vespers, by Earl of Ellesmere.

Irving's Life of General Washington.

Lives of the Archbishops of England.

Macgregor's Austria, Europe and Hungary.

The Light House and other Tales, by Fredrica Bremer.

Dugdale's (Sir W.) Baronage of England, or an Historical Account of the

Lives and Actions of our English Nobility, 3 vols. : in 2 folio old Calf gilt, £4—4 S. 1675—6.

Henrick's (R.) Poetical Works, with a Biographical Notice, portrait, 2 vols. part 8vo. cloth S. 12—6 S. Pickering 1825.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 32, 33, 35 and 36 of the Society's Journal received in July 1850, and of amount still due for the same numbers and Nos. 30, 31 and 34, Memorandum of amount due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co. for books, &c. received from them, and Memorandum of five Third Class Subscribers who have joined the Society in July 1850.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30, of the Society's Journal,.....	Rs.	29	0	0
Do. do. No. 31,	„	25	0	0
Do. do. No. 32,	„	111	0	0
Do. realized in July, 1850,	„	2	0	0
Balance Rups..				
109 0 0				
Do. do. No. 33,	Rs.	124	0	0
Do. realized in July, 1850,	„	2	0	0
Balance Rups..				
122 0 0				
Do. do. No. 34,	Rs.	265	0	0
Do. do. No. 35,	„	276	0	0
Do. realized in July, 1850,..	„	2	0	0
Balance Rups..				
274 0 0				
Do. do. No. 36,	Rs.	413	8	0
Do. realized in July, 1850,	„	2	8	0
Balance Rups..				
411 0 0				

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 6th August, 1850, £86.13.9.

MEMORANDUM.

The following Gentlemen have joined the Society as Third Class Subscribers in July, 1850.

W. H. BAYLEY, Esq.	Mr A. M. SIMPSON,
Mr. C. L. HIDER,	Mr. F. AUBERT.
Mr. M. E. PARSONS,	

VI. *Resolved*,—That these Memoranda be recorded.

With reference to the 3d Resolution of the Meeting on the 3d January last, the Chairman informs the Meeting that a complete Cata-

logue of the books in the Library has been prepared, and is now passing through the Press, 350 copies having been directed to be struck off; and, also that having found that his other avocations prevented him from devoting sufficient time and attention to the preparation of the Catalogue, he was glad to avail himself of the kind aid of Assistant Surgeon Neill, by whom the work has been prepared.

VII. *Resolved*,—That the best thanks of the Managing Committee on behalf of the Society be offered to Dr. A. C. B. Neill, M. D. for his obliging and useful exertions in the arduous task of revising the Catalogue of the Society's Library, and framing a new one therefrom, and from the lists of books received since its publication.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR,
Chairman.

(Signed) J. J. LOSH,
Secretary M. L. S. &c.

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday, the 3d September, 1850, at half past 6 o'clock P. M.

P R E S E N T.

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

M e m b e r s.

Major P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B.
Dr. T. KEY,
J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.

Major T. T. PEARS, C. B.
R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq. and
Captain J. J. LOSH, Secretary.

A B S E N T.

W. U. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
Dr. J. KELLIE,

T. PYCROFT, Esq.
Lieut. Col. T. S. PRATT, C. B.
Lieut. Col. F. A. REID, C. B.

Read letter from R. Clarke, Esq., Honorary Secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society, dated London 22d June, 1850.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY'S HOUSE,
3, New Burlington Street,
London, 22d June, 1850.

SIR,—The Regulations of the Royal Asiatic Society having lately undergone revision, I have had the pleasure to send you, through your Agents in London, copies of the amended Rules for the use of such Members of your Society as may desire to refer to them.

You will observe (Art. II.) that in future elections will take place only into three classes; and that all non-resident Members henceforth elected, will be required to pay an annual contribution of one Guinea, in consideration of their receiving the Journal, of which the preparation so largely enhances the expenditure of the Society, from funds inconveniently limited. It has occurred to the Council that gentlemen now in the service, who should intend to become, on their return, to England, resident Members of the Royal Asiatic Society might find it convenient to pay the composition stated at Art. XXXV. or perhaps even the entrance fee only, while in India. Should such course be in any case desirable the Council will be happy to make an entry of such pre-payment in the Treasurer's accounts, and to proceed to immediate ballot for the admission of the parties as Members on receiving their names from you, or from themselves.

I take this opportunity of informing you that the Library of the Royal Asiatic Society is deficient in not possessing Nos. 13 and 14 of the Madras Journal, and to request that you will do the Society the favor of supplying them, whenever you may have a convenient opportunity for their transmission.

(Signed) R. CLARKE,
Honorary Secretary.

To the Secretary to the Madras Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Read letter from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 19th July 1850, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

I. *Resolved*,—That the consideration of this communication, be postponed until the receipt of the copies of the amended Rules of the Royal Asiatic Society therein adverted to.

II. *Resolved*,—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letter be acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the following books for the use of the Society:—

Death's Jest Book, or the Fool's Tragedy—Pickering.
Hearts in Mortmain, and Cornelia—J. Chapman.
Petticoat Government, by Mrs. Trollope—H. Colburn.
Barba Tassi the Greek Patriot, a Romance—Bentley.
The Gold Worshippers—Smith, Elder and Co.
The Campaigns of Radetzky in Italy.
Military Events in Italy, by the Editor of the Campaigns of Radetzky.
Chambers' Information for the People, vols. I and II.
A Day's Business in the Port of London—Simpkin, Marshall and Co.
Earnestness, by C. Taylor—Sampson Low and Co., Fleet Street.
The Sabbath, &c.—Chapman and Hall, Strand.
Observations on the Indian Post Office, &c.—Smith, Elder and Co.
Hamilton's East Indian Gazetteer, last edition.

The Committee observe that the supply of books, &c. sent out by Messrs. Allen and Co. by the last opportunity is much larger than usual, and the cost more than the Society can afford to bear as a monthly charge. It appears however that almost all the works sent out were expressly ordered, and therefore no blame can be attributed to Messrs. Allen and Co. In order to regulate the monthly supplies in future.

III. *Resolved*,—That Professor Key, Mr. Ouchterlony and Major Pears be requested to form a Sub-Committee for the purpose of examining all lists of books proposed to be ordered, and modifying them so as to prevent over supply and consequent over charges. *Resolved*, further, that in all cases when the price of a work proposed to be ordered can be ascertained it be inserted in the list by the Member of the Committee who proposes it.

Read letter from Lieut. Colonel M. Poole, dated 27th June 1850.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 25th and in reply to state that my disinclination to pay the amount claimed by the Madras Literary Society arises from no desire to evade any just and lawful debt but from the circumstance of my full conviction that I had withdrawn from the Institution long before such a sum could have been due. To the best of my recollection I mentioned to Mr. Morris the exact date and period of my retirement and that gentleman said he would see to it. But I am inclined to think he must have left India without doing so and it is for this reason that I have resisted the claim hitherto made, and I beg that the Committee will if possible modify the charge. In conclusion I beg to state that I cannot remember the precise time or date of my withdrawal. All I recollect is speaking to Mr. M. on the subject and being under the impression that I ought to have done so in writing instead of trusting to any verbal communication.

Under these circumstances I trust the Committee will strike at least 80 Rupees from the amount now claimed, but if they cannot do so that you will favor me with their decision on the subject as to what they imagine, I really ought to pay. Trusting they will not find it necessary to have recourse to the measures you notify.

26th June, 1850.

(Signed) M. POOLE.

MASULIPATAM, 13th August, 1850.

Read letter from R. T. Porter, Esq. dated Masulipatam, 13th August, 1850.

To Captain J. J. LOSH, Secretary M. L. S. &c. &c.

SIR,—With reference to sundry applications which I have received from you, calling upon me, in the name of the Madras Literary Society,

and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, to pay up a sum of Rupees ~~140~~, stated to be due by me since 1829, I beg to inform you that for ~~sixteen~~ years prior to the receipt of your first letter in 1846 I had been under the impression that I had ceased to be a Member of those Societies, under the operation of a rule which excluded from all participation in their benefits any Member who should fail to pay his subscription for three successive quarters; to which rule I had in 1830 rendered myself amenable. For seven years subsequent to that in which the alleged debt now demanded became due, or from 1830 to 1837, and again from 1840 to 1842—I was residing in Madras avowedly not a member of the Societies in question, and never during either period called upon for subscription. It is scarcely reasonable therefore to expect that at this distance of time, and under the circumstances now explained, I should be considered liable for a claim, which if former Committees and Secretary had been half as zealous as the present in the discharge of their duties, would not have been found upon the books of the Societies when you assumed charge of their affairs.

(Signed) R. T. PORTER.

IV. *Resolved*,—That Lieut. Colonel Poole and Mr. Porter, be informed that the Committee sees no reason to change its opinion respecting their respective debts to the Society, and trusts that the amount will be paid without further delay.

V. *Resolved*,—With reference to Rule IX. that Majors Balfour and Garstin be requested to become Members of the Committee of Management vice Lieut. Col. Pratt, C. B., and Lieut. Col. Reid, C. B., whose absence from the Presidency on duty is likely to be protracted beyond the next General Meeting of Subscribers in February next, at which the Committee must be re-elected or changed.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, of the Society's Journal received in August, 1850, and of amount still due for the same numbers and Nos. 30 and 31, Memorandum of amount due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co. for Books, &c. received from them, and Memorandum of two Third Class Subscribers who joined the Society in August, 1850.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30, of the Society's Journal,.....	Rs.	29	0	0
Do. do. No. 31,	„	25	0	0
Do. do. No. 32,	„	109	0	0
Do. realized in August, 1850.	„	2	0	0
Balance Rupees..		107	0	0

Subscriptions due for No. 33,	Rs.	122	0	0
Do. realized in August, 1850,	„	4	0	0
	Balance Rups.	118	0	0
Do. do. No. 34,	Rs.	265	0	0
Do. realized in August, 1850,	„	5	0	0
	Balance Rups.	260	0	0
Do. do. No. 35,	Rs.	274	0	0
Do. realized in August, 1850,	„	4	0	0
	Balance Rups.	270	0	0
Do. do. No. 36,	Rs.	411	0	0
Do. realized in August, 1850,	„	5	0	0
	Balance Rups.	406	0	0

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 3d September, 1850, £ 149-2-0.

MEMORANDUM.

Since the last Meeting of the Committee held on the 6th August, 1850, the following Gentlemen have joined the Society as Third Class Subscribers.

Rev. P. Batchelor. Captain M. S. Ottley.

VI. *Resolved*,—That these Memoranda be recorded.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR,

Chairman.

(Signed) J. J. LOSE,

Secretary M. L. S. &c.

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday, the 1st October, 1850, at half past 6 o'clock, P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

Major P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B.

Dr. T. KEY,

W. U. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.

J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.

Major G. BALFOUR,

Major T. T. PEARS, C. B.

Major R. GARSTIN,

T. PYCROFT, Esq.

Dr. J. KELLIE,

R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq., and

Captain J. J. LOSE, Secretary.

Read letter from the Royal Society of Bavaria, dated Munich, 6th February, 1848, acknowledging the receipt of a copy of No. 31 of the Madras Literary Society's Journal, intimating that certain publications of the Royal Society of Bavaria have been forwarded to Madras for the Literary Society, and again requesting that the parts of the Madras Journal which have not been received may be transmitted.

I. *Resolved*,—That the publications of the Royal Society of Bavaria which accompanied the above letter be deposited in the Library. It is observed that the numbers of the Madras Journal of Literature and Science required to complete the set supplied to the Royal Society of Bavaria were forwarded to the care of Messrs. Wm. H. Allen and Co. on the 13th January, 1848.

Read Memorandum from the Secretary to the Marine Board.

No. 1401.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

Under directions from Government the Secretary to the Marine Board has the honor to forward to the Secretary to the Literary Society one copy of the Map of Arabia in two sheets.

MADRAS,
Marine Board Office,
12th September, 1850.

(Signed) J. J. FRANKLIN,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to the Literary Society.

II. *Resolved*,—That the Map of Arabia received with this Memorandum be deposited in the Society's Library.

Read notes from Dr. J. Kellie and W. Collum, Esq.

Dr. Kellie returns the Librarian the Memoirs of Cardinal Pacca and is sorry that the title page has been injured but he has no knowledge when it was done or by whom and if done in his house the portion torn out has been destroyed.

Mr. Collum begs to inform the Librarian, that the book he returned yesterday to the Library was in the state it now is; on Friday when he for the first time opened it, and he cannot, nor can any of his servants account for its being in its present state, though after inquiry he feels assured it was not torn by any of his people, nor in his house. Mr. Collum therefore infers that it must have been delivered in his house as it now is.

MADRAS, 7th Sept. 1850.

III. *Resolved*,—That should Messrs. Allen and Co. (to whom application has already been made on the subject) be unable to supply copies of the damaged title pages of the volumes in question, the copies required be printed at Madras, and the cost of them charged to Dr. Kellie and Mr. Collum respectively.

The Chairman lays before the Meeting a Statement of the estimated charge for lithographing the Barometrical Sections of India recently supplied to the Society.

IV. *Resolved*,—Proposed by Mr. Ouchterlony, and resolved, that, as it seems probable the Government may concur in the view of the Committee that it would be of value to retain copies of the Barometrical Sections for the use of public Officers and Departments, an application be made to Government to ascertain if it would be disposed to undertake the execution of the work, granting a certain number of copies for the use of the Society's Journal.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36 of the Society's Journal received in September, 1850, and of amount still due for the same numbers and Nos. 30 and 31, and Memorandum of amount due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co. for books, &c. received from them.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30, of the Society's Journal,.....	Rs.	29	0	0
Do. do. No. 31,	„	25	0	0
Do. do. No. 32,	„	107	0	0
Do. realized in September, 1850,.....	„	2	0	0
Balance Rups..	105	0	0	
Do. do. No. 33,	Rs.	118	0	0
Do. realized in September, 1850,	„	2	0	0
Balance Rups..	116	0	0	
Do. do. No. 34,	Rs.	260	0	0
Do. realized in September, 1850,.....	„	2	8	0
Balance Rups..	257	8	0	
Do. do. No. 35,	Rs.	270	0	0
Do. realized in September, 1850,.....	„	4	0	0
Balance Rups..	266	0	0	
Do. do. No. 36,	Rs.	406	0	0
Do. realized in September, 1850,.....	„	5	0	0
Balance Rups..	401	0	0	

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 1st October, 1850, £ 75-5-2.

Resolved,—That these Memoranda be recorded.

Read letter from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 19th August, 1850, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

VI. *Resolved*,—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letter be acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the following books for the use of the Society:—

Max. Schlesinger's Account of the War in Hungary.

Wordsworth's Posthumous Poem "The Prelude."

History of Religion, by the Celebrated John Evelyn.

Riechenback's Researches on Magnetism, Electricity, Heat, Light, Crystallization and Chemical Attraction, in their relations to the Vital Force.

Translated with a Preface, Notes and Appendix, by Wm. Gregory.

The Art Journal.

Moral Reflections, &c. of Rochefoucault—new translation—published by Longmans.

All Parliamentary Papers connected with India.

The Footsteps of the Creator, by Miller.

Alton Locke, Tailor and Poet. An Autobiography, in two volumes—Chapman and Hall.

Marmaduke Lorrimer.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR, (Signed) J. J. LOSH,
Chairman. Secretary, M. L. S. &c.

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Thursday, the 5th December, 1850, at half past 6 o'clock, P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

Major P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B. Major G. BALFOUR,
W. U. ARBUTHNOT, Esq. R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq., and
Captain J. J. LOSH, Secretary.

ABSENT.

Major R. GARSTYN, J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.
Dr. J. KELLIE, Major T. T. PEARS, C. B.
Dr. T. KEY, T. PYCROFT, Esq.

The Committee proceed to take into consideration papers intended

for their ordinary Monthly Meeting in November, which did not take place in consequence of the inclemency of the weather.

Read the following letters :—

1st. From the Royal Academy of Bavaria, dated Munich, 12th February, 1850.

2d. From Commander C. W. Montrion of the Indian Navy and Superintendent Observatory, dated Colaba Observatory, 8th July, 1850.

3d. From the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George, 30th September, 1850, Public Department, No. 877, with Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Public Department, dated 9th July, 1850, No. 588.

4th. From the Officiating Secretary Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, dated Bombay Town Hall, 21st October, 1850.

1. Publications of the Royal Society of Bavaria, 9 volumes.

2. 1 Copy of the Magnetical and Meteorological Observations made at the Observatory Colaba, during the year 1846.

3. 1st Volume of the Rig Veda Sanhita, edited by Dr. Max Meiller of Berlin.

4. 1 Copy of the Transactions of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, No. XIII.

I. *Resolved*,—That the above letters be recorded, that the books and other publications which accompanied them, as per margin, be deposited in the Society's Library, and laid before the next General Annual Meeting of the Subscribers, and that the usual course be adopted for acknowledging their receipt, and thanking the donors, on behalf of the Madras Literary Society.

Read letter from Norton Shaw, Esq., Secretary to the Royal Geographical Society of London, dated 20th July, 1850, acknowledging receipt of No. 36 vol. XV. of the Madras Journal of Literature and Science, expressing the best thanks of the Royal Geographical Society for the donation, and observing that the Society has only received No. 13, vols. 10 to 13 inclusive and Nos. 32 to 36 of the publication in question. Also forwarding for the acceptance of the Madras Literary Society a copy of the first part of the 20th vol. of the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of London.

II. *Resolved*,—That the Book received with the above letter be deposited in the Society's Library, and laid before the next General Annual Meeting of the Subscribers, that its receipt be acknowledged with thanks, and that steps be immediately taken to complete the set of the Madras Journal of Literature and Science in the Library of the Royal Geographical Society of London.

Read letter from R. Cole, Esq., dated Cape Town, 3d September, 1850, in reply to a letter from the Secretary, dated 16th February, 1850,

making inquiries respecting the claim preferred by Messrs. Thacker and Co. of Calcutta against the Society for the price of certain copies of the *Alif Leila* furnished to his Highness the Rajah of Mysore.

III. *Resolved*,—That this letter be recorded, for reference if necessary, should Messrs. Thacker and Co. renew their unfounded demand against the Society, which, however, is not probable; as a Gentleman who appears to be acting as the Agent of His Highness the Rajah of Mysore has recently applied for, and been furnished with, full information regarding the claim in question.

Read letter from Major General J. S. Fraser, Resident Hyderabad, dated 24th October, 1850.

No. 1256 of 1850.

To E. BALFOUR, Esq., *Chairman of the Madras Literary Society, Madras.*

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, under date the 19th Instant, acquainting me that the Committee of the Madras Literary Society have forwarded to me, ten copies of each number of the Journal in which the Statistical Papers have appeared, and that they will in future cause ten proofs to be struck off of all the Papers that may be subsequently published.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY, }
24th October, 1850.

(Signed) J. S. FRASER,
Resident.

IV. *Resolved*,—That this letter be recorded.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36 of the Society's Journal received in October, 1850, and of amount still due for the same numbers and Nos. 30 and 31 and Memorandum of amount due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co., for books, &c. received from them.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30, of the Society's Journal,....	Rupees	29	0	0
Do. do. No. 31,.....	"	25	0	0
Do. do. No. 32,.....	"	105	0	0
Do. realized in October, 1850,.....	"	2	0	0
Balance Rupees..		103	0	0
Do. do. No. 33,.....	Rupees	116	0	0
Do. realized in October, 1850,.....	"	4	0	0
Balance Rupees..		112	0	0

Subscriptions due for No. 34, of the Society's Journal.....	Rupees	257	8	0
Do. realized in October, 1850,.....	"	5	0	0
	Balance Rupees..	252	8	0
Do. do. No. 35,.....	Rupees	266	0	0
Do. realized in October, 1850,.....	"	11	0	0
	Balance Rupees..	255	0	0
Do. do. No. 36,.....	Rupees	401	0	0
Do. realized in October, 1850,.....	"	13	0	0
	Balance Rupees..	388	0	0

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers, up to this date, 5th November, 1850, £ 206 4-5.

V. *Resolved*,—That these Memoranda be recorded.

Read letter from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 19th September, 1850, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

VI. *Resolved*,—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letter be acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the following books for the use of the Society :—

Singleton Fontenoy, a Naval Story, by J. Harmay, Esq., 3 vols.—H. Colburn.
Love and Ambition, by the author of "Rockingham," 3 vols.—H. Colburn.
The Luttrells, or the Two Marriages, by Folkestone Williams, Esq., 3 vols.—H. Colburn.

Claude, by Miss Molesworth, H. Colburn.

Light and Darkness, by Mrs. Catherine Crow, 3 vols., H. Colburn.

A Pilgrimage to the Land of my Fathers, by the Rev. Moses Morgoliouth—R. Bentley.

Personal Adventures during the late War of Independence in Hungary, by the Baroness Von Beck—R. Bentley.

Life, Scene and Customs in Sierra Leone and the Gambia, by the Rev. T. E. Poole, D. D.—R. Bentley.

Ornamental and Domestic Poultry, by the Rev. Edward Dixon—Published by James Mathews.

Observations on the Social and Political State of the European People in 1848 and 49 being the 2d Series of the Notes of a Traveller, by Samuel Laing, Esq.—Longman and Co.

Catalogue of Parliamentary Reports, and a Breviate of their contents arranged under Heads according to the subjects from 1696 to 1831. Ordered by House of Commons to be printed—Continuation to 1837—Price 6d. 15th August, 1834, price 2-6, 1 vol.

Index to the Reports from Select Committees of the House of Commons for

1800—1845. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 30th June, 1845—Price 4s. 9d. 1 vol.

A General Index to the Sessional Papers of the House of Lords for 1801—1845—printed 1847, 1 vol.

General Index to the Bills, Reports, Accounts and other Papers, printed by order of the House of Commons 1801-1832—Price 4s. 6d. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 20th August 1833, 1 vol.

General Index to the Bills, Reports, Accounts and other Papers, printed by order of the House of Commons 1832—1844—Price 9s. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 30th June 1845.

Tables and Indexes to the Sessional Papers of the House of Lords—Session 1846, 1 vol.

Tables and Indexes to the Sessional Papers of the House of Lords—Session 1847, 1 vol.

Tables and Indexes to the Sessional Papers of the House of Lords—Session 1848, 1 vol.

Tables and Indexes to the Sessional Papers of the House of Lords—Session 1849, 1 vol.

Tables and Indexes to the Sessional Papers of the House of Lords—Session 1850, 1 vol.

List of Sessional Papers of their numerical and general alphabetical Index of the House of Commons for Session of 1846, same for 1847, for 1848, for 1849, and for 1850.

The List of Parliamentary Papers for sale with the prices affixed published at 3d. at No. 6, Great Turnstile, London, to be sent out during the Session as published.

General Indexes were in course of preparation and if printed these should also be sent out.

All Parliamentary Papers relating to East India Affairs, China, Ceylon and Oriental Company to be supplied.

The above papers having been disposed of, the Committee proceed to take into consideration the following, which more properly appertain to the business of this Meeting.

Read Extract from Minutes of Consultation in the Public Department, dated 1st November, 1850, No. 985.

No. 985.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 1st November, 1850.

The Honorable Court having repeated their suggestion that the Central Museum of Natural History, proposed to be formed at the Presidency be attached to the University, its formation will accordingly be deferred until that Institution has been fully established, and the Local Museums in the Interior are to be considered merely as repositories for the collection and transmission to the Central Museum of

specimens obtained from their respective localities, measures for their formation must be also postponed until the Central Museum has been instituted.

3. The collections made over to the Government by the Madras Literary Society will remain for the present in the College—no expense on their account being incurred. The Committee of the Madras Literary Society will be so good as to report for the information of the Honorable Court, the present condition of this Collection, and whether it is properly arranged and classified, and is available for public inspection—also whether the space allotted for it in the College is sufficient for the purpose intended and will admit of any addition that may hereafter be received from the provinces.

4. With reference to the publication of Scientific reports on the records of Government it is observed that the Honorable Court were informed in the despatch from this Department of the 9th November, 1847, that, at the suggestion of the Committee of the Madras Literary Society, and as the best mode of giving the papers publicity, the Government had permitted the publication in the Society's Journal of reports selected from the public records, and with a view to aid the Society in defraying the expense of printing Government papers had consented to take thirty copies of each number of their Journal. Of these five copies are regularly transmitted to England. No outlay beyond the cost of the 30 copies is incurred by the State on this account.

5. The papers noted in the appended List, as will be observed, have been published.

6. The Madras Literary Society will now be called on to state whether they are ready to undertake the further publication of reports on the records of Government a list of such documents seeming fit for publication will be prepared and sent to the Committee.

7. It is observed that the reports received from Mr. Walter Elliot, through the Committee of the Madras Literary Society of the progress made in the examination and classification of the Oriental Works and Manuscripts referred to in the concluding para. of this despatch, were forwarded to the Honorable Court on the dates indicated in the margin.

The final report promised in para. 8 of Mr. Elliot's letter to the Secretary to the Literary Society, dated 12th January 1849 and 12th October 1849.

7th July, 1849, has not been received, and, as that Gentleman has left the Presidency, the Committee will be requested to state whether the classification of the remaining Works to be examined has been completed,—and, if so, to submit, for transmission to England a Catalogue of the whole of the Collections.

8. The Honorable Court were informed in para. 8 of the despatch from this Department, dated 12th January, 1849, that the examination of

the M. S. S. had been conducted by Mr. W. Elliot without any expenditure of the sum* sanctioned for this purpose.

9. The College Board will report the monthly expenditure for the Establishment at present maintained for the custody and preservation of the Oriental Works transferred to their charge under date the 24th July, 1849. Stating their present condition and giving their opinion on the suitability of the accommodation assigned and of the arrangements observed for their safe keeping.

(True copy and Extract.)

(Signed) H. C. MONTGOMERY,

Chief Secretary.

*To the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society
and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.*

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 22 of 1850.

Our Governor in Council, at Fort St. George.

Letter dated 9th July, (No. 13) 1849, paras. 1 to 7.

Para 1. With this letter you transmit to us a communication from the Board of Revenue (in the Department of Public Works) recommending the provision of a suitable building and the appointment of a duly qualified Curator for the Museum of Natural History intended to be established at your Presidency under the authority given in our despatch in this Department of 20th May 1846. While you concurred in the desirableness of the proposed measures you did not feel at liberty to carry them into effect without our express sanction, and such sanction accordingly you now solicit.

2. In the present state of the Indian Finances which precludes any addition to our Establishments which is not imperatively required by the exigencies of the public service we cannot sanction the engagement of separate premises and the appointment of a distinct establishment for the formation of the Museum.

3. Whenever the University can be constituted, the Museum may, in accordance with the suggestion contained in our former despatch, occupy part of the buildings, and be superintended by a part of the Establishment which may be required for that Institution. In the meantime we cannot doubt that you will be able to appropriate sufficient space in one of the public buildings at your Presidency for the

* 250 Rupees per mensem.

custody and classification of the specimens you may receive from the District Museums, as well as of those made over to you by the Literary Society of Madras.

4. We wish to be informed of any arrangements you may have already made for the formation of a Central Museum, or of local repositories, and of the expense you may have incurred on account of them.

5. You have failed to furnish us, agreeably to our instructions of 2nd December 1847, with quarterly reports of the progress made in the arrangement of the M. S. S. placed under your charge by the Literary Society, nor have you informed us whether any steps have been taken for printing a selection of the scientific reports on the records of Government, as authorized in our Despatch, No. 12 of 1846. You will supply these omissions and will inform us of the expense incurred on each of these accounts and whether the temporary establishment we sanctioned for the former of the objects is still entertained, and if so how much longer it is in your opinion, to be required.

We are,

Your loving friends,

LONDON, }
the 31st July, 1850. }

(Signed) JOHN SHEPHERD,

„ J. W. HOGG.

List of Government Papers published in the Madras Journal of Literature and Science, from July 1847.

Description of the Laccadive Islands. By W. Robinson, Esq. of the Civil Service.

Geographical and Statistical Memoir of Survey of the Neilgherry Mountains, under the superintendence of Captain J. Ouchterlony, 1847.

Notice of the Scientific Labors of the late Dr. Alexander Turnbull Christie, with extracts from his Official reports submitted to Government.

Report on the influence exercised by Trees on the Climate of a Country, by Assistant Surgeon Edward Balfour, Madras Army.

Do. do. Major General W. Cullen.

Do. do. Surgeon J. C. Smith of the Mysore Commission.

(Signed) H. C. MONTGOMERY,

Chief Secretary.

Read Minute of the Chairman with reference to the above Extract from the Minutes of Consultation.

Minute by Assistant Surgeon E. G. Balfour, Chairman Committee Madras Literary Society.

Until the receipt of Extract from Minutes of Consultation, Public Department, No. 935, dated 1st November 1850, I (as I imagine did, likewise, all the Committee,) supposed that the Literary Society's Museum, which had been presented to Government and the present accepted, was no longer under the charge of the Society; and, under this impression, I carefully

refrained from noticing it, lest my doing so might be construed into an unwarrantable interference with the duties of others.

Such ideas, however, the above Minute shows to have been quite erroneous, as it is evident that Government, though they had accepted the Museum, considered it still in the Society's charge; and, last month, on my becoming aware of this fact, I immediately visited the Museum, in company of Captain Losh, and I have since carefully examined all the articles it contains, and arranged them so far as is, at present, possible.

The collection consists chiefly of Geological specimens, and specimens of Mineralogy,—and, as a collection, it is a very valuable one, as well on account of the beauty of the specimens, as of the classes and species of the minerals, &c. of which it is formed.

It is not a large, on the contrary it is a small collection, but it is a perfect one; and ought to be well looked after as a nucleus on which a Museum of any extent might be, at any future time, formed.

From not being attended to, some specimens have disappeared, others have become destroyed by time or deteriorated by the vicissitudes of the weather, and others have been greatly injured by the leaks in the roof of the College, allowing the rain to fall on the cases and alter or destroy the specimens so as to render it requisite to have some immediately replaced.

In doing this, no difficulty would be met with, or expense incurred, and I recommend that it be at once done.

In the course of many years past, additions have been made to the Museum by presents from several donors, the principal of whom are General Cullen, the late Doctor Benza, Captain Newbold, Mr. Kaye, Mr. Heath and Doctor Malcolmson, and the result has been an accumulation of specimens greatly exceeding the means of effectually preserving them. I found, for instance, more than 2,000 specimens of minerals and rocks, some of them of great beauty, rarity, and value, lying unarranged, unnamed and destroying, in heaps, on the ground, in table drawers, in boxes, in shelves, and in open cases, and, even of those already in cases, the specimens are far too crowded to admit of any clear or methodical or classified arrangement being attempted, or any satisfactory inspection being made, either by pleasure parties, for recreation, or by students.

To remedy these defects about 2,000 additional paste board boxes must be got ready; and it is indispensable that additional cases be at once provided sufficient to contain 3,000 specimens, to do which 20 cases similar to those already in our possession would be required for re-arranging those we already possess, and for the preservation of future gifts.

The lists of the specimens in the Museum have not been kept up with the accumulation of specimens, and those, now in existence, having been copied out from the respective donors' lists by some one unacquainted

with the subjects treated, errors and defects exist in it which ought to be remedied.

The existing lists, also, not only do not enumerate half the specimens in our possession, but they are otherwise very defectively arranged, and to render the collection at all useful to the public, it is requisite to have a Catalogue at once so arranged as to admit of ready reference to each class and each article in our possession. The Catalogue should be a printed one, as well to render the collection fully available for the purpose of instruction or examination, as to secure the future safe custody of the specimens.

Although I have numbered all the specimens I found lying loose, and identified most of those presented by donors, I have been unable to name all; partly from the imperfect nature of the specimens themselves; partly from the difficulty, and impossibility, almost, of naming specimens, when presented for examination without any reference to their position; and partly, owing to my attention not having been directed to subjects of this nature for nearly ten years, to my having forgotten names, and I would propose that all worthless specimens be, at once, thrown away; and all that I have not named or am doubtful of be sent in a case to the Rev. Mr. Muzzy that he may name and return them; after which duplicates could be exchanged with other Museums.

The collection is, of course, perfectly available for the inspection of any visitor; but, to be useful for profitable instruction, or for pleasurable examination, the changes indicated in this minute are required. There is ample space in the College for the Museum and for its increase to any extent; and it does not appear that there are any public buildings more suitable as to size and position for retaining it than the College, if it were in good repair. In my opinion, however, all Museums and places of public resort, should be in sites suited to the convenience of parties likely to resort to them. The College is not so situated: nevertheless it is not worse situated than any other available public building, but if there be room in the High School, the Museum should, in my opinion, be kept there. If there be no room, but if, by any possible means, a place in that building could be cleared, such should be done in order to render it of the most easy access to those of the rising generation of this Presidency who are receiving, there, the highest scholastic education. On the completion and re-arrangement of the existing lists, as a catalogue, and after providing further space for preserving and arranging the specimens enumerated in it, I suggest that the Committee should address Government recommending its removal to the High School.

The Honorable Court in para. 3 of their despatch urge the completion of arrangements for the safe custody of the existing specimens, but I do

not think any requisite, further than those I have already suggested, these being:

1. To replace the few specimens that have disappeared or been destroyed by weathering and climate.
2. To prepare 2,000 paste board boxes to hold the loose specimens.
3. To make 20 new cases to hold all the specimens, and provide for future supplies.
4. To throw away worthless specimens.
5. To send unnamed specimens to the Rev. Mr. Muzzy for him to name.
6. To exchange duplicates with other Museums.
7. To retain the collection in the College or send it to the High School.
8. To prepare a new Catalogue and print it.

If the above be done, nothing more seems to me to be required than that, so long as we are responsible for it, one of ourselves be allowed to take charge of the collection. If the Committee wish it, and Government permit it, I have, not only, no objections to this charge but will willingly undertake it, as it would give no trouble, but, on the contrary, be an agreeable and pleasing recreation from other occupations.

To execute the work, properly, however, I would require to have a writer or clerk under my own orders, with power to indent either on the Literary Society or on Government, for stationery, paste board boxes, cases, &c. as required. If a clerk be sanctioned, I would suggest the employment of some well educated East Indian, or better still, a person of European parents, with the object of educating some one who might, in the course of a few years, fill the office of Curator or under Curator. At first, his duties would be merely those of a clerk and his pay small, but if he qualified himself, so as to be able to undertake the charge, the pay could, in future, be increased.

The entertainment of any party should be by a public examination and the most successful of the candidates be employed, if nothing against the character appeared.

I have no other suggestion to make on the subject of the collection of the College, but may add that in offering to take charge of it, *I do not wish any remuneration of any kind; nor would I wish my offer to be considered as in any way hampering the Government in any arrangements they may in future wish to make.*

If the suggestions I have made be acted on, I think it advisable that, on the completion of the changes, Government should invite contributions to the Museum, as I feel assured that thousands of very valuable specimens might, by this means, be obtained from residents in India.

It is also necessary to remind the Committee that there is lying out on the green, in front of the College, a very valuable Collection of sculptures which ought, immediately, to be placed under cover. The expo-

sure to the elements which they have, now, for years been subjected to, must, if continued, do them immense injury. There is room for many of them in the entrance Hall of the College, if permission could be obtained to place them there.

With regard to the progress made in the arrangement of the M.S.S. alluded to in para. 5 of the Extract from Minutes of Consultation this duty seems to have been undertaken by W. Elliot, Esq., as a learned man, and altogether independent of his being a Member of our Committee; and in his absence I do not know of any one who would undertake the duty except perhaps the Rev. W. Taylor, whose equal, as to acquaintance with the languages of these M.S.S. will not perhaps, ever again, be found, and whose services, if required, should be early employed.

The Madras Literary Society are publishing all scientific papers that come to hand, and that are considered by the Sub-Committee of Papers worthy of publication. Latterly the Sub-Committee have been obliged to reject many contributions as not equal to the requirements of the day. A few papers received from Government have been published, and the Society will be glad to publish any others that residents in India may send or that the Government records afford, and, in the meantime, they would gladly receive copies of the reports on Travancore and Tanjore as papers of great interest. The Society have, now, in their possession a great collection of highly important and valuable statistical papers on the different districts of the territories of H. H. the Nizam of the Dekhan which General Fraser has most obligingly placed at their disposal and these are gradually being embodied in the Journal.

COLLEGE,
Dec. 1st, 1850.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR,
Chairman.

VII. *Resolved*,—That this Meeting concurs generally with the opinions expressed by the Chairman of the Committee, in the above Minute, although it does not appear advisable, at present, either to recommend the transfer of the Museum to the Madras University, or to make any specific proposition whatever, regarding the collection of Oriental Manuscripts adverted to, with which the Literary Society has, for some time, ceased to have any connexion. A copy of the Chairman's Minute will accordingly be forwarded to Government and application, at the same time, made for sanction to incur such expenses on account of an establishment and furniture, such as cases to contain specimens, &c., as may be found absolutely necessary for the proper preservation and utility of the Museum.

Resolved further,—At the suggestion of Mr. Williamson, seconded by Mr. Arbuthnot, that, with reference to para. 6 of the Extract under con-

sideration, application be made to Government for permission to have the Barometrical Sections of India, with which the Society has been furnished, lithographed in the office of the Chief Engineer at the public expense.

Read letter from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 19th October 1850, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

VIII. *Resolved*,—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letter be acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the following books for the use of the Society:—

Royalty and Republicanism in Italy, by Joseph Mazzini Charles Gilpin.

Sir Roger de Coverly, by the Spectator—Longman and Co.

Lettice Arnold, by the author of "Emilia Wyndham," &c. &c. Colburn.

Nathalie, a Tale by Julia Kavanagh,—Colburn.

The Berber, or the Mountaineer of the Atlas, by Dr. Mayo—H. G. Bohn.

Lamartine's Genevieve, or the History of a Servant Girl,—translated by A.

R. Scoble—H. G. Bohn.

Willis's Here and There.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36 of the Society's Journal received in November 1850, and of amount still due for the same numbers and Nos. 30 and 31, and Memorandum of amount due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co. for books, &c. received from them.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30, of the Society's Journal,	Rupees	29	0	0
Do. do. No. 31,.....	„	25	0	0
Do. do. No. 32,.....	„	103	0	0
Do. realized in November, 1850,.....	„	4	0	0
Balance Rupees 99 0 0				
Do. do. No. 33,.....	Rupees	112	0	0
Do. realized in November, 1850,.....	„	6	0	0
Balance Rupees 106 0 0				
Do. do. No. 34,....	Rupees	252	8	0
Do. realized in November, 1850,.....	„	10	0	0
Balance Rupees 242 8 0				
Do. do. No. 35,	Rupees	255	0	0
Do. realized in November, 1850,.....	„	8	0	0
Balance Rupees 247 0 0				
Do. do. No. 36,.....	Rupees	388	0	0
Do. realized in November, 1850,	„	5	0	0
Balance Rupees 383 0 0				

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 5th December 1850, £ 138-18-1.

IX. *Resolved*,—That these Memoranda be recorded.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR,
Chairman.

(Signed) J. J. LOSH,
Secretary M. L. S. &c.

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday, the 7th January, 1851, at half past 6 o'clock, P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

Major P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B. Dr. J. KELLIE,
Major G. BALFOUR, R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq. and

Captain J. J. LOSH, Secretary.

The Chairman represents to the Meeting that it is understood that the Lithographic Press in the Chief Engineer's Office is so fully and continually employed that, even if Government should consent to direct the Barometrical Sections to be lithographed there, there would be no prospect of the work being completed in any reasonable time, and that, therefore, it appears advisable to apply for the aid of Government in the undertaking in some different shape.

I. *Resolved*,—In supercession of the 4th Resolution of the Meeting on the 1st October, and that on the same subject forming part of the 7th Resolution of the Meeting on the 5th December, 1850, that Government be informed that it is the intention of the Committee to publish the Barometrical Sections in question, and solicited to assist the undertaking by the purchase of from 150 to 200 copies, for public purposes.

Read letter from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 19th November, 1850, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

II. *Resolved*,—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letter be acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the following books for the use of the Society:—

The Duchess, or Woman's Love and Woman's Hate, 3 vols.

A. Watt's Poetry and Painting, 1 vol.

Evangeline, a Tale of Arcadie, by V. W. Longfellow.

Laura, a Confession, 2 vols.—Colburn.

Henry Smeaton, 3 vols. by G. P. R. James, Esq.

Bertha, a Romance of the Dark Ages, 3 vols. by W. B. Maccalee, Esq.

Winter Nights, a Novel, by Major Calder Campbell.

Murray's Hand-book to Egypt, by Sir G. Wilkinson.

There is laid before the Meeting a Memorandum of the charge of the Christian Knowledge Society's Press for printing the revised Catalogue of the Literary Society's Library.

MEMO.

No. 1049. SECRETARY MADRAS LITERARY SOCIETY. Dr.

To the Christian Knowledge Society's Press.

To Printing 350 Copies Catalogue of Books in the Library of the Madras Literary Society containing 168 pages of 8vo.

(For the 1st 300 copies.)

				RS.	A.	P.
150 plain 8vo. pages of Long Primer, at Rs. 1 2 0	-			168	12	0
11 Do. do. of Burgeois, at „ 1 6 0	-			15	2	0
5 Do. do. of Brevier, at „ 1 10 0	-			8	2	0
1 Do. do. of Nonpareil, (for 350 copies.)	-			2	12	0
1 Do. do. of Mixed Type,	-			1	8	0

(For the succeeding 50 copies.)

150 plain 8vo. pages of Long Primer, at As. 2 3	-			21	1	6
11 Do. do. of Burgeois, at „ 2 9	-			1	14	3
5 Do. do. of Brevier, at „ 3 3	-			1	0	3
1 Do. do. of Mixed Type,	-			0	3	0
To Printing 350 Copies Labels,	-			2	9	0

Rupees... 223 0 0

MADRAS,
Christian Knowledge Socie-
ty's Press,
Church Street, Vepery.

(Signed) REUBEN TWIGG,
Supt. C. K. S. Press.

III. *Resolved*,—That the Superintendent of the Christian Knowledge Society's Press be requested to send a receipted bill for the sum in question for payment.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36 of the Society's Journal received in December, 1850, and of amount still due for the same numbers, and Memorandum of amount

due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co. for books, &c. received from them.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30, of the Society's Journal, Rs. 29 0 0
Do. realized in December 1850, „ 2 0 0

Balance Rupees.. 27 0 0

Do. do. No. 31, - - - - - Rs. 25 0 0
Do. realized in December 1850, - - - - - „ 2 0 0

Balance Rupees.. 23 0 0

Do. do. No. 32, - - - - - Rs. 99 0 0
Do. realized in December 1850, - - - - - „ 2 0 0

Balance Rupees.. 97 0 0

Do. do. No. 33, - - - - - Rs. 106 0 0
Do. realized in December 1850, - - - - - „ 2 0 0

Balance Rupees.. 104 0 0

Do. do. No. 34, - - - - - Rs. 242 8 0
Do. realized in December 1850, - - - - - „ 5 0 0

Balance Rupees.. 237 8 0

Do. do. No. 35, - - - - - Rs. 247 0 0
Do. realized in December 1850, - - - - - „ 4 0 0

Balance Rupees.. 243 0 0

Do. do. No. 36, - - - - - Rs. 383 0 0
Do. realized in December 1850, - - - - - „ 7 8 0

Balance Rupees.. 375 8 0

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 7th January 1851, £ 165-0-9.

IV. *Resolved*,—That these Memoranda be recorded.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR,
Chairman.

(Signed) J. J. LOSH,
Secretary M. L. S. &c.

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday the 4th February, 1851, at half past 6 o'clock, P. M.

P R E S E N T.

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

Dr. T. KEY,

T. PYCROFT, Esq.

J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.

R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq. and

Captain J. J. LOSH, *Secretary*.

A B S E N T.

Major P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B.

Major R. GARSTIN,

W. U. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.

Dr. J. KELLIE,

Major G. BALFOUR,

Major T. T. PEARCE, C. B.

Read Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Public Department dated 29th January 1851, No. 99.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 99.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 29th January, 1851.

Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Madras Literary Society.

(Here enter 6th January, 1851.)

Para. 1. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council observes that the care of the Oriental Manuscripts has been just provided for by the appointment of Mr. C. P. Brown as Curator, and that the Government are in correspondence with the College Board on a proposition from the same Gentleman to prepare, with the aid of a small Establishment, a Catalogue Raisonnee of these valuable Works which Mr. W. Elliot's absence from the Presidency and other avocations have prevented his completing.

2. The Governor in Council accepts Dr. Balfour's offer to take charge of the specimens of Minerals and other articles of curiosity composing the present Museum, and requests he will make a formal application for the small Establishment and contingencies he will require to arrange and maintain it in order.

3. The Military Board will be directed to supply the required num-

ber of Paste Board Boxes, and the Commissary General to furnish an Estimate of the cost of making 20 Glass Cases.

4. The Governor in Council considers it would not be expedient at present to remove the Museum from the College rooms. If more space is required, he believes it can be easily made available in the College; where, such of the duplicate specimens of the produce of the country which have been selected by the Madras Central Committee for the Grand Exhibition of Art and Industry, as may be suited for a place in the Museum may be properly added to the present Collection.

5. The Governor in Council approves of Dr. Balfour's suggestions for the exchange of duplicates with other Museums, for the throwing away of worthless specimens and for the preparation and printing of Catalogues.

6. The Governor in Council requests the attention of the College Board to para. 19 of Dr. Balfour's Minute on the subject of the Collection of Sculptures on the College premises.

7. The reports on Tanjore and Travancore referred to by Dr. Balfour will be forwarded to the Committee for publication in their Journal, if, on examination, they are found suitable.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. C. MONTGOMERY,
Chief Secretary.

To the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society
and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.

I. *Resolved*,—That the Extract be recorded, and that a copy of it be furnished to Mr. Balfour.

Read letter from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 19th December, 1850, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

II. *Resolved*,—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letter be acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the following books for the use of the Society:—

Time the Avenger, 3 vols., by the author of "Emelia Wyndham."

Merkland, 3 vols., by the author of "Passages in the Life of Mrs. Margaret Maitland of Sunny Side."

Captain Crawford's Reminiscences of Naval Officers, 2 vols.

Narratives of Magic and Sorcery, by T. Wright, Esq., F. S. A.

Travels of Sir John Mandeville, (new and cheap edition.)

Narrative of the second Sikh War in 1848-49, by a Staff Officer present.

The Bridal and the Bridle, or a Honeymoon in the East in 1850.

Memoirs of the Opera in Italy, France, Germany and England, by G. Hegarth, Esq.

Eastbury, a Tale, by Anne Harriet Drury.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for No. 35 of the Society's Journal received in January, 1851, and of amount still due for the same number, and Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 36 and Memorandum of amount due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co. for books, &c. received from them.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30, of the Society's Journal, -				Rs.	27	0	0	
Do.	do.	No. 31, -	- - - - -	„	23	0	0	
Do.	do.	No. 32, -	- - - - -	„	97	0	0	
Do.	do.	No. 33, -	- - - - -	„	104	0	0	
Do.	do.	No. 34, -	- - - - -	„	237	8	0	
Do.	do.	No. 35, -	- - - - -	„	243	0	0	
Do. realized in January, 1851, -				„	2	0	0	
					Balance Rupees	241	0	0
Do.	do.	No. 36, -	- - - - -	Rupees..	375	8	0	

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 4th February, 1851, £.181-6-11.

III. *Resolved*,—That these Memoranda be recorded.

IV. *Resolved*,—That in accordance with Rule XXI., the General Annual Meeting of the Society be held on Tuesday the 25th instant at half past 6 o'clock p. m., the usual notification being inserted in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and other newspapers, and that a notice be immediately circulated to the Subscribers at present at the Presidency that there will be a dinner provided at the Club House at half past 7 o'clock, p. m., on the above mentioned day for such Subscribers as choose to attend. *Resolved*, further, that Dr. Kellie, Dr. Key and Mr. Ouchterlony be requested to act as a Sub-Committee to make the requisite arrangements respecting the proposed dinner and also to officiate as Stewards on the occasion.

The Secretary states that, in consequence of the non-receipt of Messrs. Binny and Co.'s Account Current for 1850, the General Accounts of the Society have not yet been closed, but that there is no doubt that the required documents will be received, and the Account Current be prepared, in time for circulation to the Committee; so as to be ready to be laid before the General Meeting on the 25th instant.

V. *Resolved*,—That the Chairman be requested to convene a Special Meeting of the Committee on any day before that fixed for the General Meeting which may appear the most convenient, as soon as the Account Current has been prepared and circulated, for the purpose of passing it.

and of deciding what propositions respecting the filling up of vacancies in the Committee of Management, and other matters, shall be submitted to the General Meeting.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR, (Signed) J. J. LOSH,
Chairman. Secretary M. L. S. &c.

At a Special Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Friday, the 21st February, 1851, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

Major G. BALFOUR,
Dr. T. KEY,

R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq., and
Captain J. J. LOSH, Secretary.

ABSENT.

Major P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B.
W. U. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
Major R. GAMBLE,

Dr. J. KELLIE,
J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.
Major T. T. PEARS, C. B.

T. PYCHOTT, Esq.

A General Statement of the Society's Accounts for 1850, and the Account Current with the Society for the same year of Messrs. Binny and Company, which have been circulated since the last Monthly Meeting of the Committee, are laid before the Meeting.

I. *Resolved*,—That the General Statement of Accounts be approved and passed, that Messrs. Binny and Company be informed that their Account Current has been examined and found correct, and that both documents with the letter from Messrs. Allen and Company containing the Statement of their Accounts with the Society for the past year be laid before the Annual General Meeting of the Subscribers to be held on the 25th instant.

Read Extracts from Minutes of Consultation in the Public Department, dated 18th February, 1851, No. 165.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 165.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 18th February, 1851.

Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.

(Here enter 16th January, 1851.)

Provided the cost does not exceed the amount stated, the Government will take 150 copies of the Barometrical Sections proposed to be published by the Committee of the Madras Literary Society.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. C. MONTGOMERY,

Chief Secretary.

*To the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society
and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.*

No. 166.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 166.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 18th February, 1851.

With reference to the concluding para. of Extract Minutes of Consultation of the 29th Ultimo, No. 99, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council observes that the Report on Travancore and Cochin (not Tanjore as applied for by the Literary Society) would appear to be the Geographical and Statistical Memoir of the Survey of those States executed under the Superintendence of Lieutenants Ward and Connor, and at present in the Office of the Chief Engineer. On the completion of the copies now under preparation for transmission to the Honorable the Court of Directors, the originals will be sent to the Committee of the Madras Literary Society for publication if suited to their Journal.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. C. MONTGOMERY,

Chief Secretary.

*To the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society
and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.*

II. *Resolved*,—That these Extracts from Minutes of Consultation be recorded.

III. *Resolved*,—That the Subscribers to the Literary Society and to the Madras Club who have intimated their intention of being present at the dinner at the Club House after the General Meeting on the 25th instant be immediately informed by a printed notice that they are at liberty to bring with them as guests any Subscribers to the Club, provided they make known their intention to do so and the number of their guests to any one of the Stewards before 12 o'clock (noon) on Monday the 24th instant.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR,

Chairman.

(Signed) J. J. LOSH,

Secretary M. L. S. &c.

At an Annual General Meeting of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held in the Society's Rooms at the College, on Tuesday, the 25th February, 1851, at half past 6 o'clock, P. M.

PRESENT.

President.

The Honorable D. ELIOTT, Esq. in the Chair.

Vice-President.

The Honorable Sir W. W. BURTON.

Members.

W. U. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.	Rev. F. G. LUGARD, B. A.
A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.	Major W. F. MACDONALD,
E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.	G. NORTON, Esq.
Major G. BALFOUR,	J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.
R. DAVIDSON, Esq.	Lieut. Colonel F. A. REID, C. B.
Rev. W. KEANE, A. M.	S. C. ROE, Esq., M. D.
Dr. J. KELLIE,	R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq.
Dr. T. KEY,	Major C. C. YOUNG, and
W. LIDDELL, Esq.	Captain J. J. LOSH, Secretary.

The Secretary laid before the Meeting Messrs. Binny and Company's Account Current with the Society for 1850, showing a balance in favor of the latter on the 1st January 1851 of Rupees 106-12-0 and, also, a General Statement of the Accounts of the Society, viz. its receipts and disbursements in 1850, and its credits and liabilities on the 1st January, 1850, showing a balance in its favor on that date of Rupees 389-15-11.

I. *Resolved*,—That these Accounts, which have been examined and passed by the Committee of Management, and appear satisfactory, be approved and passed.

Read the following list of donations of books, &c. to the Society since the last Annual General Meeting.

Donors.

Rig-Veda Sanhita, the Sacred Hymns of the Brahmans together with the Commentary of Sayanacharya, edited by Dr. M. Muller, 1st volume, - - - - -	Madras Government.
Two Maps of Arabia, - - - - -	Do.
Observations made at the Magnetical and Meteorological Observatory at Bombay in 1846 and 1847, 2 vols. -	Bombay Government.
A Catalogue of the Books in the Gibraltar Garrison Library, - - - - -	Lt. Col. T. S. Pratt, C. B.
Botfield's Notes on the Cathedral Libraries of England, -	The Author.

Cyclic Tables of Hindu and Mahomedan Chronology—	Donors.
8 Copies, - - - - -	C. P. Brown, Esq.
Memoirs of Hyder and Tippoo—4 Copies, - - -	Do.
Discussion of Meteorological Observations taken in India, {	Lieut. Col. W. H. Sykes, F. R. S.
Transactions of the Bombay Geographical Society from May, 1849, to August, 1850, - - - - -	The Society.
Report by the Secretary on the Proceedings of the Bombay Geographical Society for 1849-1850, - - -	The Society.
Report on the Calcutta Public Library from February to December, 1849, - - - - -	The Curator.
Journal of the Ceylon Branch, of the Royal Asiatic Society—first 4 Nos. - - - - -	The Society.
Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society—No. 13, vol. 3d, - - - - -	The Society.
Journal of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India—Part 1st, vol. 7, - - - - -	The Society.
Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, vols. 11 and 12, - - - - -	The Society.
Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of London, part 2d, vol. 19, and part 1st, vol. 20, - - -	The Society.
Journal of the Archaeological Society of Dehli, September, 1850, - - - - -	The Society.
Chrestomathic Hindicet Hindowie, - - - - -	Unknown.
German Books, 9 volumes, - - - - -	Royal Academy of Munich.
Bibliothica Indica. A Collection of Oriental Works, 11 Nos. - - - - -	Unknown.
Journal of the Indian Archipelago and Eastern Asia, 8 Nos. - - - - -	J. R. Logan, Esq.
Rupees 500 for the purpose of being applied to the purchase of one or more standard works which it may be considered desirable for the Society to possess, - - -	Sir E. J. Gambier, Kt. late President of the Society.

II. *Resolved*,—That the above mentioned books, &c. be placed in the Library for the use of Subscribers, and included in the next Catalogue, and that the donors, most of whom have already been duly thanked by the Committee of Management, are entitled to the best acknowledgments of the Society.

Read list of twenty-eight Members of the Society of the 1st and 2d Classes and thirteen of the 3d Class Subscribers who have ceased to subscribe, left the Presidency, or died, and of thirty-six who have become Subscribers in the 1st and 2d Classes since the last Annual General Meeting, and of eleven Subscribers in the 3d Class of whom 8 continue to subscribe.

Cesased to Subscribe.

1 F. Lushington, Esq., First Class,
2 Hon. Sir E. J. Gambier, do.
3 J. U. Ellis, Esq., do.
4 S. Crawford, Esq., do.
5 Genl. Sir E. K. Williams, do.
6 W. McTaggart, Esq., do.
7 F. Osborne, Esq., do.
8 J. H. Bell, Esq., do.
9 H. Nelson, Esq., Second Class.
10 G. N. Taylor, Esq., do.
11 W. H. Bayley, Esq., do.
12 B. Cunliffe, Esq., do.
13 W. A. D. Inglis, Esq., do.
14 Mr. J. H. Kenrick, do.
15 A. C. B. Neill, Esq. m.d. do.
16 Lt. Cl. C. A. F. Berkeley, do.
17 Major H. N. Noble, do.
18 Captain T. J. Newbold, do.
19 Rev. J. V. Bull, Under Rule IV.
20 Captain A. T. Rice, do.
21 Captain the Hon. D. Erskine, do.
22 Lt. H. S. S. Burney, do.
23 Lt. A. J. Irby, do.
24 Lt. W. H. Kemp, do.
25 Lt. R. Neville, do.
26 Captain Blundell, Under Rule IV.
27 Captain E. E. Miller, do.
28 Lt. W. R. Broome, do.
1 Miss E. Stedman, Third Class.
2 Rev. R. D. Griffith, do.
3 Rev. E. E. Jenkins, do.
4 Lt. H. P. Keighly, do.
5 G. Banbury, Esq., do.
6 Mr. H. Bowers, do.
7 Mr. S. Laurie, do.
8 G. Wylie, Esq., do.
9 Mrs. C. Kane, do.
10 C. Gostling, Esq., do.
11 Rev. J. Williams, do.
12 Rev. W. Taylor, do.
13 Captain M. S. Otley, do.

Became Subscribers.

1 Hon. Sir C. Rawlinson, First Class.
2 Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras, do.
3 D. D. Dymes, Esq., do.
4 W. Collum, Esq., do.
5 Captain J. Kitson, do.
6 Captain C. J. Elphinstone, do.
7 H. Baber, Esq., do.
8 J. H. Cochrane, Esq., do.
9 G. N. Taylor, Esq., do.
10 Rev. W. Keane, A. M., do.
11 Captain J. W. Hay, Second Class.
12 T. L. Bell, Esq., do.
13 Captain W. S. Jacob, do.
14 Captain J. Stewart, do.
15 W. Liddell, Esq., do.
16 G. Wylie, Esq., do.
17 Rev. E. E. Jenkins, do.
18 Major W. P. Macdonald, do.
19 R. Woomam, Esq., do.
20 Captain H. V. Stonhouse, do.
21 S. C. Roe, Esq. m.d., do.
22 R. Davidson, Esq., do.
23 Major J. Mann, do.
24 Captain W. J. Wilson, do.
25 H. Nelson, Esq., do.
26 Capt. A. T. Rice, Under Rule IV.
27 Captain the Hon. D. Erskine, do.
28 Lt. H. S. S. Burney, do.
29 Lt. A. H. Irby, do.
30 Lt. W. H. Kemp, do.
31 Lt. R. Neville, do.
32 Captain Blundell, do.
33 Lt. W. R. Broome, do.
34 Captain E. E. Miller, do.
35 Captain M. S. Otley, do.
36 Rev. J. V. Bull, do.
1 Mrs. C. Kane, Third Class.
2 C. Gostling, Esq., do.
3 Mr. F. Aubert, do.
4 Mr. C. L. Hider, do.
5 Mr. M. E. Parsons, do.
6 W. H. Bayley, Esq., do.
7 Mr. A. M. Simpson, do.
8 Rev. P. Batchelor, do.
9 Captain M. S. Otley, do.
10 Rev. J. Williams, do.
11 J. J. Franklin, Esq., do.

III. *Resolved*,—That these lists, which appear satisfactory as showing that the number of Subscribers has increased since the last Annual General Meeting, be recorded.

By desire of the Committee of Management, the Secretary informs the Meeting that the late F. Osborne, Esq. died in debt to the Society to the amount of 207 Rupees; application for which sum having been

made to the Administrator General, he has, in reply, informed the Committee, that the claim has been registered and allowed, and that when the assets are distributable, should there be any thing forthcoming on account of the claim, the usual notice will be given.

IV. *Resolved*,—That the Committee of Management be requested to adopt measures for securing in future the payment of all debts from Subscribers to the Society within, at the furthest, one year from the amount becoming due. It appears to the Meeting that the re-establishment of Rule XII.* contained in the Catalogue of 1837 in modified form, or the establishment of some similar rule instead, may be found expedient.

By direction of the Committee of Management the Secretary informs the Meeting that the old balances standing in the books of the Society against Lieutenant Colonel M. Poole and R. T. Porter, Esq. have not yet been paid, although repeated applications have been made to those Gentlemen on the subject, in conformity with the resolution of the Annual General Meeting of 1846.

Due by Lieutenant Colonel M. Poole.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Entrance Donation, - - - - -	35	0	0
Two-thirds of quarter commencing 1st January, 1835, - - - - -	14	10	8
Quarter commencing 1st July, 1835, - - - - -	22	0	0
Do. do. 1st Oct. " - - - - -	22	0	0
Do. do. 1st Apr. 1836, - - - - -	22	0	0
Do. do. 1st July, " - - - - -	22	0	0
Do. do. 1st Oct. " - - - - -	22	0	0
Do. do. 1st Jan. 1837, - - - - -	22	0	0

Co.'s Rupees...181 10 8

Due by R. T. Porter, Esq.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Quarter commencing 1st Apr. 1829, - - - - -	22	0	0
Do. do. 1st July, " - - - - -	22	0	0
Do. do. 1st Oct. " - - - - -	22	0	0
Do. do. 1st Jan. 1830, - - - - -	22	0	0
Do. do. 1st Apr. " - - - - -	22	0	0

Co.'s Rupees...110 0 0

V. *Resolved*,—That it appears to this Meeting that the sums in question are clearly due to the Society by the two Gentlemen above mentioned, and that a communication to this effect be made to them, with a request that they will liquidate the amount without further delay.

The Meeting proceeds in conformity with Rule VI. to nominate a Member to fill a vacancy in the Committee of Management, occasioned by the departure from the Presidency of Major R. Garstin.

Proposed by Superintending Surgeon T. Key, seconded by Lieut. Colonel F. A. Reid, C. B., and carried unanimously, that Dr. S. C. Roe, M. D. be requested to become a Member of the Committee of Management.

Dr. Roe having signified his assent,

VI. *Resolved*,—That he be included in the Committee of Management, which will, accordingly, for the ensuing year, be composed as follows:—

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

Major P. ANSTRETH, C. B.	J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.
W. U. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.	Major T. T. PEARS, C. B.
Major G. BALFOUR,	T. PYCROFT, Esq.
Dr. J. KELLIE,	S. C. ROE, Esq., M. D.
Dr. T. KEY,	R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq. and
	Captain J. J. LOSH, <i>Secretary</i> .

Proposed by Major W. P. Macdonald, seconded by Major G. Balfour, that the classes styled 1st and 2d be amalgamated, and the donation modified, and the subscription 12 Rupees a quarter. Present Subscribers of the 2d Class to have the option of remaining Subscribers on the present terms.

It appears to this Meeting that the above proposition is one which cannot be disposed of, or even taken into consideration, at present; and that it requires mature consideration, with reference to its probable important financial and other effects on the condition and interests of the Society.

VII. *Resolved*,—Accordingly, that the Committee of Management be requested to take the subject into their consideration, and prepare a report or memorandum, detailing the probable result of the measure proposed if carried into effect, and setting forth their opinions as to its expediency, for submission to the Subscribers, at their next Annual General Meeting, or at an Extraordinary General Meeting to be convened for the purpose if found requisite.

VIII. Proposed by J. Ouchterlony, Esq., seconded by A. J. Arbuthnot,

Esq., and carried unanimously, that the thanks of this Meeting be offered to the Honorable the President for his conduct in the Chair.

(Signed) J. J. LOSH,
Secretary M. L. S. &c.

(Signed) D. ELIOTT,
President.

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday, the 4th March, 1851, at half past 6 o'clock, P. M.

P R E S E N T.

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

Dr. J. KELLIE, and Captain J. J. LOSH, *Secretary*.

A B S E N T.

Major P. ANSTRETH, C. B.	J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.
W. U. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.	Major T. T. PEARS, C. B.
Major G. BALFOUR,	T. PYCROFT, Esq.
Dr. T. KEY,	S. C. ROE, Esq., M. D.
	R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq.

Read letter from S. Marcar, Esq.

To Captain J. J. LOSH, *Secretary to the Madras Literary Society, College.*

SIR,—I beg to forward for the inspection of the Members of the Literary Society, a small copper coin of an Armenian King of the 12th century. I likewise transmit a short descriptive account of the piece; and if approved, I shall feel exceedingly obliged by your permitting it to appear in the forthcoming number of the Madras Journal of Literature and Science. As the coin is a rare one in this part of India, I request you will kindly return it to me, after taking an impression of the same.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Luz,
24th February, 1851. }

(Signed) SAMUEL MARCAR.

I. *Resolved*,—That the document received with Mr. Marcar's letter be referred for the consideration of the Committee of Papers, with a view to

its publication in the Society's Journal, and that the coin which accompanied it be returned to Mr. Marcar, in compliance with his request, as soon as an impression has been taken of it.

Read letter from Messrs. W.H. Allen and Co. dated 18th January 1851, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

II. *Resolved*,—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letter be acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the following books for the use of the Society:—

Lord Holland's Foreign Reminiscences.

Joanna Baillie's Dramatic and Poetical Works—First collected edition.

The Lexington Papers.

The Kickleburys on the Rhine, *second* edition, with a preface entitled an

Essay on Thunder and Small Beer (Coloured), by M. A. Titmarsh.

Scenes from Italian Life, by L. Mariotti.

Supernatural Illusions, by Major Begbie.

Two Generations, by the Earl of Belfast.

Musgrave a Story of Gileland Spa; and other Tales.

Hildebrand and the Emperor, by J. Satain, A. B.

Dealings with the Inquisition by the Rev. Giarinto Achilli, D. D.

The Roman Wall, by the Rev. J. C. Bruce, M. A.

Richard Edney and the Governor's Family—Boston, Phillips and Co.

The Daughter of Night, by S. W. Fullom, Esq.

Military Memoirs of Lieut. Colonel James Skinner, C. B.

Lord Ellesmere's War in Italy.

The Stones of Venice.

Read Memorandum from the Librarian.

MEMO.

As there is a great demand for Punch and the two copies now taken in by the Society are insufficient to meet the demand, two more copies should be ordered out. The price per copy is only one shilling and four pence.

III. *Resolved*,—That two more copies of Punch be ordered for the use of the Subscribers and that in accordance with the suggestion of Dr. Kellie, two copies of the Illustrated News be also directed to be sent out.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37 of the Society's Journal received in February, 1851, and of amount still due for the same numbers and Memorandum of amount due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co. for books, &c. received from them.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30, of the Society's Journal,	Rs.	27	0	0
Do. realized in February, 1851,	"	2	0	0
	Balance Rups..	25	0	0
Do. do. No. 31,	Rs.	23	0	0
Do. realized in February, 1851,	"	2	0	0
	Balance Rups..	21	0	0
Do. do. No. 32,	Rs.	97	0	0
Do. realized in February, 1851,	"	2	0	0
	Balance Rups..	95	0	0
Do. do. No. 33,	Rs.	104	0	0
Do. realized in February, 1851,	"	2	0	0
	Balance Rups..	102	0	0
Do. do. No. 34,	Rs.	237	8	0
Do. realized in February, 1851,	"	5	0	0
	Balance Rups..	232	8	0
Do. do. No. 35,	Rs.	241	0	0
Do. realized in February, 1851,	"	6	0	0
	Balance Rups..	236	0	0
Do. do. No. 36,	Rs.	375	8	0
Do. realized in February, 1851,	"	7	8	0
	Balance Rups..	368	0	0
Do. do. No. 37,	Rs.	590	0	0
Do. realized in February, 1851,	"	15	0	0
	Balance Rups..	575	0	0

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 4th March, 1851, £ 205-13-1.

IV. *Resolved*,—That these Memoranda be recorded.

Read letter from Commander C. W. Montrion.

No. 72 of 1850.

From Commander C. W. MONTRION, I. N., Superintendent of the Observatory.

To the Secretary of the Madras Literary Society.

SIR,—By direction of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council

of Bombay, I have the honor to forward to you for presentation to the Madras Literary Society, one Copy of the First Part of the Observations made at the Observatory, Colaba, during the year 1847, containing the Magnetic Observations.

(Signed) CHAS. W. MONTEIOW,

OBSERVATORY, COLABA, }
3d December 1850. }

Commander I. N.

Superintendent of the Observatory.

V. *Resolved*,—That the book received with the above letter be deposited in the Library, and that its receipt be acknowledged in the usual manner.

Read Extract from Minutes of Consultation in the Public Department.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 168.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 18th February, 1851.

Read the following letter from the Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(Here enter 3d February, 1851.)

With 10 printed copies of the "Report of the Geological Survey of the Season 1848-49," by Surgeon J. McClelland of the Medical Establishment.

VI. *Resolved*,—That the books received with the above Extract from Minutes of Consultation be deposited in the Library.

VII. *Resolved*,—That the 10 Copies of the Report received with the foregoing letter be distributed as follows :—

- 1 to the Revenue Board.
- 1 „ Medical Board.
- 1 „ Military Board.
- 1 „ College Board.
- 1 for the use of Museum.
- 1 to the Chief Engineer's Department.
- 1 to Major General Cullen.
- 2 to be retained in the Government Office.
- 1 to the Literary Society.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. C. MONTGOMERY,

Chief Secretary.

To the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society
and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR,

(Signed) J. J. LOSE,

Chairman.

Secretary M. L. S. &c.

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday, the 1st April, 1851, at half past 6 o'clock, P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.

Dr. T. KEY, Esq.,

B. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq.

Captain J. J. LOSE, Secretary.

ABSENT.

Major P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B.

Dr. J. KELLIE,

W. U. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.

Major T. F. PEARCE, C. B.

Major G. BALFOUR,

T. PYCROFT, Esq.

S. C. ROSE, Esq., M. D.

Read letter from the Secretary to the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

J. J. LOSE, Esq. Secretary Literary Society, Madras.

SIR,—On the part of the Honorable the President and Members of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, I am directed to convey to you their best thanks for your present of the Madras Journal of Literature and Science Volume XIV. which has been received and deposited in the Library of the Society.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) FLETCHER HAYES,
Secretary.

ASIATIC SOCIETY'S ROOMS,
CALCUTTA, 10th March, 1851. }

I. *Resolved*,—That this letter be recorded.

Read Note from G. L. Prendergast, Esq.

In reply to the inquiry in respect to the damage to this book, "Nineveh and Persepolis" by W. S. Vaux, Mr. G. L. Prendergast begs to state that he observed the injury done to pages 287 to 289 when he opened the book. Mr. Prendergast is not aware that he has any thing in his house which would injure a book in that way. He would have said as much on returning the book yesterday if he had thought it was expected of him.

AGNEW'S GARDENS, 27th February, 1851.

II. *Resolved*,—That, under the explanation submitted by Mr. Prendergast, he cannot be held responsible for the damage done to the book

is question, which appears not of much importance, as affecting the appearance of the volume, rather than its utility.

Read Extract from Minutes of Consultation in the Public Department dated 1st March, 1851.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 188.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 1st March, 1851.

Read the following letter from the Under Secretary to the Government of India.

(Here enter 17th January, 1851.)

Forwards 5 copies of Lieut. Colonel Dixon's Sketch of the Mairwarra, for such distribution as the Government of Madras may think fit to order.

Resolved,—That the five copies of the work referred to be distributed as follows:—

One to the Board of Revenue.

One to the College Board.

One to the Madras Literary Society.

Two to be retained in the Government Office.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. C. MONTGOMERY,

Chief Secretary.

To the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society
and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.

III. *Resolved*,—That the copy of Lieutenant Colonel Dixon's Sketch of the Mairwarra, received with this Extract from Minutes of Consultation, be deposited in the Society's Library.

Read Extract from Minutes of Consultation in the Marine Department, dated 3d September, 1850.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

No. 303.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 3d September, 1850.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council proceeds to take into consideration a Despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated 10th July, No. 11 of 1850.

Will forward by an early opportunity via the Cape of Good Hope for distribution 25 copies of Geological Report on the Damoodah Valley, by the late Mr. D. H. Williams, Geological Surveyor in India.

Resolved,—That when the copies of the Report shall have been received they be distributed as follows:

Board of Revenue D. P. W. for distribution, 15 Copies:

Commissioner Northern Circars, 1

Major General Cullen, 1

Military Board, 1

Literary Society, 1

Chief Engineer, 1

Quarter Master General's Office, 1

To be lodged in the Government Office, 4

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) H. C. MONTGOMERY, Chief Secretary.

To the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society
and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.
With a book.

IV. *Resolved*,—That the copy of the Geological Report on the Damoodah Valley by the late Mr. D. H. Williams, Geological Surveyor in India, received with this Extract from Minutes of Consultation be deposited, in the Society's Library.

Laid on the table copy of Mr. Sinclair's bill for lithographing 360 copies of each of the 26 plates illustrative of Dr. Walker's Statistical Report of the Circar of Warungul, amounting to Rupees 150.

SECRETARY TO THE MADRAS JOURNAL LITERATURE AND SCIENCE, Dr.
To John Sinclair.

13th January, 1851.

	Ra.	A.	P.
To Lithographing 360 copies of each of the 26 Plates illustrative of Dr. Walker's Statistical Report of the Circar of Warungul.			
	Rupees...	150	0 0

MADRAS, }
10th March 1851. }

Received payment,
(Signed) J. SINCLAIR.

NOTE.—The above charge is according to Memo. first submitted.

V. *Resolved*,—That Mr. Sinclair be requested to present a receipted bill for payment.

The Secretary having brought to the notice of the Meeting that a vacancy has occurred in the Committee of Management in consequence of the departure of Major P. Anstruther, C. B.

VI. *Resolved*,—That A. J. Arbuthnot, Esq., be requested to become a Member of the Committee.

Read letter from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 19th February, 1851, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

VII. *Resolved*,—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letter be acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the following books for the use of the Society:

Sir G. Head's Translation of the Metamorphoses of Apuleius.
A Voyage to the Mauritius and Back.
 Sir Philip Hetherington.
Madam Dorrington of the Dene, by W. Howitt.
Dahomey and the Dahamans, by Commander T. E. Forbes.
Eight Years in Cuba, by Glanville Taylor.
The Literary Veteran, by R. P. Gillis.
Rovings in the Pacific, with a Glance at California.
The Forty-five, by Lord Mahon.
 Correspondence of Sir Isaac Newton and Professor Cotes, including letters of other eminent Men.
The Confession, a Novel.
 Mr. J. Elmes's *Horæa Vacina*.
 A Reply to Dr. Whewell's Work on Cambridge Education, by the Rev. A. N. Wratislaw.
The Statesman's Portfolio and Parliamentary Review.
The Book of Nature, an elementary Introduction to the Sciences of Physics, Astronomy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, Botany, Zoology and Physiology, by Frederick Schoodler, Ph. D.
Remarks on Geography as a branch of Popular Education, by W. H. Bell.
The Book of Almanacs, containing the thirty-five Almanacs, with Index, by Augustus DeMorgan.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37 of the Society's Journal received in March, 1851, and of amount still due for the same numbers and Nos. 30 and 31 and Memorandum of amount due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co., for Books, &c. received from them.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30, of the Society's Journal,....	Rs.	25	0	0
Do. do. No. 31,	„	21	0	0
Do. do. No. 32,	„	95	0	0
Do. realized in March, 1851,	„	2	0	0
Balance Rups..		93	0	0
Do. do. No. 33,	„	102	0	0
Do. realized in March, 1851,	„	2	0	0
Balance Rupees..		100	0	0

Subscriptions due for No. 34,	Rs.	232	8	0
Do. realized in March, 1851,	„	2	8	0
Balance Rupees..		230	0	0
Do. do. No. 35,	„	235	0	0
Do. realized in March, 1851,	„	2	0	0
Balance Rupees..		233	0	0
Do. do. No. 36,	„	368	0	0
Do. realized in March, 1851,	„	2	8	0
Balance Rupees..		365	8	0
Do. do. No. 37,	„	575	0	0
Do. realized in March, 1851,	„	132	8	0
Balance Rupees..		442	8	0

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 1st April 1851, £ 128-14-4.

VIII. *Resolved*,—That these Memoranda be recorded.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR, (Signed) J. J. LOSH,
 Chairman. Secretary M. L. S. &c.

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday, the 6th May, 1851, at half past 6 o'clock, P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq. Major T. T. PEARCE, C. B.
 Dr. J. KELLIE, S. C. ROE, Esq. M. D.
 Dr. T. KEY, R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq. and
 Captain J. J. LOSH, Secretary.

ABSENT.

W. U. ARBUTHNOT, Esq. J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.
 Major G. BALFOUR, T. PYCROFT, Esq.

Read Extract from Minutes of Consultation in the Public Department, dated 8th April, 1851, No. 322.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 322.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 8th April, 1851.

Resolved, that the Barometrical Sections which accompanied Cullen's Report on the Sundoor Hills, dated 21st October, 1846, be sent to the Madras Literary Society for the purpose of being lithographed with the Collections referred to in their Secretary's communication of the 16th January last.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. C. MONTGOMERY,
Chief Secretary.

To the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society
and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.

I. *Resolved*,—That the Extract from Minutes of Consultation and its enclosure be recorded, and that the Barometrical Sections received therewith be disposed of as directed by Government.

Read letter from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 19th March, 1851, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

II. *Resolved*,—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letter be acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the following books for the use of the Society:—

History of the Jews in Great Britain, by the Rev. Moses Margoliouth.

Narrative of Travels in the United States during the year 1850, by the Lady Emoreline Stuart Wortley.

Goa and the Blue Mountains, or Six Months of Sick Leave, by Lieut. R. F. Burton, Bombay Army.

Everard Tunstall, a Story of the Kafir War, by F. Forester.

Nobody's Son; or the Adventures of Percival Mayberry.

Yeast, a Problem—Re-printed from Fraser's Magazine.

Read Memorandum from the Librarian.

MEMORANDUM.

Major P. Anstruther, C. B. has left the Presidency without returning to the Library the undermentioned books belonging to the Society although application for them was made a few days previous to his departure.

Chalmers's Caledonia,	3 vols.
Piddington on Storms,	1 vol.
Harris on Thunder Storms,	1 vol.

III. *Resolved*,—That Major Anstruther be applied to on the subject of the books in question by the first opportunity.

Read Memorandum from the Librarian.

The accompanying book, the Moorland Cottage, was returned to the

Library by Mr. I. Y. Fullerton, with a portion of page 139 torn out. On the book being sent to him to ascertain how the damage occurred he stated that he received it in its present injured condition.

Resolved,—As it does not seem possible to prove that the book in question was damaged while in the possession of Mr. Fullerton, and as the injury it has sustained is not very great, resolved that it is not necessary to take further notice of the matter.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37 of the Society's Journal received in April, 1851, and of amount still due for the same numbers and Nos. 30 and 31, and Memorandum of amount due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co., for books, &c. received from them.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30, of the Society's Journal,	Rs.	25	0	0
Do. do. No. 31,	„	21	0	0
Do. do. No. 32,	„	93	0	0
Do. realized in April, 1851,	„	2	0	0
Balance Rups..				
91 0 0				
Do. do. No. 33,	Rs.	100	0	0
Do. realized in April, 1851,	„	2	0	0
Balance Rups..				
98 0 0				
Do. do. No. 34,	Rs.	230	0	0
Do. realized in April, 1851,	„	2	8	0
Balance Rups..				
227 8 0				
Do. do. No. 35,	Rs.	233	0	0
Do. realized in April, 1851,	„	2	0	0
Balance Rups..				
231 0 0				
Do. do. No. 36,	Rs.	365	8	0
Do. realized in April, 1851,	„	2	8	0
Balance Rups..				
363 0 0				
Do. do. No. 37,	Rs.	442	8	0
Do. realized in April, 1851,	„	45	0	0
Balance Rups..				
397 8 0				

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 6th May, 1851, £ 154-14-6,

V. *Resolved*,—That these Memoranda be recorded.

Laid before the Meeting 10 copies of a printed sheet headed as follows:

By the late James Prinsep, Esq., Journal Asiatic Society of Bengal 1838, vol. VII PL XIII. P. 276.

Modifications of the Sanscrit Alphabet from 543 B. C. to 1200 A. D. received under cover to the address of the Secretary, favored by a Passenger on the February Steamer from Suez, having, from the signature on the envelope, been apparently sent out by Colonel Sykes.

VI. *Resolved*,—That these papers be deposited in the Library and their receipt be acknowledged and the donor thanked as soon as it is ascertained who he is.

The Secretary informs the Meeting that certain payments amounting up to the 30th ultimo inclusive to Rupees 89-15-8, as per Librarian's Memo. have been made from the funds of the Society on account of the Government Museum, and also requests the instruction of the Committee as to the disposal of the cases in which the mineral and other specimens forming part of the collection presented by the Society to Government are contained.

Memo. of expenses incurred on account of the Museum.

Pay of the Writer from 16th November to 31st December, 1850, at 10½ Rs. per month,.....	15	12	0
Do. for January, 1851,.....	10	8	0
Do. for February „.....	10	8	0
To making 500 new paste board Boxes and repairing 550 old Boxes, Carpenter,.....	17	11	6
Wax Cloth,.....	2	8	0
Paper, Quills and Lead Pencils,.....	0	8	0
Pay of the Writer for March, 1851,.....	0	8	2
Do. do. for „ „.....	10	8	0
700 old paste board Boxes to be repaired and new paper covered... 11 0 0	11	0	0
Total Co.'s Rupees...	89	15	8

VII. *Resolved*,—That, as soon as it is ascertained that no further advances will be required from the funds of the Society on account of the Museum, the Secretary be requested in communication with the Officer in charge of the Government Museum to adopt measures for obtaining the repayment of the amount advanced and that the cases adverted to be considered as having been made over to Government at the same time as their contents.

VIII. *Resolved*,—Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Dr. T. Key, and resolved unanimously, that the future Meetings of the Managing Committee be held at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Read 4th and 7th Resolutions of the last Annual General Meeting, by which the Committee of Management are requested to adopt measures

for securing in future the payment of all debts from Subscribers to the Society within at the furthest one year from the amount becoming due, and to take into consideration the proposition, as per margin, of Major W. P. Macdonald.

That the classes styled 1st and 2nd be amalgamated; and the donation modified, and the subscription 12 Rupees a quarter, present Subscribers of the 2d Class to have the option of remaining Subscribers on the present terms.

It appears to this Meeting that to enable the Committee to carry out the instructions of the General Meeting it will be necessary that they should be supplied with information on the following points, which the Secretary is accordingly requested to have prepared, and ready to be laid before the next monthly Meeting.

1st. Number of Subscribers in the First Class on the 1st May 1851.

2d. Do. do. do. Second do. do. do.

3d. Do. do. do. Third do. do. do.

4th. Number of Subscribers indebted to the Society for any period prior to the current quarter, and amount due by each.

5th. Average annual income of the Society } Exclusive of receipts

6th. Average do. expenses of do. } and disbursements on account of Journal.

7th. Average or estimated receipts and disbursements for Journal.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR, (Signed) J. J. Losh,

Chairman.

Secretary M. L. S. &c.

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday, the 3d June, 1851, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

P R E S E N T.

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.

J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.

Major G. BALFOUR,

T. PYCROFT, Esq.

Dr. J. KELLIE,

S. C. ROE, Esq., M. D.

Dr. T. KEY,

R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq. and

Captain J. J. LOSH, Secretary.

A B S E N T.

Major T. T. PEARS, C. B.

In conformity with the decision of the Committee at their last monthly Meeting, the following papers are laid on the table.

1st. List of Subscribers in the first, second and third classes on the 1st May 1851.

2d. List of Subscribers indebted to the Society for any period prior to the commencement of the present quarter, showing the amount due by each.

3d. Statement of average annual income and outlay of the Society, and of receipts and disbursements on account of the Journal.

I. *Resolved*,—That these papers be circulated, with a copy of the resolutions of the late General Meeting of the Subscribers to which they have reference, and then laid before the next monthly Meeting of the Committee, for further consideration, in advertence to any observations or suggestions which may be offered respecting the subject of them by any Members of the Committee.

Read letter from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 19th April, 1851, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

II. *Resolved*,—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letter be acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the following books for the use of the Society:—

Rose Douglas.
Stuart of Dunbath.
Caleb Field.
Arthur Conway.
Ralph Rutherford.
Memoirs of William Wordsworth, by C. Wordsworth.
Hartley Coleridge's Poems.
The Educator and his Mission—2 Copies.
British Homes and Foreign Wanderings, by Lady Lester Kaye.
Butler's Analogy—Edited by Bishop Wilson.
Comic History of Rome illustrated, by J. Leech.
Do. do. England do. do.
History of the War in Afghanistan, by J. W. Kaye.
The Mameluke, or the Romance of Life in Grand Cairo.
The Public and Private Life of Louis Phillipe of Orleans, by L. G. Michand.
The Dreamer and the Worker, by R. H. Horne.
Francia, a Tale of the Revolution of Paraguay.
Jamie Gordon, or the Orphan.

Read Memoranda from the Chairman and Librarian regarding shelves and book cases required for the Library, and the entertainment of additional book-binders if found necessary.

III. *Resolved*,—That the Chairman and Secretary be requested to adopt measures for supplying the deficiencies adverted to in these Memoranda.

Read Memorandum from the Librarian.

MEMORANDUM.

Mr. T. L. Bell has left the Presidency without returning to the Society's Library the undermentioned two sets of books for paying his Subscription (Rs. 20) for two quarters, namely, third and fourth of 1850. He promised to return the books and send his Subscription as soon as he reached his station.

Rienzi, by Bulwer, 3 vols.

Masterman Ready, by Marryat, 3 vols.

IV. *Resolved*,—That the consideration of this subject be postponed until it be ascertained that Mr. Bell has reached his station, and that he has neglected to fulfil his promise to return the books and remit the amount of his Subscription.

Read Memorandum of the Librarian.

MEMORANDUM.

Another Member for the Committee of Management should be elected as Mr. W. U. Arbuthnot is gone home.

V. *Resolved unanimously*,—That Lieutenant Colonel O. Felix be invited to join the Committee of Management.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 30, 31 and 37 of the Society's Journal received in May 1851, and of amount still due for the same numbers and Nos. 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, and Memorandum of amount due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co. for books, &c. received from them.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30, of the Society's Journal,		Rs.	25	0	0
Do. realized in May, 1851,		„	2	0	0
		Balance Rups. . .	23	0	0
Do. do. No. 31,		Rs.	21	0	0
Do. realized in May, 1851,		„	2	0	0
		Balance Rups. . .	19	0	0
Do. do. No. 32,		Rs.	91	0	0
Do. do. No. 33,		„	98	0	0
Do. do. No. 34,		„	227	8	0
Do. do. No. 35,		„	231	0	0
Do. do. No. 36,		„	363	0	0
Do. do. No. 37,		Rs.	397	8	0
Do. realized in May, 1851,		„	15	8	0
		Balance Rups. . .	382	0	0

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 3d June 1851, £ 183-7-8.

VI. Resolved,—That these Memoranda be recorded.

Laid before the Meeting copy of the receipted bill of the Superintendent of the Christian Knowledge Society's Press for printing No. 37 of the Society's Journal.

No. 9. SECRETARY MADRAS LITERARY SOCIETY. Dr.
To the Christian Knowledge Society's Press.

To Printing 350 Copies Madras Journal of Literature and Science, Vol. 16, No. 37, containing 176 Pages of 8vo.

1st 300 Copies.		Rs.	A.	P.
4	Plain 8vo. pages of Small Pica, at As. 15,.....	3	12	0
82	Do. do. of Long Primer, at Rs. 1-2-0,.....	92	4	0
68½	Do. do. of Burgeois, at Rs. 1-6-0,.....	94	3	0
11½	Half Tabular of Burgeois, at Rs. 2-1-0,.....	23	11	6
4½	Plain of Brevier, at Rs. 1-10-0,.....	7	5	0
3½	Do. of Minion, (350 copies) at Rs. 1-15-0,.....	6	12	6
2	Do. of Mixed Type, at Rs. 1-8-0,.....	3	0	0
(The succeeding 50 Copies.)				
4	Plain 8vo. pages of Small Pica, at As. 1-10½,.....	0	7	6
82	Do. do. of Long Primer, at As. 2-3,.....	11	8	6
68½	Do. do. of Burgeois, at As. 2-9,	11	12	4
11½	Half Tabular of Burgeois, at As. 4 1½,.....	2	15	5
4½	Plain of Brevier, at As. 3-3,.....	0	14	7
2	Do. of Mixed Type,.....	0	6	0
To 8 Reams, 5 Quires, 22 Sheets Printing Demy, 18 lbs. at Rs. 10 the Ream,.....		82	15	4
To Sewing the above in Colored Demy Paper Wrappers, at As. 1 each,.....		21	14	0
To Printing from Copper-plate 350 Copies "View of the College,"		7	0	0
To 5 Quires Printing Demy, 18 lbs. for Plates,		2	8	0

MADRAS,
Christian Knowledge
Society's Press,
Church Street, Vepery,
6th January, 1851.

Rups... 373 5 8

(Signed) REUBEN TWIGG,
Supt. C. K. S. Press.

VII. Resolved,—That this bill be discharged.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR,
Chairman.

(Signed) J. J. LOSH,
Secretary, M. L. S. &c.

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday, the 1st July, 1851, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

S. C. ROE, Esq., M. D.

R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq. and

Captain J. J. LOSH, Secretary.

ABSENT.

A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.

Dr. T. KEY,

Major G. BALFOUR,

J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.

Dr. J. KELLIE,

Major T. T. PEARS, C. B.

T. PYCROFT, Esq.

Read letter from Lieut. Colonel O. Felix.

MADRAS, 9th June, 1851.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, informing me that I had been elected a Member of the Managing Committee of the Literary Society, but the prospect of my stay at the Presidency is so uncertain that I feel I should only be occupying the place of some other who might be permanently useful to the Society, and I must therefore, with very many thanks to the Members who elected me, request permission to decline the honor.

(Signed) O. FELIX.

To Captain LOSH, Secretary to the Madras Literary Society, &c. &c.

I. Resolved,—That this letter be recorded, and that Major C. C. Young, be invited to become a Member of the Committee of Management.

Read letters from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 30th April and 19th May 1851, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

II. Resolved,—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letters be acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the following books for the use of the Society:—

The Creed of Christendom, its Foundations and Superstructure, by W. R. Gregg.

Leith to Lapland, or Pictures from Scandinavia, by W. Hurton.
 The Goth and the Hun, by N. A. Paton.
 Sir E. B. Lytton's New Comedy, Not so bad as we seem.
 The Jacobins in Hungary, by Francis Pultzky.
 Percy Hamilton, by Lord William Lermox.
 A Journey to the Scandinavian North and to the Island of Iceland in 1845,
 by Ida Pfeiffer, London—Williams and Norgate.
 The House of the Seven Gables, by Nathaniel Hawthorne Chapman.
 The Scarlet Letter, do. do. do.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 35 and 37 of the Society's Journal received in June 1851, and of amount still due for the same numbers and Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34, and memorandum of amount due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co. for books, &c. received from them.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30, of the Society's Journal,.....	Rs.	23	0	0
Do. do. No. 31,.....	"	19	0	0
Do. do. No. 32,.....	"	91	0	0
Do. do. No. 33,.....	"	98	0	0
Do. do. No. 34,.....	"	227	8	0
Do. do. No. 35,.....	"	231	0	0
Do. realized in June, 1851,.....	"	4	0	0

Balance Rups.. 227 0 0

Do. do. No. 36,	Rs.	363	0	0
Do. realized in June, 1851,.....	"	5	0	0

Balance Rups.. 358 0 0

Subscriptions due for No. 37,	Rs.	382	0	0
Do. realized in June, 1851,.....	"	12	8	0

Balance Rups.. 369 8 0

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 1st July 1851, £ 216-4-2.

III. *Resolved*,—That these Memoranda be recorded.

Number of Subscribers of the Society in the First, Second and the Third Classes. Laid on the table papers as per margin which in conformity with the first Resolution at the last Meeting have been circulated to the Mem-

Number of Subscribers of indebted to the Society prior to the current quarter.

Average annual receipts and disbursements of the Society.

bers of the Committee of Management for their observations or suggestions.

The Committee observe that the only observation or suggestion made upon the subject of these papers is contained in a remark by Mr.

Ouchterlony, who, though in favor of the principle of Major Macdonald's proposition, is of opinion that the new rate of Subscription should be 15, instead of 12, Rupees a quarter.

It appears to the Committee that, as no complaints respecting the present rate of subscription seem to have been made by Subscribers of the First Class, who appear rather disposed to complain of the scantiness of the supply of new books and periodicals for circulation, it would be inexpedient to recommend any alteration of the present rules, unless it be clearly ascertained, either that the advantages of the First Class Subscribers would not be in any manner abridged by the proposed arrangement, or that these Subscribers are willing to accept reduced advantages in consideration of a reduction of subscription.

IV. *Resolved*,—That, in the meantime, a reference be made to Major Macdonald for the purpose of ascertaining in what manner he would propose to carry out his proposed plan, without diminishing the receipts of the Society, increasing its expenses, or curtailing the privileges of Subscribers of the First Class.

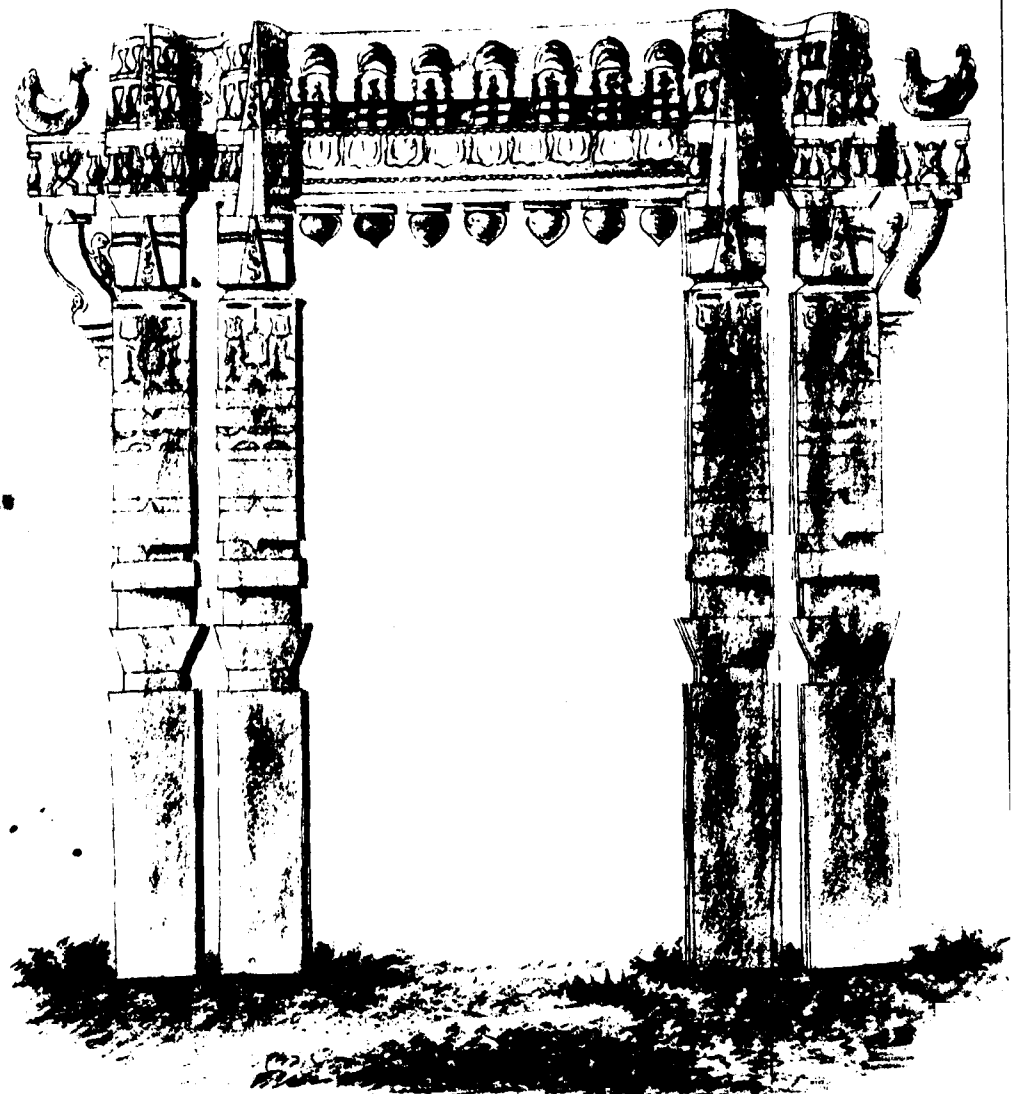
(Signed) E. BALFOUR,

Chairman.

(Signed) J. J. LOSE,

Secretary M. L. S. &c.

*Illustrations to D. Walker's Statistical Report on the
Circar of Warungul, see Vol. XV. page 219.*



Gate leading to the ruined temple of Siva at Warungul.

*Illustrations to Dr. Walker's Statistical Report on
the Circar of Warungul, see Vol. II, page 210.*

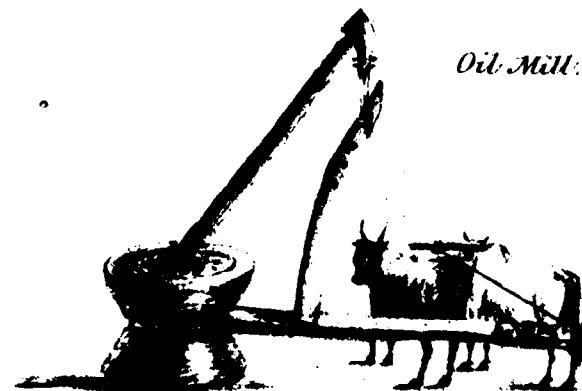


*Sacrificing vessels to the Gods (Cure's)
Bahaunia & Dubnum.*

Pounding Instrument.



Oil Mill.



*Illustrations to D. Walker's Statistical Report
on the Circar of Warungul. see Vol. XV. page 219.*

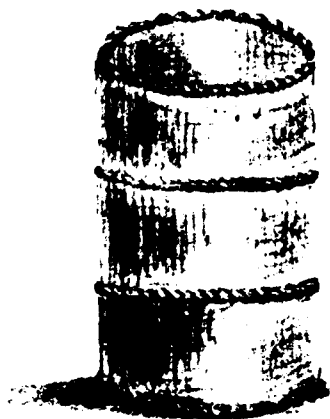


*Warapilly-Supa. Machine for collecting
the Seeds of Grasses.*

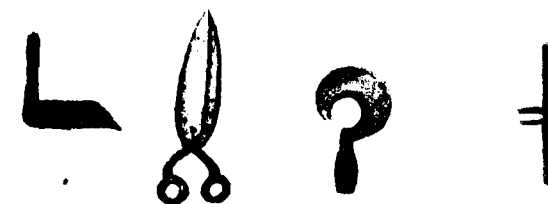
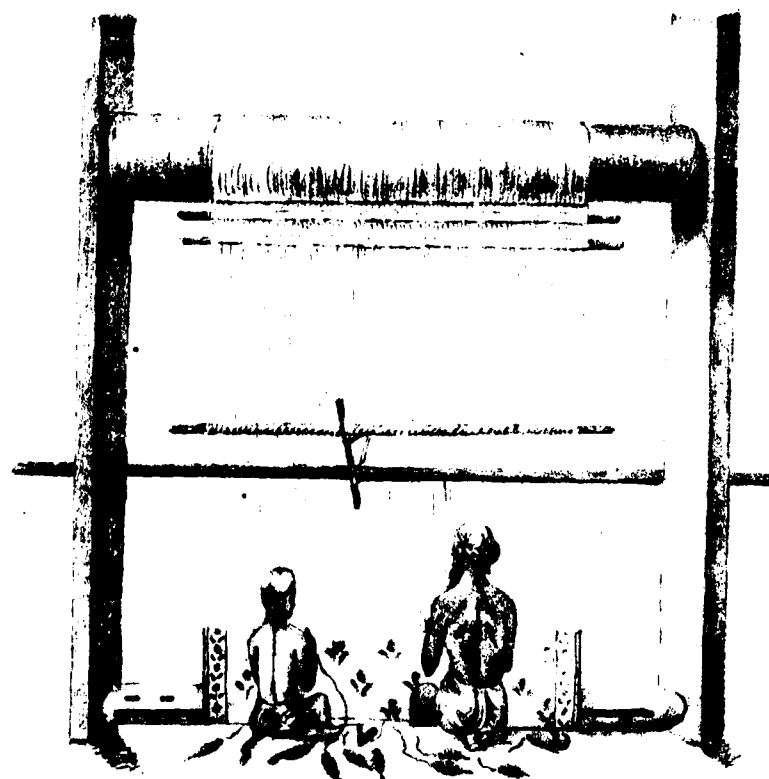


Corn measure and sifter

*Goomi (Tel.)
Corn basket.*

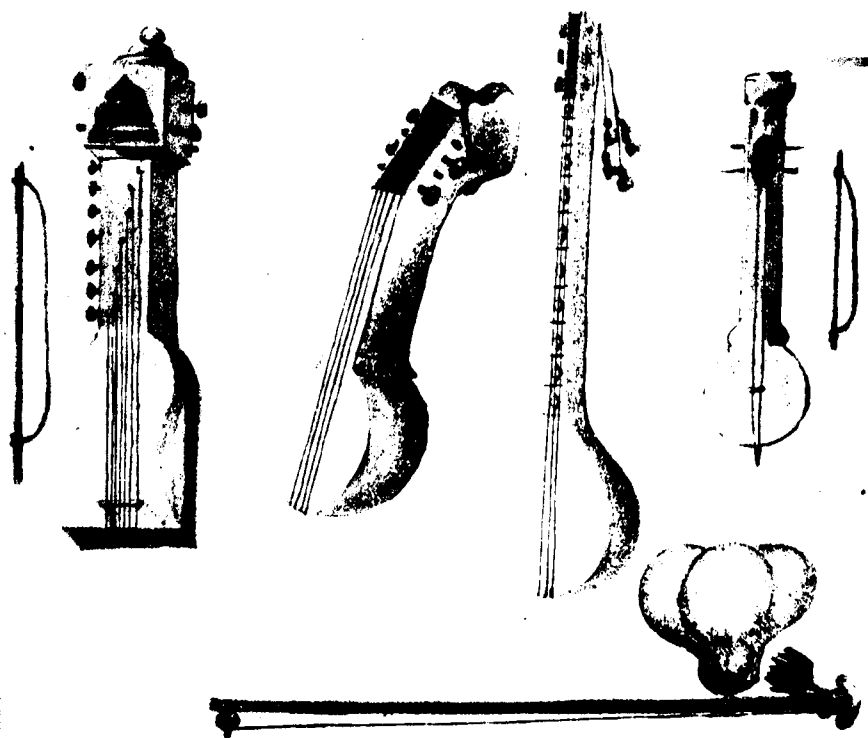


*Illustrations to D. Walker's Statistical Report on
the Circar of Warungul. see Vol. XV. page 219.*



Carpet loom and instruments used in weaving.

*Illustrations to D'Walkers Statistical Report
on the Circar of Warungul see Vol. XV page 219.*

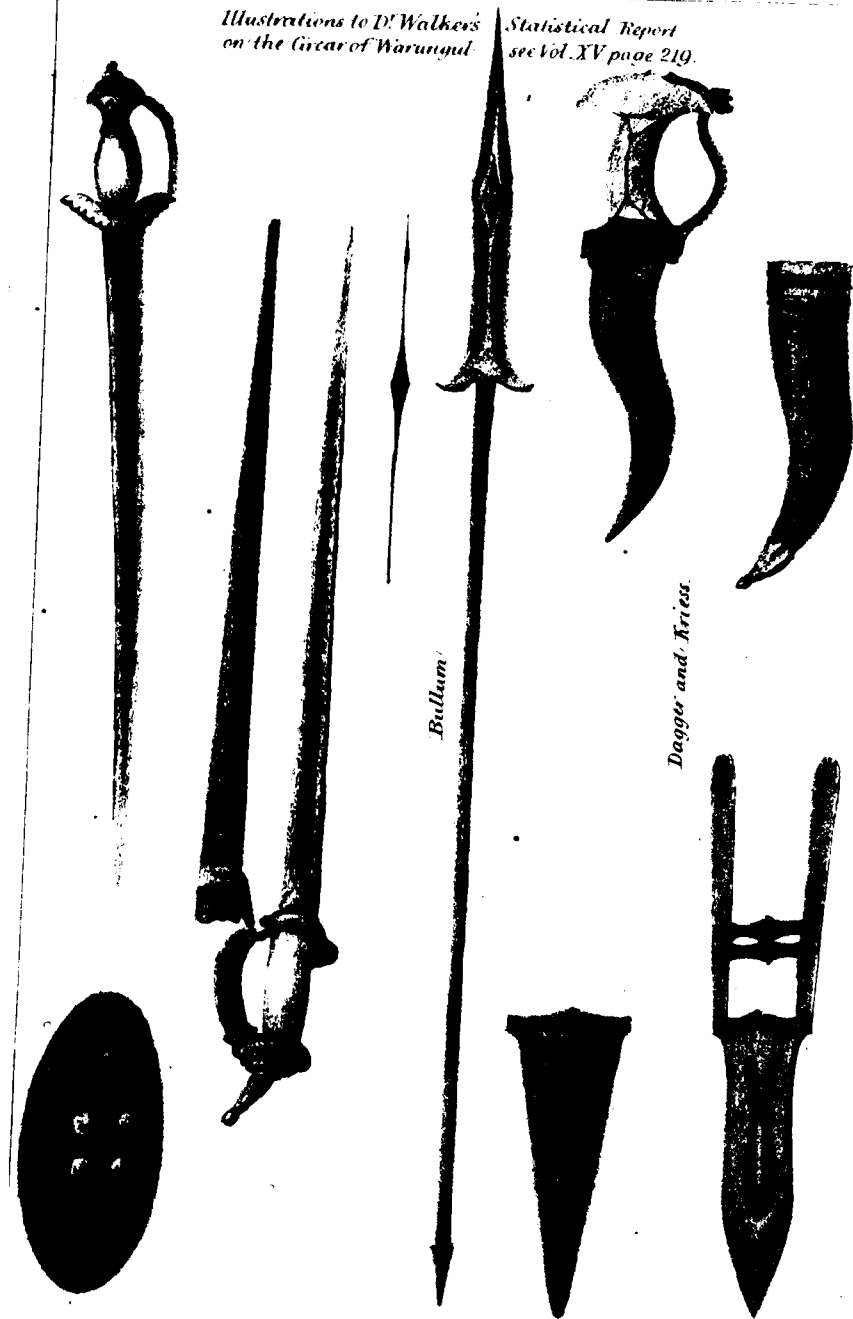


Musical Instruments.



Smear's Lieh.

*Illustrations to D'Walkers Statistical Report
on the Circar of Warungul see Vol. XV page 219.*



Bullum.

Dagger and Kries.

Arms.



Telinghee Gurree

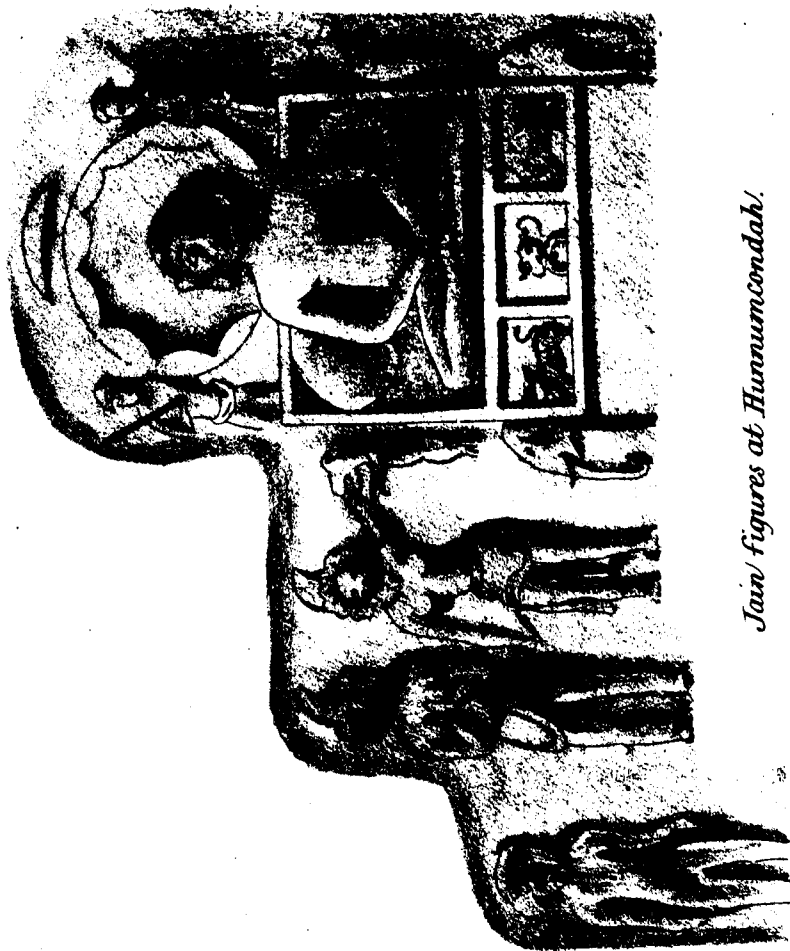
Illustrations to D. Walker's Statistical Report on the Circar of Warungul. see Vol. XV, page 219.



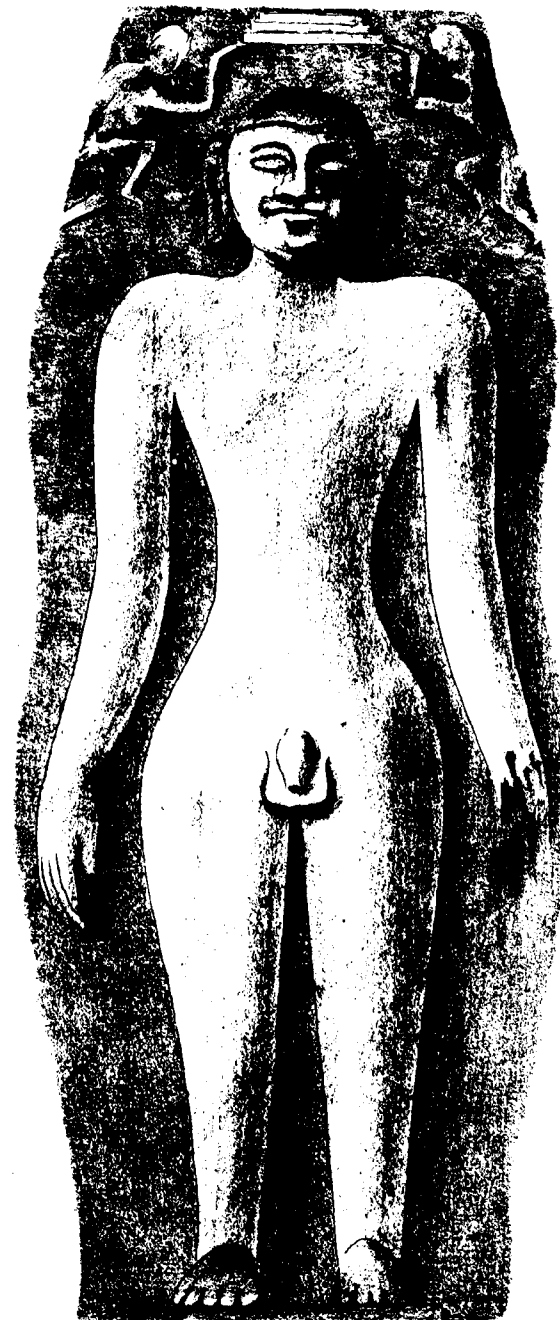
Gate leading to the Fort of Hunnumcondah.

Illustrations to D. Walker's Statistical Report on the Circar of Warungul. see Vol. XV, page 219.

Illustrations to D. Walker's Statistical Report on the Circar of Warungul, see Vol. XV, page 219.



Jain figures at Hunnumcondah.



Jain Image on the Hill of Hunnumcondah, 24 feet high.

Sinclair Smith

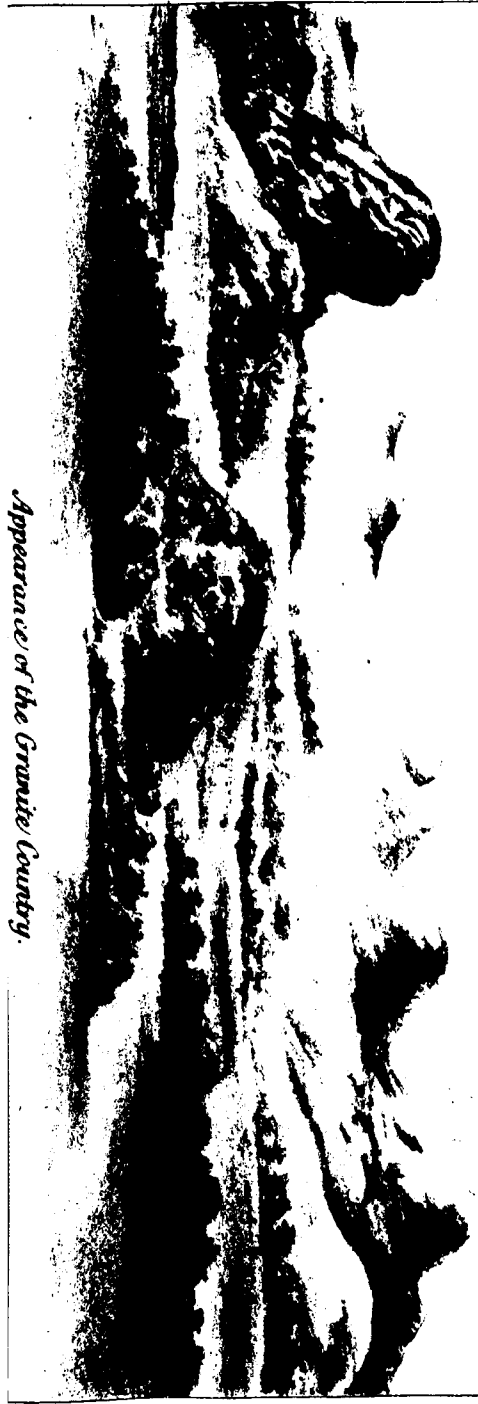
Illustrations to D. Walker's Statistical Report on the Circar of Warungul, see Vol. XV, page 219.



Geolog. Fig. III. Illustrations to Dr. Walker's Statistical Report on the Currier of Warrungul, see Vol. XV, page 219.

The Prismatic fractured summit.

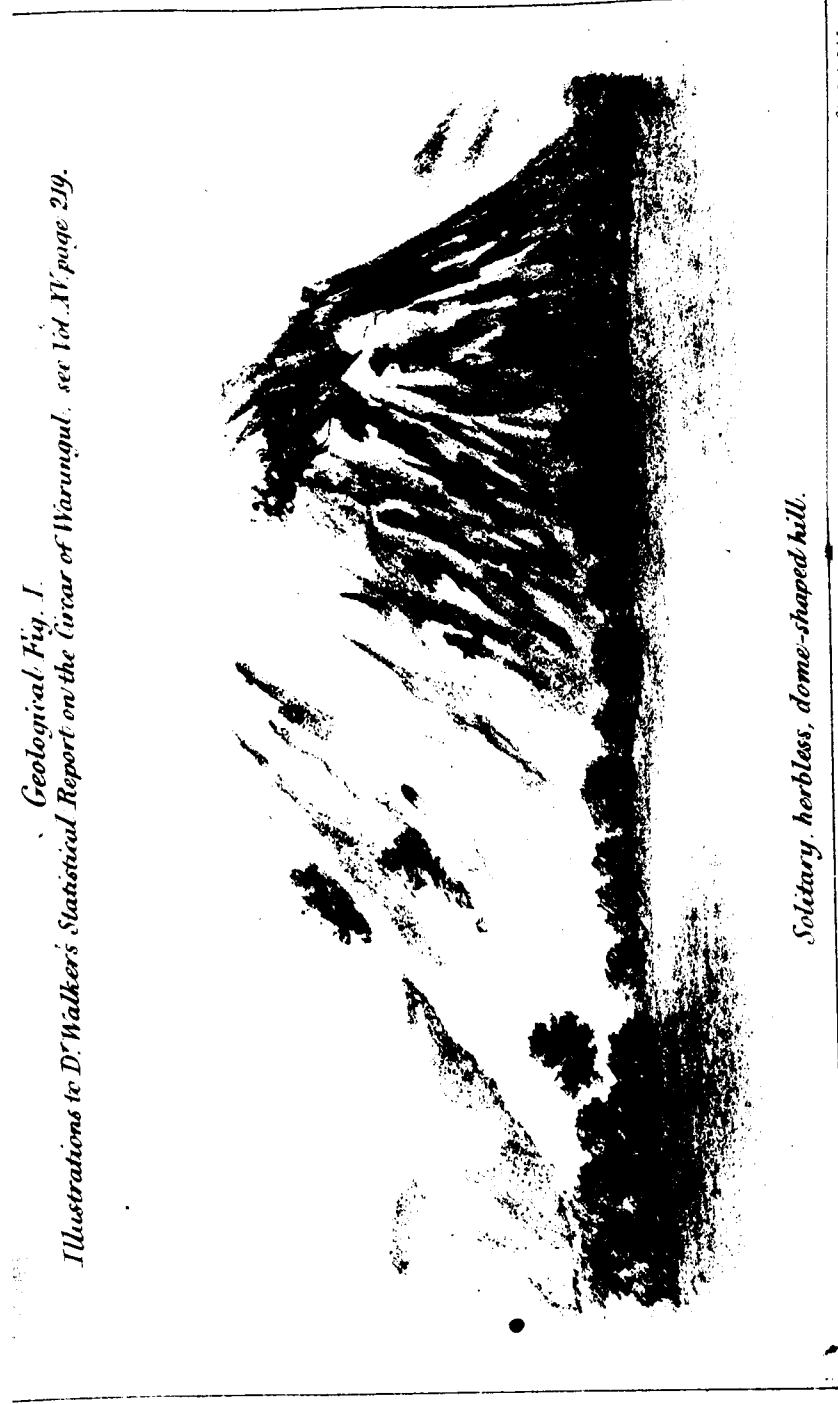
Fig. VI. Illustrations to Dr. Walker's Statistical Report on the Currier of Warrungul, see Vol. XV, page 219.



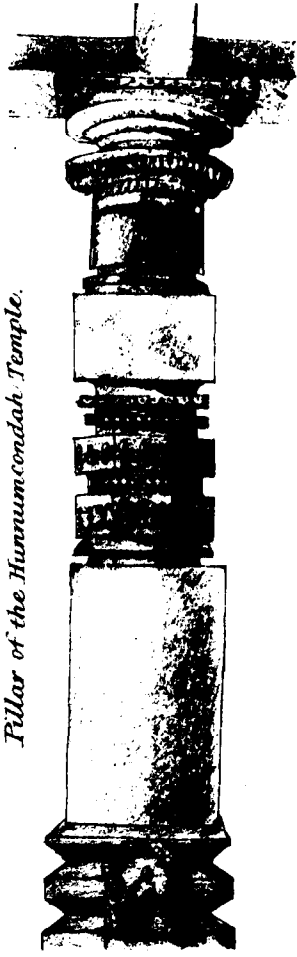
Appearance of the Granite Country.



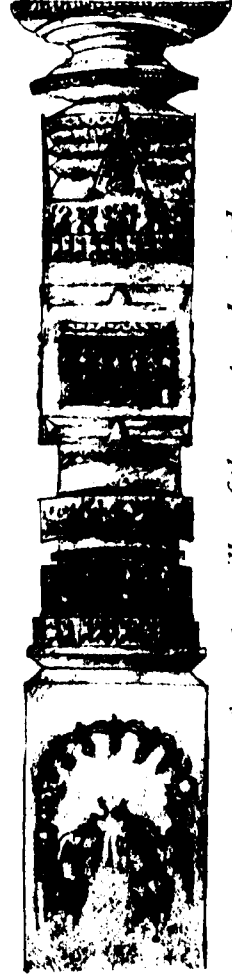
Geological Fig. 1.
 Illustrations to Dr. Walker's Statistical Report on the Great Warungul, see Vol. IV, page 219.



Pillar of the Hunnumcondah Temple.

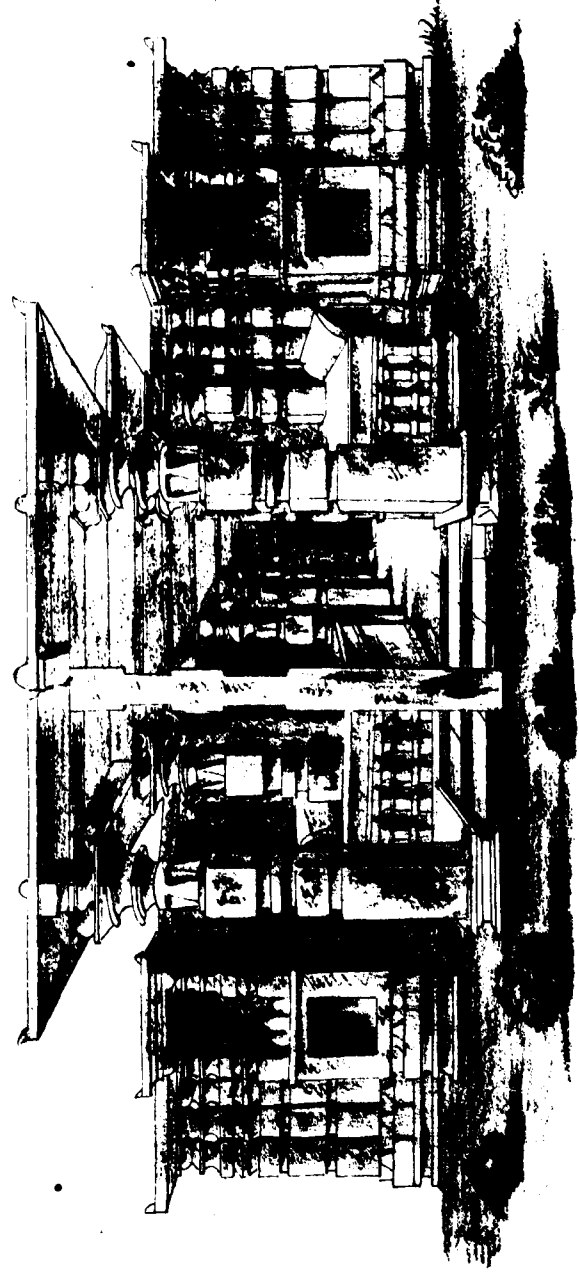


Illustrations to D. Walker's Statistical Report on the Circar of Warungul, see Vol. XV page 219.



A complete pillar of the great and ruined Temple to Siva, Warungul.

Illustrations to D. Walker's Statistical Report on the Circar of Warungul, see Vol. XV page 219.



Ruined Temple to the Lingum, Hunnumcondah.

*Illustrations to D. Walker's Statistical Report on
the Circar of Warungul. see Vol. XI. page 219.*

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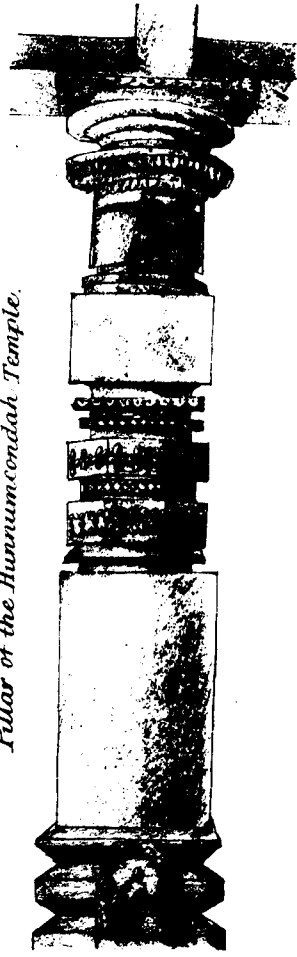
Jain figure at Humncondah, 8 feet high.



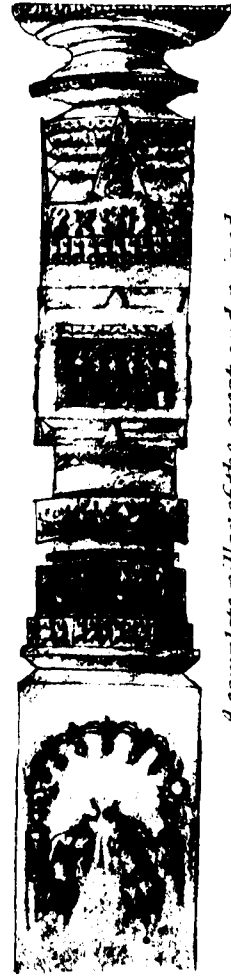
Cornices from Warungul.



Pillar of the Hunnumcondah Temple.



Illustrations to D^r Walker's Statistical Report on the Circar of Warungul, see Vol. XV. page 219.



A complete pillar of the great and ruined Temple to Siva, Warungul.

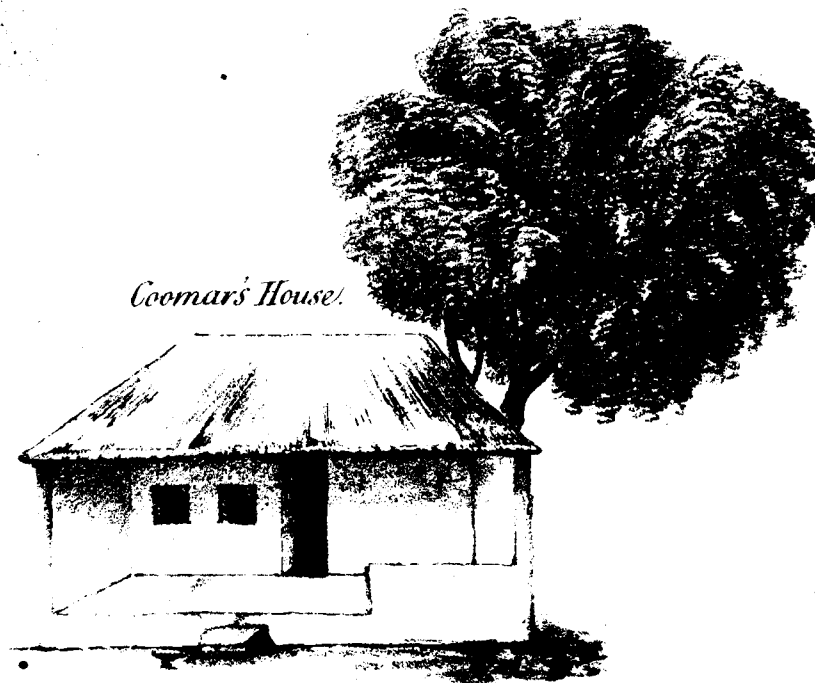
Illustrations to D^r Walker's Statistical Report on the Circar of Warungul, see Vol. XV. page 219.



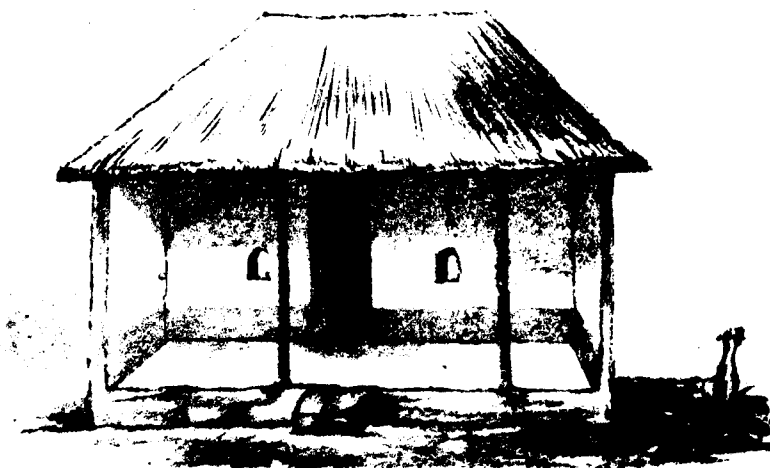
Ruined Temple to the Lingum, Hunnumcondah.

*Illustrations to D. Walker's Statistical Report on
the Circar of Warungul, see Vol. XV. page 239.*

Coomar's House.



Coombies' House.



*Illustrations to D. Walker's Statistical
Report on the Circar of Warangul
see Vol. II. page 210.*

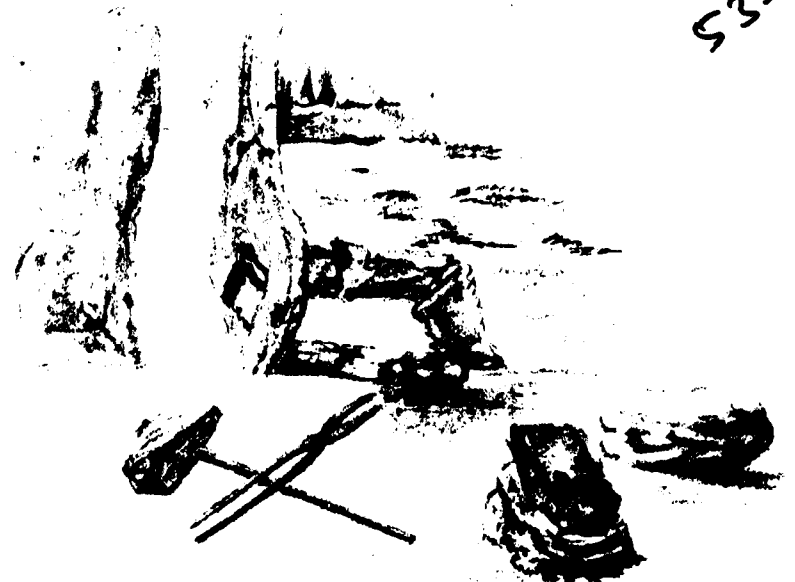


Musical Instruments.

Siméon Luth.

*Illustrations to D. Walker's Statistical Report
on the Circar of Warangul. see Vol. II. page 210*

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Manufacture of Iron.



Still.

Siméon Luth.

The feather bed appearance of Macmillan.



Geology. Fig. 2.. Illustrations to D. Walker's Statistical Report on the Carcar of Warungul. see Vol. IV, page 219.

*Geology. Fig. 5.
The block piled on another.*



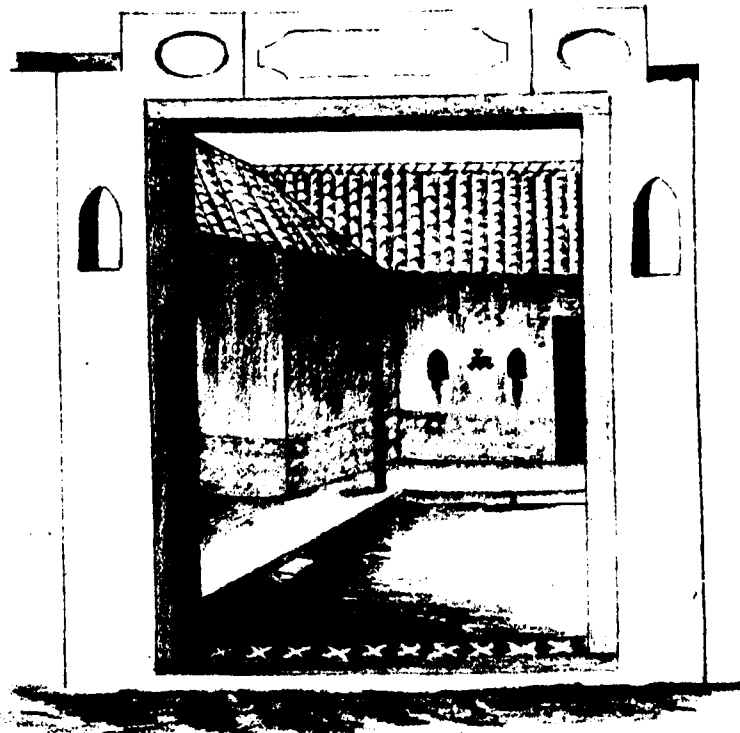
Geology. Fig. 4..



The trees and logging stones.

Illustrations to D. Walker's Statistical Report on the Carcar of Warungul. see Vol. XV, page 219.

*Illustrations to D. Walker's Statistical Report on
the Circar of Warungul. see Vol. XV. page 219.*



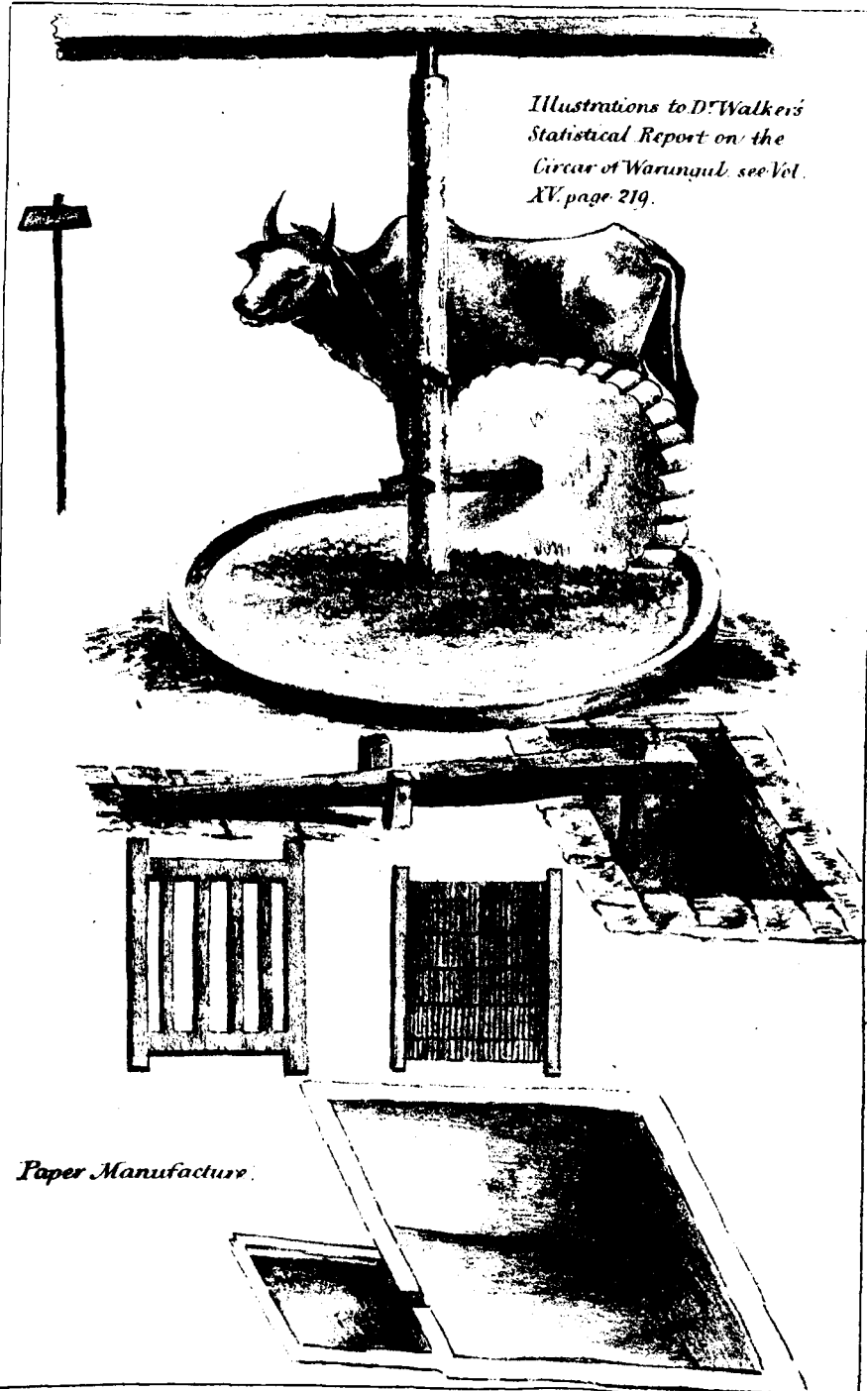
Brahmin's house.



Grinding Mill.

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*Illustrations to D. Walker's
Statistical Report on the
Circar of Warungul. see Vol.
XV. page 219.*



Paper Manufacture.

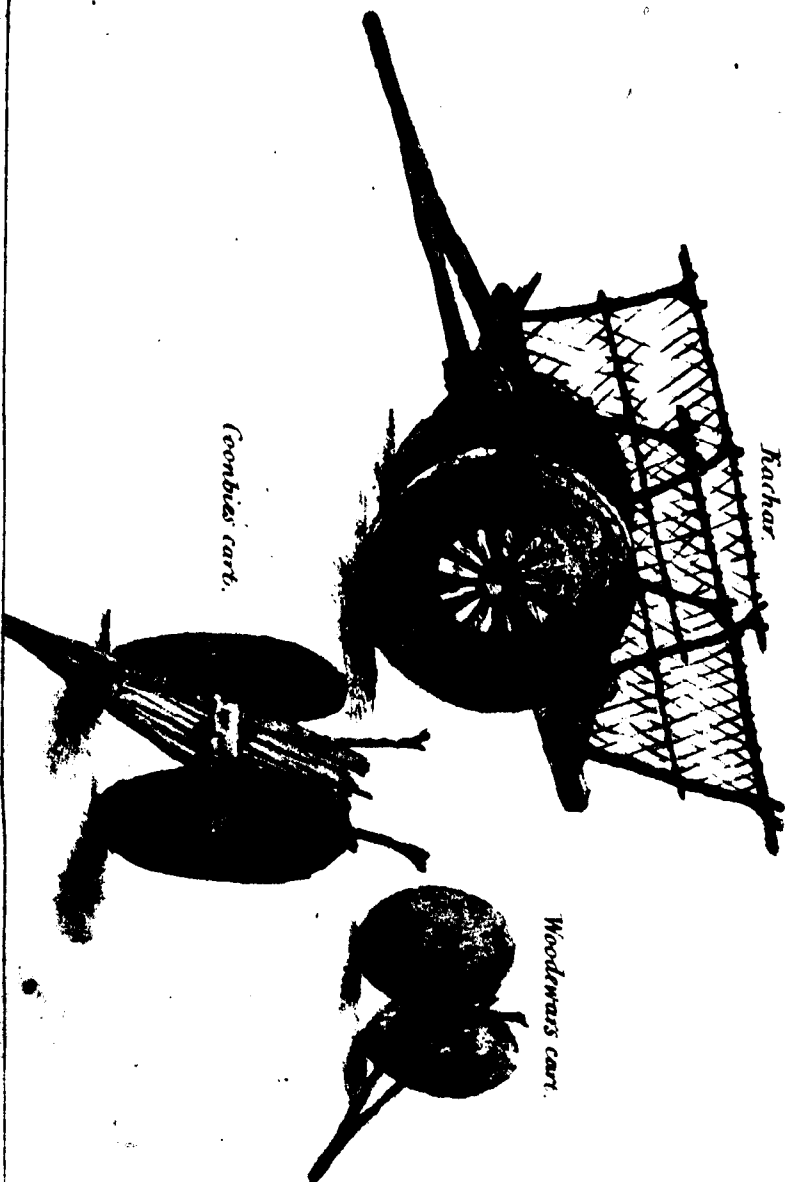
Illustrations to D. Walker's Statistical
Report on the Cigar of Warungul
see Vol. XV page 219.



Iron furnace

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Illustrations to D. Walker's Statistical Report on the Cigar of Warungul. see Vol. XV page 219.



Kachar

Wooden cart

Coonbuis cart.

THE
MADRAS JOURNAL

540

OF
LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUSPICES
OF THE
MADRAS LITERARY SOCIETY
AND
AUXILIARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

EDITED BY THE
COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIETY.

VOL. XVII.

1851.

MADRAS:

PRINTED BY MESSRS. PHAROAH AND CO., ATHENÆUM PRESS,
MOUNT ROAD;
AND PUBLISHED BY THE LIBRARIAN AT THE COLLEGE.

MDCCCLIII.

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~~542~~

MADRAS JOURNAL
OF
LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

No. 39. January—June, 1851.

I. Remarks on Book II. Chapter 2 of the Vishnu Purana.

It is natural to suppose that the literary and scientific works of Hindustan contain much information of an indirect character regarding the most important epochs of Hindu advancement; and it is a matter for congratulation that, both in Germany and Great Britain, strenuous efforts are being made to throw open the stores of Sanscrit learning to individuals unacquainted with that language. Owing to Professor Wilson's labours, the Vishnu Purana is no longer a sealed book to the mere European scholar; and, in the perusal of his Translation we were led to examine a little closely the Second Book, which treats especially of Geography and Astronomy. The names of the principal features and divisions of India do not in general enable us to recognise them, but it cannot be doubted that a careful examination of the geographical chapters would throw much light on the ancient geography of India. Our object in the present paper is not, however, connected with these chapters but with the eighth,

VOL. XVII. NO. XXXIX.

which, amid certain astronomical details, affords a clue to the latitude of the writer, a point, as it seems to us, of no little interest.

The following is an extract from the eighth chapter.

"As the circumference of a potter's wheel revolves most rapidly, so the sun travels rapidly on his southern journey: he flies along his path with the velocity of wind, and traverses a great distance in a short time. In twelve muhurtas he passes through thirteen lunar asterisms and a half during the day; and during the night he passes through the same distance only in eighteen muhurtas. As the centre of the potter's wheel revolves more slowly than the circumference, so the sun in his northern path again revolves with less rapidity and moves over a less space of the earth in a longer time, until, at the end of his northern route, the day is again eighteen muhurtas, and the night twelve; the sun passing through half the lunar mansions by day and by night in those periods respectively."

Now since a muhurtta is forty-eight minutes of time, or twelve degrees, it follows that the hour-angle from sunrise to noon on the longest day was equal to one hundred and eight degrees. Assuming the obliquity of the ecliptic to have been twenty-three and a half degrees, and omitting for the present all consideration of refraction, we obtain the following results from the solution of the well known quadrantal triangle Z P S, where Z is the zenith of the observer, P the north pole, and S the sun at rising,

$$\sin(ZPS - 90^\circ) = \cotan ZP \cdot \cotan PS, \text{ or, } l \text{ being the latitude of } Z,$$

$$\tan l = \sin 18^\circ \cdot \cotan 23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$$

Hence the latitude is $35^\circ 24'$ approximately. This value of the latitude however involves the assumption that refraction was allowed for by the writer, which cannot well have been the case; it is therefore necessary to find the effect of refraction on the longest day.

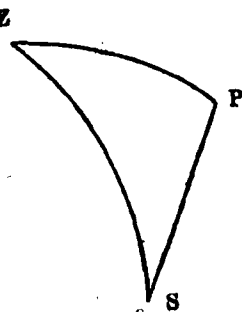


Fig. 1:

1851.]

on the Vishnu Purana.

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In Figure 2 T is the true place of the sun when it appears to rise at V, TV being $33'$ according to received opinion. Then $TPS = dh$, the error in hour-angle due to TV. Hence from the spherical triangles SPT, SPN, and the plane triangle SVT we obtain

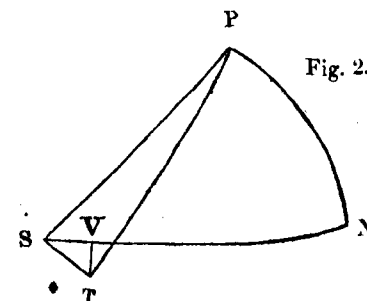


Fig. 2.

$$\begin{aligned} dh &= TV \operatorname{cosec} PS \cdot \operatorname{cosec} SPN \sec PN \\ &= 33' \cdot \operatorname{cosec} 66\frac{1}{2}^\circ \cdot \operatorname{cosec} 72^\circ \sec 35^\circ 24'. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Therefore } dh = 46.4'$$

m. sec.

$$= 3'' 5.6, \text{ or nearly one-sixteenth of a muhurtta.}$$

Having the preceding approximate effect of refraction, we recalculate the latitude for a new hour-angle of $107^\circ 14'$ for sunrise; and, on so doing, the corrected latitude comes out $34^\circ 16'$.

The round numbers given by the writer imply that his estimations were rough; and this is corroborated by his making the length of the shortest night equal to that of the shortest day, when the two must differ by the sum of the effects due to four refractions. There seems however no reason to doubt that the author of the passage was an inhabitant of some place lying between 34° and 36° north latitude; indeed the very confusion apparent in his astronomical views renders his testimony more trustworthy, by proving that his remarks were drawn from observation and not from theory.

When we turn to the map, we find Cabul, Cashmeer and a few other towns within the limits above-mentioned; but Hindustan, according to its modern boundaries, is seen to lie generally without and to the south. This circumstance, agreeing as it does with Brahminical traditions of a migration from the north-west, appears to merit further investigation.

E. B. P.

II. *The Migratory Races of India. By Assistant Surgeon EDWARD BALFOUR, Madras Army.*

THE COORROO.

This seems to be a branch of the Korawa people, two divisions of whom, the "Bajantri Korawa," and "Tiling Korawa," were described by me in an article on the Migratory Tribes of India, which appeared in Jameson's Edinburgh Journal for July 1843, and was re-published by the Bengal Asiatic Society in their Journal for July 1844.*

I have been desirous of adding to the information which I then communicated, but all the tribes, whom I have since met with, have evinced so much timidity in their intercourse with civilized people that little could be gathered from them, worthy of being detailed; and I have seen none of them more timid than the tribe whom I am now describing which will account for the meagre information I am here capable of affording.

This wandering race occupy the Ceded Districts and are called by Mahomedans "Keorshe Wanloo;" Telings give them the names of "yerkel wanloo," "yera keedi" and "yera kelloo," and

* The tribes then described by Mr. Balfour were; The Gohur, the Bhowrie; the Tareemook; the Bajantri Korawa; the Tiling Korawa; the Bhatoo, and the Muddikpor. We would feel much indebted for any contributions to this branch of ethnological inquiry, the importance of which cannot be better illustrated than by quoting the remarks with which the editors of the Bengal Asiatic Society's Journal, when re-printing Mr. Balfour's former paper, introduced it to their readers. "We have copied the following interesting article from Jameson's Edinburgh Journal, No. 69 for 1843, and we add to it, from Dr. Voysey's Journals, his brief vocabulary of the Goand and Cole words. We cannot, on this occasion, refrain from again urging upon gentlemen, who may be so situated as to be able to obtain these notices and vocabularies, the extreme importance and great utility of doing so. It is impossible we think for the oldest resident in India to read this curious article without being struck with the reflection of how much there is in India of which we as yet know little or nothing, and yet the knowledge of which is so important to us in every capacity."—Ed.

the Aravas know them as Coortee; but their designation, among themselves, is Coorroo the *rr* being pronounced by them with a loud trilling sound.

I believe them to be a branch of the Korawa people from the similarity of their customs, and from their using similar articles of diet, but the term korawa was quite new to this community who, although familiar with the appellations of the Mahomedans and Hindoos, told me that Coorroo was the only name they ever designate themselves by.

They mentioned, however, that their people are arranged into three divisions—the Sati-Parm; Ka-Warm, and Mianr-Gotum, and that the families of these divisions all intermarry; eat together, and follow the same occupations.

They live in huts constructed of mats, very neatly woven from a long grass, named in telagoo "zambo," which grows in the beds of tanks, and which they spread over a bamboo frame work. They are incessantly on the move, wandering about the country, and they never reside inside of towns, but pitch their little camps on open plains three or four miles from some inhabited place. They rarely remain above two or three days in one spot and their journeys are of considerable length as may be supposed when I mention that one community that I fell in with encamped near Bellary, had that day made a march of 30 miles from Sundoo, and, after halting two days, returned twelve miles back to Coortnee.

The value of one of their huts would scarcely amount to half a rupee (one shilling,) asses, goats and pigs constitute their wealth; the two last of these they use as food and sell for money in towns. They, likewise, earn a little by selling grass mats, and baskets made of canes and bamboos, the handy work of the men, but which are sold by the women who load these articles on the asses and thus drive them to the towns for sale.

Each family in their communities, lives apart in its own hut, constructed, as above mentioned, by the mats woven by themselves.

When they travel the mats are rolled up into a long bundle, the bamboo frame work of the hut is bent, and, with their whole household wealth, is made to fit inside the four legs of the cot which is kept for the husband to sleep on, one end of the cot thus inverted, is placed over a donkey's back and the other end drags on the ground.

The men informed me that they usually marry about the time that their mustaches appear (18 years of age?) with women who have attained maturity, and a bride is never taken to her husband's hut before two months after this period of her life. They marry only one wife, but they can keep as many of their women as they choose. The greatest number however that any of my informants remembered to have seen in one man's hut, was one wife and three kept women; this latter class being in general widows. They told me that this is the usual mode of providing for their females whose husbands die, and the position of their women, therefore, seems preferable to that of the abject slavery which the widows of the hindoo castes are compelled to endure.

The marriage ceremony consists in sprinkling rice and turmeric over the bride and bridegroom's head; and after it is over the bride returns to her parents and remains with them for five days. This period is passed in feasting on fowls and goat's flesh, and rice; and drinking spirits and milk; and, on the fifth day, the relations tie five pice, five betel leaves, five betel-nuts, five pieces of turmeric, five seers of rice and one cocoanut in the young wife's sarhi and conduct her to her husband's hut where more feasting is made, and the married people are then left together.

It is almost impossible to learn the social customs of a people by questioning them, and, when an inquirer meets with such extreme timidity as the people of this tribe manifested, the difficulty of becoming acquainted with their ways is greatly increased. In one of their customs, however, which they told me of, they differ so much from the people of this country, that it deserves mention here.

The Coorroo attaches much importance to the purity of their unmarried females, but they regard a want of integrity in their married women, as a trivial matter. They affect to be very vir-

tuous, and expressed themselves shocked when I asked if they ever devoted their girls to the hindoo gods;* but, notwithstanding this affectation of propriety, however much a wife may err, they never, under any circumstances, send her away: they fine the lothario twelve or sixteen rupees, and beat the woman, but she is never divorced.

They recollected some rare instances of their men having married with girls who had reached puberty, but such wives are never sent to their husbands until two months after they have grown up.

On first reaching maturity the young woman lives apart for three days, during which she receives a cocoanut and some rice for food, and at the expiration of that period she bathes and her young companions are invited to a feast where rice and clarified butter and treacle are plentifully distributed. The same ceremonies are gone through on the following month, but, unlike the Hindoos, their women never afterwards live apart. Their marriages are usually prolific and my informants have seen so many as ten children alive, all of them the offspring of one mother.

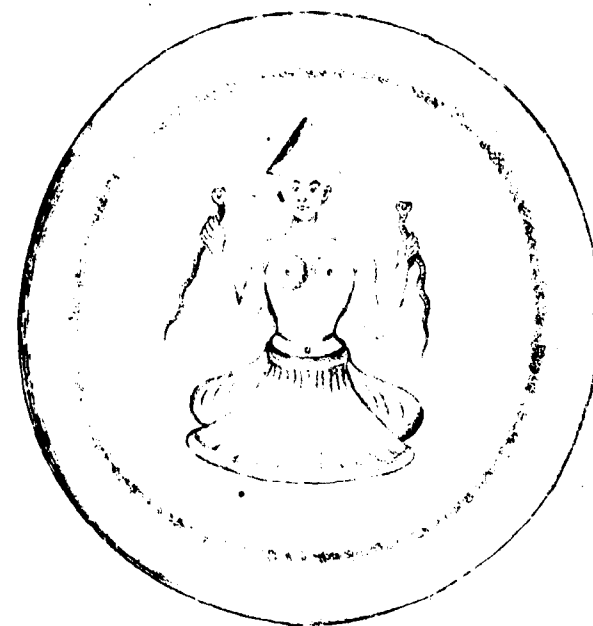
They drink all sorts of intoxicating drinks, but never use opium or any of the preparations from hemp. Their principal article of diet is jooaree, "holcus sorghum," and their meals are taken at ~~the~~ in the morning, at noon, and again at sunset. They never use the flesh of the horse, jackall, tiger, cheetah, or crow; but they eat the hog, mouse, rat, wild rat, and fowls.

All my questions failed to elicit any information to show that they know any thing of the existence of a Supreme Being as a principal of good, or of heaven, or other place of rewards; and it is difficult to say what their religion is. They do not bind on the tali in marriage, or use any of the Hindu sectarian marks on their foreheads, neither do they revere the Brahmans or any religious superior, nor perform any religious ceremony at any Hindu or Budhist temple, but they told me that when they pray, they construct a small pyramid of clay which they term Mariammah and worship it. But

*The surprise they then manifested may possibly have been occasioned by their not worshipping the hindoo deities.

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*The Image suspended from the neck of the
Goorroo Women.*



though they seem thus almost without a form of religion the women had small gold and silver ornaments suspended from cords round their necks and which they said had been supplied to them by a goldsmith from whom they had ordered figures of Mariamma. The form represented is that of the Goddess Kali the wife of Seva.

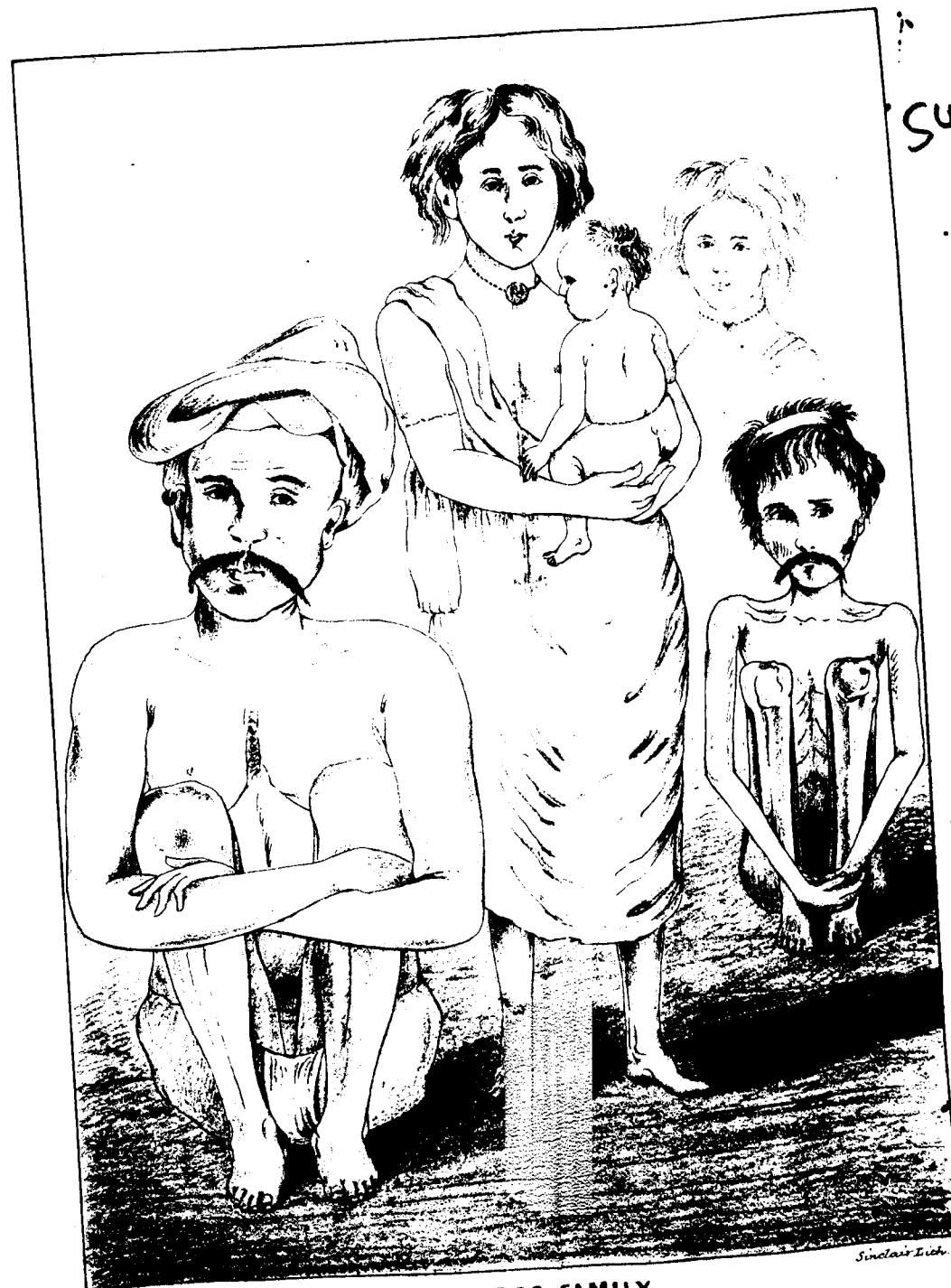
They mentioned that they had been told by their forefathers, that when a good man dies, his spirit enters the body of some of the better animals as that of a horse or cow, and that a bad man's spirit gives life to the form of a dog or jackall; but though they told me this they did not seem to believe in it. They believe firmly, however, in the existence and constant presence of a principle of evil who, they say, frequently appears; my informant having himself often seen it in the dusk of the evening assuming various forms, at times a cat, anon a goat, and then a dog, and so a cat again, taking these shapes that it might approach to injure him.

When they die the married people are burned, but the unmarried are buried, quite naked without shroud or kufn, or other clothing, a custom which some other castes in India likewise follow; and, on the third day after the funeral, they place rice over the grave of the deceased, but draw no omens from the manner in which the food is carried off by animals.

The Coorroo people are naturally of a bamboo colour, though tanned by the sun into a darker hue. Their faces are oval with prominent bones, their features having something of the Tartar expression of countenance, and some of the women are pretty, at least passable in their faces, but all of them had ungainly figures.

The men average about 5 feet 3 inches in height, and the women 4 feet 9 inches. The men had only a blue cloth twisted on their heads, a loin cloth, and a blue kumrbund for clothing; but all the women wore the choli and sarri with rings and armlets of brass.

The dialect spoken by the "Coorroo," as their lingua franca, in their intercourse with the people of the country is the Teloo-goo, and I was surprised to find them entirely ignorant of the Canarese language although living exclusively among the Canarese nation. Amongst themselves, they have a distinct dialect but from their timidity I could only get from them a few of their words.



A COORROO FAMILY.

548 A

English.	Cooroo.	English.	Cooroo.	English.	Cooroo.
Sun,	Pogadoo.	Marriage,	Kenyal.	Hen,	Pota koi.
Moon,	Nelloo.	Death,	Chitoosh.	Duck,	Juk.
Stars,	Sookha.	Cold,	Eeda.	Tiger,	{ Beeres Weles.
Clouds,	{ Moon. Mubbs.	Bad,	Kotu	Hot,	Kufaim.
Sky,	Minna.	Slow,	Melli.	Small,	Chinna.
Earth,	Tirra.	Calf,	{ Kora dora Pai dora.	Quick,	Bheeri.
Stone,	Kellay	Eve,	{ Endewai Putlai.	Thirst,	Tani pesh.
Water,	Tinni.	Light,	Tillawars.	Ass, male,	Pot kayda.
River,	Ar.	Darkness,	Moobars.	Ass, female,	Pota kayda.
Hill,	Dinnay.	Sunshine,	Woga.	European,	Monama.
Mountain,	Malla.	Fire,	Nerpoo.	Salt flavor,	Kharm.
Rain,	Maga.	Thunder,	{ Wooroo- madum.	Kite,	Geedda.
Bird,	Karwades.	Lightning,	{ Woombut- soo.	Crow,	Kak.
Wife,	{ Dengeree, Pondes.	Wind,	Galee.	Sweet,	{ Teepko kida.
Boy,	Magni.	God,	{ No benefi- cient being understood	Wheat } flour, }	Mao.
Girl,	Magli.	Angel,	Ditto.	Grinding- stone, }	Noki.
Bull,	Marr.	Devil,	Dew wum.	Head,	Tilkai.
Cow,	Pota Marr.	Man,	Pot.	Eye,	Kimnao.
Horse,	Koodra	Woman,	Pota.	Noee,	Mukh.
Mare,	{ Pota Kodree.	Husband.	Munagum.	Bar,	Sooyee.
Fish,	Meena.	Sword,	Kettee.	Mouth,	Wai.
Grass,	Giddee.	Black,	Kurta.	Great,	Pera.
Tree,	Cherree.	White,	Wulla.	Good,	{ Neela kochudoo.
Bread,	Rutti.	Red,	Yerra.	Hunger,	Kuli pesh.
Day,	Tella Wars.	Green,	Putae.	Shoe,	Muchee.
Night,	{ Pogadoo Boots.	Wheat,	Godm.	Sarhi,	{ Chera Phaka.
Morn,	Tilla Putli.	Dog,	Nai.	Salt,	Oopa.
Son,	Magni.	Bitch,	Pota Nai.		
Daughter,	Magli.	Boar,	Pendree.		
Father,	Aweva.	Sew,	{ Pota Pen- dree.		
Mother,	Ammum.	Cat,	Pona.		
Grand fa- ther,	Tata.	Rat,	Yellee.		
Goat,	MYKK.	Deer,	Kanitée.		
Jackall,	{ a. Chiraga b. Nakka c. Kopul Nakka.	Cook,	Sao-koi.		

III. *Remarks on the Ethnography of Bellary in the Ceded Districts.* By Assistant Surgeon EDWARD BALFOUR, Madras Army.

Bellary lies in $15^{\circ} 5'$ north latitude and $76^{\circ} 59'$ east longitude in the Balaghat Ceded Districts, at an elevation of 1,182 feet above the level of the sea, which is distant 220 miles, on the Western Coast, and 240 on the Eastern, the ghats on either side being about 180 miles distant.

Since this portion of the Balaghat came into our possession on the 12th October 1800, the districts, then ceded, have formed one of the Military divisions of the Madras Presidency, but, for the Civil Government, they have been divided into two Collectorates, that of Cuddapah, in the east and of Bellary in the west. The Zillah of Kurnool is now under the charge of a Commissioner, but it only came under our care in 1839, after the battle of Zorapoor was fought.

The fortress of Bellary is built on a bare granite hill 450 feet in height and a mile and a half in circumference; the rock presents a smooth unbroken surface on the south-western side, but on the north and east it is broken up into great masses of rock which lie heaped and piled above each other to the summit.

The inhabitants resided within the fort until 1816, but in that year, they were removed to a new town called by the inhabitants Nowa Pettah or Bruce Pettah. The European troops have continued, since then, to occupy the fortress, but even they are now being withdrawn from it and in a short time it will be wholly abandoned like most of our other hill forts.

Though the steps on the eastern side of the rock are steep and rugged, the ascent to the summit well repays the trouble in the birds-eye view obtained of the country. The military Cantonment with the Cowle Bazaar and Bruce Pettah are seen encircling the rock from its north-western to its eastern side: about 4 miles

to the west the view is interrupted by a few hills, which attain an elevation of 2,800 feet above the sea, but on the south and east and north the eye falls on a level plain of black earth with a few bare rocky hills on its surface, and this part of the country being, for the greater part of the year, almost without a tree, it has a bleak and arid appearance particularly uninviting. The only period that the prospect is at all attractive is after the rains fall in June when, from the fertility of the black cotton soil of the country the surface becomes clothed with luxuriant crops.

The character of the country, however, is that of arid dryness, little rain ever falling here: the evenings and the nights and mornings are cold, and it continues cool up to nine or ten o'clock of the day, but from eleven in the forenoon until four in the afternoon the heat is intense and the sparkling glare from the earth is particularly distressing to the eyes.

There are about forty-five thousand people residing around the fortress, but fully three-fourths of this number are strangers to the country, being the soldiers and their followers and the tradesmen and others in the Cowle Bazaar who depend on the presence of a military camp for a livelihood.

A population of this description is always fluctuating with the presence or absence of the troops, and a census of one year would, perhaps, in the succeeding year be no indication of the extent of the population. According to a census taken in 1837 there were, in the two divisions of the camp, as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
1837 { Cowle Bazaar, - -	6,076	4,559	4,937	15,563
• { Bruce Pettah, - -	4,592	4,979	5,287	14,863
Total.	10,673	9,538	10,224	30,426

But, in the year 1844, a more extended census was taken and the numbers of the people were as follows:

Statement of the Population, resident and fluctuating, in the Military Cantonment of Bellary, in the year 1844.

	Number of Houses.	Resident Population.				Fluctuating Population.				Number of Resident and Fluctuating.				Average per House.			
		Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
Cowle Bazaar.....	3,909	4,456	5,133	6,047	15,635	300	500	200	1,000	4,755	5,633	6,247	16,635				
Bruce Pettah.....	3,883	6,382	5,535	5,556	16,372	350	400	150	900	5,632	5,936	5,706	17,273				
2d Regiment Lt. Cav. (Natives)....	1,320	1,327	1,347	1,428	4,002	25	26	15	66	1,252	1,373	1,443	4,068				
B. Company 3d Bat. Art. (Europeans)	70	45	57	43	145	35	52	57	144	80	109	100	289				
Kutumbah attached to do. (Natives)	67	33	41	53	127	6	11	14	31	20	52	67	138				
H. M. 6th Regiment (Europeans)...	21	33	7	85	125	0	0	0	0	33	7	85	125				
24th Regiment M. N. I. (Natives)...	900	1,100	852	547	2,499	0	0	0	0	1,100	852	547	2,499				
25th Regiment M. N. I. (Natives)...	963	1,351	247	1,038	2,627	48	36	21	106	1,400	283	1,056	2,733				
Armed Department (Natives).....	182	202	180	229	620	0	0	0	0	202	180	229	620				
Total..	11,268	12,728	13,408	15,617	42,163	765	1,025	457	2,247	14,493	14,433	15,474	44,400	1.2	1.2	1.3	3.9

As it may be interesting as well as instructive to many Europeans to learn the social and religious divisions of the population of an Indian town, I subjoin a detailed statement of the above abstract showing the members of each caste and sect and community in the Cowle Bazaar and Bruce Pettah.

Enumeration Roll or Census of the various Castes and Classes and Sects among the inhabitants of Bellary in the Ceded Districts.

CASTES AND SECTS.	BRUCE PETTAH.		COWLE BAZAAR.		TOTAL.		REMARKS.
	Houses.	People.	Houses.	People.	Houses.	People.	
Natives	178	1040	25	100	203	1140	Natives of Rajputanah of any caste. These are a class of Sudra (though they themselves claim to be Cheyatrias) whose occupation is to proclaim the titles of kings and be their eulogists. Pure Veayas, occupied as traders and other peaceful occupations.
Cheyatrias	9	62	9	34	18	96	
Rajputs	26	121	44	140	70	263	
or Bhutraj	4	19	2	4	6	23	
Veayas	148	738	56	224	204	962	The Parsee Fire worshippers. This sect are often greatly persecuted by the Brahmins. These Village authorities are styled Reddy in Tamil and Telugoo, or by the Maharratta term of Potail. They collect the Government rents. They claim to be the true owners of the land in most of the countries in Southern India.
" Committee wanloo	2	8	2	8	4	16	
" Gunerattee do.	2	8	1	6	3	14	
" Jain do.	41	188	8	37	49	225	
Sudra who are Vil- (a)	1	6	1	5	2	11	a Worshippers of one Lingum. b " " five Lingums.
Large Authorities (b)	25	121	5	23	30	144	
or Meeradara. (c)	10	44	0	0	10	44	
Husbandmen of the (a)	1	4	0	0	1	4	
Sudra caste. (b)	80	328	6	20	86	348	
Jungum sects. (a)	165	1081	22	79	187	1160	
Punchabanjecks do. (b)							

CASTES AND SECTS.	BAUCS PERTAL.		COWLE BAGAL.		TOTAL.		REMARKS.
	Houses.	People.	Houses.	People.	Houses.	People.	
A caste of Sudra.	6	27	0	0	6	27	The women of this caste dress their hair in a bunch on the right side of their heads.
Laneeka wanloo	27	95	0	0	27	95	
Cudeywaklee wanloo.	8	37	12	27	20	64	This sect wear the Lingum the emblem of Seva in a silver casket on their breasts, suspended from their necks.
Lingcet secta.	14	79	0	0	14	79	
{ ^a Linga bulgee wanloo.	1	7	2	3	3	10	These dealers or shop keepers are called in common parlance "Telli" or Oilmen.
{ ^b Jaloroo bulgee. do.	5	22	0	0	5	22	
{ ^c Wana ganakaloo	8	36	0	0	8	36	These people permit no strangers to enter their houses, they are husbandmen.
Shopmen.	18	81	40	199	58	280	
{ ^a Curraganika wanloo.	3	21	0	0	3	21	Worshippers of Seva in the form of the Cobra Snake.
{ ^b Puchunganigaloo	18	64	2	2	20	66	
{ ^c Chippereee or Nagaleka bulgee wanloo.	131	709	261	1059	392	1768	These people follow the trade of writers, painters, and indeed any but an occupation involving manual labour.
Worshippers of Seva	18	64	2	2	20	66	
{ ^a Seva chipaga wanloo.	131	709	261	1059	392	1768	These people follow the trade of writers, painters, and indeed any but an occupation involving manual labour.
{ ^b Gumpe Cumloo or kamawaroo.	131	709	261	1059	392	1768	
Hindoo Hawkers	131	709	261	1059	392	1768	
Yallim wanloo.	131	709	261	1059	392	1768	

CASTES AND SECTS.	BAUCS PERTAL.		COWLE BAGAL.		TOTAL.		REMARKS.
	Houses.	People.	Houses.	People.	Houses.	People.	
Pure Sudra of unmixed caste.	155	945	275	1112	430	1757	These Sudra consider themselves to be the unmixed original race as they sprung from their creator.
Shepherds, Milkmen	33	142	26	320	59	462	
Wool Shearers; Sheepherds; Cow-keepers.	67	353	76	298	143	651	Divisions of the Shepherd or Cowkeeper caste, who are all of the same people or race and intermarry. There are several other sections of this caste.
Goldsmiths	79	308	144	657	223	965	
Carpenters	36	116	56	180	92	296	Five trades or employments the men of which are divisions of the same religious caste, all of whom intermarry and wear the zonar or sacred thread which is called in Telugoo "Junium."
Blacksmiths	38	146	15	58	53	204	
Braziers	13	53	5	20	18	79	These mendicants accept of charity only from one or other of the five goldsmith trades above.
Stone cutters.	8	30	4	19	12	49	
Mendicant Priests. Dewanagee wanloo.	3	6	3	10	6	16	The English call these people Binjaras, they are grain and salt merchants.
.	1	6	0	0	1	6	
.	7	26	7	24	14	50	Divisions of the Weaver caste.
.	32	171	6	24	38	195	
Migratory Grain Merchants.	1	2	0	0	1	2	Religious devotees of the Vesya caste. They belong to the Rhumba and Oor Vusse sections.
.	37	173	0	0	37	173	
.	9	38	0	0	9	38	These people are employed in digging tanks, making salt and making roads.
.	10	54	7	32	17	86	
.	27	122	5	22	32	144	
.	7	48	2	9	9	55	
Dancing Girls.	43	192	33	160	76	352	
Common Women.	6	21	21	74	27	95	
Potters	47	230	90	311	137	541	
Washermen	39	207	50	179	89	386	
Barbers	20	103	10	49	30	152	
Salt makers.	29	147	21	62	50	209	
Quarrymen, Masons	29	147	21	62	50	209	

CASTES AND SECTS.	BRUCE PETTAR.		COWLE BAZAR.		TOTAL.		REMARKS.
	Houses.	People.	Houses.	People.	Houses.	People.	
Arrack sellers.							
Oil makers.	7	35	23	101	30	136	
Basket makers.	14	55	28	110	40	165	
Dyers.	5	24	0	0	5	24	This caste also make the bamboo mats in our houses.
Saddlers.	17	124	7	421	88	545	
Shoe makers.	17	91	5	26	22	117	
Basket weavers.	14	77	11	49	25	126	
Watchmen.	28	69	41	181	67	250	This caste make the mats of houses of Palm Tree leaves.
	3	8	0	0	3	8	8 Village watchmen paid by Government.
Oor Boya wanloo.	171	721	65	269	236	986	These men are mercenary Soldiers, and very devoted in their duties. They generally serve Native rajahs, &c. and very rarely enter our Army.
Mess maty.							
Pariahs.	6	27	0	0	6	27	People formerly expelled from the hindoo castes, or who have voluntarily abandoned them, remaining idolaters.
Low castes.	164	559	351	1629	515	2188	These people eat creatures that die from disease; and unclean animals.
Butchers.	118	430	222	1080	340	1510	These three sections are religious devotees and mendicants. The Satana keep a god "Permalloo," an incarnation of
Religious Mendicants, &c.	20	113	62	335	82	448	
	0	0	1	3	1	3	
	11	44	0	0	11	44	
	6	23	0	0	6	23	

Byragies.	1	4	0	0	1	4	A class of Mendicants.
Gossena.	0	0	1	2	1	2	
Mahrattas.	82	401	51	204	133	605	
Arayas.	0	0	16	99	16	99	
Christians.	25	126	130	550	155	676	
Pindarees.	4	19	2	3	6	22	These Pindarees are Mahomedans who keep numerous little horses which they use for carriage. They are great carriers, in fact, and are of importance in Military Cantonnments and during Military operations.
Buddhists.	1	5	1	14	2	19	
Europeans.	0	0	19	99	19	99	
Mahomedans.	622	3354	811	3706	1433	7060	
Beef butchers.	1	3	13	62	14	65	
Cotton cleaners.	21	103	0	0	21	103	
Scavengers.	6	33	1	8	7	41	

With a community of forty-five thousand people separated, as is seen from the above list, into seventy-five sects or religious castes or divisions, who neither eat nor drink nor associate with each other, and many of whom dare not even approach the presence of the other, it would be hopeless to attempt any description of their customs to be generally applicable; and from this being a border country to which the Aravas, and Telingas, and Mahrattas have been attracted by the number of troops, the difficulty of describing the people is increased.

The Native inhabitants i. e., the Canarese, have marked peculiarities which distinguish them from the foreigners; they are a simple minded people, wanting in intelligence, and timid in their intercourse with Europeans: their appearance is rude and the expression of their countenance dull. Crime of all kinds is rare and crimes against the person very rare, indeed. They are naturally very unsuspicious and allow themselves to be deceived by the most open fraud. Litigation is unfrequent, and I am informed, that, on the Western Coast, at Cannanore, more criminal cases are tried in a week, than are brought forward here in two or three months. The dress of the Canarese is sufficient to distinguish them; they wear trousers "saladum" that reach from the haunch to the calf of the leg; the trousers are tightly girt at the waist with a "marcutta" or waist belt of white cotton, but they fall loose from the fork, like the canvass overalls worn by English fishermen. The Mahrattas, on the other hand, wear the "chiddi" or jehangeer, which fits closely at the hips and descends for a couple of inches on the thighs: the Mahomedans all wear long trousers, and all the working classes of the Aravas, and Telingas, here, wear the dhotee or putchee, a long loose white scarf wrapped round the loins and legs.

The food of the Canarese, here, is jooaree and ragi, and they take generally three meals, one at daybreak, one at midday; and one in the evening. The evening meal is prepared for them after all their work is done, any portion of it remaining over is eaten after daybreak on the following morning before commencing work. The midday meal is likewise a hot one and is partaken during the inter-

val, they take to rest in the heat of the day, they use in general earthenware dishes anglazed.

The Brahmins as usual never use stale food, but eat their two meals freshly cooked, the first about eleven in the forenoon and the second at eight or ten o'clock at night.

The dishes they eat off are made of the leaves of trees, either of the plantain leaves, which in Bellary cost five annas the hundred, or off a round platter made of the leaves of other trees sewed or pinned together with pieces of bamboo or grass.

The Rajpoots or Cheytrees who have been born in this country live on the same food as the Brahmins, but those who have been brought up in Rajputanah and in Hindustan dine at noon on wheaten cakes fired on the girdle. This is the only hot meal of all this people and many of them make it their sole one; but, in general, they feed again at night (it cannot be called eating) on raw grains softened by being previously steeped in water. Owing to this protracted fasting some of them learn to use surprising quantities of food, and, I have been informed that, some of them will, at noon, eat three and even four pounds of flour made into cakes, and again chew two, three and even four pounds of soaked grain in the evening. The Cheytrees eat their food off brass dishes.

The strangers from Telingana and the Dravida country, the Telingas and Aravas, residing there, make rice their sole article of diet and never eat the jooaree or ragi, unless compelled to do so by scarcity, as these hard grains frequently occasion diarrhoea: the great body of the Dhers or outcasts here continue to use the bodies of animals that have died from disease and also to use creatures for food which other nations do not eat.

The other castes here have no peculiar mode of living as regards food. In this country wealth does alter the manner of life but not to an equal extent as in others, and, excepting the addition of a little clarified butter, and a little mutton there is but a slight difference between the food of the rich and the poor. It is not the practice among any Hindoo people for the wives to eat with their hus-

band, but when the head of the house has dined the wife sits down to the remnant on the dish or on the platter of leaves. It is only amongst the Mahomedans that any thing approaching to our habits is found, as with them, most married couples, when alone, sit down to eat together.

IV. *Statistics of the Sircar Telgunthul.* By Surgeon T. L. BELL, H. H. the Nizam's Army. On Special duty.

This Sircar is situated between $18^{\circ} 5''$ and $19^{\circ} 5''$ North Latitude, and between $78^{\circ} 30''$ and $79^{\circ} 45''$ East Longitude,* and is bounded on the North by the river Godavery on the N.E. by the Sircar of Ramghere, on the N.W. by that of Nandair, on the S. and S.E. by Mullungoor, on the S.W. by Maiduc. Two Purgunahs namely Vejeeghery and Velchal form a detached portion 8 miles to the Eastward, this is bounded on the North and West by Ramghere, on the South and East by Worrungul. The extreme length from N. to S. is 68 miles and breadth from E. to W. 48 miles not including the detached portion which forms an irregular parallelogram measuring 23 miles from E. to W. and 10 miles from North to South. The whole comprising an area of 27,554 square miles.

Aspect. The general aspect of the Sircar is hilly presenting ranges which cross it diagonally, separating from each other and bounding three extensive plains : at the S.W. part of the Sircar the lowest of these ranges is seen, passing from the S.E. to the North-West the height does not exceed 350 feet above the level of the plain, the length of this chain from where it enters to where it quits is 9 miles. The second is distant from the first 18 miles and parallel to it, enters 5 miles S.E. of Saniagarum and traverses the Sircar in a N.W. direction terminating near Ingul where it joins the Western range, by lower and almost detached hills ; its length is 32 miles.

The Western range commences 6 miles South of Ingul, and proceeds North increasing in elevation as it advances ; at some points

* Geographical Memoir. . .

acquiring an altitude of 800 feet above the level of the plain, the Western aspect is steep, the Eastern slopes and meets the Northern slope of the second range, and the Southern of the third, forming a Table Land : this range sends out a spur to N. N. E. which terminates at Velloolah.

The third is the only one proper to the Sircar ; it is distant 32 miles N.E. of the last ; commences near Garapully where the height does not exceed 100 feet, passes N.W. gradually increasing in importance, as far as the pass between Poodoor and Juctial, where it acquires its greatest altitude, and from thence pursuing its original direction towards Yamulcoortee but gradually diminishing in height ceases altogether two miles from the Godavery ; its highest point eight miles N. from Poodoor is 600 feet above the plain. The fourth has, like the first, only a limited course of about 15 miles ; entering the Sircar at Jagadeopett from Ramghere, it has a greater altitude than the small range at the S.W. corner, but it does not attain that of either of the others—it terminates by a gradual slope near the Godavery at Kumlapully. These are the important hills as by them the plains are bounded ; and from them derive their mineral characters. There are others of less elevation scattered over the Sircar, rising from the plains either singly or collected into irregular groups. Two extensive plains are contained between the first and third ranges of hills separated by the second ; that between the second and third is the largest, they both are longitudinal running parallel to the hills which bound them, both have a gradual rise in a N. and N.W. direction, and the largest merges into the Table Land described as formed by the shelving of the Western hills. North of the Poodoor range the Sircar consists of various smaller vallies formed by spurs of that range, the general declination is now towards the North and East ; between the fourth range of hills and the Godavery is a slip of level country 18 miles in length and of a breadth varying from 3 to 4 miles.

These plains and vallies as well as the ranges of hills are covered with vegetation, except where the former have been cleared for agricultural and the latter shoot up into dome shaped, pinna-

cled, or mural summits. In the South, this is brushwood, while North between the third or Podoor range and the Godavery the stunted wood has disappeared and given place to trees, but in no part of the Sircar do these acquire the size of forest trees or dimensions sufficient to yield what is generally understood by the wood timber.

Geology. The rocks of the Sircar belong to the primary, and secondary or transition periods, and for the most part to the first, syenite being the prevailing rock. The range of hills at Gumbeerowpet in the S.W. corner are granitic and composed of felspar, quartz, hornblende, and also mica, but the last in very sparing quantities, the three former components are in equal proportions, fine in grain, and form together a light coloured durable stone. This range does not present that diversity of summit so conspicuous in other granite hills; having a waving outline, with a gradual slope on both sides, that on the South being the most abrupt (23°) the loose fragments are smaller, than in those granites in which the components are less equal in proportion, and larger in crystal.

The second or Sircilla range is syenitic, the mica having entirely disappeared, and felspar acquired a great preponderance over the other minerals, existing in crystals of an inch and even two inches in length, of a pale red colour. This range presents an irregular and broken outline, and with it every variety of shape which can be formed by its pyramidal and cuboidal masses; towards its South Eastern extremity this characteristic is frequently absent, and the dome shape common, and when this happens the crystals are seen to be in more equal proportions, and of a smaller size. This range is much weather-worn, all the angles of its detached masses are rounded, and the surfaces soft, and easily broken, and as a useful stone is much inferior to the Gumbeerowpet range. North of this, but towards the S.E. part of the adjoining plain, solitary hills are numerous of the same general character, the felspar having changed its fleshy to a smoky colour and a few small plates of opaque and yellow coloured mica are to be seen occasionally.

The third or Podoor range is partly granite, partly gneiss, the South side presenting an even grained rock constituted of the four ingredients of granite, the summit of the range is of the same formation, at a distance of 100 yards from which, down the Northern slope it passes into gneiss, this disappears one mile from the base. Tracing this rock N.W. it is found to maintain its position with regard to the range as far as Murrageodum 15 miles; and is then lost, but appears again as the surface rock near Metpully 20 miles more to the N.W. where it is lost; in the S.E. direction it disappears near Rammudoogoo, 12 miles from Podoor, making the whole length of this formation 32 miles with an average breadth of 1—the bed is almost vertical. In this rock mica is sparingly abundant, and frequently the felspar gives place to thin layers of iron ore. Pursuing the N.E. direction from Juctial, there is a broken line of granite hills seen, passing from Thevecondah by Polass in a N.W. direction; the altitude of these does not exceed 300 feet and upon the highest is a portion of masonry, all that remains of the Fort of Thevecondah. The granite of these passes into gneiss at Murrealah forming a range of low conical shaped hills, with a direction parallel to those already described, and offering a striking contrast to them, in their smooth tops and slopes; towards the N.W. they are lost a short distance from the right bank of the Godavery; to the S.E. they are continued into a similar range in the adjoining Sircar. In contact with and accompanying them on the N.E. side is a band of limestone, about 80 yards broad, and parallel with it, a belt of silicious sandstone between this and the river a distance of 5 miles the surface rock is granite.

Trap dykes are common, traversing the Sircar from E. to W.

The mineral substances worthy of notice are kaolin, steatite, corundum, limestone and the ores of iron; kaolin is abundant but of a yellowish colour, and although found in various parts of the Sircar little difference is observed in its quality—that found at Lingana-pett is the purest; it is never used. Two varieties of steatite are found, one in the first range of hills near Yellareddy-pett, the other in the third near Korutla; the first is of a greyish colour, the other black, the former is not so common as the latter,

which is much used for making cups and vessels to hold the acid condiments of food.

The compact crystalline corundum is found near Podoor, and has been pronounced to be of superior quality, the specimens were obtained during the rains from the bed of a nullah which as well as others in the neighbourhood contained too much water to permit of being properly examined, and an opinion formed, regarding the probable quantity to be obtained. As this mineral has assumed importance as an article of export from Madras, another opportunity will be taken to report on the capability of Podoor in connection with Palomcha for yielding a supply.

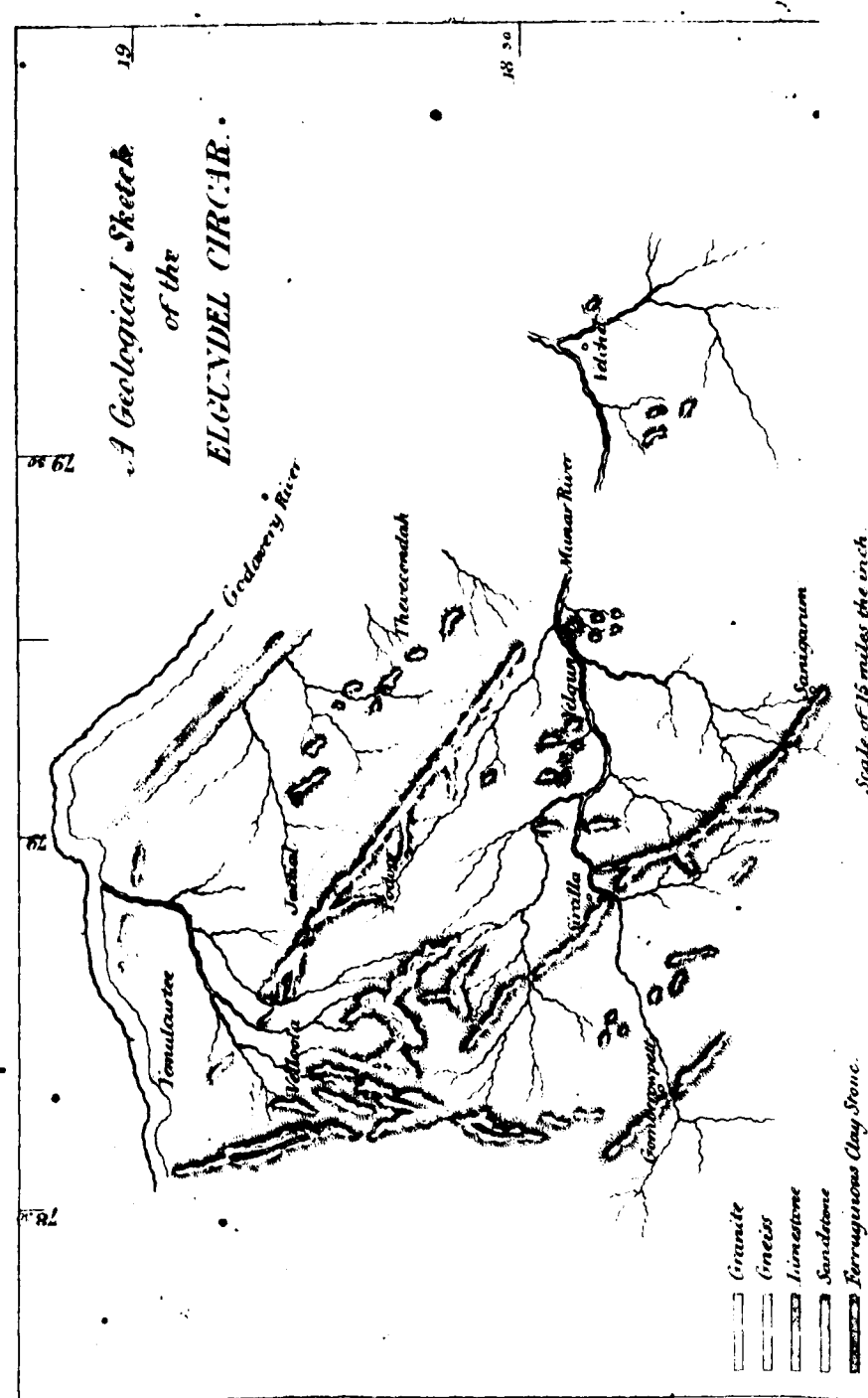
The position of the limestone has been previously mentioned. It is a carbonate, compact, hard, sonorous, and even in texture with a bluish tinge, and an excellent building material. It is not used but might if required be quarried with facility.

The ores of iron are found scattered throughout the Sircar and in the villages of Godoor, Mogulpett and Chinttacoortee, in the Western part extensively smelted. It is obtained as an oxide from gneiss by pounding, and separating the stony matrix with the hand, or subjecting the powder to a stream of water, and also from the beds of nullahs which have their source in the gneiss hills, and into which it is washed during the rains and stopped in its course by weirs placed across the stream for that purpose.

In the villages to the N.E. magnetic iron ore is worked and produces an excellent iron. Towards the S.W. in the villages of Annavarum, Gajasingavarum and Gomital the ferruginous claystone found upon the tops of the hills in the Western range is smelted.

Soils. Much importance is attached to the value of soils

by both zemindar and ryot, and the latter shows great discrimination in attributing a proper value to lands allotted to him from his perfect practical knowledge of their productive qualities. Should the zemindar hold out for more than the cultivator considers the soil capable of producing in addition to the usual remuneration for his own labours, the dispute generally terminates by falling back upon the buttae the cowl when both share equally.



The following is a list of soils in the order of their esteemed value. The uchha regur being considered the most fertile, and the salee doobbee as unfit for any agricultural purpose whatever.

Uchha regurree, cutta regurree, chowka regurree, paura, yerra chukka, pawtee, choonakaputterka regurree, chowtak zemin, rewa, chowtah sowdoo, ghedoosoo boome, rala sowdoo, salee doobbee.

The uchha regurree is found only on the banks of the Godavery and superimposed upon trap dykes, and, although its position generally precludes the possibility of bringing it under rice cultivation, it is when favourably situated for that purpose equally fertile with the cutta regurree the usual rice land, which differs from it in mechanical as well as in chemical constitution, the uchha is blacker in colour, more plastic when wetted yet parting with its moisture sooner than the cutta; the chemical difference being the possession by the latter of more organic matter and silica and less lime. They are rated equally when similarly situated. The chowka regurree is a reddish soil good for rice, and jooaree is a mixture of decomposed syenite with vegetable matter, owing its colour to the felspar; the other varieties enumerated are mostly of a light nature forming the high lands and cultivated for millets.

Atmosphere and
Climate.

The climate partakes of that of the general character of that of the Deccan, from June to October the N.W. and from October until April the N.E. monsoons blow across the Sircar. July is looked forward to with much anxiety by all classes as in that and the succeeding month the annual supply of water is expected; sacrifices are privately made in the house of every husbandman to Gunnatheputtee and publicly the goddess Pochummah is deluged with the blood of goats that no failure may occur in this respect. Rain does not fall equally in all parts of the Sircar, the Western Purgunnahs always getting a larger amount than the Eastern, and this apparently is caused by the ranges of hills which traverse it; in the Racherla Purgunnah a sufficient quantity generally falls to allow of the usual extent of land being prepared for seed, and every three years an extraordinary fall is calculated upon with some degree of certainty; while in the Arsa-kota and Thevecondah Talooks besides the annual supply being

considerably less, a heavy fall is anticipated only once in six years; these Purgunnahs at the setting in of the N.E. monsoon are visited by a few days rain which is not desired by cultivators in consequence of damaging the jooaree crops ripening at that season.

The total area of arable land has been estimated at 416.7 miles*, but as the assessment is the same now, as it was when this estimate was made, and in the last year only 84½ miles were under cultivation the probability is that the real extent is considerably less.

TABLE showing the quantity of Agricultural Produce in grain raised from June 1850 to June 1851 and gross value.

GRAIN.	QUANTITY.			VALUE.		
	Candies.	Maunds.	Seers.	Rupees.	Annas.	Pice.
Paddy	27,167	14	0	4,07,515	8	0
Jooaree	4,613	19	15	74,487	8	8
Wheat	31	13	8	1,162	0	8
Indian Corn.	1,038	17	8	12,741	0	2
Samah.	1,300	1	22	13,906	4	8
Raggy.	115	11	2	1,242	6	0
Moongh.	279	13	14	6,258	13	0
Thoor.	264	2	20	4,011	14	8
Kungonee.	196	0	14	1,998	12	6
Chennah.	304	10	28	6,446	14	4
Gram.	134	1	10	2,043	5	0
Bajeerah.	5	4	0	67	4	0
Mussoor.	6	8	8	84	14	0
Total	35,447	16	29	5,31,968	9	6

TABLE showing the quantity of Material for Manufactures grown in the same period and value.

DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITY.			VALUE.		
	Candies.	Maunds.	Seers.	Rupees.	Annas.	Pice.
Cotton	1,063	8	2	25,080	13	4
Hemp	86	10	0	866	8	0
Total	1,149	18	2	85,946	5	4

* Geographical Memoir.

TABLE of Produce for the same period of Garden stuffs and Oil
Seeds with value.

DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITY.			VALUE.		
	Candies.	Maunds.	Seers.	Rupees.	Annas.	Pice.
Thill.	1,727	15	38	3,402	15	8
Castor.	294	4	20	4,422	1	10
Tobacco.	271	19	2	5,179	5	0
Chillies, Onions and Goor.	946	0	1½	9,732	7	4
Total.	3,239	19	21½	22,736	13	10

It is difficult to ascertain the exact number of beegahs under seed, as the dry crops are in some talooks cultivated under the nagur cowl and not by measurement, but from the produce and the known capability of land where such is adopted a near approach may be made to accuracy.

TABLE showing the number of Beegahs under cultivation, amount and value of Produce of all kinds and average value of Produce per Beegah.

BEEGAHS.	PRODUCE.			VALUE.			Average value of produce per Beegah.		
	Candies.	Maunds.	Seers.	Rupees.	Annas.	Pice.	Rupees.	Annas.	Pice.
54,111	39,837	14	12½	640,651	12	8	11	13	5

A list of the spontaneous vegetable productions most deserving of notice has been appended. No wood is cut for the market. The chironjea sapida and morinda citrifolia, both yielding a red dye, are in extensive use and in the neighbourhood of Juctial and Korutta where they are in most request are cultivated.

Stock is generally considered in conjunction with culture. The number of all sorts amounts to 2,66,991. The following Table shows the different kinds.

DESCRIPTION.	NUMBER.
Draught Cattle.....	44,907
Dairy.....	1,23,875
Sheep and Goats.....	96,861
Horses and Asses.....	1,348
Total.....	2,66,991

In the General Table is exhibited more particularly the number of each description of species—no attention is paid to breeding and the land is overstocked during the cold and wet months, the forage for their support is barely sufficient, and the fodder housed is quite inadequate to their wants during the hot season; consequently when the herbage fails they die in hundreds, either from want of food, or diseases induced by its improper quality. Both bullocks and buffaloes are small, averaging in price for draught fifteen rupees per pair—a she buffalo giving 4 seers of milk (the usual quantity per diem) brings thirty-two rupees; a cow which seldom gives more than 2 seers, fetches ten rupees. A pair of either buffaloes or bullocks are sufficient for drawing a plough which here, unlike the ploughs of other countries is constructed to turn up the smallest quantity of ground possible, instead of the greatest.

In this, the cultivator seems to adopt every means within his grasp and puts in practice those devised by his forefathers, though limited the former and rude the latter. For rice crops, after his agreement with the zemindar, water is let in upon his land, and when sufficiently soft, it is ploughed and the weeds collected by the gorroo and the clods broken by the buckerhackana (both drawn by cattle): after this it receives a scanty supply of manure of cow-dung, leaves of the custard-apple tree and corinjee, it is then smoothed with the hand and sown either with the drill plough, or by broad casting; the time occupied

from the commencement to the conclusion of these processes being fifteen days for the abee crops, ten for the poonas.

When the seed is put in, the water is allowed to run off, and the ground is merely kept moist until it has sprung up; water is then turned on, and continues running until the harvest. Transplanting is not the general practice, and is adopted only to a very limited extent. During growth the fields are weeded three different times and in four months to four and a half, the crop is fit for the sickle, when reaped, it is stacked on the field, then trodden by oxen to separate the paddy from the straw, the former after winnowing which is performed by women throwing up the grain, or pouring it out of baskets held as high above the head as possible with their faces to the wind, is divided amongst those who have an invested interest in it and borne away: the latter is carted to the house of the cultivator; before the ryot removes what is left to him, he sets apart what seed he thinks he shall require for his next operations, puts it into a basket made of straw well plaistered with cow-dung, and places it raised from the ground, in the driest part of his house.

It requires fifteen men or twenty women to reap one beegah in one day.

The ground is prepared by three ploughings, the dry crops. weeds collected, burnt, and the ashes scattered upon the land; the seed is put in with the hand, after four months it is cut, eighteen inches of the stalk being left in the ground, and stacked, when the reaping is completed the heads are cut off the straw, and the grain trodden out by cattle, winnowed and removed in baskets to the house of the cultivator, the time of winnowing occupying fifteen days.

These two are the staple articles of food and obtain the greatest amount of attention. Muckka (Indian corn) is grown only round the houses of villagers and zemindars frequently exempt the house occupier from taxation upon it. The soil is prepared with the hand, and the seed put in by dibbling, the amount sown is very insignificant, but it helps to eke out the daily food of the proprietor at a season when other grain is scarce.

Tenure and occupation. The tenures for rice lands are several; that in most general use is the sheirree hissa, when ground is granted to the cultivator being a meerasdar, and for abee crops, upon the agreement that from each candy of 20 maunds he will give eleven to the sircar; to khooshbash or strangers the zemindar receives only 8 maunds allowing the ryot to retain 12: for the thabee the same is observed, unless any thing should have occurred to render a separate agreement necessary. Land near tanks and villages is almost always cultivated under this cowl; for that at a distance from villages for the thabee two maunds in favour of the ryot is allowed.

The Nugdee Muckta,—Is a money agreement, settled before sowing and is generally 8 Rupees per beegah for one crop, this is not common, few ryots being able to meet the required payment, but is preferred by the wealthy.

Buttase,—Is an agreement made after the grain has sprung up, in which the cultivator and zemindar share equally.

The Kailee Muckta,—Is had recourse to, when the ryot refuses to take half the produce, when an agent from the zemindar is deputed to measure it when reaped, and give half to the ryot.

The Bel Muckta,—Is a letting of land for a number of years, seldom under 10, at a fixed annual rent, which must be forthcoming whether produced or not. This however is a favourite cowl and when dependance can be placed on the good faith of the zemindar much benefit to the land is the result.

For dry crops or rubbee the nagur muckta is in general use, the zemindar determining the quantity of ground sufficient for one plough, and fixes the tax at from 2 to 3 rupees, according to its quality. For land unfavourable for any kind of produce no tax is levied upon either ploughs or measurement, the ryot making the best bargain he can for himself.

Such are the tenures upon which the ryots hold, and cultivate the soil, and if their portion of the fruits of their industry were subject to no further reduction than they are under the cowl commonly agreed upon, they would do well; but sacrifices are called for on

account of the general community, entailed upon them by a system which has existed for ages; sacrifices however they can scarcely be called, for some of the payments they are obliged to make in grain, are remuneration for labour as necessary to them as food, and consequently a money transaction would be required, instead of a mutual exchange of food for labour, and labour for food.

Thus, according to the sheiree hissa, eleven maunds are given from every candy to the zemindar: after he is satisfied, the putwarree receives 3 consos; and the patail 3 more; then follow the village carpenter, and blacksmith, who receive one consoo each; the dthers get four, the dhobee, barber, soonkaree koomar, thalaree, mudam and brahmin' proith four amongst them. The two first are village authorities and receive in consideration, the former for maintaining order, and the latter for keeping the general accounts. The carpenter and blacksmith, do all that is required as repairs to his agricultural implements; the dhobee and barber for administering to his personal comfort; the dthers for labour in his field; the koomar for supplying him with pots; the soonkaree measures his grain, and that of the zemindar. The thalaree and mudam, the former the watchman outside the village, the latter within, receive theirs as a subscription for the general good, while the brahmin proith keeps him in mind of the days of the week, feast days, and foretells the coming and cessation rain.

There seems nothing oppressive in this village system as it is called; its fault is that it prevents improvement; there is no inducement for a potter to turn out with additional labour, a more elegant water vessel than the one in present use, because were he to do so, it would not increase his claim upon the ryot, the carpenter and blacksmith for the same reason keep agricultural instruments in repair at the lowest rate possible, and fashion them originally in the roughest manner.

In money cowls the patail and putwarree receive one anna per rupee from the value of the produce.

Labour employed and its remuneration. The agricultural labourers are chiefly Hindoos, it being but seldom that a Musselman considers himself called upon to exercise his powers in the field,

for the benefit of his household ; in the Racherla, Korutla and De-
 lass Purgunnahs some do however, and work honestly and
 of the Hindoos, the Koonbees, Moonoorwars, Gullawars, and
 follow husbandry as their means of livelihood ; the majority of Koon-
 bees are ryots, labouring on their land and employing their poorer
 caste men. The Moonoorwars devote themselves entirely to this
 pursuit. Gullawars are a section of the shepherd caste who be-
 sides possessing cattle, labour as an additional means of subsist-
 ence. The Dhers are also willing to labour, but are not invited until
 those with more pretensions to sanctity are engaged. Women take
 their share of out-door work especially when crops are growing,
 the light labour of weeding and thinning being performed by them,
 they likewise assist in cutting and always winnow the grain ; they
 are all drawn from the Moonoorwars, Gullawars and Dhers, the
 wives of Koonbees never work in the field, but occupy themselves
 in domestic affairs, and are cleanly and industrious.

Men labourers are usually engaged from day to day and receive
 as remuneration, at the rate of two seers each of paddy per diem,
 when working in the rice fields ; and for dry cultivation, one seer
 and a half of jooaree ; should they remain with their employers
 a full year, a cumlee and a pair of sandals is given to them, and
 sometimes a present of grain. In some Purgunnahs—there is a
 slight variation from what is here laid down—for instance in the
 Talook, Kutcoor, Nizambad and one or two others, the coolie in-
 stead of two seers of grain per diem gets one, with salt, onions and
 chillies, sufficient for a meal ; women are always paid in money
 and receive two pies a day.

The rivers of the Sircar are the Godavery, and
 Water Rivers. Munar ; a minute description of the former from
 where it commences to form the Northern boundary of the Sircar,
 to the point it leaves it, is given in the Geographical Memoir, to
 which reference is made. It will be sufficient to notice here that
 its course is extremely tortuous, running with a general direction
 towards the East through the country for sixty-one and three quarter
 miles from Rampooram to Thurmavarum, the distance between
 these places by the road being forty-seven miles, the average breadth

is half a mile, the bed extremely rocky, and the banks very high,
 particularly the right : towards the West it forms several islands, the
 largest being five and three-quarter miles in length, and one broad,
 and has two inhabited and one ruined village upon it, belonging to
 the Nandair Sircar ; the stream is swift and, at Dhurumpooree, rapid
 succeeds rapid for the distance of a mile, the stream being broken
 by the increased slope of its bed and masses of rock projecting
 from it, these masses are not loose but part of the surface rock ; as
 regards the navigability of the Godavery in its course through this
 Sircar, during nine months in the year these rapids must effectually
 prevent it, for any description of craft ; in June, July and August
 the stream may be smooth, and there may be water sufficient, but
 its rapidity must require a high power to stem ; the high banks
 are an impediment to irrigation and with the exception of one
 water-course, the river is not used as an adjuvant to cultivation. This
 water-course commences near the town of Vamulcoortee and for
 the three months the river is full, water flows abundantly, fills three
 tanks in the Vamulcoortee Purgunnah and is then allowed to run
 waste into a nullah.

A list of Villages where ferries are established and money col-
 lected is appended.

The Munar river although flowing but three months in the year
 is of much more value to the Sircar than the Godavery, as a great
 number of tanks are filled from it, and lands irrigated by it directly,
 without the intervention of tanks.

On entering the Sircar from Maiduc it is 120 yards wide, at the
 point it finally leaves it, 380 ; but when it first leaves it, to enter
 Ramghere previous to its forming the Northern boundary of the
 detached Purgunnah of Vejaghery and Velchal, it is half a mile ;
 in this respect it is very variable, the bed is sandy and, throughout
 its whole course, is characterised by the number of its islands, and
 the lowness of its banks. It begins to fill at the setting in of the
 S.W. monsoon and continues to flow until November ; in Decem-
 ber water may still be obtained every where by digging, but the
 river is broken up into a number of pools. In its course, it is
 joined by several large nullahs which have their source in the first,

second, and south side of the third ranges of hills, and flow through, and water the vallies separated by them. The nullah named the Rambudra nullah, falls in, one mile from Gumberowpet, it comes from the N. W. and waters that part of the Racherla Purgunnah, canals are cut to three tanks from it, and care bestowed to keep them open.

The Gungah nullah, arises near Ingul on the Western range, and after a course of 25 miles, falls into the Munar at Koodrapak; at Yamulwadah a dam of earth has been thrown across and a canal cut to the tank, but the latter has been allowed to fill up, and it is now almost useless.

The Mohedomada nullah arises in the Bhongeer Sircar, and has a Northerly course of 14 miles; the tank at Rainkoorta is filled from it; the Goondairoo flows S. E. from Nairella to Doorshed, a distance of 28 miles, it passes Podoor, Numlikondah and Ram-muddagoo where canals are cut for irrigation but no tanks are filled from it. It is a broad sandy nullah with steep banks.

The Suly nullah waters the detached Purgunnahs of Velchal and Vejaghery, enters at Muddycoonta where it is joined by a large branch from Cherkoor, it runs past Pothgul and Velchal falls into the Munar four miles North of the latter; it has high banks, a sandy bed, and contains water during the greater part of the year.

The other nullahs arise from the North side of the Podoor range of hills, and the table land to the Westward. The largest called by the Natives Pedda Wagoo arises at Murreala, and after a serpentine course of 38 miles in a N. E. direction falls into the Godavery near Peddemuggadoo, it is joined by others during its course, and attains a breadth of 200 yards. There are no anicuts, and Korutla and Jylapoorum are the only places where small canals are cut to water lands. In the hot season this nullah is perfectly dry.

There is also a considerable nullah without a name commencing at the Juctial tank, and following Eastward by Polass, Kulada, and Chakulla, near which it crosses the boundary, and falls into the Godavery in the Ramghere Sircar; although the lowness of the banks of this nullah are highly favourable for cutting canals, yet

Kumbumpully is the only place where such has been done and there the land irrigated, only amounts to a few beegahs.

Tanks and Wells. The total number of tanks in the Sircar, is 3,120, and of these 665 are large, and 2,455 small; of the former 215 are out of repair, and of the latter 1,834, leaving 1,071 in good order. In speaking of a tank the zemindars are guided in their estimate of its size by the quantity of land it will irrigate in one year when full, so that a 300 beegah tank does not mean the superficial measurement of the tank itself, but that it will contain water sufficient for bringing 300 beegahs under cultivation; of the whole number of tanks only 9 are filled by channels opened to rivers or nullahs, of these there are in Racherla 3, Yellareddypett 1, Avonoor 1, Yamulcoortee 3, Yamulwadah 1, the remainder are dependant upon the rain which falls into them, or carried to them, by small channels cut from the surrounding lands.

The tanks of Yellareddypett (in the Jaghire of Hurry Dass) and Saniagarum are the largest in the Sircar, the former, it is computed, will hold water for 3,000 beegahs, the latter for 5, but the former is deprived of much of its usefulness from the circumstance of the channel which was cut from the river to fill it, passing through the lands of another zemindar, who supplies the wants of his own ryots first, and allows little to find its way to its proper destination.

There are 13,086 wells in this Sircar, 5,949 in repair, 7,137 out of order, that is the former are built up with stone from the rock in which they are sunk, in the latter this is only partial or neglected altogether. They are chiefly for supplying water for the use of the inhabitants. In addition to these there are 5,493 moats, from which water is drawn to irrigate gardens and rice lands. The means of irrigation then, are first by channels cut from rivers to supply land directly, secondly by tanks, thirdly by moats; the first system is most common along the banks of the Munnar, and can only be carried on during the wet season.

The tank water is never used until after the rains, unless a necessity arise for so doing, the supply is reserved for the tabee or late crop, the abee or early one, being raised by what falls upon the

land. Moats are used to irrigate all gardens, from pits sunk in them, and when tanks run low, irrigation is kept up by them from the same, dug in the most convenient position for the purpose.

Towns and Villages. The total of villages in the Sircar is 981, of which 197 are deserted; the number contained in each Purgunnah with the population of each is exhibited in the general table. The kusba of each Purgunnah is the village selected for the residence of the revenue officer and where he holds his *cutchery*, formerly the judicial head quarters was established in the town from which the Purgunnah derived its name, but from neglect in the Maramut Department, and other causes influencing an agricultural population, some of these have fallen to ruin and others nearly so.

Yelgunthul.—The capital is still the largest town in the Sircar and although other towns have decreased in population, that of this one has doubled within the last 20 years; it is situated on the left bank of the Munar river, in North Latitude $18^{\circ} 25' 21''$ East Longitude $79^{\circ} 4' 56''$ contains 884 houses and 4,376 inhabitants; the houses are kucha with tiled roofs, and built with some degree of regularity, the main street leads from the North to the South gate, these give ingress and egress to the inhabitants; portions of a mud wall which once partially surrounded, and connected the town with the fort remain, the greater part having been removed to make way for houses. The fort is elliptical in shape, built of granite and surrounded by a deep ditch which is filled by a covered channel from a tank, the wall is in good repair, and also the four square towers erected at equal distances upon it. From the centre of this enclosure rises an almost perpendicular granite rock 185 feet high, it is fortified with a low wall mounted with 8 large wrought iron guns, the only path to the top leads through several narrow archways, it is extremely steep and difficult of ascent. The buildings at the top are in ruins. A Kiladar with 25 men is in charge, upon a salary of 35 rupees a month; the revenue of the jaghere amounting to 5,708 rupees, granted for the purpose of keeping the fort in repair, is collected by a Naib and remitted to the city. A weekly fair is held on an open space between the fort and town when coarse cot-

ton cloths, cumlies, and vegetables are disposed of. With the exception of a small number of quilts there are no manufactured articles exported.

Juctial—Also a jaghere in the Purgunnah of Polass is the next town in size; it is distant North of Yelgunthul 22 miles, contains 516 houses and 2,812 inhabitants; the streets are regular and the houses not crowded together as they usually are.

There are one hundred and twelve looms for the manufacture of fine and coarse cloths, the former amounting in the last year to 1,141 pieces of nine yards by one and quarter, valued at 10,141 rupees, were exported; besides cloths Juctial sends a considerable quantity of slippers to the city market, which find a ready sale on account of the good quality of the leather. To the N.W. of the village at the distance of half a mile is the fort, octagonal in shape and about 200 yards in diameter, all the walls are of substantial material, the rivetment stone and chunam, the parapet brick and chunam, the counterscarp 14 feet in height, the escarp from 31 to 35 feet; the ditch is deep and broad crossed on the N.W. side by two draw-bridges; it is said to have been built 90 years ago by a Mussulman named Durrum Sahib, who had a French engineer under him. It is kept in repair at a cost of about 3,000 rupees annually, and garrisoned by a Killadar and 210 men. Juctial is the Kusba of the Thevecondah and Polass Purgunnahs, as the Talookdar of these districts holds it in jaghere. Thevecondah is in ruins and the small town of Polass has been separated from the Purgunnah as Agrarum.

Gumberouppett—The kusba of the Racherla Purgunnah is a large village 76 miles West of Yelgunthul; it has 505 houses and a population of 2,405 chiefly employed in agriculture.

*Of Racherla not one house remains; traces of a fort and ruined mosque are all that mark its former site. The people in the neighbourhood attribute its desertion to the unhealthiness of the locality, but there is nothing to bear out this assertion, a more likely cause is found in the fact of there being two broken bunds of tanks in its immediate vicinity; these tanks formerly irrigated a

large extent of rice land which is now overgrown with jungle, people having forsaken the town for other villages more favorably circumstanced for agricultural pursuits.

Korutlah—The kusba of the Purgunnah of that name, is situated N.W. of Yelgunthul 39 miles on the left bank of the Peddavagoo, a ruined wall partly surrounds the town which contains 424 houses and 2,157 inhabitants; it has no pretension to regularity in the arrangement of its streets, nor to cleanliness. Coarse writing paper is manufactured here and sent to the city and Jaulnah for sale, 12 mills giving employment to 74 people are kept in pretty constant work. The quantity produced last year was 864 reams valued at 2,239 rupees and 12 annas. It is the only town in the Sircar where paper is made; an inferior description of cotton cloth is woven and exposed for sale at the weekly fair and occasionally sent to other markets, 760 pieces the production of 31 looms was the extent to which this branch of industry was carried during the last year, their aggregate value being 4,560 rupees.

Sircilla—In the Havalee Purgunnah is a large town with 464 houses and 2,267 inhabitants; it is distant to the Westward of Yelgunthul $32\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the population are chiefly agricultural, but cumlies and coarse cloths are made to a limited extent. The town is built upon very broken ground and is irregular in consequence. It contains bazars and a small ruined ghurry.

Moncondoor—Is perhaps the most flourishing town in the Sircar, it is situated in the Havalee Purgunnah $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E. of Yelgunthul, is surrounded by a ditch, and wall now in ruins, and has a large stone ghurry. Twenty years ago it contained 100 houses, it now numbers 421 with a population of 2,224; there are 22 looms for the manufacture of coarse cloths.

Kurroon Nuggur—Is the kusba of the Havalee Purgunnah and where the Sudder Naib resides; it is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the East of Yelgunthul on the left bank of the Munar, contains 202 houses and 988 inhabitants; the finest rice grown in the Sircar is raised in its vicinity, and sent to the city market.

Misipally—Is the kusba of the Velleolah Purgunnah; it is 40 miles to the N.W. of Yelgunthul, contains 861 houses and 3,096

inhabitants. This town is clean, dry and well situated on high, open ground; formerly large quantities of cloth and paper were manufactured, but that of the latter has ceased entirely, and the former made only to supply its own market.

Jummicoonta—Is the chief town and kusba of the detached Purgunnah of Vegiaghery and Velchal, distant 20 miles due East from Yelgunthul; it has 225 houses and 1,112 inhabitants. There are two looms for the manufacture of carpets at the village of Veenaunka, and these are the only two for that purpose in the Sircar.

Such are the chief towns in the Sircar. The remaining villages from which Purgunnahs have been named are either small or deserted.

Yamulwadda—Is a considerable village on the left bank of the Gunga nullah in Havalee Purgunnah; has 2,909 inhabitants of whom 642 are Brahmins who hold the town in jaghere; they have no records to show when the grant was originally decreed, the whole having been lost by fire which nearly destroyed the town 40 years ago.

Another deed has been obtained from the Dewan Muneer-Ool-Moolk Bahadoor to the following effect:

"To all Deshmooks, Sir Desh Pondias, Despondias, Revenue Officers, Accountants, Ryots, Labourers, &c., in the Havalee Purgunnah of Yelgunthul Sircar in the country of Hyderabad here."

"The village of Yamulwadda in the aforesaid Purgunnahs with property, and Sayer, and Mothurpha, and Kullale, also taxes on feasts of the temple, all gardens, trees, &c., all and several of these from the beginning of the year 1225 Fuslee are given to one and all of the Brahmins residing in the aforesaid village without mentioning particular names, or shares, to themselves and their heirs for ever; and also to defray the expenses of the Pooja at the temple."

It is therefore necessary that all people knowing this, should allow the aforesaid Brahmins to have their lawful property at the proper season, and considering this as their authority act accordingly.

Given on the 15th day of Saubon 1230. The property thus conveyed to them has been divided equally between 200 families, the affairs of the community being managed by three of the descendants of the Somiajooloo who at first made the distribution; lapses of

shares from families becoming extinct seldom happen, when such occurs, selection is made from the Kooshbāsh Brahmins by the Somiajooloo. The fees received at the Temples amount to more than its expenses, the surplus being portioned out to those chosen to officiate in them; annually a certain number depart in search of charity, returning after some months and adding a portion of the proceeds to the general stock. The Brahmins do not live unmolested, the zemindar has contrived to fix (notwithstanding the royal instrument of the Dewan) an annual fee of 700 rupees as roosum, an acknowledgment of his hereditary right of proprietorship. The Naibs also are constantly at work with exactions of some kind or other. The temples are small and without ornament and are falling to decay. To the Appendix has been added a statement of receipts and disbursements for the temple for one year exclusive of the revenue derived from land, 2,397 beegahs of which belong to the Jaghere.

The Agrarums of Thurumpoory, Polass and Thurmarrum are maintained in a similar manner to that of Yamulwadda.

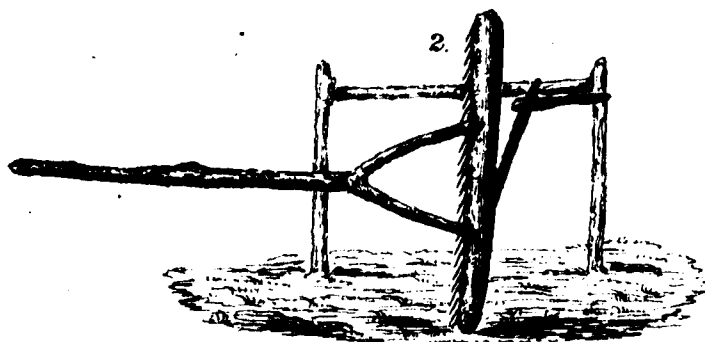
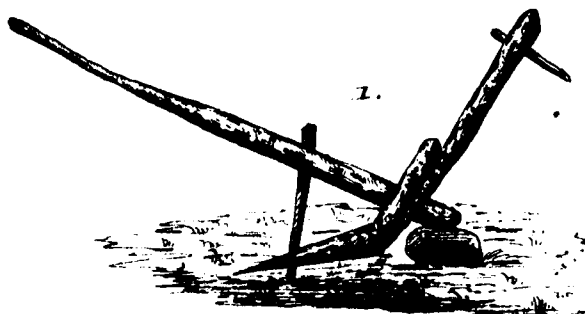
The total of population is 1,75,267, the General Population. Table exhibits the number and description of both sexes, in each Purgunnah, together with their several employments. It is necessary to mention here as connected with the following Tables that of the 2755.4 square miles the area of Sircar; 1936.5 miles are incapable of cultivation.

TABLE showing the number of square miles in the Sircar, the population, the number of inhabited houses, the population per square mile, with the number of persons to each house.

Square Miles.	POPULATION.				Houses inhabited.	Population per square mile.	Number of persons corresponding to each house.
	Males.	Females.	Children under 10 years.	Total.			
2755.4	88,842	61,278	55,050	1,75,267	37,297	63.61	4.69

985

Agricultural Instruments.



1. Nagur
2. Guroo
3. Kurrara
4. Puvra
5. Korully

Sindair Lith.

1851.]

Statistics of the Sircar Telgunthul.

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TABLE showing the number of each description of Population.

Description of People.	Houses.	Males.	Females.	Children under 10 years.	Total.
Cultivators, - - -	11,566	18,845	19,483	17,093	55,421
Shopkeepers, - - -	5,680	9,540	9,984	8,893	28,417
Weavers, - - -	4,776	7,250	7,847	7,572	22,469
Meerasdars, - - -	10,198	15,991	16,489	15,432	47,912
Bearers, Peons and Religious Beggars, }	5,077	7,216	7,772	6,060	21,048

The cultivators may be divided into three classes, viz., those who possess land but do not labour, and those who rent land and labour upon it, and again those who neither possess nor rent land, but who live solely by labour. Of these we have of both sexes belonging to the first 976, to the second 32,213, and to the third 5,139.

Meerasdars comprise all those employed under the village system who, generally, in addition to their claim upon the ryots, have a small patrimony near the villages in which they reside.

The following Table shows the number of People in each division of the Population as recognized by the Government.

Description of People.	Houses.	Males.	Females.	Children under 10 years.	Total.
Meerasdars, - - -	10,198	15,991	16,489	15,432	47,912
Ryots, - - -	9,807	16,343	16,846	14,727	47,916
Moturpha, - - -	10,456	16,790	17,631	16,465	50,886
Kooshbash, - - -	6,836	9,718	10,409	8,428	28,553

The Moturpha (Shopkeepers and Weavers) are the only class who pay house tax.

TABLE showing the proportion of Hindoos and Mahomedans.

Description of People.	Houses.	Males.	Females.	Children under 10 years.	Total.
Hindoo, - - -	36,250	57,227	59,600	54,056	1,70,863
Mahomedans, - - -	1,047	1,615	1,775	994	4,394

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Whether any decrease in the number of the population has actually taken place, there is nothing upon which to form a correct report, the almost universal reply by village authorities, when questioned on this subject, describes it as diminishing: however this may be, there is certainly nothing to invite or attract an influx of strangers; for through Kooshbash get land upon more favourable terms, the wants of the zemindars render them nominal, the ruined villages and broken tanks are evidence of decrease in agriculture; and such can scarcely happen, without a decrease of people, in a community where there is little or no trade in manufactured articles. People seldom leave their villages without great provocation, and should they do so, it is only to remove to one belonging to the neighbouring zemindar, so that the population of a large district would not be numerically influenced thereby, the social condition of the ryots may have more influence, pressed as they are with demands, they live upon as little expense of labour and food as possible, the want of confidence universally existing in the good faith of the zemindars prevents that wholesome exertion necessary for the realization of property, and its attendant benefits; so that, the tendency is generally either backwards, or to remain in a state of apathetic listlessness badly clothed and half fed. Disease, especially small pox, must have great effect in retarding the growth of the population; every three or four years a visitation from this scourge is expected, and in the absence of all preventive or sanitary measures, is the cause of great mortality. In the village of Alleoporum, in the Vempully Purgunnah, out of a population of 486 it is stated that 85 died in 4 months from that cause alone. Cholera breaks out once in 8 or 10 years. Intermittent fevers prevail in the Northern Purgunnahs during the cold season, and to a more limited extent in the South, but the mortality from this disease is not great.

The number of schools is 52, one to every 15 villages; the number of scholars 1,352, or one to every 180 of the population. Teloo goo (for there are no Persian

schoolmasters) is the language taught, and that to a very limited extent; the keeping of accounts is the main object to be acquired, and when this is accomplished, education is considered complete, although the scholar may not be able to read an ordinary manuscript. The sons of Bunniahs, and the village Putwaries and Patails are all who seek instruction. The village system is probably to blame here. The official offices being hereditary; there is nothing tangible to reward the exertions of additional study in other sections of the people, not Meerasdars.

The returns obtained on the state of crime afford no correct information, and are consequently omitted. Every Thalookdar has a Cazeer to whom is assigned the duty of awarding punishments; in serious offences the judgment is forwarded by the Naib for the approval of the Thalookdar, who gets it confirmed or otherwise by the Mahkama Adalat before it is carried into execution. All offences are punished by fines or imprisonment.

The police establishments are of two kinds, one maintained at the expense of the ryots, the other by the state. The first are the Thalaries or village watchmen and are under the Zemindar, they report all that occurs to the authorities, and watch the grain fields and the inhabitants both by day and night; although a house tax and town duty are collected, neither are applied to the payment of these men.

The second are engaged by the Thalookdar and serve for both police and revenue purposes, they receive prisoners from the village authorities, and have the custody of them before and after sentence has been passed. These are under the Naibs.

These consist of fine and coarse cotton cloths, Manufactures. tussar, cumlies and paper; in almost every village sufficient coarse cloth is made for the supply of its own people. In some, manufactures are extended for exportation. In the whole Sircar there are 3,808 looms, of these 8,391 are for fine and coarse cotton cloths, 396 for cumlies, 19 for tussar silk, and 2 for carpets.

The quantity and value of the Articles manufactured annually may be thus exhibited.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.		
		Rs.	As.	P.
Cotton Cloths, - -	28,770 Pieces, - - -	2,14,161	3	11
Paper, - - -	864 Reams, - - -	2,239	12	0
Cumlies, - - -	19,920 Pieces, - - -	7,470	0	0
Tusser, - - -	386 Pieces, - - -	1,630	0	0
Total Rupees..		2,25,500	15	11

The trade in manufactured goods is entirely in the hands of Bunniah, who, by a system of advances, keep the labour of the weavers at their disposal, and let the quality of the article be a silk sarree, or a common cumlie, the remuneration to the operative is the same;—no official records are kept to show the quantity of exports and imports, and from the amount of town duty alone, a correct estimate cannot be formed, because an imported or exported article in its transit within the Sircar pays duty on entering every talook, consequently it may have been taxed two or three times before it reaches its market, or quits the district, and any conclusions drawn from the duty paid upon any one article in any talook would therefore be erroneous. The sayer or town duty is raised chiefly from the exportation of rice, ghee, cloths and paper, and the importation of salt, but the quantity of each commodity or the amount derived from each cannot be shown.

The villages in which iron is manufactured have been mentioned, but it is difficult to determine accurately the extent to which smelting is carried; the furnaces are not kept constantly at work, but only when there is a demand, and that is by no means steady. The best market is Konaseptudrum in the Nandair Sircar, where the furnace steel is made.

The allowance paid by the manufacturer to the zemindar is one Rupee per month, but the amount of ore collected be what it may.

Coins.

The coins are the Halee Sicca, and Govind-Buksh Rupees, and copper Pice. The Gundah is a designation equal to 4 Pice, but there is no such coin.

1 Halee Sicca, = 64 Pice.

1 Govind-Buksh, = 63 Pice.

The high price of the Halee Sicca is a source of considerable profit to the Bunniah and Soucars, who send large quantities of copper coin to Hyderabad for the purpose of purchasing this Rupee, which, there, is only worth 60 Pice, and get remittances by bills upon the Naib.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Superficial Measure.

2 Cubits,	=	1 Guz.
16 Guz,	=	1 Putta.
10 Puttas,	=	1 Side of Beegah.
1 Beegah,	=	6,400 Square Yards.

Weights for Grain.

80 Pice,	=	1 Seer.
2½ Seers,	=	1 Pylea.
2 Pyleas,	=	1 Consoo.
8 Consoos,	=	1 Maund.
20 Maunds,	=	1 Candy.

Silver and Metal Weight.

4 Goomchees (seed of the Abrus Precatorius,)	=	1 Chinnum.
2 Chinnums,	=	1 Mosha.
12 Moshas,	=	1 Tola.
24 Tolas,	=	1 Seer.
5 Seers,	=	1 Tukree.
8 Tukrees,	=	1 Maund.
20 Maunds,	=	1 Candy.

The mode of transit is by carts and bullocks, the former the property of the Bunniah, the latter the Brinjaries. There is a good road for both leading from Hyderabad through Sanjagarum to Yelgunthul and

These are the assessment on land, the sayer or tax on goods during transit, the kullall or tax upon the drawer of toddy and distiller of arrack, and the moturpha or tax upon looms, shops, &c. The assessment upon khalsa lands amounts to Rs. 2,74,559-15-8, which sum has to be provided by the Zemindars and paid to the Naibs for transmission to the Talookdars; it will be seen on reference to the abstract appended that for the year under consideration Rs. 2,36,990-1-8 was the sum realized under the head land revenue, the deficiency when Zemindars have not sufficient influence to obtain a remission, is provided for from private resources or increased exactions. The sayer and kullalee are let by contract and produced Rs. 49,853-3-10. The moturpha is paid to the Naibs, and amounted to Rs. 8,580-6-11, thus showing with the seivae jumma which is made up of fines, taxes on fruit trees, marriages and processions, a total of Rs. 300,407-8-8 as realized from all sources during the year. The jagheres produced to their holders from similar sources Rs. 53,689-14-3; the whole of this sum cannot be said to be entirely withdrawn from the state revenues, as some grants have been made as payment for services in the act of performance, such as that of Lingapoor where the revenues of seven villages are assigned for the Tahreer of the Duftarwallahs, then again of Juctial, Yelgunthul, and Co-deemaul, for the repairs of their respective forts and support of the garrison; there are in all eleven jagheres of which four are given to Bahadurs, four granted in consideration of the performance of certain services, and three granted as rewards for services rendered.

593₄

THOS. L. BELL, Surgeon,
3d Nizam's Cavalry. On Special Duty.

R. A. P.

Jooaree,					
Moongh,					
Thoor,					
Coolthee,					
Lobya,					
Oored,					
Green, Chillies,					
Onions,					
Tamarind,					
Maha,					
Chenna,					
Mussoor,					
Chenna Dhall,					
Mukkee Jooaree - If pass through the Havales Purgunnah					
pay for every 10 bullocks load,					
If the above articles are brought by the Mullungoor road, per					
120 bullocks load,					
If brought from Mullungoor to Sircilla, per 120 bullocks load,					

	Rs.	A.	P.
If the people of Yelgunthul Sircar take the above articles to Hyderabad pay per bullock load,	0	1	3
If they take them through Havalee pay per bullock load,	0	1	3
If taken from Moostoolapoorum to Siddepett, pay per bullock load,	0	1	3
Till,			
Saffron,			
Rice,			
Fenugreek Seeds,			
Mohwa,	0	3	0
Coriander,			
White Thoor,			
Tamarind,			
Dholl—if taken over the pass, per bullock load,	0	2	3
When taken by other roads, per bullock load,			
If the above articles are taken over the pass to Hyderabad by Brinjaries, per 110 bullocks load,	8	0	0
Salt—if brought to Yelgunthul or taken to Hyderabad by Buanniahs, per 10 bullocks load,	1	14	0
Salt, If brought from Purgunnahs Husnabad, Rajgopalpett or Guzvale by the Brinjaries, for every 110 bullocks load,	18	0	0
Do. If pass through the roads of Hunthagherry or Sircilla for 110 bullocks load,	6	0	0
Cattle, If purchased from Yelgunthul Sircar and taken to Hyderabad, for every 10 heads,	1	0	0
Do. If taken from Mullungoor to Hyderabad through Moostoolapoorum, Havalee, Hunthagherry and other places, for every 10 heads,	0	12	0
Sheep, If purchased from Yelgunthul Sircar and taken to Hyderabad, for every 115 heads,	4	0	0
Do. If taken to Hyderabad from other places through Yelgunthul Sircar, for every 115 heads,	3	0	0
Steel and Iron, If taken through the Yelgunthul Sircar, per bullock load,	0	9	0
Ghee,			
Castor Oil,			
Sweet Oil,			
Tobacco,			
Bang,			
Cotton,			
Goor,			
Cocoanuts,			
Suparree,			
Black Pepper,			
Pepper,			
Chilies,			
Goor,			
Cocoanut,			
Dates,			
Bangles, &c.			

	Rs.	A.	P.
Paddy, &c. If taken by the people of Yelgunthul pay for every 110 bullocks load,	6	4	0
Samah, &c. If taken by the people of the Sircar and pass through the Yelgunthul Sircar, for every 10 bullocks load,	0	6	9
Do. If taken in abundance by the Brinjaries or other people, for every 125 bullocks load,	3	0	0
Cloth, If taken to Hyderabad from Yelgunthul Sircar, per bundle,	0	13	0
Do. If taken to Hyderabad by the people of Koyada, per bullock load,	0	6	0
Young Bullocks, If brought from Mullungoor Sircar and taken through Ananthagherry, for every 10 heads,	1	8	0
Do. If brought from Husnabad Purgunnah and pass through the Havalee, for every 10 heads,	0	10	0
Do. If purchased and taken by the people of Yelgunthul to Hyderabad, per each,	0	2	0
Silk Sarries, If sold in Yelgunthul, per piece,	0	1	0
Silk Cholia, Do. do. per do.	0	0	6
Copper, If brought and sold at Yelgunthul, per bullock load,	1	8	0
Tin, &c.			
Hemp, per bullock load,	0	4	6
Pawn, per bundle,	0	9	0
Ginger, per bullock load,	0	7	6
Wood, per cart,	0	2	3
Gunny Bags, per bullock load,	0	6	0
Indigo, per do.	7	8	0
Opium, per chest of 6 seers,	3	0	0
Sugar-candy, per bullock load,	1	14	0
Bangle, Stone, per do.	0	12	0
Bangle, Ashes, per do.	0	3	9
Lac, per do.	1	0	0
Bees Wax, per do.	0	10	0
Cumlies, per bundle of 40 pieces,	0	9	0

Taxes on Articles brought in from the other side of the Mangera River and sold in the Yelgunthul Sircar.

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Cloth, per bundle of 30 to 40 pieces,	1	8	0	Sugar,			
Cotton, per bale,	0	10	0	Cheronjee,			
Ghee,				Coarse Paper,			
Oil,				Lac,			
Tobacco,				Bees Wax,			
Chillies,	0	10	0	Lead,	0	10	0
Goor,				Tin,			
Cocoanut,				Pewter,			
Dates, per bullock load,				Brass, &c. &c., per bullock load,			

	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Copper, - - - - -		Indigo, per bullock load, -	3 6 0
Iron, - - - - -		Bamboo, per do. -	0 2 3
Steel, &c. &c. per bul-	0 10 0	Bangles, per do. -	0 12 0
lock load, - - - - -		Peas, per do. -	0 2 0
Thill, - - - - -		Tamarind with seeds, do. -	0 1 6
Moha, - - - - -		Black Pepper and Dried	
Rice, - - - - -		Ginger, per bullock load, -	0 12 0
Gallnuts, - - - - -		Pawn, per do. -	0 4 6
Dhall, - - - - -	0 3 0	Chenna, per do. -	0 3 0
Tamarind, - - - - -		Green Chillies, per do. -	0 1 6
Thoor, - - - - -		Gunny Bags, per do. -	0 3 0
Moongh, - - - - -		Opium, per chest of 6 seers,	2 4 0
Salt, per bullock load,		Sugar-candy, per bullock	
Do. if brought by Brin-		load, - - - - -	0 15 0
jarries, per bullock load,	0 2 0	Silk Sarree, per piece, -	0 1 6
Garlic, - - - - -	0 9 0	Do. Cholie, per do. -	0 0 9
Saffron, - - - - -	0 8 0	Marking Nut Seeds, per	
Onions, - - - - -	0 1 6	bullock load, - - - - -	0 6 0
Horse Shoes, - - - - -	0 12 0	Do. Fruit, per do. -	0 1 6
Fenugreek Seed, per do. -	0 4 0	Mudder Bark, per do. -	0 6 0
Saltpetre, per do. -	0 9 0	Cumlies, per bundle, -	0 12 0
Iron Filings, per do. -	0 9 0	Foreign Silk, per maund -	1 0 0
Green Ginger, per do. -	0 6 0	Good do. per do. -	1 8 0
Cloves, per maund, -	0 12 0	Hemp, per bullock load, -	0 4 6
Sheep, per 100, -	3 0 0	Grain of all sorts, per 120	
Other Cattle, per do. -	12 0 0	bullocks load, - - - - -	9 6 0
Tussur, per bullock load,	4 0 0	Paddy, per do. do. -	6 4 0

Taxes on Articles brought in and sold in the Pettahs of Kurreem Nuggur, Mauncondoor, Yamulwadda, Assuff Nuggur, and Yelgunthul from the Ramgheer and Mullangoor Sircar.

	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Saffron, - - - - -		Hemp, - - - - -	
Castor Oil Seeds, - - -		Thill, - - - - -	
Oil, - - - - -		Rice, - - - - -	
Cumlies, - - - - -	0 12 0	Peas, - - - - -	
Iron, - - - - -		Moha, - - - - -	0 4 6
Buckets for Mosta, &c.,		Tamarind, - - - - -	
per bullock load, - - -		Gallnuts, - - - - -	
Foreign Silk, per maund,	1 0 0	Salt, - - - - -	
Cotton, - - - - -		Wheat Flour, &c., per	
Ghee, - - - - -		bullock load, - - - - -	
Suparee, - - - - -		Gunnies, - - - - -	
Sugar, - - - - -		Fenugreek Seeds, - - -	0 9 0
Chillies, - - - - -		Plough Irons, - - - - -	
Sugar-candy, - - - - -		Pawn, - - - - -	

	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Brass, &c. - - - - -		Garlic, &c., per bullock	
Oosoomba Flour, per	1 8 0	load, - - - - -	0 9 0
bullock load, - - - - -		Salt, - - - - -	0 7 6
Tobacco, - - - - -		Dried Ginger, per do. -	0 15 0
Stone Cups, - - - - -	1 2 0	Goor, - - - - -	0 2 3
Country Paper, - - - - -		Bamboos, - - - - -	0 2 3
Steel, &c., per bullock load,		Tussur, - - - - -	4 8 0
Oil Cake, per do. -	0 1 6	Raw Silk, per bullock load,	10 8 0
Frankincense, per do. -	1 8 0	Onion, - - - - -	0 2 0
Sheep, per 100, -	6 0 0	Green Chillies, per do. -	0 3 3
Cloth, per bundle of 30		Paddy, - - - - -	0 0 9
to 40 Pieces, - - - - -	4 8 0	Samah, per bullock load,	
Jooaree, - - - - -		Salt, brought by Brin-	
Thoor, - - - - -		jarries, per 150 bullocks	0 4 0
Moongh, - - - - -		load at Assuff Nuggur	
Chenna, - - - - -		and Yamulwadda, -	
Coolthy, - - - - -	0 1 0	Salt, brought by Brin-	
Beans, - - - - -		jarries, per bullock	0 2 3
Mussoor, - - - - -		load, at Kurreem Nuggur	
Wheat, &c., per bullock		and Mauncondoor, -	
load, - - - - -			

Taxes on Articles brought from Ramgheer and Mullangoor Sircars, and sold in the Villages of Yelgunthul Sircar.

	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Cloth, per bundle of 30		Cheronjee, - - - - -	
to 40 pieces from the		Lead, Lac, per bullock	1 0 0
people of Mauncondoor,	2 8 0	load, - - - - -	
Do. from the people of		Salt, if brought by Brin-	
Kothapulle, - - - - -	3 7 0	jarries, per bullock load,	0 2 3
Do. from Bunniah, - - -	3 6 0	Young Bullocks, per each,	0 3 6
Tin, per bullock load, -	0 9 0	Full grown do. per do. -	0 4 0
Foreign Silk, per maund,	1 8 0	Frankincense, per maund,	1 8 0
Raw Silk, per do. -	2 0 0	Jooaree, - - - - -	
Hemp, per bullock load,	0 9 0	Moongh, - - - - -	
Gunny Bags, per do. -	0 6 0	Thoor, - - - - -	
Onions, per do. -	0 2 3	Coolthy, - - - - -	
Cotton, - - - - -		Bobur Oord, - - - - -	0 2 0
Ghee, - - - - -		Tobacco, - - - - -	
Oil, - - - - -		Moha, - - - - -	
Tobacco, - - - - -		Seeds, - - - - -	
Cocoanuts, - - - - -		Chenna, - - - - -	
Dates, - - - - -		Peas, per bullock load,	
Bangles, - - - - -	1 0 0	The above if brought by	
Dried Ginger, - - - - -		Brinjarries, per 110	9 6 0
Black Pepper, - - - - -		bullocks load, - - - - -	
Suparee, - - - - -		Paddy, - - - - -	
Chillies, - - - - -		Samah, - - - - -	6 4 6
Sugar, - - - - -		Kungonee, &c., 120 bul-	
Marking Nuts, per bul-		locks load, - - - - -	
lock load, - - - - -		Cumlies, per bundle of	1 2 0
		40 Pieces, - - - - -	

List of the most important spontaneous Vegetable Productions in Sircar Yelgunthul.

Tectona Grandia, - - -	Too small to afford good timber.
Dalbergia Latifolia, - - -	Is very small and seldom cut.
Bassia Latifolia, - - -	Very plentiful, but the flower distilled only in the two Northern Purgunnahs.
Butea Frondosa, - - -	Grows in all parts of the Sircar; an infusion of the flowers is sometimes used to dye cotton a bright yellow.
Conocarpus Latifolia	The wood of both used for making agricultural instruments.
Mimosa Xylocarpus, - - -	
Gardenia Dumetorum, - - -	Pounded seed used as emetic.
Phyllanthus Emblica, - - -	Much used as an expectorant.
Ficus Racemosa, - - -	Bark used as an astringent.
Calotropis Gigantea, - - -	The juice much used in skin diseases.
Soymeda Febrifuga, - - -	Has febrifugal and antiseptic properties.
Abrus Precatorius, - - -	An infusion of the seeds used as a diluent.
Mucuna Pruriens, - - -	Used as an anthelmintic.
Justitia Paniculata, - - -	Much employed as a tonic and stomachic.
Feronia Elephantum, - - -	Yields a gum used as an astringent.
Ficus Indica & Ficus Religiosa, - - -	Bark used as a tonic.
Cassia Fistula, - - -	Pulp of seeds used as purgative.
Cassia Auriculata, - - -	The dried powder of the seeds used in ophthalmia.
Hyperanthera Moringha, - - -	Green root employed as a stimulant.
Terminalia Chebula and Terminalia Bellerica, - - -	The dried fruit of both used as an astringent, that of T. C. is the most powerful.
Melia Azadirachta, - - -	The infusion of the bark as well as its powder is considered a valuable tonic.
Webera Tetrandra, - - -	The bark used in dysenteric complaints.
Ocimum Basilicum, - - -	An infusion of the seeds used in nephritic affections.

A List of Villages on the banks of the Gungah and Godavery where Ferries are established and money collected.

In Purgunnah Vempullee 3 villages, viz., Goomeral, Donechund, Ballocondah and Boenapullee—as follows:

		Rs.	A.	P.
Men, - - - - -	each	0	1	0
Horse, - - - - -	do.	0	2	0
Bullock, - - - - -	do.	1	2	0
Grain of all sorts, - - - - -	per candy,	1	8	0
Carts with Teak Timber, - - - - -	each	0	12	0
Do. with small do. - - - - -	do.	0	10	0
Do. with smaller do. - - - - -	do.	0	8	0
Empty Carts, - - - - -	do.	0	4	0
Bullocks with Teak Wood, - - - - -	per 100,	3	12	0

In Purgunnah Haricottah 3 Villages, viz., Rungasagur, Kumnoor and Dhantapooram—as follows:

		Rs.	A.	P.
Men, - - - - -	each	0	0	9
Cattle, - - - - -	do.	0	1	0
Small Village Carts (smaller), - - - - -	do.	0	1	0
Bullocks loaded with Teak Wood, Grain, &c., per 100, - - - - -		2	0	0

Receipts of the Jaghere of Yamulwadda exclusive of Land Revenue.

	Per Year.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Kullal contract at the rate of 106 Rs. monthly, .	1,272 0 0	1,272 0 0
Paid by Bunniah, at Rs. 11½ per mensem, .	135 0 0	
„ by Goldsmiths, at Rs. 4 per do. .	48 0 0	
„ by Weavers, at Rs. 3½ per do. .	42 0 0	
„ by Tobacconists, at Rs. 3 per do. .	36 0 0	
„ by Tailors, at Rs. 1½ per do. .	15 0 0	
„ by Butchers, at As. 8 per do. .	6 0 0	
„ by Painters, at As. 8 per do. .	6 0 0	
„ by Bangle dealers, at As. 4 per do. .	3 0 0	
„ by Shoe makers, at As. 4 per do. .	3 0 0	
„ by Cotton beaters, at Rs. 1½ per do. .	21 0 0	
„ by Vegetable sellers, at As. 4 per do. .	3 0 0	
„ by Oil sellers, at Rs. 14 per do. .	168 0 0	
		501 0 0
Collection of Transit duties at the rate of Rs. 14 per mensem, .	168 0 0	
Paid by Bunniah for articles purchased, .	295 4 0	
		463 4 0
Paid by the visitors of the Temples, .		1,026 14 3
Grand Total .		3,263 2 3

The above sum is distributed as follows:

FOR RAJESHWUR SAMY'S TEMPLE.

9 Candies and 18 Maunds Paddy at 20 Rs. per Candy, .	198 0 0
6 Candies and 18 Maunds Oil, at 17 Rs. per Maund, .	217 0 0
Salt, Chillies and Dhol, &c. .	142 0 0
Bheemanna Dea's Poojah, .	18 0 0
For Brahmin's Almanac, .	7 10 3
For Gopal Samy's Poojah, &c. .	23 0 0
Sree Ramachunder's Day, .	11 8 0
For 9 days' Poojah in April, .	19 5 3
„ Dusarah Expenses, .	42 8 0
„ Deepavalee Feast, .	8 12 0
„ Fire Poojah in August, .	4 4 0
„ Kristna Samy's Birth-day, .	6 0 0
„ Full Moon Poojah, once in four months, .	2 8 6
„ Sarree Cholee, &c. &c., for Davee, .	7 8 0
	707 14 0
„ Mootsuddes, &c., in the temples, at 20 Rs. per month, .	240 0 0
„ Jowans, &c., in the temple, at 29 Rs. per do. .	357 0 0
„ The Darogah of the temples, .	180 0 0
	777 0 0
Carried over, .	1484 14 0

	Ra.	A. P.	Ra. A. P.
Brought over			1484 14 0
For Music Drums, &c., at 45 Rs. per mensem,	540	0 0	
" Beggars, at Rs. 6 2 0 per do.	78	8 0	
" Rajah Bag Durgah, at 2½ Rs. per do.	30	0 0	
" Munnar Samy, at 1 R. per do.	12	0 0	
" Gopal Samy's Iyawār, at 2 Rs. per do.	24	0 0	
" Gopal Samy's Poojah in August,	16	0 0	
" Nagachoutee Feast,	3	8 0	
" Hooly Feast,	9	12 0	
" Seorathree-day, presents, sweetmeats for Patals, &c.	38	0 0	
" Moharum Ashurkhana,	26	4 0	
" Gosains, Doomors, &c.	14	4 0	
" Deo's Morning Poojah in January,	2	0 0	
" Poolary Jowan,	9	0 0	
			798 4 0
" Zemindar's Allowance,			700 0 0
" Stationery, Travellers, &c.			280 0 0
Total Rupees	3,283	2 0	

Costs of Manufacture of 1½ Maunds of Iron.

	Pice.	Paddy Seers.
Wages to pound the stones sufficient for two butties,	0	3
Bellows man for the butties, per day,	3	12½
Blacksmith, Hammer man, and Bellows boy to purify 2½ maunds,	3	12½
Blacksmith to reduce the above into small pieces,	2	4½
	8	32 or

Price of 6 baskets of stones for 2	Annas 11
butties,	4
" 5 do. hard charcoal,	4
" 4 do. teak do.	5
	Rs. 1 8

Tools used in the process are,

- 4 Bellows.
2 Sledge Hammers.
2 Large pairs of Tongs.
2 Small " do. do.
3 Hand Hammers, large.
3 Hand Hammers, small.
1 Cast Bar.
4 Bellows, small.
2 Iron Bars.

The quantity taken from the two battles is 2½ maunds which is re-

General Statistical Table of the Sires Yelyavskul showing the number of Villages, Houses, Tanks, Wells and Moats, the number of People of different descriptions composing the Population and their employment, the number of Cattle, the amount of Revenue, and the sources from which it is derived.

VILLAGES.		TANKS AND WELLS.																	
No. of Villages.	NAMES OF THE PURGUN- NAHS AND TALOOKS.	INHABITED.			DERELICT.			TOTAL.			LARGE TANKS.		SMALL TANKS.		WELLS.				
		Villages.	Hamlets.	Total.	Villages.	Hamlets.	Total.	Villages.	Hamlets.	Total.	In Repair.	Out of Repair.	Total.	In Repair.	Out of Repair.	Total.			
1	Haride Kutoor.....	49	36	84	0	15	15	48	51	99	41	17	58	71	176	247	438	323	761
2	Haride Kutoor.....	33	11	44	4	12	16	37	23	60	48	24	72	31	86	117	186	118	304
3	Haride Kutoor.....	59	34	93	3	0	3	62	31	94	49	5	53	84	79	163	204	187	391
4	Haride Kutoor.....	35	20	55	6	0	6	41	20	61	27	11	38	30	172	202	178	393	571
5	Haride Kutoor.....	28	5	33	1	18	19	27	23	50	34	3	37	32	90	122	351	269	620
6	Haride Kutoor.....	26	10	36	11	12	23	36	50	86	13	14	27	32	132	164	224	415	649
7	Haride Kutoor.....	46	12	58	4	4	8	50	16	66	16	24	40	32	115	147	122	414	536
8	Haride Kutoor.....	37	7	44	1	1	2	31	8	39	12	26	38	14	81	95	183	383	566
9	Haride Kutoor.....	19	9	28	3	7	10	22	16	38	13	8	21	24	62	76	100	89	189
10	Haride Kutoor.....	19	3	22	2	6	7	21	8	29	15	8	23	13	76	89	193	217	410
11	Haride Kutoor.....	9	0	9	1	0	1	10	3	13	6	2	7	6	32	34	49	119	168
12	Haride Kutoor.....	12	3	15	1	0	1	13	3	16	11	4	15	22	34	66	104	429	533
13	Haride Kutoor.....	26	11	37	0	5	5	16	42	58	2	27	29	26	100	126	238	272	510
14	Haride Kutoor.....	26	11	37	0	5	5	16	42	58	2	27	29	26	100	126	238	272	510
15	Haride Kutoor.....	48	18	67	4	21	25	58	39	92	43	19	62	61	164	225	568	438	906
16	Haride Kutoor.....	12	18	30	0	0	0	14	23	37	13	3	16	20	88	108	717	188	905
17	Haride Kutoor.....	19	7	26	0	0	0	19	7	26	18	9	27	29	119	148	188	209	397
18	Haride Kutoor.....	30	4	34	7	7	14	37	11	48	15	11	26	25	66	91	107	142	249
19	Haride Kutoor.....	508	205	713	52	121	173	560	326	886	413	191	604	567	1,693	2,260	4,233	4,657	8,890
20	Haride Kutoor.....	44	27	71	5	19	24	49	46	95	37	24	61	54	141	195	644	431	1,075
21	Haride Kutoor.....	508	205	713	52	121	173	560	326	886	413	191	604	567	1,693	2,260	4,233	4,657	8,890
22	Haride Kutoor.....	44	27	71	5	19	24	49	46	95	37	24	61	54	141	195	644	431	

RANK	NAMES OF THE PURGUN- WARS AND TALOOKS.	TANKS AND WELLS		PLOUGHS.		CATTLE.									
		TOTAL.		Dry do.	Total.	BULLOCKS.		BUFFALOES.							
		In Repair.	Out of Repair.			Ploughing.	Other Cattle.	Total.	Ploughing.	Other Cattle.	Total.				
1	Amakotah.....	147	219	365	50	118	399	517	994	35	1,398	15	1,869	64	1,139
2	Arakotah.....	235	337	572	296	320	272	592	1,383	15	1,398	0	1,894	15	1,869
3	Nordestporeum.....	235	337	572	296	320	272	592	1,383	15	1,398	0	1,894	15	1,869
4	Vellooth.....	780	279	1,059	3	310	617	627	1,167	627	1,167	138	1,698	665	2,163
5	Yamulvadah.....	682	621	1,303	817	841	640	1,481	2,859	430	3,289	0	3,689	430	4,119
6	Vellooth.....	682	621	1,303	817	841	640	1,481	2,859	430	3,289	0	3,689	430	4,119
7	Vellooth.....	682	621	1,303	817	841	640	1,481	2,859	430	3,289	0	3,689	430	4,119
8	Vellooth.....	682	621	1,303	817	841	640	1,481	2,859	430	3,289	0	3,689	430	4,119
9	Vellooth.....	682	621	1,303	817	841	640	1,481	2,859	430	3,289	0	3,689	430	4,119
10	Vellooth.....	682	621	1,303	817	841	640	1,481	2,859	430	3,289	0	3,689	430	4,119
11	Vellooth.....	682	621	1,303	817	841	640	1,481	2,859	430	3,289	0	3,689	430	4,119
12	Vellooth.....	682	621	1,303	817	841	640	1,481	2,859	430	3,289	0	3,689	430	4,119
13	Vellooth.....	682	621	1,303	817	841	640	1,481	2,859	430	3,289	0	3,689	430	4,119
14	Vellooth.....	682	621	1,303	817	841	640	1,481	2,859	430	3,289	0	3,689	430	4,119
15	Vellooth.....	682	621	1,303	817	841	640	1,481	2,859	430	3,289	0	3,689	430	4,119
16	Vellooth.....	682	621	1,303	817	841	640	1,481	2,859	430	3,289	0	3,689	430	4,119
17	Vellooth.....	682	621	1,303	817	841	640	1,481	2,859	430	3,289	0	3,689	430	4,119
18	Vellooth.....	682	621	1,303	817	841	640	1,481	2,859	430	3,289	0	3,689	430	4,119
19	Vellooth.....	682	621	1,303	817	841	640	1,481	2,859	430	3,289	0	3,689	430	4,119
20	Vellooth.....	682	621	1,303	817	841	640	1,481	2,859	430	3,289	0	3,689	430	4,119
21	Vellooth.....	682	621	1,303	817	841	640	1,481	2,859	430	3,289	0	3,689	430	4,119
22	Vellooth.....	682	621	1,303	817	841	640	1,481	2,859	430	3,289	0	3,689	430	4,119
23	Vellooth.....	682	621	1,303	817	841	640	1,481	2,859	430	3,289	0	3,689	430	4,119
24	Vellooth.....	682	621	1,303	817	841	640	1,481	2,859	430	3,289	0	3,689	430	4,119
25	Vellooth.....	682	621	1,303	817	841	640	1,481	2,859	430	3,289	0	3,689	430	4,119
26	Vellooth.....	682	621	1,303	817	841	640	1,481	2,859	430	3,289	0	3,689	430	4,119
27	Vellooth.....	682	621	1,303	817	841	640	1,481	2,859	430	3,289	0	3,689	430	4,119
28	Vellooth.....	682	621	1,303	817	841	640	1,481	2,859	430	3,289	0	3,689	430	4,119
29	Vellooth.....	682	621	1,303	817	841	640	1,481	2,859	430	3,289	0	3,689	430	4,119
30	Vellooth.....	682	621	1,303	817	841	640	1,481	2,859	430	3,289	0	3,689	430	4,119
31	Vellooth.....	682	621	1,303	817	841	640	1,481	2,859	430	3,289	0	3,689	430	4,119
32	Vellooth.....	682	621	1,303	817	841	640	1,481	2,859	430	3,289	0	3,689	430	4,119
33	Vellooth.....	682	621	1,303	817	841	640	1,481	2,859	430	3,289	0	3,689	430	4,119
34	Vellooth.....	682	621	1,303	817	841	640	1,481	2,859	430	3,289	0	3,689	430	4,119
35	Vellooth.....	682	621	1,303	817	841	640	1,481	2,859	430	3,289	0	3,689	430	4,119
36	Vellooth.....	682	621	1,303	817	841	640	1,481	2,859	430	3,289	0	3,689	430	4,119
37	Vellooth.....	682	621	1,303	817	841	640	1,481	2,859	430	3,289	0	3,689	430	4,119
38	Vellooth.....	682	621	1,303	817	841	640	1,481	2,859	430	3,289	0	3,689	430	4,119
39	Vellooth.....	682	621	1,303	817	841	640	1,481	2,859	430	3,289	0	3,689	430	4,119
40	Vellooth.....	682	621	1,303	817	841	640	1,481	2,859	430	3,289	0	3,689	430	4,119
41	Vellooth.....	682	621	1,303	817	841	640	1,481	2,859	430	3,289	0	3,689	430	4,119
42	Vellooth.....	682	621	1,303	817	841	640	1,481	2,859	430	3,289	0	3,689	430	4,119
43	Vellooth.....	682	621	1,303	817	841	640	1,481	2,859	430	3,289	0	3,689	430	4,119
44	Vellooth.....	682	621	1,303	817	841	640	1,481	2,859	430	3,289	0	3,689	430	4,119
45	Vellooth.....	682	621	1,303	817	841	640	1,481	2,859	430	3,289	0	3,689	430	4,119
46	Vellooth.....	682	621	1,303	817	841	640	1,481	2,859	430	3,289	0	3,689	430	4,119
47	Vellooth.....	682	621	1,303	817	841	640	1,481	2,859	430	3,289	0	3,689	430	4,119
48	Vellooth.....	682	621	1,303	817	841	640	1,481	2,859	430	3,289	0	3,689	430	4,119
49	Vellooth.....	682	621	1,303	817	841	640	1,481	2,859	430	3,289	0	3,689	430	4,119
50	Vellooth.....	682	621	1,303	817	841	640	1,481	2,859	430	3,289	0	3,689	430	4,119
51	Jagbeer Villages.....	736	596	1,332	730	1,004	993	1,997	4,355	896	5,241	1,133	194	1,327	5,488
	Grand Total.....	5,949	7,137	13,086	4,936	8,833	8,819	15,152	31,410	4,637	36,047	7,762	1,098	8,860	39,172
	Total.....	5,213	6,541	11,754	4,763	6,829	7,828	13,156	27,055	2,751	30,806	6,628	904	7,533	33,684

Number.		No. of Villages.	NAMES OF THE PURGUN- NAHS AND TALOOKS.						CATTLE.							
			COWS.			BUFFALOES.			TOTAL.			HORSES.				
			Milch.	Calves.	Total.	Milch.	Young.	Total.	Milch.	Young.	Calves.	Total.	Full grown.	Colls.	Total.	
1	45	Havales Kueoor.....	5,708	1,410	3,197	10,313	1,335	1,219	2,554	7,041	1,410	4,416	12,867	80	38	118
2	37	Rasheed.....	3,140	891	1,488	5,519	866	473	1,139	3,806	891	1,961	6,858	49	26	75
3	82	Vejbhery Velchal.....	4,195	1,226	2,530	7,951	1,827	1,344	3,171	6,022	1,126	3,874	11,022	50	33	83
4	41	Nunthaghere Nemeleconda.....	3,722	1,092	3,214	8,028	762	792	1,554	4,484	1,092	4,006	9,582	27	12	39
5	31	Kerote.....	3,445	891	2,061	6,397	796	739	1,535	4,241	891	2,800	7,932	44	16	60
6	37	Saneeguram.....	3,740	789	1,890	6,119	692	532	1,224	4,435	789	2,122	7,343	54	11	65
7	50	Thevecondah.....	2,650	852	1,444	4,946	602	540	1,142	3,252	852	1,984	6,088	5	5	10
8	20	Polas.....	1,455	581	1,342	3,378	278	481	759	1,733	581	1,823	4,137	7	1	8
9	22	Anthapery.....	1,454	388	811	2,653	295	286	581	1,749	388	1,097	3,234	7	10	16
10	21	Vempudy.....	837	310	425	1,572	225	155	380	1,062	310	530	1,952	6	10	16
11	10	Nampully.....	808	109	442	1,359	210	146	356	1,018	109	588	1,715	10	6	16
12	12	Koaram.....	1,100	260	490	1,850	130	74	204	1,230	260	564	2,054	17	9	26
13	25	Moncondoor.....	2,974	872	1,408	5,254	486	310	79	3,460	872	1,718	6,050	70	29	99
14	11	Velthe.....	1,196	531	551	2,277	213	175	388	1,408	531	726	2,635	9	4	13
15	51	Yanulvadah.....	4,163	1,270	2,742	8,175	983	749	1,732	5,146	1,270	3,491	9,907	10	87	97
16	18	Velloolah.....	1,537	841	891	3,269	747	615	1,362	2,284	841	1,506	4,631	30	17	47
17	19	Noostipooram.....	3,693	1,482	1,390	6,765	655	491	1,146	4,348	1,482	2,081	7,911	24	5	29
18	29	Aarekotah.....	1,139	310	643	2,092	282	178	460	1,421	310	821	2,552	5	2	7
			46,953	14,005	26,869	87,817	11,184	9,299	20,483	58,137	14,005	36,158	1,08,300	516	318	834
			6,254	1,674	4,013	11,941	1,896	1,737	3,633	8,150	1,674	5,751	15,575	122	60	182
			53,207	15,679	30,882	99,758	13,080	11,036	24,116	66,287	15,679	41,909	1,23,875	638	378	1,016

CATTLE.														
No. of Village.		ASSES.		SHEEP.					GRAND TOTAL.				CATTLE.	
				Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Large.	Young.	Calves.	Total.	Sowcarts.	For Hire.	Total.
1	45	31	16	46	6,550	2,723	9,273	17,543	1,410	7,920	26,873	148	11	169
2	46													
3	47	82	24	86	2,823	843	3,366	8,915	891	3,070	12,876	6	62	62
4	48	0	0	0	5,018	2,621	7,639	14,667	1,126	6,674	22,467	38	102	138
5	49	0	0	0	4,661	2,775	7,436	11,297	1,092	7,317	19,706	0	100	100
6	50	0	0	0	3,064	1,199	4,263	9,274	881	4,612	14,677	0	76	76
7	51	9	5	14	3,579	1,361	4,940	10,044	789	3,876	14,709	57	0	57
8	52	0	0	0	3,181	1,864	5,065	8,914	832	4,135	13,901	31	90	121
9	53	0	0	0	482	212	694	3,330	581	2,040	5,951	0	0	0
10	54	0	0	0	1,470	989	2,460	3,904	388	2,167	6,549	21	0	21
11	55	0	0	0	880	375	1,255	3,129	310	1,161	4,600	18	7	25
12	56	4	3	7	1,218	566	1,784	2,663	109	1,282	4,054	15	0	15
13	57	3	2	5	1,800	960	2,760	3,676	260	1,657	5,593	30	0	30
14	58	23	20	43	6,718	2,450	9,168	12,493	872	4,369	17,734	96	7	103
15	59	0	0	0	1,225	720	1,945	3,277	531	1,470	5,278	46	2	48
16	60	19	6	25	4,768	2,458	7,226	13,632	1,270	6,472	21,374	105	4	109
17	61	0	0	0	1,396	568	1,964	5,308	841	2,786	8,905	81	67	148
18	62	0	0	0	4,972	2,080	7,052	11,328	1,432	4,181	16,991	55	1	56
19	63	0	0	0	981	420	1,401	3,492	310	1,297	5,099	91	0	91
20	64													
21	65	158	81	234	54,486	25,144	79,630	1,46,976	14,005	66,356	2,27,337	830	529	1,359
22	66													
23	67	55	44	98	11,867	5,364	17,231	25,681	1,674	12,299	39,654	123	143	266
24	68													
25	69	207	125	332	66,353	30,508	96,861	1,72,657	15,679	78,655	2,66,991	953	672	1,625
26	70													

		MEERASDARS.															
Number.	No. of Villages.	NAMES OF THE PURGUN- NAHS AND TALOOKS.					PUTWARREES.					PESHMOOKS.					
		Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1	48	Karnalee Katoor.....	117	257	278	242	777	60	85	103	62	250	0	0	0	0	0
2	37	Rissanbad.....	95	221	223	162	606	26	41	47	13	101	0	0	0	0	0
3	37	Bachrah.....	48	93	112	122	327	39	64	63	51	178	15	30	44	32	106
4	41	Vengshery Velchal.....	41	97	110	115	322	19	29	28	18	76	0	0	0	0	0
5	41	Namsabhere Namsaleconda....	16	29	34	30	93	18	28	29	17	74	11	17	18	16	51
6	31	Kurodit.....	18	52	55	71	178	26	30	38	20	88	8	22	30	21	73
7	37	Kesgarum.....	18	34	37	34	105	11	17	12	15	44	0	1	0	0	0
8	2	Theercondah.....	23	34	33	63	158	4	4	6	1	11	0	0	0	0	0
9	30	Folas.....	20	39	56	27	78	10	10	13	4	27	5	11	13	16	40
10	21	Anghary.....	20	30	34	45	109	6	6	10	12	28	0	0	0	0	0
11	21	Venpal.....	7	21	19	18	58	13	13	12	12	37	2	3	3	3	9
12	12	Kotrum.....	10	19	26	34	79	1	2	2	4	8	4	11	11	20	42
13	25	Monecondoor.....	66	169	183	173	525	34	56	56	35	141	0	0	0	0	0
14	11	Valthe.....	23	42	40	45	127	10	11	13	9	33	0	0	0	0	0
15	51	Yamulvadah.....	118	268	278	215	751	34	52	59	34	145	0	0	0	0	0
16	18	Velloodah.....	18	32	34	24	90	12	16	17	3	36	1	1	1	5	7
17	19	Nooslapoorem.....	23	57	52	76	185	20	31	24	3	58	3	3	3	3	9
18	29	Areekolah.....	14	30	29	34	93	1	1	2	2	5	2	2	4	2	8
		Total.....	689	1,508	1,627	1,528	4,681	344	490	535	315	1,340	51	101	127	118	346
		Jagheer Villages.....	55	135	145	133	413	45	69	84	63	216	3	11	8	3	22
51		Grand Total.....	744	1,643	1,772	1,661	5,074	389	559	619	378	1,556	54	112	135	121	368

[illegible]

MEERASDARS.																					
NAMES OF THE PURGUN- NAHS AND TALOOKS.		PROITHS.				MUNNAWARS.			CARPENTERS.				BLACK SMITHS.								
		Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.					
1	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	84	86	89	259	36	64	73	53	190
2	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	57	56	42	155	28	42	44	25	111
3	62	35	53	65	45	163	0	0	0	0	0	58	100	95	111	306	41	73	78	69	220
4	41	14	20	16	13	48	0	0	0	0	0	20	32	30	36	96	16	32	33	28	93
5	34	22	29	33	21	83	0	0	0	0	0	23	38	33	32	103	26	40	42	35	117
6	37	27	40	41	31	112	3	4	3	6	13	20	37	42	45	124	13	20	20	23	63
7	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	43	40	32	115	21	32	31	30	93
8	30	12	16	12	8	38	0	0	0	0	0	13	17	23	23	65	12	16	16	10	42
9	22	9	9	7	20	36	0	0	0	0	0	15	18	19	7	4	17	16	19	18	53
10	21	1	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	6	6	19	4	4	6	8	18
11	10	6	11	10	13	34	0	0	0	0	0	8	12	12	20	44	5	9	8	11	28
12	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	60	70	59	189	21	40	36	24	100
13	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	14	13	11	38	11	17	15	14	46
14	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	68	69	58	195	44	65	61	49	175
15	51	18	19	25	19	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	27	24	75	18	35	32	18	85
16	18	15	26	22	16	64	0	0	0	0	0	13	15	17	15	47	13	25	20	14	59
17	19	2	2	2	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	10	20	16	17	53	10	14	16	9	39
18	29	161	226	233	191	650	3	4	3	6	13	410	664	675	643	1,982	351	572	576	465	1,613
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	100	103	101	304	42	79	88	78	245
	Jagheer Villages.....	161	226	233	191	650	3	4	3	6	13	410	664	675	643	1,982	351	572	576	465	1,613
	Grand Total	322	452	466	382	1300	6	8	9	12	26	814	1328	1349	1531	3961	772	1251	1264	943	3258

[illegible]

Number.	No. of Villages.	NAMES OF THE PURGUN. NAHS AND TALOOKS.				MEERASDARS.				LAND CULTIVATORS OR RYOTS.				LAND CULTIVATORS OR RYOTS.			
		GRAND TOTAL.				KOONBIES.				RUMAS.							
		Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1	45	1,172	1,829	1,946	1,736	5,511	323	536	569	479	1,584	96	177	184	163	524	
2	37	860	1,377	1,412	1,038	3,827	186	402	447	289	1,138	39	62	64	30	156	
3	62	921	1,555	1,659	1,770	4,994	498	952	994	966	2,912	131	231	231	262	724	
4	63	442	764	765	842	2,391	258	465	462	428	1,355	24	37	45	39	121	
5	31	511	745	792	704	2,241	275	508	465	417	1,480	91	156	175	157	488	
6	31	462	738	785	809	2,332	165	294	354	287	935	2	6	7	5	18	
7	37	513	789	781	700	2,270	308	465	473	396	1,334	0	0	0	0	0	
8	50	333	480	531	578	1,859	121	216	160	217	583	0	0	0	0	0	
9	36	263	346	335	341	1,022	93	141	139	133	413	12	17	16	14	47	
10	32	252	295	302	241	1,42	163	200	221	172	593	32	39	39	39	117	
11	21	142	204	210	251	665	41	78	77	90	245	7	9	12	15	36	
12	10	169	217	226	314	766	60	86	99	130	315	5	6	7	11	24	
13	12	152	212	208	307	617	307	567	562	563	1,672	0	0	0	0	0	
14	25	190	286	291	296	876	63	106	94	100	300	0	0	0	0	0	
15	11	1,127	1,769	1,760	1,414	4,943	318	544	595	476	1,615	62	116	119	80	315	
16	51	375	602	682	435	1,819	277	613	615	461	1,689	12	23	21	14	58	
17	18	342	575	551	564	1,720	194	350	372	367	1,089	14	30	26	22	78	
18	19	221	312	324	326	962	99	146	146	131	423	23	43	35	23	101	
19	29	8,767	13,762	14,191	13,324	41,277	3,749	6,669	6,914	6,092	19,575	550	952	981	874	2,807	
	Total.....																
	Jagheer Villages.....	1,141	1,929	1,968	1,848	5,765	566	1,183	1,196	827	3,206	62	109	108	107	324	
51	Grand Total.....	9,928	15,691	16,178	15,172	47,042	4,315	7,852	8,110	6,919	22,881	613	1,061	1,089	981	3,131	

LAND CULTIVATORS.																									
NAMES OF THE PURGUN- NAHS AND TALOOKS.				BAKAVIA.			TODDY SELLERS.			BRAHMIN.			JUNGUNS.												
				Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.							
1	45	Harabe Kutoor.....	40	61	68	57	181	86	128	150	146	424	16	27	23	15	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	37	Nimbad.....	16	33	35	26	94	18	37	36	23	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	62	Recheriah.....	14	38	30	32	98	28	46	60	49	165	1	1	1	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	41	Vejayghery Velchal.....	9	18	17	18	53	10	18	25	35	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	41	Nunthighere Nampoleonda.....	9	27	25	22	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	31	Koroota.....	15	34	35	23	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	50	Sanegaram.....	20	26	30	22	78	5	5	7	5	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	50	Tharavondah.....	19	22	28	31	81	24	31	30	40	101	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	30	Polan.....	7	12	12	11	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	21	Anthagery.....	6	4	7	4	15	16	22	25	20	67	9	12	10	3	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	10	Vempally.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	12	Nanapally.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	25	Koraram.....	11	19	22	19	60	29	51	56	45	162	5	8	7	5	20	6	9	10	12	31	0	0	0
14	11	Velthe.....	10	19	22	26	67	8	8	14	30	4	6	19	4	7	6	19	22	31	41	27	99	0	0
15	51	Yannuvadah.....	20	48	37	21	106	119	200	215	168	583	5	7	3	3	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	18	Vellooliah.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	19	Noostlapoorum.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	28	Areekotah.....	3	4	4	5	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....			199	363	367	317	1,047	343	556	612	545	1,713	44	62	50	36	148	68	98	114	95	307	0	0	0
Jagheer Villages....			16	20	20	14	54	0	0	0	0	0	109	196	206	182	584	2	6	4	2	12	0	0	0
Grand Total.....			215	383	387	331	1,101	343	556	612	545	1,713	153	258	256	218	732	70	104	118	97	319	0	0	0
Number.																									

LAND CULTIVATORS.																	
NAMES OF THE PURGUN- NAHS AND TALOOKS.				MOONDOORWARS.					TELINGAS.					SHEPHERDS.			
				Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.
1	45	Harabe Kutoor.....	0	0	0	0	0	236	389	400	346	1,135	44	72	80	55	207
2	37	Nimbad.....	66	112	119	87	318	49	61	71	45	177	25	44	40	37	121
3	37	Recheriah.....	0	0	0	0	0	253	430	484	563	1,467	41	98	119	88	305
4	62	Vijayghery Velchal.....	184	342	357	344	1,043	0	0	0	0	0	8	20	17	18	44
5	41	Nunthighere Nampoleonda.....	62	109	114	109	332	10	12	17	15	44	44	34	53	44	144
6	31	Koroota.....	68	98	100	91	288	4	8	9	6	23	21	7	7	7	7
7	50	Sanegaram.....	62	109	114	109	332	4	8	9	6	23	21	7	7	7	7
8	37	Tharavondah.....	109	160	153	149	462	70	89	92	88	269	19	28	28	17	73
9	50	Polan.....	111	179	186	194	559	32	53	46	46	145	13	17	17	18	51
10	20	Anthagery.....	18	26	26	21	73	4	6	6	3	13	16	17	17	18	103
11	21	Vempally.....	170	134	134	95	353	4	6	4	0	0	0	6	7	5	9
12	10	Nanapally.....	16	21	23	25	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	5	9	21
13	12	Koraram.....	27	32	33	43	108	2	2	2	5	4	11	17	20	31	71
14	25	Mocondoor.....	13	23	22	13	58	64	105	96	102	303	30	57	47	48	26
15	11	Velthe.....	9	12	13	12	37	13	18	19	23	60	7	9	10	7	28
16	15	Yannuvadah.....	302	332	328	311	971	40	93	94	65	252	33	54	56	49	159
17	18	Vellooliah.....	97	201	198	102	501	0	0	0	0	0	9	18	14	11	43
18	19	Noostlapoorum.....	30	53	55	60	168	0	0	0	0	0	8	9	11	18	38
19	20	Areekotah.....	136	201	196	141	532	0	0	0	0	0	13	19	19	14	62
		Total.....	1,258	2,055	2,051	1,797	6,883	781	1,272	1,343	1,298	3,913	363	575	599	533	1,707
51		Jagheer Villages.....	161	247	272	222	741	20	24	24	31	79	23	33	33	39	105
		Grand Total.....	1,409	2,292	2,323	2,019	6,624	801	1,296	1,367	1,329	3,992	376	608	632	572	1,812

[illegible]

Number.		No. of Villages.	NAMES OF THE PURGUN- NAHS AND TALOOKS.						VILLAGE PEONS.				NEERUDYWARA.				THALABEES.				MUSSELMEN.											
			Houses.		Men.		Women.		Children.		Total.		Houses.		Men.		Women.		Children.		Total.		Houses.		Men.		Women.		Children.		Total.	
1	45		Havale Kutoor.....	96	126	139	128	393	9	17	17	51	41	59	55	71	185	55	93	82	76	261										
2	37		Misrabad.....	43	70	67	83	220	2	6	6	4	16	7	9	8	7	24	6	10	9	29										
3	62		Kachal.....	139	196	206	211	613	11	23	23	67	48	68	63	78	209	61	103	92	85	280										
4	31		Vijayghery Velchal.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0										
5	31		Nunbhaghere Nameleconda.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0										
6	37		Korootta.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0										
7	50		Sanegurum.....	29	43	42	34	119	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0										
8	30		Thevecondah.....	64	79	93	92	264	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	6	3	4	4	4	12										
9	22		Polas.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0										
10	21		Anbhargy.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0										
11	10		Vempully.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0										
12	12		Namapully.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0										
13	25		Koaram.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0										
14	11		Moncondoor.....	2	3	3	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0										
15	51		Velthe.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	13	22	17	52										
16	51		Yamalvadah.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0										
17	18		Velloolah.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0										
18	29		Noosidipoorum.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0										
19	29		Arekotah.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0										
			Total.....	96	126	139	128	393	9	17	17	51	41	59	55	71	185	55	93	82	76	261										
		51	Jagheer Villages.....	43	70	67	83	220	2	6	6	4	16	7	9	8	7	24	6	10	9	29										
			Grand Total.....	139	196	206	211	613	11	23	23	67	48	68	63	78	209	61	103	92	85	280										

LAND CULTIVATORS.													
GRAND TOTAL.													
CHUMMARS.													
DRESS AND BAGARIES.													
No. of Villages.	Houses.			Children.			Total.			Houses.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
1 45 Havalee Kutoor.....	71	115	186	80	299	379	12	61	73	15	100	115	215
2 46 Nambad.....	1	2	3	2	6	8	61	0	61	0	0	0	61
3 47 Betherah.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 48 Vengathery Velchal.....	16	22	38	31	76	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	107
5 49 Nanthaghere Nameleconda.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 50 Kerooda.....	8	13	21	13	33	46	37	37	74	43	46	89	122
7 51 Saseguram.....	37	47	84	44	135	179	0	0	0	0	0	0	179
8 52 Thervendah.....	142	49	191	63	153	216	29	29	58	21	31	52	103
9 53 Anthagery.....	64	65	129	71	203	274	3	3	6	4	4	8	14
10 54 Vempully.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 55 Namapully.....	10	11	21	12	34	46	12	14	26	14	14	28	40
12 56 Karam.....	23	35	58	33	104	137	0	0	0	0	0	0	137
13 57 Moncondoor.....	1	1	2	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
14 58 Velthe.....	44	59	103	49	177	226	0	0	0	0	0	0	226
15 59 Yamulvadah.....	2	4	6	6	16	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
16 60 Velloolah.....	4	8	12	10	28	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	38
17 61 Noostleporum.....	21	37	58	24	90	114	2	2	4	4	5	9	13
18 62 Areekothah.....	447	472	919	423	1,368	1,791	166	201	367	210	210	420	787
Total.....	10	18	28	24	62	86	24	27	51	34	34	68	119
51 Jagheer Villages.....	457	490	947	447	1,430	1,877	180	228	408	244	244	488	896
Grand Total.....	467	508	975	471	1,492	1,963	204	255	459	278	278	556	1,015

MOTHURPHA OR DOOKANDARS.													
GRAND TOTAL.													
WEAVERS.													
CARPET MAKERS.													
No. of Villages.	Houses.			Dookands.			Women.			Children.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
1 45 Havalee Kutoor.....	265	173	438	490	496	986	440	1,426	1,866	291	429	720	2,586
2 46 Nambad.....	112	97	209	191	200	391	173	564	737	115	171	286	1,023
3 47 Betherah.....	178	176	354	317	353	670	366	1,036	1,406	330	530	860	2,266
4 48 Vengathery Velchal.....	72	71	143	111	128	239	102	341	443	139	215	354	1,197
5 49 Nanthaghere Nameleconda.....	180	60	240	219	265	484	199	683	882	244	400	644	1,526
6 50 Kerooda.....	77	71	148	127	119	246	89	335	424	136	206	342	670
7 51 Saseguram.....	34	37	71	64	55	119	65	174	239	141	138	279	517
8 52 Thervendah.....	9	9	18	2	2	4	6	10	16	51	75	126	202
9 53 Anthagery.....	27	28	55	42	48	90	42	132	174	54	61	115	289
10 54 Vempully.....	16	16	32	20	18	38	17	56	73	68	77	145	290
11 55 Namapully.....	13	12	25	16	21	37	6	43	49	38	54	92	141
12 56 Karam.....	21	19	40	27	27	54	30	84	114	49	59	108	222
13 57 Moncondoor.....	84	68	152	182	165	347	177	524	701	155	224	379	1,080
14 58 Velthe.....	11	10	21	23	28	51	23	72	95	46	63	109	208
15 59 Yamulvadah.....	126	88	214	209	239	448	172	620	792	279	407	686	1,375
16 60 Velloolah.....	99	20	119	180	205	385	81	466	547	288	357	645	1,292
17 61 Noostleporum.....	38	33	71	53	64	117	91	208	299	77	106	183	369
18 62 Areekothah.....	30	30	60	44	46	90	46	136	182	61	74	135	317
Total.....	1,340	1,004	2,344	2,307	2,477	4,784	2,125	6,909	9,034	2,619	3,725	6,344	15,378
51 Jagheer Villages.....	319	269	588	721	716	1,437	579	2,016	2,595	384	706	1,090	3,685
Grand Total.....	1,659	1,273	2,932	3,193	3,193	6,386	2,704	8,925	11,629	3,003	4,431	7,434	20,063

No. of Villages	DEUNGARS.				COTTON CLEANERS.				OIL PRESSERS.			
	Houses.	Looms.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Houses.	Boys.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	107	62	159	176	189	504	42	42	58	65	69	192
2	3	3	3	3	3	9	30	27	50	41	50	141
3	57	57	106	120	122	348	50	50	75	78	99	252
4	67	26	216	222	242	680	16	16	28	27	34	89
5	128	13	26	16	13	49	25	25	33	28	34	111
6	15	13	20	16	13	49	25	25	33	28	34	111
7	99	39	131	149	138	418	25	25	32	36	44	112
8	15	14	15	16	20	61	18	18	22	20	24	66
9	2	2	3	3	6	12	8	10	13	11	13	34
10	71	8	105	110	108	323	10	10	15	15	18	48
11	12	0	13	15	12	40	14	14	15	14	13	42
12	27	0	38	38	37	113	6	6	7	9	9	25
13	44	15	48	64	76	178	10	14	14	14	22	50
14	131	28	211	208	202	631	27	27	37	36	45	119
15	29	0	35	38	48	124	8	7	11	15	11	37
16	59	58	96	107	83	286	41	41	59	62	65	186
17	5	4	6	7	7	20	22	23	30	35	31	96
18	12	12	19	24	25	68	12	12	19	19	20	58
19	23	13	26	30	23	79	10	10	11	10	13	34
20	849	354	1,263	1,336	1,334	3,923	375	371	522	542	607	1,671
Total	849	354	1,263	1,336	1,334	3,923	375	371	522	542	607	1,671
Jagheer Villages.....	89	42	127	146	173	446	40	39	66	71	85	222
Grand Total.....	938	396	1,390	1,482	1,507	4,369	415	410	588	613	692	1,893

Number.	No. of Villages	GOLDSMITHS.					BANGLE SELLERS.					PAINTERS.								
		Houses.	Fire Chuttees.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Houses.	Malaram.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Houses.	Dookans.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1	45	Harjee Kutoor.....	40	41	85	92	70	247	4	4	6	7	7	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	37	Nimbad.....	26	22	42	46	44	132	5	5	6	6	4	16	1	1	2	1	1	4
3	62	Bedheriah.....	12	12	21	25	26	72	4	12	12	12	9	33	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	41	Vettagberry Velchal.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	31	Kuthaghere Nameleconda.....	11	10	23	30	19	72	4	4	5	6	6	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	37	Korotie.....	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	3	5	6	4	15	1	1	1	1	0	2
7	50	Sagaram.....	3	8	2	3	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	30	Theeracondah.....	5	5	6	4	7	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	22	Poles.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	21	Anthargy.....	8	10	9	7	9	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	10	Vanpully.....	3	3	3	3	4	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	12	Namapully.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	25	Koaram.....	32	28	60	59	71	190	3	3	3	4	2	9	1	1	2	0	3	6
14	11	Moncondoor.....	12	10	13	15	28	56	1	1	2	2	2	6	1	1	2	2	2	3
15	51	Velthe.....	5	5	6	5	7	18	9	8	12	8	7	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	18	Vamulvadah.....	18	12	33	38	24	95	2	2	2	2	3	7	7	3	7	9	16	32
17	19	Velloolah.....	6	6	8	8	13	29	3	2	5	6	7	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	23	Noostapoorum.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Arsekotal.....	181	172	312	337	324	973	40	38	62	61	53	176	11	7	13	15	19	47
		Total.....	43	44	74	94	101	269	19	16	33	42	38	114	1	1	1	1	1	3
51		Jagheer Villages.....	224	216	386	431	425	1,242	59	54	96	103	92	290	12	8	14	16	20	50
		Grand Total.....	224	216	386	431	425	1,242	59	54	96	103	92	290	12	8	14	16	20	50

MOTHURUPHA.												
NAMES OF THE PURGUN- NAHS AND TALOOKS.					MOCHERS.				MUNHARS.			
					Houses.	Doorkans.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Houses.	Doorkans.
No. of Villages.	Number.											
1	45	Havalee Kutoor.....	1	8	2	2	3	4	1	16	2	2
2	27	Kumbad.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	27	Kumbad.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	41	Vagghery Velchal.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	41	Kumbad.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	31	Kumbad.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	31	Kumbad.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	31	Kumbad.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	31	Kumbad.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	31	Kumbad.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	31	Kumbad.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	31	Kumbad.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	31	Kumbad.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	31	Kumbad.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	31	Kumbad.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	31	Kumbad.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	31	Kumbad.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	31	Kumbad.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total.....	10	7	10	7	23	27	14	64	15	15
		Jagheer Villages.....	8	8	8	10	16	16	20	46	1	4
		Grand Total.....	18	15	18	33	43	43	34	110	16	19

MOTHURUPHA.												
NAMES OF THE PURGUN- NAHS AND TALOOKS.					TAILORS.				DYERS.			
					Houses.	Doorkans.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Houses.	Doorkans.
No. of Villages.	Number.											
1	45	Havalee Kutoor.....	27	26	46	46	12	11	8	31	4	5
2	27	Kumbad.....	8	8	10	12	4	4	4	16	0	0
3	27	Kumbad.....	18	18	33	34	15	21	17	59	0	0
4	41	Vagghery Velchal.....	7	7	14	13	4	0	0	17	0	0
5	41	Kumbad.....	19	19	28	31	25	11	10	36	0	0
6	31	Kumbad.....	13	13	21	20	15	15	10	59	0	0
7	31	Kumbad.....	9	9	13	13	15	0	0	24	0	0
8	31	Kumbad.....	11	11	12	12	0	0	0	24	0	0
9	31	Kumbad.....	2	2	4	4	0	0	0	6	0	0
10	31	Kumbad.....	8	8	10	11	5	0	0	24	0	0
11	31	Kumbad.....	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
12	31	Kumbad.....	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	6	0	0
13	31	Kumbad.....	15	15	32	28	16	0	0	54	0	0
14	31	Kumbad.....	5	5	9	16	7	0	0	22	0	0
15	31	Kumbad.....	21	21	19	29	44	9	5	71	0	0
16	31	Kumbad.....	15	15	20	23	19	20	9	43	0	0
17	31	Kumbad.....	14	14	6	6	10	1	0	21	0	0
18	31	Kumbad.....	2	2	3	3	1	0	0	6	0	0
		Total.....	178	143	272	286	274	71	79	57	207	15
		Jagheer Villages.....	58	52	131	116	93	48	46	52	147	4
		Grand Total.....	236	195	403	411	367	119	125	109	354	19

NAMES OF THE PURGUN- NAHS AND TALOOKS.		MOONCOORWARS.				BULEWARARS.				RUSSARS.			
No. of Villages.	Number.	Houses.	Dookans.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Houses.	Dookans.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	45	17	1	19	22	15	56	12	0	20	21	22	63
2	46	4	0	4	4	5	13	1	0	2	1	1	4
3	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	1	0	4
6	50	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	51	6	0	6	8	4	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	52	1	1	1	2	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	54	16	0	16	15	10	41	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	57	35	0	54	51	36	141	16	0	32	34	12	78
14	58	3	0	3	3	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	59	17	0	37	38	30	106	10	0	15	18	15	48
16	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	5	1	10
17	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	6	7	6	19
18	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	65	100	2	140	145	104	389	48	5	82	87	57	226
22	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	67	3	1	4	4	7	15	15	7	27	30	30	93
24	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	69	103	3	144	149	111	404	63	12	109	117	87	319
26	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
37	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
38	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
39	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
41	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
42	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
43	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
44	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
46	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
47	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
49	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
51	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
52	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
53	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
54	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55	99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
57	101	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
58	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
59	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
61	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
62	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
63	107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
64	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65	109	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
66	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
67	111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
68	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
69	113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
70	114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
71	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
72	116	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
73	117	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
74	118	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75	119	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
76	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
77	121	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
78	122	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
79	123	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
80	124	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
81	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
82	126	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
83	127	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
85	129	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
86	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
87	131	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
88	132	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
89	133	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
90	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
91	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
92	136	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
93	137	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
94	138	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
95	139	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
96	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
97	141	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
98	142	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
99	143	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100	144	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
101	145	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
102	146	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
103	147	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
104	148	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
105	149	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
106	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
107	151	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
108	152	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
109	153	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
110	154	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
111	155	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
112	156	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
113	157	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
114	158	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
115	159	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
116	160	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
117	161	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
118	162	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
119	163	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
120	164	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
121	165	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
122	166	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
123	167	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
124	168	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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MOTHURPHA.																	
BAMBOO SELLERS.							SHEPHERDS.				TODDY SELLERS.						
No. of Villages.	NAMES OF THE PURGUN- NAMS AND TALOOKS.						Total.		Children.	Total.	Houses.	Dookans.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
	Houses.	Dookans.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.											
1	10	10	14	14	11	39	116	0	148	161	138	195	176	289	301	270	860
2	7	7	8	12	8	28	99	0	161	149	117	118	106	178	196	158	530
3	13	13	20	24	26	76	211	0	390	355	377	1,122	283	452	459	634	1,445
4	4	4	6	5	3	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	118	117	199	211	598
5	8	8	12	13	9	34	63	0	87	86	69	242	73	128	128	110	366
6	6	6	8	9	11	28	25	0	42	41	33	116	152	227	255	244	746
7	7	7	10	11	9	30	80	21	85	87	83	265	55	86	88	68	242
8	4	4	4	4	6	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	11	19	14	50
9	2	2	2	2	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	8	6	5	19
10	2	2	2	2	4	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	41	46	53	140
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	57	61	76	194
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	125	182	208	227	631
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	41	53	55	160
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	18	29	30	31
15	12	11	16	17	50	123	55	0	189	176	142	481	17	12	29	30	90
16	27	0	46	48	40	134	55	0	80	75	55	216	18	29	112	109	320
17	5	0	6	6	10	22	94	0	104	129	138	362	101	80	462	172	189
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	20	16	17	63	36	29	63	47	167
Total.							1,276	1,260	1,699	3,705	1,458	1,299	2,283	2,411	2,387	7,081	
Jagheer Villages							193	187	163	568	219	146	431	440	357	1,228	
Grand Total.							1,469	1,457	1,862	4,273	1,677	1,445	2,714	2,851	2,744	8,309	
51																	

MOTHURPHA.														
ARRACK SELLERS.					HIDE SELLERS.					BUTCHERS.				
No. of Villages.	NAMES OF THE PURGUN- NAHS AND TALOOKS.				Total.					Total.			Total.	
	Houses.	Dookans.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Houses.	Dookans.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		
1	7	7	11	12	8	81	5	0	0	0	0	3	16	
2	2	2	3	2	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total				51	47	70	74	63	207	137	117	159	496	113
Jagheer Villages				13	12	18	29	21	68	65	4	94	263	36
Grand Total				64	59	88	103	84	275	202	121	253	759	209

NAMES OF THE PURGUN- NAHS AND TALOOKS.		GRAND TOTAL OF MOTHERPRA.												BRAHMINS.				KOOSHBAH OR UNEM- PLOYED PEOPLE OF THE VILLAGES.			
Number.	No. of Villages.	Houses.	Dookans.	Looms.	Malarium.	Fire Chuties.	Bows.	Mills.	Butties.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.			
1	45	1,196	415	358	4	41	42	25	0	1,892	1,978	1,797	5,657	59	89	109	61	259			
2	37	549	225	118	5	22	27	7	0	848	857	710	2,415	67	105	101	42	248			
3	62	1,214	620	389	4	12	50	22	0	2,046	2,099	2,255	6,402	108	166	192	144	502			
4	41	496	199	198	1	0	16	11	0	797	833	949	2,579	15	21	18	13	62			
5	41	659	125	256	4	10	25	17	0	1,059	1,162	905	3,116	18	19	20	10	49			
6	37	626	348	217	3	1	25	7	0	902	968	949	2,819	13	16	19	15	60			
7	60	430	137	152	0	8	18	20	0	589	574	674	1,737	1	1	0	0	1			
8	30	98	26	53	0	5	8	6	0	129	142	191	462	4	6	6	1	1			
9	22	241	94	69	1	0	10	2	0	346	353	351	1,060	4	6	6	1	12			
10	21	163	37	69	0	10	14	8	0	187	187	153	527	2	2	2	1	5			
11	10	119	43	48	0	3	6	1	0	162	180	186	628	3	4	2	2	8			
12	12	174	66	70	0	0	10	2	0	204	220	300	724	3	5	5	2	12			
13	25	639	220	183	3	28	27	11	0	1,080	1,059	1,037	3,216	58	106	89	78	273			
14	11	167	68	45	1	10	7	6	0	229	236	243	708	8	15	16	4	34			
15	61	788	131	337	8	5	41	25	0	1,162	1,270	1,044	3,476	32	39	47	43	129			
16	18	639	65	269	2	12	23	9	0	998	1,101	867	2,956	21	33	37	22	92			
17	19	388	83	89	2	5	12	5	0	626	674	693	1,793	2	4	2	1	7			
18	29	202	67	70	0	0	10	8	0	272	268	254	794	0	0	0	0	0			
	Total	8,788	2,859	2,990	38	172	371	192	0	13,418	14,101	13,448	40,967	413	632	662	440	1,734			
	Jagheer Villages.....	1,418	479	477	16	44	39	21	0	2,872	3,000	2,617	8,489	706	1,091	1,156	890	3,137			
51	Grand Total.....	10,206	3,338	3,467	54	216	410	213	0	16,290	17,101	16,065	49,456	1,119	1,723	1,818	1,330	4,871			

Number	No. of Villages	KOOSHBAH.												TELINGAS.				MUSSULMAN.			
		Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	44	18	26	25	22	72	61	65	67	66	198	49	64	57	45	198	75	114	116	94	198
2	37	61	85	88	54	222	231	320	327	239	976	64	105	106	117	327	64	105	106	117	327
3	62	67	83	10	13	31	60	64	72	61	187	97	103	203	133	490	97	103	203	133	490
4	41	6	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	41	1	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	37	9	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	60	3	3	3	3	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	30	3	3	3	3	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	22	3	3	3	3	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	21	3	3	3	3	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	10	3	3	3	3	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	12	3	3	3	3	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	25	3	3	3	3	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	11	3	3	3	3	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	61	3	3	3	3	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	18	3	3	3	3	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	19	3	3	3	3	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	29	3	3	3	3	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	294	401	416	424	1,240	678	763	777	755	2,395	581	952	984	814	2,750	405	560	609	95	1,354
	Jagheer Villages.....	134	190	200	175	699	30	32	44	68	144	405	560	609	95	1,354	405	560	609	95	1,354
	Grand Total.....	448	591	616	599	1,939	708	795	821	823	2,439	986	1,512	1,693	909	4,104	810	1,120	1,218	190	2,708

KOOSHBASH.																			
PEASERS.					DANCING GIRLS.				GENTOO SCHOOL MASTERS.				SATHANIES.						
Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Houses.	Teachers.	Women.	Total.	Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1. Kumbh...	52	75	75	57	207	8	5	19	5	29	5	5	9	5	25	35	39	25	99
2. Kumbh...	85	105	114	116	395	6	6	15	2	23	1	1	1	1	18	21	26	22	69
3. Kumbh...	77	106	106	138	347	3	6	5	10	21	0	0	0	0	30	41	49	54	144
4. Kumbh...	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	9	8	3	0	0	0	0	6	11	14	18	38
5. Kumbh...	116	141	158	152	461	5	1	8	3	12	2	2	6	8	37	47	62	65	146
6. Kumbh...	22	28	31	47	106	3	4	8	6	17	5	5	5	0	9	11	10	7	28
7. Kumbh...	75	99	95	65	289	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	6	3
8. Kumbh...	10	15	15	15	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	6	3
9. Kumbh...	94	116	118	101	355	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	13	13	11	7	31
10. Kumbh...	52	59	50	46	149	4	5	9	1	15	1	1	1	1	13	13	14	7	34
11. Kumbh...	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12. Kumbh...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	2	7	14
13. Kumbh...	61	92	99	96	287	14	21	37	36	94	4	4	5	10	22	30	31	19	80
14. Kumbh...	2	3	4	4	11	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	3	6	12	15	15	13	44
15. Kumbh...	78	102	101	111	314	2	0	5	3	1	1	1	1	2	21	29	34	23	86
16. Kumbh...	805	378	417	378	1,173	6	5	17	8	30	5	4	10	9	19	28	28	15	71
17. Kumbh...	3	5	7	4	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	9	8	24
18. Kumbh...	38	50	45	48	143	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	1,068	1,360	1,435	1,378	4,173	57	59	137	80	276	26	26	35	36	71	234	324	305	976
Jagheer Villages.....	187	304	308	278	890	21	23	64	30	117	12	14	17	0	17	25	35	32	103
Grand Total.....	1,256	1,664	1,743	1,656	5,063	78	82	201	110	393	38	40	52	36	88	258	359	337	1,079

625

Number of Villages		JUNGLES.						TOTAL.						ZEMINDARS.					
Number.	Names of the PURGUN- NAHS AND TALOOKS.	Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.			
1	Navale Kutoor.....	27	47	49	41	137	52	82	88	66	286	0	0	0	0	0			
2	Nasimbah.....	28	22	31	27	87	36	50	57	49	166	131	177	185	132	494			
3	Barabach.....	39	71	62	68	201	69	112	111	122	345	0	0	0	0	0			
4	Vengaphy Velchal.....	21	34	37	28	99	27	45	48	44	137	0	0	0	0	0			
5	Kunthighe Nameleonda.....	21	27	35	31	98	58	74	82	88	244	0	0	0	0	0			
6	K. Croda.....	29	27	35	29	98	38	46	66	64	165	0	0	0	0	0			
7	Saseguram.....	28	27	35	29	98	38	46	66	64	165	0	0	0	0	0			
8	Theravandah.....	9	9	11	11	29	18	20	19	6	57	31	40	42	33	115			
9	Pelam.....	8	6	8	2	16	6	7	9	6	22	0	0	0	0	0			
10	Anthery.....	9	10	14	13	37	15	23	25	20	68	0	0	0	0	0			
11	Vempally.....	7	6	9	5	20	20	19	23	12	54	8	9	6	5	19			
12	Namapally.....	17	25	21	34	96	17	25	21	34	80	19	18	19	19	66			
13	Karum.....	2	3	3	2	8	6	8	5	9	22	0	0	0	0	0			
14	Moncondoor.....	17	34	32	32	96	29	64	63	51	178	0	0	0	0	0			
15	Vethe.....	3	6	6	4	16	15	20	21	18	59	0	0	0	0	0			
16	Yamulvadah.....	48	62	66	45	174	67	91	100	69	260	182	232	218	203	683			
17	Vellochah.....	31	41	43	17	101	49	69	71	32	172	0	0	0	0	0			
18	Nooslasooram.....	1	2	3	2	7	6	9	12	10	31	0	0	0	0	0			
19	Areekoth.....	6	7	8	9	24	6	7	8	9	24	0	0	0	0	0			
	Total.....	310	447	471	406	1,324	543	771	818	711	2,300	371	476	469	392	1,387			
51	Jagheer Villages.....	84	129	148	92	369	109	164	184	124	472	98	163	164	96	412			
	Grand Total.....	394	576	619	498	1,693	652	935	1,002	835	2,772	469	639	633	487	1,799			

KOOSH-BASH.																
VILLAGE PRONG.						ELMAS.			DHESA.							

NAMES OF THE PURGUN- MANS AND TALOOKS.		KOOSHBAHSH GRAND TOTAL.						GRAND TOTAL OF MOTHURPHA AND KOOSHBAHSH.												
No. of Villages		Houses.	Schools.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Houses.	Dookans.	Rooms.	Malurum.	Fire Chuttees.	Bows.	Mills.	Schools.	Butties.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	Begala Kuvor.....	366	9	511	555	398	1,459	1,592	415	358	4	41	42	26	9	0	2,398	2,538	2,190	7,116
2	Begala Kuvor.....	462	1	643	570	439	1,802	1,011	225	118	5	22	27	7	1	0	1,491	1,527	1,199	4,217
3	Begala Kuvor.....	601	0	894	936	946	2,776	1,815	920	389	4	12	60	22	0	0	2,940	3,085	3,201	9,176
4	Begala Kuvor.....	376	0	533	567	532	1,622	1,872	199	198	1	0	16	11	0	0	1,330	1,390	1,431	4,201
5	Begala Kuvor.....	464	2	609	707	597	1,913	1,123	199	198	1	0	16	11	0	0	1,330	1,390	1,431	4,201
6	Begala Kuvor.....	261	0	331	356	399	1,085	887	348	215	4	10	25	17	2	0	1,668	1,859	1,602	5,029
7	Begala Kuvor.....	172	0	212	207	170	589	602	137	152	0	8	18	20	0	0	1,233	1,324	1,348	3,905
8	Begala Kuvor.....	186	0	42	86	47	145	135	26	53	0	5	8	6	0	0	901	781	744	2,326
9	Begala Kuvor.....	139	1	178	177	137	492	379	94	69	1	0	10	2	1	0	171	198	238	607
10	Begala Kuvor.....	165	1	171	179	141	491	338	37	69	0	3	14	8	1	0	358	540	488	1,552
11	Begala Kuvor.....	73	0	99	91	97	287	192	43	48	0	6	4	1	0	0	261	291	293	818
12	Begala Kuvor.....	33	0	43	41	58	142	207	66	70	0	0	10	2	0	0	247	291	293	818
13	Begala Kuvor.....	418	4	685	622	608	1,915	1,054	220	183	3	29	27	11	4	0	1,766	1,721	1,545	5,131
14	Begala Kuvor.....	127	2	185	230	166	581	284	68	45	1	10	7	6	2	0	414	468	409	1,289
15	Begala Kuvor.....	408	1	630	531	469	1,520	1,196	131	337	8	5	4	25	1	0	1,852	1,801	1,513	4,995
16	Begala Kuvor.....	633	4	855	934	759	2,548	1,278	65	269	2	12	23	9	4	0	1,853	2,035	1,616	5,504
17	Begala Kuvor.....	130	0	175	180	205	560	518	83	89	2	5	12	5	0	0	701	754	898	2,353
18	Begala Kuvor.....	125	0	157	162	129	458	327	67	70	0	0	10	8	0	0	439	480	383	1,252
	Total.....	4,958	26	6,853	7,191	6,342	20,386	13,781	2,859	2,890	38	172	371	192	26	0	20,271	21,292	19,790	61,353
	Jagheer Villages.....	1,798	13	2,550	2,853	1,931	7,334	3,244	479	477	16	44	39	21	13	0	5,422	5,853	4,548	15,823
51	Grand Total.....	6,719	39	9,403	10,044	8,273	27,720	17,025	3,338	3,467	54	216	410	213	39	0	25,693	27,145	24,338	77,176

NAMES OF THE PURGUN- NAMS AND TALOOKS.		Houses.	Doorans.	Looms.	Malarum.	Fire Chuttees.	Bows.	Mills.	Schools.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	Marud Kutoor	3,669	415	358	4	41	42	25	5	5,765	6,082	5,295	17,142
2	Chand	2,555	225	118	5	22	27	7	1	3,765	3,888	2,880	10,533
3	Yagheer	2,713	520	389	1	12	50	22	0	6,329	6,643	3,960	19,932
4	Yagheer Vichal	1,849	199	196	1	0	16	11	0	3,066	3,170	3,277	9,513
5	Yagheer Namislooda	2,239	125	266	4	10	25	17	2	3,431	3,757	3,111	10,299
6	Karoola	1,574	348	217	3	1	25	7	5	2,561	2,784	2,701	8,046
7	Sagaram	1,674	348	217	3	1	25	7	5	2,561	2,784	2,701	8,046
8	Theroodah	1,758	137	152	0	8	18	20	0	2,600	2,481	2,252	7,233
9	Poles	1,943	26	53	0	5	8	0	0	1,339	1,855	1,592	4,316
10	Yagheer	794	94	69	1	0	10	2	1	1,107	1,111	1,047	3,265
11	Yagheer	1,054	37	69	0	10	14	8	1	1,204	1,249	1,111	3,564
12	Yagheer	408	43	48	0	3	6	1	0	596	605	681	1,872
13	Yagheer	507	66	70	0	0	10	2	0	648	699	942	2,289
14	Yagheer	2,655	220	183	3	28	27	11	4	3,519	3,476	3,307	10,302
15	Yagheer	623	68	45	1	10	7	6	2	914	974	925	2,813
16	Yagheer	3,186	131	337	8	5	41	25	4	4,337	5,104	4,168	14,209
17	Yagheer	2,054	65	269	2	12	23	9	4	3,319	3,476	2,647	9,442
18	Yagheer	1,136	83	89	2	5	12	5	0	1,760	1,811	2,021	5,592
19	Yagheer	856	67	70	0	0	10	8	0	1,217	1,204	1,064	3,485
20	Yagheer	30,968	2,859	2,990	38	172	371	192	26	47,967	49,889	45,981	1,43,847
21	Yagheer Villages	6,329	619	818	24	50	81	47	13	10,875	11,476	9,069	31,420
22	Grand Total	37,297	3,478	3,808	62	222	452	238	39	58,842	61,375	55,050	1,75,267

No. of Villages.			No. of Fields.			PADDY.						JOWAREE.										
						QUANTITY SOWN.			QUANTITY PRODUCED.			AMOUNT.	QUANTITY SOWN.			QUANTITY PRODUCED.			AMOUNT.			
						Candies.	Mounds.	Beers.	Candies.	Mounds.	Beers.		Candies.	Mounds.	Beers.							
																Pice.	Rupess.	Annas.		Pice.	Rupess.	Annas.
1	45	Mavale Kutoor.....	2,880	319	8	22	2,049	6	0	20,491	5	0	1,242	10	16	29	351	7	20	3,059	2	0
2	46	Masabul.....	1,370	172	14	37	1,574	313	0	20,628	11	0	125	1	9	38	2614	4	0	402	4	0
3	47	Bacharab.....	3,869	369	8	0	1,993	10	0	18,937	8	0	4,453	56	10	25	626	0	0	6,357	4	0
4	48	Vijaykerry Vohal.....	1,043	78	1	26	389	10	0	5,629	1	0	0	0	0	0	161	0	0	2,575	8	0
5	49	Mattapure Nandcoonda.....	1,622	92	19	31	1,076	6	0	8,442	6	0	0	0	0	0	55	7	3	887	5	0
6	50	Karreda.....	1,275	127	10	0	869	0	0	8,477	0	0	15	0	0	3	30	315	0	2,960	0	0
7	51	Seegurum.....	127	8	0	0	83	0	0	1,691	0	0	223	8	10	0	145	10	0	4,638	0	0
8	52	Tharavandah.....	362	21	18	20	198	10	0	4,570	8	0	139	1	11	36	32	1	7	1,067	0	0
9	53	Pokan.....	259	23	10	0	297	5	1	4,761	6	0	1894	3	11	4	56	15	0	615	0	0
10	54	Ashangery.....	792	48	4	20	297	5	1	4,761	6	0	1894	3	11	4	56	15	0	1,341	2	0
11	55	Vampuny.....	3694	36	19	0	436	5	0	2,566	4	0	63	0	11	38	20	10	0	294	0	0
12	56	Kemurully.....	218	12	17	6	268	9	7	1,856	11	3	0	0	0	0	31	18	30	511	10	3
13	57	Koornu.....	1,560	126	12	0	779	13	32	13,490	7	0	795	3	12	15	143	3	33	2,961	8	0
14	58	Moncoondoor.....	408	38	7	0	186	1	0	3,352	0	0	884	0	9	35	16	1	20	350	0	0
15	59	Velte.....	1,7684	141	8	0	1,396	2	11	15,289	0	0	1,141	11	17	21	252	2	29	2,906	7	9
16	60	Yamulvadah.....	1,5694	83	13	27	604	12	1	10,148	0	0	1,2704	8	4	6	102	8	26	2,048	11	5
17	61	Velloodah.....	1,188	38	15	38	370	18	22	6,885	0	0	363	8	17	36	36	9	36	724	0	0
18	62	Noodlagoom.....	2104	9	14	25	531	12	1	1,163	11	2	253	0	18	20	63	11	0	1,098	1	1
19	63	Awekotah.....	20,7114	1,817	2	30	13,685	17	7	1,49,664	7	5	10,341	117	6	14	2,157	2	16	33,493	10	3
		Total.....	3,143	191	11	54	1,256	720		18,219	6	3	1,051	13	3	124	149	17	114	3,660	2	0
51		Jagheer Villages.....	23,8544	2,006	13	354	14,942	427		1,67,883	13	9	11,3934	130	9	264	3,06	19	274	37,243	12	3
		Grand Total.....																				

KUNGONEE.										SAMAH.														
No. of Villages.	NAMES OF THE PURGUN- NAHS AND TALOOKS.	QUANTITY SOWN.				QUANTITY PRODUCED.				AMOUNT.			No. of Fields.	QUANTITY SOWN.				QUANTITY PRODUCED.				AMOUNT.		
		Candies.	Mounds.	Seers.	Ondies.	Mounds.	Seers.	Rupces.	Annas.	Pice.	Candies.	Mounds.		Seers.	Candies.	Mounds.	Seers.	Rupces.	Annas.	Pice.				
1	Wahy Kutor	17	0	2	19	1	9	0	13	4	0	578	14	10	17	109	36	873	1	0				
2	Wahy Kutor	27	0	6	28	6	0	22	40	13	0	209	5	4	39	49	4	526	10	0				
3	Wahy Kutor	114	0	14	8	12	1	0	109	3	0	567	3	13	32	67	11	480	2	0				
4	Wahy Kutor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	289	7	0				
5	Wahy Kutor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	402	12	0				
6	Wahy Kutor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	392	0	0				
7	Wahy Kutor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	465	0	0				
8	Wahy Kutor	5	0	1	12	1	16	0	15	0	0	95	1	12	29	2	10	0	232	0	0			
9	Wahy Kutor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	0	9	7	7	19	152	8	0				
10	Wahy Kutor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	213	0	0				
11	Wahy Kutor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	87	0	0				
12	Wahy Kutor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83	2	1	12	21	17	107	8	0				
13	Wahy Kutor	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	215	1	13	16	13	14	123	15	0				
14	Wahy Kutor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	348	8	0				
15	Wahy Kutor	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	8	16	6	4	20	254	0	0			
16	Wahy Kutor	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	470	7	2	9	94	0	22	858	8	9			
17	Wahy Kutor	365	4	14	9	39	18	6	635	11	6	202	1	11	12	27	13	4	230	11	7			
18	Wahy Kutor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	276	3	19	22	16	13	34	324	12	0			
19	Wahy Kutor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	0	10	5	11	13	123	11	3				
20	Wahy Kutor	582	6	15	19	98	15	7	1,012	2	32,943	42	5	35	696	6	10	6,099	3	4				
21	Wahy Kutor	11	0	4	0	1	17	0	20	14	0	434	2	19	16	53	14	21	854	15	0			
22	Wahy Kutor	593	6	19	19	100	12	7	1,033	0	3,377	45	5	11	665	0	3	6	654	2	4			
23	Wahy Kutor																							
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[illegible]

LAND REVENUE.									
CHENNAH.					MUSSOOR.				
No. of Fields.	QUANTITY SOWN.			QUANTITY PRODUCED.			AMOUNT.		
	Candies.	Mounds.	Seers.	Candies.	Mounds.	Seers.	Rupces.	Annas.	Pice.
1	1	15	18	14	19	0	292	8	0
2	0	19	37	4	15	0	84	4	0
3	22	12	90	12	17	8	210	8	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	29	0	0	434	7	0
6	0	0	0	10	0	0	150	0	0
7	14	0	5	4	7	0	174	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0
11	29	0	6	0	0	0	147	0	0
12	0	15	8	12	6	0	144	9	0
13	0	0	0	9	12	30	275	0	0
14	118	0	14	23	4	15	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	206	2	19	36	17	0	497	14	9
17	294	0	8	24	1	16	36	465	8
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	594	10	15	11	142	12	14	2,885	11
Jagheer Villages.....	684	2	1	33	9	13	0	327	12
Grand Total	657	12	17	4	152	5	14	3,223	7

MOONGH.										THOOR.											
No. of Villages.	No. of Fields.	QUANTITY SOWN.			QUANTITY PRODUCED.			AMOUNT.			No. of Fields.	QUANTITY SOWN.			QUANTITY PRODUCED.			AMOUNT.			
		Candies.	Mounds.	Seers.	Candies.	Mounds.	Seers.	Rupces.	Annas.	Pice.		Candies.	Mounds.	Seers.	Candies.	Mounds.	Seers.	Rupces.	Annas.	Pice.	
1	149	1	4	21	19	1	5	261	0	0	0	179	1	14	10	16	11	0	231	0	0
2	71	0	19	3	10	1	8	168	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	682	8	0
3	130	2	11	0	13	8	5	382	8	0	371	12	0	0	20	67	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	247	10	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	123	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	5	142	0	0
7	10	0	2	0	2	0	0	182	6	2	13	0	7	25	7	5	0	0	145	0	0
8	19	0	9	6	9	0	0	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0
9	37	0	2	37	2	2	18	66	9	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	14	0	16	0	2	32	13	24	0	0	40	0	0
11	18	0	3	32	0	19	34	24	0	0	20	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	104	3	4
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	340	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	219	8	0	245	11	37	12	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
14	106	0	10	8	3	13	4	67	12	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	22	0	4	32	1	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	34	3	1	0	0	40	4	0
16	314	3	12	17	42	17	23	647	3	0	21	0	6	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	70	0	16	5	6	1	0	73	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	22	0	0	14	1	0	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	967	11	2	23	134	10	21	2,945	2	6	870	16	0	2	125	13	25	1,783	15	4	0
Jagheer Villages.....	100	0	13	32	5	6	6	184	4	0	15	0	3	36	1	7	25	22	0	0	0
Grand Total.....	1,067	11	16	15	139	16	27	3,129	6	6	886	16	3	38	127	1	10	2,005	15	4	0

Number.	NAMES OF THE PURGUN- NAMS AND TALOOKS.	LAND REVENUE.											
		TOTAL.						TOTAL OF THE GARDEN STUFFS.					
		QUANTITY SOWN.			QUANTITY PRODUCED.			QUANTITY SOWN.			QUANTITY PRODUCED.		
		Candies.	Maunds.	Seers.	Candies.	Maunds.	Seers.	Candies.	Maunds.	Seers.	Candies.	Maunds.	Seers.
		No. of Fields.	Amount.	Rupces.	Pice.	No. of Fields.	Amount.	Rupces.	Pice.	No. of Fields.	Amount.	Rupces.	Pice.
1	Hydrabad Kutoor.....	6,451	26,237	8	0	564	26,237	8	0	564	26,237	8	0
2	Hydrabad Kutoor.....	1,934	22,180	14	0	134	22,180	14	0	134	22,180	14	0
3	Hydrabad Kutoor.....	11,361	29,408	15	0	484	29,408	15	0	484	29,408	15	0
4	Hydrabad Kutoor.....	1,043	9,065	16	0	9	9,065	16	0	9	9,065	16	0
5	Hydrabad Kutoor.....	1,622	12,353	11	0	0	12,353	11	0	0	12,353	11	0
6	Hydrabad Kutoor.....	1,318	11,706	0	0	66	11,706	0	0	66	11,706	0	0
7	Hydrabad Kutoor.....	626	3,404	1	0	0	3,404	1	0	0	3,404	1	0
8	Hydrabad Kutoor.....	908	3,033	16	0	0	3,033	16	0	0	3,033	16	0
9	Hydrabad Kutoor.....	269	2,721	15	0	0	2,721	15	0	0	2,721	15	0
10	Hydrabad Kutoor.....	1,602	6,463	4	0	0	6,463	4	0	0	6,463	4	0
11	Hydrabad Kutoor.....	624	4,441	1	0	0	4,441	1	0	0	4,441	1	0
12	Hydrabad Kutoor.....	218	3,355	3	0	0	3,355	3	0	0	3,355	3	0
13	Hydrabad Kutoor.....	3,370	14,114	36	0	0	14,114	36	0	0	14,114	36	0
14	Hydrabad Kutoor.....	614	3,812	8	0	0	3,812	8	0	0	3,812	8	0
15	Hydrabad Kutoor.....	4,672	19,571	13	0	0	19,571	13	0	0	19,571	13	0
16	Hydrabad Kutoor.....	4,338	12,599	20	0	0	12,599	20	0	0	12,599	20	0
17	Hydrabad Kutoor.....	1,913	11,706	30	0	0	11,706	30	0	0	11,706	30	0
18	Hydrabad Kutoor.....	7,434	12,153	33	0	0	12,153	33	0	0	12,153	33	0
Total.....		42,386	2,176	8	304	17,128	10	20	2,12,091	2	5,468	10	13
Jagheer Villages.....		4,803	234	11	64	1,628	16	224	24,034	6	4	594	0
Grand Total.....		4,7194	2,408	19	87	18,657	6	24	2,36,115	8	9,527	10	16

Number.		No. of Villages.	LAND REVENUE.																	
THILL.																				
QUANTITY SOWN.			QUANTITY PRODUCED.			AMOUNT.			CASTOR SEEDS.											
Candies.	Maunds.		Seers.	Candies.	Maunds.	Seers.	Rupces.	Annas.	Pice.	Candies.	Maunds.	Seers.	Rupces.	Annas.	Pice.					
No. of Fields.			No. of Fields.			No. of Fields.			No. of Fields.			No. of Fields.			No. of Fields.					
1	Hydrabad Kutoor.....	745	2	16	13	76	7	4	1,138	13	0	1794	1	31	3	35	2	12	444	6
2	Hydrabad Kutoor.....	294	0	5	10	3	17	0	46	1	0	174	0	5	28	3	8	4	49	12
3	Hydrabad Kutoor.....	1,304	11	7	30	23	2	20	4,656	0	0	185	4	5	0	23	5	20	298	4
4	Hydrabad Kutoor.....	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	945	11	0	0	0	0	0	13	17	4	207	1
5	Hydrabad Kutoor.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	832	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Hydrabad Kutoor.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Hydrabad Kutoor.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Hydrabad Kutoor.....	145	2	4	25	34	15	0	1,080	0	0	15	0	12	0	8	6	0	192	0
9	Hydrabad Kutoor.....	93	0	17	38	32	8	32	1,026	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	320	0
10	Hydrabad Kutoor.....	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	163	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Hydrabad Kutoor.....	317	2	12	26	46	1	26	1,384	1	0	8	0	2	8	2	10	0	93	0
12	Hydrabad Kutoor.....	96	1	11	32	36	0	0	247	0	0	17	0	6	32	9	6	0	62	8
13	Hydrabad Kutoor.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	338	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	0
14	Hydrabad Kutoor.....	124	3	4	4	8	1	30	263	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	131	6
15	Hydrabad Kutoor.....	270	1	16	20	16	0	0	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Hydrabad Kutoor.....	794	5	10	17	97	17	26	1,723	1	6	994	0	19	18	20	19	12	222	9
17	Hydrabad Kutoor.....	883	2	2	34	35	13	25	905	1	4	22	0	6	18	1	18	12	49	11
18	Hydrabad Kutoor.....	211	0	16	9	11	32	388	0	0	0	2	0	36	0	3	0	5	0	0
19	Hydrabad Kutoor.....	126	6	2	24	7	1	24	363	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....		5,233	41	9	12	847	4	18	15,917	9	10	545	8	10	83	144	14	24	2,145	9
Jagheer Villages.....		171	0	19	30	16	12	21	1,083	14	0	28	0	13	36	7	13	31	150	3
Grand Total.....		5,404	15	9	11	863	17	39	17,001	7	10	573	9	4	99	152	8	15	2,295	12

LAND REVENUE.																				
OIL AND TOTAL.					TOBACCO.															
NAMES OF THE PURGUN- NAS AND TALOOKS.	No. of Fields.	QUANTITY SOWN.			QUANTITY PRODUCED.	AMOUNT.			No. of Fields.	QUANTITY SOWN.			QUANTITY PRODUCED.	AMOUNT.						
		Candies.	Mounds.	Seers.		Candies.	Mounds.	Seers.		Rupces.	Annas.	Candies.		Mounds.	Seers.	Rupces.	Annas.			
.....	9241	4	9	16	111	9	16	1,583	3	0	404	6	0	331	20	18	35	401	4	0
.....	47	0	11	8	7	5	4	96	13	0	61	0	0	74	7	11	11	140	4	0
.....	1,079	15	12	30	315	8	4	4,964	4	0	241	0	0	113	12	10	6	239	4	0
.....	0	0	0	0	76	19	4	1,152	12	6	0	0	0	0	6	10	0	107	0	0
.....	0	0	0	0	64	12	0	852	8	0	0	0	0	0	6	9	0	125	9	0
.....	0	0	0	0	13	6	0	192	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	0
.....	100	2	16	35	42	15	0	1,490	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	15	0	95	4	6
.....	94	0	17	38	32	8	32	1,026	0	0	12	0	0	81	6	0	0	0	0	0
.....	0	0	0	0	17	2	0	256	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.....	225	2	16	4	42	11	25	1,498	9	0	84	0	0	64	8	6	0	242	8	0
.....	313	1	17	24	46	5	0	317	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	54	8	0
.....	0	3	4	4	31	10	0	470	3	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	109	16	0
.....	124	3	4	4	8	1	20	363	12	0	0	0	0	17	18	17	0	363	12	0
.....	270	1	15	20	16	6	0	400	0	0	104	0	0	12	5	0	0	94	0	0
.....	893	6	9	26	118	16	38	1,951	10	9	164	0	0	16	22	14	16	238	10	0
.....	9104	2	9	12	37	11	37	964	12	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.....	313	0	17	5	13	14	32	403	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.....	125	0	2	24	7	1	24	363	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	5,779	50	0	5	991	19	2	16,083	3	7	1334	0	8	2	139	16	21	2,337	14	6
Jageer Villages.....	1904	1	13	35	24	7	12	1,234	1	2	29	0	0	17	6	3	0	261	12	0
Grand Total.....	5,969	51	14	6	1,016	6	14	19,297	4	9	1624	0	8	19	135	19	21	2,598	26	6

PAID IN CASH.																		
Number	NAMES OF THE PURGUN- NAHS AND TALOOKS.	ARREAR AMOUNT.		TOTAL AMOUNT.		TOWN DUTY AMOUNT.		SIWASUMMAH AMOUNT.		TOTAL AMOUNT.		GRAND TOTAL AMOUNT.						
		Rupces.	Annas.	Rupces.	Annas.	Rupces.	Annas.	Rupces.	Annas.	Rupces.	Annas.	Rupces.	Annas.					
1	145	248	0	6,660	13	0	247	8	0	802	8	0	8,939	12	0	37,613	8	0
2	146	0	0	2,776	12	0	540	0	0	1,185	5	0	4,882	5	0	27,523	5	0
3	147	0	0	6,948	8	0	864	13	0	192	5	0	8,089	14	0	48,069	1	0
4	148	0	0	1,873	4	0	300	10	0	29	0	0	2,746	0	0	13,139	11	0
5	149	0	0	3,901	8	0	340	0	0	60	0	0	5,231	11	0	18,921	6	0
6	150	0	0	2,538	0	0	1,008	0	0	460	8	0	4,788	2	0	17,066	2	0
7	151	0	0	738	4	0	700	12	3	0	0	0	1,613	6	9	11,200	11	0
8	152	0	0	848	4	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	1,442	5	6	9,290	9	8
9	153	0	0	1,284	0	0	338	0	0	300	0	0	2,063	12	0	6,186	10	0
10	154	0	0	1,689	0	0	660	0	0	265	0	0	2,961	22	0	12,457	15	0
11	155	0	0	815	8	0	76	0	0	300	0	0	1,209	14	0	6,090	6	0
12	156	0	0	891	2	0	76	0	0	44	14	0	1,370	12	3	5,445	4	0
13	157	0	0	3,044	8	0	0	0	0	390	7	0	3,934	5	0	23,147	4	0
14	158	0	0	986	0	0	400	0	0	28	10	0	1,513	10	0	6,321	8	0
15	159	981	8	3,891	0	0	0	0	0	22	11	0	4,726	2	6	28,066	15	5
16	160	0	0	2,801	8	2	1,055	15	5	690	2	3	5,255	10	0	21,487	6	0
17	161	0	0	1,188	4	0	110	0	0	331	0	0	1,770	10	0	9,030	10	0
18	162	301	0	613	0	0	120	0	0	1	6	0	886	2	0	4,319	15	0
	Total.....	1,539	8	42,561	3	2	7,272	0	8	4,983	12	3	63,417	7	8	300,407	8	0
	Jageer Villages....	266	12	7,486	13	0	634	10	0	1,872	8	9	12,365	6	3	53,688	14	8
56	Grand Total.....	1,796	4	50,067	0	2	7,806	10	8	6,856	5	0	75,782	13	3	354,097	0	11

Abstract of General Statistical Table showing the Total of each Division of the Population, the amount of Land, and that derived from other Taxes.

Number.	No. of Villages.	NAMES OF THE PURGUNAHS AND TALOOKS.			VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.			TANKS AND WELLS.			PLOUGHS.			CATTLE.		
		Villages.	Hamlets.	Total.	In Repair.	Out of Repair.	Total.	Rice Ploughs.	Dry do.	Total.	Ploughing and Draught Cattle.	Other Cattle.	Total.			
1	48	51	99	550	516	1,066	562	723	802	1,525	17,543	9,380	26,873			
2	37	23	60	265	228	493	275	620	370	990	8,915	3,981	12,876			
3	62	34	96	336	271	607	310	552	967	1,519	14,667	7,800	22,467			
4	41	20	61	235	576	811	285	359	516	875	11,297	8,409	19,706			
5	31	1	32	417	362	779	502	344	358	702	9,274	4,603	14,677			
6	27	23	50	279	561	840	394	349	419	768	10,044	4,665	14,709			
7	36	23	59	170	553	723	0	19	644	663	8,914	4,967	13,901			
8	50	16	66	269	490	699	277	197	217	414	3,330	2,621	5,951			
9	31	8	39	137	148	285	178	157	176	333	3,904	2,555	6,549			
10	22	16	38	221	301	522	190	201	347	548	3,129	1,471	4,600			
11	21	8	29	153	212	365	77	84	114	198	2,663	1,391	4,054			
12	10	3	13	59	153	212	147	104	175	279	3,676	1,917	5,593			
13	13	3	16	137	467	604	337	405	469	874	12,493	6,241	17,734			
14	26	16	42	289	374	663	337	126	134	250	3,277	2,001	5,278			
15	11	3	14	115	85	200	113	841	640	1,481	13,632	7,742	21,374			
16	53	33	86	662	621	1,283	817	841	317	627	5,308	3,597	8,905			
17	16	23	39	750	279	1,029	296	320	272	592	11,328	5,663	16,991			
18	19	7	26	235	337	572	50	118	399	617	3,492	1,604	5,099			
19	17	7	24	147	219	366	50	118	399	617	3,492	1,604	5,099			
20	27	11	48	147	219	366	50	118	399	617	3,492	1,604	5,099			
Total.....	560	328	886	5,213	6,541	11,754	4,763	5,829	7,326	13,155	1,46,976	80,361	2,27,337			
Jagheer Villages.....	49	46	95	736	596	1,332	730	1,004	983	1,967	25,681	13,973	39,654			
Grand Total.....	609	373	981	5949	7137	13,086	5,493	6,833	8,319	15,122	1,72,657	94,334	2,66,991			

Abstract of General Statistical Table—(Continued.)

Number.	No. of Villages.	NAMES OF THE PURGUN- NAHS AND TALOOKS.	MIRASDARS.					CULTIVATORS OR RYOTS.				
			Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	45	Tharad Kuroor.....	1,172	1,829	1,946	1,736	5,611	935	1,543	1,603	1,369	4,515
2	37	Kumbad.....	890	1,377	1,412	1,038	3,827	484	897	949	643	2,489
3	62	Vejlaghery Velchal.....	921	1,555	1,659	1,770	4,904	977	1,324	1,949	1,969	5,772
4	41	Nanthaghere Namelecondah.....	442	764	755	842	2,391	535	972	895	954	2,921
5	31	Korodah.....	611	745	792	704	2,241	605	1,018	1,106	905	3,029
6	37	Kanaguram.....	462	738	785	800	2,332	325	590	675	544	1,809
7	60	Thercondah.....	613	789	781	709	2,270	638	910	919	808	2,637
8	30	Pollas.....	333	480	531	578	1,686	574	688	656	776	2,120
9	23	Asathagery.....	293	346	335	341	1,022	162	237	236	218	691
10	21	Vempally.....	242	295	306	341	942	474	551	577	476	1,604
11	19	Koaram.....	142	204	210	251	665	74	121	124	147	392
12	14	Mencondoor.....	189	217	235	314	768	141	184	203	270	657
13	25	Velthe.....	612	879	906	832	2,617	489	876	849	830	2,554
14	11	Yamulvadah.....	190	286	291	289	876	139	214	217	217	648
15	51	Velloolah.....	1,197	1,769	1,780	1,414	4,943	863	1,485	1,543	1,241	4,270
16	18	Noedilapuram.....	342	575	582	435	1,619	401	864	859	596	2,319
17	19	Arekoah.....	221	312	324	594	1,720	276	484	506	629	1,619
18	29	Total.....	8,787	13,762	14,191	13,324	41,277	308	468	450	355	1,271
54		Jagheer Villages.....	1,411	2,229	2,298	2,108	6,635	1,407	2,409	2,430	1,860	6,699
		Grand Total.....	10,198	15,991	16,489	15,432	47,912	9,807	1,6343	16,846	14,727	47,916

Abstract of General Statistical Table—(Continued.)

Number.	No. of Villages.	NAMES OF THE PURGUN- NAHS AND TALOOKS.	MOTHRUPPA.				KOOSHBASH.				GRAND TOTAL.						
			Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	45	Maralee Kutoor.....	1,196	1,882	1,978	1,797	5,657	368	511	555	393	1,459	3,669	5,765	6,082	5,295	17,142
2	37	Kumbad.....	549	848	857	710	2,415	462	643	670	489	1,802	2,365	3,765	3,888	2,880	10,538
3	62	Kachath.....	1,214	2,046	2,069	2,255	6,400	601	894	936	946	2,776	3,713	6,329	6,643	6,960	19,932
4	41	Vejlaghery Velchal.....	496	797	833	849	2,579	376	533	557	532	1,622	1,849	3,066	3,431	3,277	9,513
5	31	Nanthaghere Namelecondah.....	659	1,059	1,152	905	3,116	484	699	707	597	1,913	2,239	3,431	3,757	3,111	10,299
6	37	Korodah.....	626	902	968	949	2,819	361	531	556	399	1,088	1,674	2,661	2,784	2,701	8,046
7	60	Kanagurum.....	430	589	574	574	1,737	172	212	207	170	589	1,753	2,500	2,481	2,252	7,233
8	30	Thercondah.....	98	129	142	191	462	38	42	66	47	145	1,043	1,339	1,365	1,592	4,316
9	23	Asathagery.....	241	346	363	351	1,060	138	178	177	137	492	794	1,107	1,111	1,047	3,265
10	21	Vempally.....	163	187	187	153	527	165	171	179	141	491	1,064	1,204	1,249	1,111	3,664
11	19	Kanampally.....	119	162	180	186	528	73	99	91	97	287	408	586	605	681	1,872
12	14	Koaram.....	639	1,090	1,069	1,037	3,216	415	685	622	608	1,915	2,055	3,519	3,476	3,307	10,302
13	25	Mencondoor.....	167	229	236	243	708	127	185	230	166	581	623	914	974	925	2,813
14	11	Velthe.....	786	1,162	1,270	1,044	3,476	408	520	531	469	1,520	3,186	4,937	6,104	4,168	14,209
15	51	Yamulvadah.....	639	998	1,101	857	2,956	639	855	934	759	2,648	2,064	3,819	3,476	2,647	9,442
16	18	Velloolah.....	388	628	574	693	1,794	130	175	180	205	560	1,136	1,760	1,811	2,021	5,592
17	19	Noedilapurum.....	202	272	268	254	794	125	167	162	129	458	856	1,217	1,204	1,064	3,485
18	29	Arekothah.....	8,788	13,418	14,101	13,448	40,967	4,993	6,853	7,191	6,342	20,886	30,968	47,967	49,899	45,981	1,43,847
Total.....			1,669	3,372	3,530	3,017	9,919	1,843	2,865	3,218	2,084	8,167	6,329	10,875	11,476	9,069	31,420
Jagheer Villages.....			1,669	3,372	3,530	3,017	9,919	1,843	2,865	3,218	2,084	8,167	6,329	10,875	11,476	9,069	31,420
Grand Total.....			10,456	16,790	17,631	16,465	50,886	6,836	9,718	10,409	8,426	28,553	37,297	58,842	61,375	55,050	1,75,267
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Abstract of General Statistical Table—(Continued.)

Number.	No. of Villages.	NAMES OF THE PURGUN- NAHS AND TALOOKS.	AMOUNT PRODUCED LAND REVENUE.						AMOUNT OF PRODUCE.						TOWN DUTY AND SIWAGUMMAH.						GRAND TOTAL.					
			Rupces.			Annas.			Rupces.			Annas.			Rupces.			Annas.			Rupces.			Annas.		
			Rupces.	Annas.	Pice.	Rupces.	Annas.	Pice.	Rupces.	Annas.	Pice.	Rupces.	Annas.	Pice.	Rupces.	Annas.	Pice.	Rupces.	Annas.	Pice.	Rupces.	Annas.	Pice.	Rupces.	Annas.	Pice.
1	45	Havalee Kutcoor.....	28,673	12	0	1,308	15	0	6,660	13	0	1,070	0	0	37,613	8	0	1,070	0	0	37,613	8	0	1,070	0	0
2	37	Niambad.....	28,641	0	0	430	4	0	2,776	12	0	1,675	5	0	27,523	5	0	1,675	5	0	27,523	5	0	1,675	5	0
3	63	Recheryah.....	34,979	3	0	1,182	4	0	5,848	8	0	1,059	2	0	43,068	1	0	1,059	2	0	43,068	1	0	1,059	2	0
4	41	Vijaghere Velchal.....	13,383	11	3	543	12	0	1,373	4	0	320	0	0	13,139	11	3	320	0	0	13,139	11	3	320	0	0
5	31	Nunthahere Nameleconda.....	13,686	11	0	933	3	0	3,901	8	0	400	0	0	18,921	6	0	400	0	0	18,921	6	0	400	0	0
6	37	Kuroda.....	12,298	0	0	489	10	0	2,830	0	0	1,468	8	0	17,086	2	0	1,468	8	0	17,086	2	0	1,468	8	0
7	50	Sunegurum.....	9,687	6	2	174	5	6	738	4	0	700	12	3	11,300	11	11	700	12	3	11,300	11	11	700	12	3
8	39	Thuevecondah.....	7,848	4	2	94	1	6	848	4	0	500	0	0	9,290	9	8	500	0	0	9,290	9	8	500	0	0
9	23	Poham.....	4,182	8	0	131	2	0	1,294	0	0	638	0	0	6,185	10	0	638	0	0	6,185	10	0	638	0	0
10	21	Astahagery.....	9,506	8	0	357	12	0	1,689	0	0	915	0	0	12,467	16	0	915	0	0	12,467	16	0	915	0	0
11	10	Vempully.....	3,890	8	0	94	6	0	815	8	0	300	0	0	5,090	6	0	300	0	0	5,090	6	0	300	0	0
12	12	Namapully.....	4,074	12	2	359	12	3	3,044	8	0	119	14	0	5,445	8	5	119	14	0	5,445	8	5	119	14	0
13	25	Moncondoor.....	19,212	15	0	569	6	0	891	2	0	390	7	0	23,147	4	0	390	7	0	23,147	4	0	390	7	0
14	11	Vellthe.....	4,707	14	0	99	0	0	986	0	0	881	0	0	6,221	8	0	881	0	0	6,221	8	0	881	0	0
15	51	Yamulvadah.....	24,241	12	11	811	7	6	3,991	0	0	22	11	0	28,965	15	5	22	11	0	28,965	15	5	22	11	0
16	18	Velloolah.....	16,331	12	0	708	0	2	2,891	8	2	1,746	1	8	21,687	6	0	1,746	1	8	21,687	6	0	1,746	1	8
17	19	Noodipoorum.....	7,290	0	0	141	6	0	1,188	4	0	441	0	0	9,030	10	0	441	0	0	9,030	10	0	441	0	0
18	29	Areckotah.....	3,433	13	0	161	12	0	613	0	0	121	6	0	4,319	15	0	121	6	0	4,319	15	0	121	6	0
		Total.....	2,36,990	1	8	8,580	6	11	42,581	3	2	12,255	12	11	3,00,407	8	8	12,255	12	11	3,00,407	8	8	12,255	12	11
		Jagheer Villages.....	41,324	8	0	2,472	6	6	7,465	13	0	2,407	2	9	53,689	14	3	2,407	2	9	53,689	14	3	2,407	2	9
		Grand Total.....	2,78,314	9	8	11,052	13	6	50,067	0	2	14,662	15	8	3,54,097	6	11	14,662	15	8	3,54,097	6	11	14,662	15	8

THOS. L. BELL, SURGEON,
3d Nizam's Cavalry,
On Special Duty.

[1851.]

A Catalogue of the Species of Ants, &c.

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V. A Catalogue of the Species of Ants found in Southern India.
By T. C. JERDON, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, Madras Medical
Establishment. Communicated by WALTER ELLIOT, Esq.*

I have been induced to pen the following brief account of the Ants I have met with in Southern India, more with the view of stimulating others to record their observations on any species they may meet with, than under a sense of the value or completeness of the remarks that are to be found here. But no one, as yet, having taken the initiative, I trust that any errors in the accompanying paper will be pardoned by the scientific Entomologist at home, and that the meagre details I have given will be improved on and rendered more faithful and complete by observers in this country.

To enable any observers in this country, who may be able and willing to aid science on this subject, I shall here present them with a view of the classification of these interesting Insects by modern Entomologists, so that they may be able, in describing one which is deemed a novelty, to refer it to its place in the system, even if its real genus be not satisfactorily made out, which I fear will be too often the case, as I have experienced in my attempts at naming those described in the following pages.

Latreille in the Regne Animal of Cuvier places Ants as part of the family of the Heterogynes, of the section *Aculeata* of the order Hymenoptera, and divides them as follows :

1st, *Formica*, without sting, the antennæ inserted near the forehead, and with triangular jaws ; abdominal pedicle of only one knot or scale.

2d, *Polyergus*, also without a sting, but with the antennæ inserted near the mouth, and the jaws narrow, arched or bent ; abdominal pedicle also of one knot.

3d, *Ponera*, neuters and females with a sting ; abdominal pedicle of one knot ; antennæ thicker towards the end, jaws triangular, head somewhat triangular.

Some difficulty has been met with in reading the manuscript of this and the following papers, which may account for any errata that may be detected in these two papers from their very accurate and able author.—Ed.

4th, *Odontomachus*, differs from the last in the one abdominal pedicle ending superiorly in a spine; antennæ very slender and filiform in the neuters; head oblong, much notched posteriorly, jaws long, narrow, parallel, three toothed.

5th, *Myrmica*, with sting—abdominal pedicle with 2 knots, jaws triangular, maxillary palpi long.

6th, *Atta*, differ from the last only in its short palpi, head of neuters usually very large.

7th, *Cryptocerus*, also with a sting, 2 knots in the abdominal pedicle, head very large and flattened, with a cleft on each side to lodge part of the antennæ. (Peculiar to South America.)

St. Fargeau in the 1st volume on the Hymenopteres in the Suites a Buffon divides the Ants thus:

1st Tribe, Les Myrmicites, females with a sting, 1st sigment of abdomen of 2 knots. This includes the following genera:

1st *Cryptocerus*. 2d *Atta*. 3d *Ocodoma*. Differing from *Atta* in its larger head, and the presence of spines. 5th *Myrmica*.

2d Tribe, Les Ponerites.

Females with sting, 1st sigment of abdomen of one knot only. It includes the genera *Odontomachus* and *Ponera*.

3d Tribe, Les Formicites.

Females without a sting. 1st sigment of the abdomen of one knot only, and it contains the genera *Polyergus* and *Formica*.

It will be, shortly, seen that many of our Ants cannot be well referred to any of these genera, but as it is probable that some new genera have been formed by recent writers, I shall in general content myself with referring most of my species to one or other of those here characterized.

Following the arrangement of St. Fargeau, we have first the tribe of *Myrmicites* and the first genus mentioned by him *Cryptocerus* being American exclusively, we come to the genus *Atta* of the Latreille from which St. Fargeau has separated *Ocodoma*, the chief distinction being the spines which exist either on the head or thorax of the latter, which moreover is said to have the head of variable size, whilst in *Atta* it is said to be usually not of a large size. We have in India species belonging apparently to both groups which I shall now endeavour to describe.

Gen. ATTA.

I possess 6 species of Ants, all of small size, which appear to belong to this genus, having a sting, two knots in the first sigment of the abdomen, antennæ not concealed in a cleft, thorax without spines, and short palpi.

1. ATTA MINUTA, N. S.

Worker barely 1-12th of an inch long, head oblong, eyes minute, advanced; thorax narrow; abdominal pedicles long, narrow, the first much more raised than the 2d; antennæ gradually thickening of a rufous colour, with the abdomen somewhat darker or fuscous. Female about $\frac{1}{3}$ d of an inch long, similar in form to the Worker, abdomen larger proportionally, and head smaller.

This minute species makes a temporary nest in various situations, in an empty box, between the back of a book and its leaves, even among the loose pages of a book, in an empty shell, &c. &c. Nothing is used in its construction, a shelter from the light merely being sought for. It is perhaps not very numerous in individuals, one wingless female is generally found in the nest. It is very common in the Carnatic and most of India, but I have not seen it in Malabar. It appears to prefer dead animal matter to saccharine or vegetable products.

2. ATTA DESTRUCTOR, N. S.

Worker about 5-18th of an inch long, head oblong, not so long in proportion as in the last; eyes small, more medial than in the last, antennæ short; thorax narrow, slightly grooved, abdominal pedicles long, narrow, first higher than the second, abdomen oval; colour rufous, abdomen glossy brown. I have not seen the female. They live in holes in the ground, or in walls, &c., and are very numerous in individuals. They prefer animal to vegetable substances, destroying dead insects, bird skins, &c. &c., but also feed greedily on sugar. They are common in all parts of India, and often prove very troublesome and destructive to the Naturalist.

3. ATTA DEMIGOLA, N. S.

Worker about 1-6th of an inch long; head oblong, eyes moderate; antennæ rather long, jaws strongly 4 toothed, thorax

very slightly notched, abdominal pedicles narrow, first much raised, second slightly so, abdomen ovate, legs longish, head thorax and legs deep red brown, abdomen blackish. This species of Ant does not seem to be common. I have only hitherto procured it at Nellore in a hole in a house, and I only saw one kind of individual.

4. ATTA RUFA, N. S.

Worker 1-8th to 1-6th of an inch long, head short, oblong, eyes rather small, medial, antennæ rather short, with the two last joints much enlarged; jaws linear oblong, strongly toothed; thorax slightly grooved, first abdominal pedicle lengthened, narrow in point, wide behind and much raised, second broader, not so high—of an uniform glossy rufous colour, with the end of the abdomen somewhat darker.

Warrior variable, about $\frac{1}{4}$ th inch long, head large, very square, slightly notched behind, smooth; eyes advanced, lateral; jaws oblong, quite entire, blunt; antennæ short, otherwise as in the ordinary Worker. Female about 7-24th of an inch long, head small, diamond shaped, eyes very large, 3 large ocelli on the top of the head, antennæ not geniculate, short; all the joints nearly equal; thorax thick in front, depressed behind, abdomen long; oval wings reach beyond abdomen.

This Ant is the only one of the true *Atta* that has two kinds of neuter individuals, and in its form and general habits it approaches much to the next genus, *Ocodoma*; but as it wants the spines on the thorax I have referred it to *Atta*. It is very common in Malabar, but is also found in the Carnatic: it is found in holes under ground, about gravel walks, mud walls, and often appears in houses, coming through a hole or crevice in the floor, or wall. There is a colony of them in my bathing room, and every now and then vast numbers of the winged females (and males) issue forth just before sunset attended as far as the window by swarms of the neuters of both kinds. Its favorite food is dead insects and other matter, but it also carries off seeds like the *Ocodoma*, as I know to my cost, chaff, &c. &c. It stings very severely, leaving a burning pain that lasts for several minutes.

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5. ATTA DISSIMILIS, N. S.

About 1-10th of an inch long, head oblong, rounded; eyes moderate, antennæ suddenly thickening at the last joint, thorax very slightly grooved, abdominal pedicles narrow above, both equally raised, first rather more conic than the second; abdomen long oval, colour blackish throughout. I have only found this Ant in small numbers on trees in Malabar.

6. ATTA FLORICOLA, N. S.

Worker not 1-17th inch long; head oblong square, eyes small advanced; jaws linear, pointed, antennæ very short, last joint suddenly enlarged; thorax very slightly grooved, abdominal pedicles about equal, narrow, raised, abdomen long oval; thorax and legs dark rufous, head and abdomen glossy dark brown. I have obtained this very small Ant, of which I have only seen one kind of individual, in small numbers on flowers and leaves at Tellicherry, and it appears to feed solely on vegetable secretions.

Gen. OCODOMA.

We now come to a set of Ants extremely numerous over all India, and comprising several species very nearly alike and probably confounded together by those who have not examined them thoroughly. Almost all the species that I have seen have two kinds of neuters, one of them of very large size compared with the ordinary Workers, and which are usually called Warriors. Some points in the history of the economy of these Ants have caused much interest among Naturalists at home with regard to the food of these little creatures. The chief distinction of *Ocodoma* from *Atta* consists in the former having some small spines on the thorax.

7. OCODOMA MALABARICA, N. S.

Worker $\frac{1}{8}$ th of an inch long, head oval, eyes moderate, jaws rounded, triangular, pointed, and finely serrated; antennæ long and slender; thorax doubly notched and with some small tubercles especially two in the usual situation of the thoracic spines; first abdominal pedicle small and conic, second large, rounded; head, thorax and legs, rufous, abdomen blackish; legs long.

Warrior $\frac{1}{4}$ th of an inch long; head enormous, rugose, striated, deeply notched behind; eyes minute, advanced, lateral; jaws triangular bluntly toothed, and with an appendage at thin base; thorax very rough, tubercled, with two minute rudimentary spines; first abdominal pedicle small, narrow, barely raised; second large, broad, raised, rounded; antennæ short; antennæ, legs, and abdominal pedicles rufous, the rest of the body blackish.

This species of Ant appears to form a link between the two Genera *Atta* and *Ocodoma*, as shown by the rudimentary state of the thoracic spines. I have found it chiefly about houses, it runs rapidly, lives both on insects and other animal matter, and on sugar, bread, &c. At first sight I mistook it for a small species of *Formica*, mentioned hereafter, *Formica vagans*.

8. OCODOMA PROVIDENS. (SYKES)?

Worker about $\frac{1}{4}$ th of an inch long; head somewhat ovate bulging slightly at the sides, and narrowed behind, notched posteriorly and with two points, rough and granulous; eyes moderate, central, thorax slightly grooved with two small spines on its posterior angles; first abdominal pedicle pointed, second longer, broader and rounded; Warrior with jaws pointed and finely toothed; thorax very rough; length $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, head large, otherwise similar.

I am by no means certain if this be Sykes' species or not, and, indeed, without actual comparison, it would be very difficult to decide, so similar are the general features of these small Ants, of which I possess four very closely allied species from Southern India, and have only collected these from two or three localities, so that many other allied species may still exist.

The habits and manners of all are very similar. They live under ground, making for their size a large series of excavations. Their common food I suspect to be animal matter, dead insects, &c. &c., which at all events they take readily, but they also carry off large quantities of seeds of various kinds, especially the small grass seeds and, as every gardener knows to his cost, more especially garden seeds. They will take off cabbage, celery, radish, carrot and tomato seeds, but are particularly partial to the light lettuce seeds, and in some gardens, unless the pots in which they are sown

be suspended, or otherwise protected, the whole of the seeds sown will be removed in one night. I have also had many packets of seeds (especially lettuce) in my room completely emptied before I was aware that the Ants had discovered them. I do not know, however, if they eat them or feed their larvæ on them, though for what other purpose they carry them off I could not divine. I have often observed them bring the seeds outside their holes, as recorded by Col. Sykes, and this I think generally at the close of the rainy season, but in some cases I had reason to believe that it was merely the husks, of which I have seen quite heaps, and that the Ants did not take them back to their nests. If any of the forementioned seeds be sown out at once in a bed, most likely in the morning you will find the surface of the whole spot covered over with little ridges, the works of these creatures, and the few seeds that perhaps remain, dug all round, and being carried off, sometimes above ground, at other times under ground. Their galleries and subterranean passages are often very extensive, and it is no easy matter to dig down to their nest to see what becomes of the seeds. I have not procured the male or female of this species.

9. OCODOMA DIFFUSA, N. S.

Worker about $\frac{1}{4}$ th of an inch long; head somewhat oval, nearly smooth, with a few scattered granules, slightly emarginate behind; eyes moderate size; thorax deeply grooved, with two small spines posteriorly; first abdominal pedicle very pointed, conic; second rounded of equal height; head, thorax and legs rufous; abdomen brown.

Warrior $\frac{1}{4}$ th inch long, jaw strongly toothed, head large, much striated, deeply notched behind; thorax more deeply grooved and tubercled; otherwise as in the Worker. This species appears to be spread over most of India, and has similar habits to the last.

10. OCODOMA DIVERSA, N. S.

Worker about $\frac{7}{16}$ th of an inch long, head oblong, nearly smooth, emarginate behind; eyes small; jaws triangular, toothed; thorax but slightly grooved and with two longish spines posteriorly; first abdominal pedicle broadly conic; second rounded; head thorax and legs dark maroon, abdomen blackish.

Warrior nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, head very large, nearly smooth, slightly striated; jaws lancet, shaped, entire; eyes small, somewhat advanced, antennæ short, otherwise as in the Worker.

I procured this Ant in the Wynaad where it is not uncommon. The difference between the Worker and the Warrior is greater than in any other Indian species.

11. OCODOMA AFFINIS, N. S.

Worker $\frac{1}{4}$ th of an inch long; head nearly square, almost smooth, with only a few striæ; eyes nearly medial, smallish; jaws triangular, with two strong teeth at the external angle of the jaw, and two smaller at the internal angle; thorax very slightly grooved, with two curved spines posteriorly, first abdominal pedicle very narrow, long, conic posteriorly, not much raised; second rounded, of equal height, broader; head, legs and thorax rufous; abdomen dusky.

Warrior nearly $\frac{7}{16}$ th of an inch long; head and jaws striated, eyes very minute, head notched anteriorly; antennæ inverted in a deep groove; metathorax elevated; no palpi apparently.

This Ant is very common in Malabar; is nearly allied to, but differs from, *O. Diversa* in the toothed jaws of the Warrior, &c. &c.

12. OCODOMA MINOR, N. S.

Worker, length about $\frac{5}{48}$ th of an inch, entirely rufous, head oblong, smooth; eyes small; jaws long, somewhat triangular, toothed, last tooth prolonged; thorax slightly grooved, with two small spines in its posterior extremity; abdominal pedicles slightly raised, first long, conic; second rounded; both narrow above.

Female $\frac{5}{8}$ th of an inch long, head nearly square, slightly notched behind, three ocelli on top of head; eyes large medial, head striated with a hollow for the base of the antennæ; jaws triangular, bluntly toothed at the two angles; antennæ short; thorax much raised anteriorly, and with two small posterior spines; abdomen long, oval, large.

I, on one occasion, only, found a single individual which I presume to be the female (which had lost her wings) under a stone in my garden at Tellicherry, surrounded by numerous workers who

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were busy tending her, and removing some eggs or larvæ. It is the only female I have seen of this genus, and is well characterized by its large eyes, and ocelli.

13. OCODOMA QUADRISPINOSA, N. S.

Worker nearly $\frac{1}{8}$ th of an inch long, head smooth; eyes small; thorax with two small spines anteriorly, and two large carved spines posteriorly; first abdominal pedicle long, raised, rounded behind; second also rounded, blunter, of equal height; head, legs, and thorax dark rufous; abdomen blackish brown. I have not seen the Warrior (if any) of this race, which I found during the monsoon forming a small temporary mud abode round the head of flowers of a species of *Leucas*, abundant in Malabar. It appeared to be feeding on the vegetable secretions surrounding the seeds.

Of these seven species of *Ocodoma* the first and last are very distinct from all the others, the first by having only rudimentary spines, and the last by having four spines instead of two. *Ocodoma Minor* is readily distinguished by its smaller size; and the other four are most readily distinguished inter se, by the jaws of the Warriors, which in No. 10 is entire, in 11 with two teeth at each angle; in 9 with moderately strong teeth throughout its extent; and in 8 with the jaw very finely toothed.

Gen. ECITON.

The characters of this genus are thus given by St. Fargeau. "Antennæ entirely free, head elongated; and the thorax without spines; maxillary palpi long, of 6 joints; jaws linear; wings "unknown." I have got four species of Ant which perhaps may be ranged under this genus, of which only one species is described, and that from South America, but it is more than probable that they will form a new genus to which however I will not attempt to impose a name. My species have a long slender body, oblong head, large eyes, short antennæ, inserted very near the mouth, linear or oblong jaws, and sting very severely.

14. ECITON ? RUFONIGRUM, N. S.

Worker, length about $\frac{11}{24}$ th of an inch; head square; antennæ short, first joint thickened; very long palpi, eyes large, lateral,

posterior; jaws somewhat linear, oblong, with two strong teeth at the external angle, and bluntly toothed in the rest of its extent; thorax slightly grooved; abdominal pedicles very little elevated, first very long; abdomen long, ovoid; thorax, legs, abdominal pedicles and antennæ rufous, head and abdomen black. This ant is very common in the Carnatic, less so in Malabar. It makes its nests in holes of trees, old palings, bamboo rafters and such like; it does not care for sweets, is never seen on flowers, but devours dead animal matter. I have not seen the female. It stings very severely.

15. ECITON NIGRUM, N. S.

Worker, length 9-24th of an inch, head long, eyes large, medial; antennæ short, the first joint not being so long as the head; jaws somewhat square, bluntly toothed; thorax low, barely grooved; both abdominal pedicles long, rounded, low; abdomen long, oval; sting very large. Colour uniform black. Female, length 11-24th of an inch, differs from the Worker only in having wings.

This Ant like the last is rare in Malabar, but tolerably common in parts of the Carnatic; it has the same habits as the last, living in holes of trees, &c., and feeds on the same manner. I have found on cutting open a dead branch on which they had formed their nest many winged females, and larvæ and pupæ in different states of development.

16. ECITON RUFIPES, N. S.

Worker, length 11-48th of an inch; head oblong; eyes very large, slightly advanced; thorax considerably grooved, abdominal pedicles long, low; abdomen long, ovate, black with rufous legs.

I have only found this species on one occasion under a stone in the Salem district, and know not if it has the dendrophilous habits of the two last.

17. ECITON MINUTUM, N. S.

Worker about 1-6th of an inch long, black throughout, very slender; legs rather thick; palpi much exposed. I regret that I have not at present a specimen of this little Ant to describe from more fully. Its general structure however is exceedingly similar to

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found in Southern India.

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that of its congeners, from which its small size sufficiently distinguishes it. I have found it both in the Carnatic and in Malabar, almost always on trees, but do not know if it has its nest in holes of the wood or otherwise.

Though scarce in individuals, it is by no means rare, and I hope to be able to describe it more fully hereafter.

Gen. MYRMICA.

Gen: Char: Antennæ sufficiently exposed; head triangular, without spines; maxillary, palpi long, of six joints; jaws triangular; three cubital cells in the upper wings, the third incomplete, &c. Such are the characters assigned to this genus by modern authors. Whether the following species all belong to it or not I cannot decide, but judging from their differences I imagine that they form at least three groups.

In the first group I shall place two or three nearly allied species, one of which has already been described by Col. Sykes as a *Myrmica*, so that this may be considered the typical group. Of this I have what I imagine to be three species, but all very closely allied to each other.

18. MYRMICA DIFFUSA, N. S.

Worker rather more than 1-9th inch long; head wider than thorax, oblong, triangular, striated; antennæ rather short, basal joint barely longer than the head, inserted near the mouth; eyes large; thorax notched, with two small spines on the posterior angles, curving backwards; first abdominal pedicle longish, somewhat heart shaped, excavated, second obovate; both very slightly raised: abdomen triangular; head and body rufous; abdomen dark glossy brown.

Female—head not wider than the thorax, which is not spined; length 5-12th of an inch; wings not so long as abdomen.

Male—head very small, eyes large; antennæ with the first joint not elongated; no spines on thorax, which is much raised; wings reach beyond abdomen—length 1-7th of an inch.

This is a well known and widely diffused species, being found throughout India. It makes its nest in holes in branches of trees,

runs with its abdomen turned upwards almost over its head especially when excited, and feeds on honey and other vegetable secretions. Occasionally they appear to join their nest among the roots of Moss, Orchideæ, and various Epiphytic plants, at least this is the case in Malabar, and I cannot detect any marked difference of species, although it is possible that the two races may be distinct. It is very pugnacious, and bites very severely, not appearing to use its sting much.

19. MYRMICA RUFA.

Worker, length 9-48th of an inch, head shorter, proportionally, and eyes larger; thoracic spines longer, straighter; 1st abdominal pedicle longer and less raised than in the last; entirely of a rufous colour. This is a very closely allied species and is found in the same localities as the last. Had I found it in a different tract of country I would have perhaps considered it as a climatal variety, but its large size, and the few points enumerated above lead me to view it as distinct. Its habits are similar.

20. MYRMICA KIRBZII SYKES?

I regret that I have mislaid my copy of the Entomological Transactions in which this Ant and several others were described, but the similarity of the nest and its general description led me to conclude that the species procured by me is identical with Colonel Sykes' one.

Is very closely allied to the two last, has its thorax larger, rough, and much ridged; its thoracic spines larger; first abdominal pedicle somewhat diamond shaped, second heart shaped; the abdomen strongly ridged longitudinally; head thorax and legs dark maroon; abdomen dark brown. Length 7-48th of an inch.

I have found this species chiefly in the elevated forests of the Wynnad. I cannot say that I have met it below the ghauts. It forms a considerable nest of some papyraceous materials, usually of an oval form, and placed round a small branch which supports it. It is very numerous in individuals, countless swarms issuing from it on being disturbed and boldly attacking the assailant both with teeth and sting. It feeds on honey of flowers and other vegetable secretions.

21. MYRMICA FODICUS, N. S.

Worker, length 4-12th of an inch; head rounded, triangular striated; eyes large, posterior; jaws somewhat linear, four toothed; thorax raised in front, depressed posteriorly with two small spines on each side in front, and two tubercles above these, and two large nearly horizontal spines at the posterior extremity of thorax; first abdominal pedicle long, narrow, raised behind, second raised, rounded; abdomen somewhat triangular; head, thorax, legs and abdominal pedicles maroon colour, abdomen shining brown. Female, head rather smaller proportionally, finely striated; eyes larger, three ocelli; jaws blunt without teeth; antennæ scarcely longer than the head; thoracic spines less developed; abdomen larger.

This is one of the most common and abundant Ants in Malabar. I do not remember to have seen it in the Carnatic. It seldom enters houses, but otherwise appears to take the place of *Formica Indefessa*, which is not found in Malabar. It feeds chiefly on honey and other vegetable secretions, but also will take dead animal matter. It also occasionally feeds on the secretions of the and is also found in the train of Caterpillars feeding on leaves. It makes large excavations under ground, generally having the entrance round the trunk of a tree, and it forms considerable heaps of fine earth round the mouth of the nest. It runs, unlike the last species, with its abdomen turned downwards under the abdominal pedicles. It appears to form the type of a very distinct group from the last.

22. MYRMICA? TARDA, N. S.

Worker, length 1-6th of an inch; head somewhat triangular, square behind, of same width as thorax; eyes rather small, quite lateral, somewhat posterior; antennæ short, thick, inserted near the mouth; thorax short, square, ending in two spines on each side; it and the head rough and shagreened; abdominal pedicles much raised, long, narrow; abdomen triangular, also shagreened; head, thorax, legs, abdominal pedicles brick red; abdomen dusky, dark blue. This is a very curious looking Ant. It lives in holes in the ground in small societies, and feeds on vegetable secretions. It moves very slowly. It is found both in the Carnatic and Malabar.

23. MYRMICA? CÆCA, N. S. OCODOMA?

Worker, length 1.5th of an inch; head somewhat oval, rather small; no eyes; antennæ short, thick, inserted near the mouth; an oblique groove on each side of forehead for the laying of the antennæ; jaws triangular, hooked at the tip, and finely serrated; thorax narrow, of uniform width, granulose, with an elevation posteriorly ending in two small spines; abdominal pedicles raised, rounded, pointed backwards, the first the highest; abdomen long, oval; head thorax and legs reddish brown; abdomen glossy brown. I found this curious Ant only once, under a stone in the Wynaad.

2nd Tribe. Ponerites.

The single species of Ant which I place under this head appears to correspond pretty well with the characters of the genus which have already been given.

24. ODONTOMACHUS RUFUS, N. S.

Worker, length 1.4th of an inch; head bulging at the sides, narrowed in front; eyes of moderate size; anterior antennæ rather long, slender; jaws closely approached at their base, long, linear, with three strong pointed teeth at the end; thorax narrow; abdominal pedicle raised, pointed and conic; abdomen long, oval; head, thorax and legs rufous; abdomen dark brown.

I obtained this Ant under stones in a jungle in the Salem district, and know nothing of its habits.

I have since obtained one individual also in the Wynaad which may be the Warrior of this species—if the society consist of different individuals. It is 1.1-24th of an inch long, and appears only to differ, besides its larger size, in having the eyes smaller, and more advanced, the teeth of the jaw blunt, and the thorax finely striated.

HARPEGNATHOS, New Genus.

Gen: Char: Jaws scythe shaped, pointed, and finely serrated; head oblong, notched behind; eyes very large situated at the anterior extremity of the head; antennæ rising between the eyes; abdominal pedicle slightly raised.

I cannot class this remarkable ant as an Odontomachus, and have therefore been compelled to institute a new genus for its

reception; some of the characters given may not be generic, but till other species are discovered it is difficult to say which are, and which are not of generic value.

25. HARPEGNATHOS SALTATOR, N. S.

Worker, head long, granulated; jaws with a strong tooth near the base pointing downwards and inwards, and thence gradually tapering to the tip, and finely serrated, 1.6th of an inch long; thorax barely grooved; abdominal pedicle small, low, ovate; abdomen very long; sting large; head and abdomen blackish brown, thorax and legs rufous.—Length $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch.

I have not seen this remarkable Ant in the Carnatic. I first saw it at Tellicherry, and subsequently in other parts of Malabar. It is also found in the Mysore country as I learn from Mr. Hamilton, a most talented and industrious Amateur Entomologist.

I have given it the name of *Saltator* from its power of making most surprising jumps which it does when alarmed or disturbed. It is very pugnacious, and bites, and stings very severely. It makes its nest under ground, generally about the roots of some plant. Its society does not consist of many individuals. It appears to feed on insects, which it often seizes alive.

Gen. PONERA, LAT.

Its generic characters have been given above.

26. PONERA SCULPTA, N. S.

Worker, length from 5-17th of an inch to nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch; head oblong, pointed in front and rounded behind; jaws large, triangular, armed with alternately a large and a small tooth; eyes very large, nearly medial; antennæ inserted on a line just in front of the eyes, rather long; thorax nearly uniform in width and height; abdominal pedicle raised, pointing forwards, with two small spines; abdomen long, cylindric; legs long; the whole body curiously sculptured, being channeled and grooved in different directions, longitudinally, circularly, obliquely, giving a peculiar dull appearance—colour blackish green.

This is one of the commonest species of Ant in Malabar, extending from the level of the sea up to the top of the Neilgherries. It

lives in the ground in small societies, often making its nest in a flower pot, occasionally under a large stone. It does not work in concert, being generally seen solitary. It lives on animal substances, but apparently will also take vegetable matter. I have seen two fighting for a ripe seed of the Lantana.

I have not met with the female of this species.

27. *PONERA STENOCEPHALOS*, N. S.

Worker, length 3-8th of an inch; head large square behind, pointed and advancing anteriorly, widest in front of the eyes which are large; antennae long; jaws very long, linear, ending in a strong tooth externally and a smaller one at the internal angle; thorax narrow; abdominal pedicle raised, rounded, pointing backwards; abdomen very long; sting large; legs long; colour dingy greenish brown.

I have found this Ant very rarely in Malabar, and know nothing of its habits.

28. *PONERA PROCESSIONALIS*, N. S.

Worker, length 1-3rd of an inch; head oblong, advanced anteriorly; eyes medial, large; antennae moderately long, thickened at the end; jaws triangular, strongly four toothed; thorax wide, not grooved; abdominal pedicle of equal width with the thorax, square truncated; colour shining black.

I have met this species over most of India. It lives in the ground in very numerous societies, is most frequent in jungly district, occasionally a vast column of them, 3 or 4 deep, may be seen crossing a road, and I have traced the column for 40 and 50 yards. It stings very severely.

29. *PONERA AFFINIS*, N. S.

Worker, length 1-3rd of an inch; head oblong, notched behind, advanced anteriorly; jaws triangular, strongly toothed; antennae thickened at the tip; eyes somewhat anterior, moderately large; thorax slightly grooved; abdominal pedicle pointed, thin; abdomen oval colour dingy black.

I have only procured this Ant once in Malabar and know nothing of its habits.

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found in Southern India.

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30. *PONERA RUFIPES*, N. S.

Worker, length 9-16th of an inch; head oblong; eyes anterior, small; antennae short and thick; jaws triangular, finely toothed; thorax not furrowed, truncated posteriorly; abdominal pedicle wide, thick, truncated, and excavated posteriorly; abdomen long, the division of the joints strongly marked; body ridged, furrowed, and channeled throughout; antennae, legs, and end of abdomen dark rufous; rest of the body dull black.

I have procured this Ant only on one occasion, hitherto, in Malabar.

31. *PONERA PUMILA*, N. S.

Worker, length about 1-5th of an inch; head oblong; eyes rather small, advanced; jaws triangular, strongly toothed; antennae thickened; thorax smooth; abdominal pedicle long, square; abdomen long, cylindric; dull black, with rufous legs and antennae.

I found this Ant in Malabar where it is rare.

FOREMICITES.

We now come to the last family containing those Ants that have no sting, and the abdominal pedicle of one knot only. It comprises two Genera *Polyergus* and *Formica*, but I do not think we possess any species of the former genus.

Gen. *FORMICA*.

This genus comprises two distinct forms, the one with spines on the thorax, the other unarmed, which certainly ought to form two genera, inasmuch as this distinction is made to separate *Atta* from *Ocodoma*.

1st, without spines on the thorax.

32. *FORMICA COMPRESSA*, FABR.?

Syn. *F. Indefessa*, Sykes.

Worker, length 4-10th to 1/2 an inch; head oblong, notched behind; eyes medial, of moderate size; jaws triangular, toothed; antennae long; thorax widened anteriorly; abdominal pedicles somewhat diamond shaped above, much raised and thin as seen laterally; legs rufous, the rest of the body black.

Warrior, 6-10th of an inch long; differs from the ordinary Worker in the head being proportionally much larger, and the jaws having blunt teeth.

Male, length 4-10th of an inch; has a small triangular head, lateral eyes, three ocelli, the thorax raised in front, and the abdominal pedicle broader; wings do not reach to end of abdomen.

Female 5-8th of an inch long; very similar to the male, has the jaws strongly toothed, somewhat oblong; and the abdomen proportionally large.

This species well known in India, as the black Ant is found throughout every part of this country which I have traversed, except the Western Coast where I have never seen it. It appears to me that it is most probably the species described by Fabricius whose name I have accordingly adopted.

It lives in very numerous societies in the ground, the entrance to the nest being often round the trunk of a tree, or close to some building. The Warriors are very numerous. Their food is chiefly vegetable secretions, sugar, &c., and Colonel Sykes has given an interesting account of the devastations committed by them on preserves, sugar, &c., which I regret that I cannot transcribe having mislaid the volume of the transactions of the Entomological Journal in which it appeared. They bite rather severely, but the pain is quite momentary. At certain times great numbers of the winged males and females are seen at the mouth of the nest, and they remain there for several days. When they take wing, they do so in vast numbers, and always at night.

33. FORMICA ANGUSTICOLLIS, N. S.

Worker $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch long; head long, oblong, ending posteriorly in a narrow neck; eyes posterior, of moderate size; jaws triangular, strongly toothed; antennae long; thorax low, narrow, uniform; abdominal pedicle conical, high, narrow; abdomen oval; colour dull black, with antennae and legs rufous.

Warrior, 8-12th of an inch long; head very large, notched posteriorly; eyes much smaller; otherwise similar.

I have only found this Ant in forests in Malabar and always singly.

34. FORMICA SMARAGDINA.

Worker, length about 4-10th of an inch; head long, triangular; antennae long; eyes large, medial; jaws triangular, pointed, with sharp teeth; thorax not furrowed; abdominal pedicle, long, low, narrow, linear; legs long; colour of an uniform pale rufous.

Male 7-24th of an inch long; head diamond shaped; eyes lateral, small; thorax raised in front; abdomen small; wings reaching beyond the abdomen; of a rufous colour.

Female 7-8th of an inch long; head short, triangular; eyes lateral; three ocelli; thorax very large, wide; abdominal pedicle wide in the middle as viewed from above, very thin laterally; abdomen large; wings reaching beyond abdomen; entirely of a pale shining green colour.

This Ant is well known in Malabar, and the wooded parts of India, but is rare in the Carnatic, where I have only seen it in one or two large Mango groves.

It forms a nest of living leaves which it draws together without detaching from the branch, and unites with a fine white web; sometimes this nest is above a foot in diameter but usually smaller. The society consists of a vast number of individuals, and in large nests we find many females and males, both with and without their wings at all times of the year. They are very bold and pugnacious, and bite very severely. They live chiefly on vegetable secretions, and are very partial to the flowers and buds of some of the Loranthi, which abound so on the Western Coast; they often form a temporary web round the flowers or sometimes round the fruit of various trees, viz. the *Eugenia Malaccensis*, *Artabothrys odoratissima*, &c. apparently only for the purpose of feeding undisturbed they will however also sometimes feed on decaying animal matter. It is said that the web they form is occasionally used for writing on in the N. W. Provinces of India, and that the Ants are made use of to destroy a nest of wasps that may have established themselves in a house. In this case they are said to destroy all the wasps but become so infuriated, that their own indiscriminate attacks are

nearly as bad as those of their foes. In gardens they are most partial to mango trees, and also to the large leaves of the Jaméi Malae, (*Eugenia Malaccensis*), but in the jungles they select a vast number of trees, or rather make no selection at all.

35. *FORMICA LONGIPES*, N. S.

Worker, length 1.5th of an inch; in form exceedingly similar to the last; head more oblong than triangular; eyes more posterior; antennæ very long; abdominal pedicle shorter, proportionally; abdomen a longer oval; legs very long of a pale rufous colour throughout, tinged with dusky on the abdomen.

This Ant is found in all the forests of India living in holes in the ground, in tolerable numerous societies, and feeding on vegetable secretions. I have not seen it at any distance from the jungles. At Tellicherry for example, I have never seen it, but as soon as you go a little inland and get into the jungle you meet with it. It is often found about bungalows and out-houses.

36. *FORMICA TIMIDA*, N. S.

Worker, length 9.24th of an inch long; head oblong, oval; eyes large, posterior; jaws triangular, strongly toothed; thorax smooth; abdominal pedicle raised, conical; colour dingy rufous, darkest on the head, and tinged with dusky on the abdomen. All the body covered with long scattered hairs.

Warrior, $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch long; differs from the ordinary Worker in the head being much larger proportionally, and notched posteriorly; thorax thicker; and the abdomen shorter.

Female, like Worker, but somewhat larger, with wings, and 3 ocelli. Male, 7.24th of an inch long; thorax much elevated; eyes large; head small; 3 ocelli; wings reach beyond the abdomen.

I have only found this Ant on the Malabar Coast where it is very common, living chiefly on vegetable secretions. It has its nest under ground. It is very different in habit from the other large red Ant (*F. Smaragdina*) being most timid, and if approached or touched, dropping to the ground at once and hiding itself. It does not always confine itself to vegetable matter. On one occasion I

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found in Southern India.

had a box of pigeons containing some squabs placed in a room on ~~the~~. I next morning found several of the squabs dead covered ~~with~~ these Ants chiefly however the warriors.

37. *FORMICA STRICTA*, N. S.

Worker, length 7.20th of an inch; head nearly square, slightly narrowed anteriorly; jaws rough, triangular, strongly toothed; eyes large, posterior; prothorax wide, metathorax narrowed; post thorax in the form of a rounded raised narrow platform, ending in two points, and truncated; abdominal pedicle blunt, rounded, raised; abdomen short, oval; antennæ rufous, head and thorax dull greenish black, shagreened; abdomen shining glaucous green; legs shining black.

I have found this Ant on flowers in Malabar, but have not seen its nest; it is not a very common species.

38. *FORMICA CINERASCENS*, Fabr. ?

Worker, length 3.8th of an inch; head large, eyes rather small posterior; jaws strongly toothed; thorax wide in front, narrowed behind with 2 glands on each side above; abdominal pedicle elevated, conic; abdomen oval; colour dull black, except the abdomen, which is glaucous green, and somewhat pubescent.

Female $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long nearly; head smaller, thorax not so wide; abdomen long, oval; wings not reaching to the end of abdomen.

Male 3.12th inch long; similar in form to the female, but with much narrower abdomen, and head still smaller proportionally. Warrior, 5.12th of an inch long; head large; antennæ short; eyes minute.

This species lives in the ground in small societies. I have only seen it in the Carnatic. It is described as having the head fulvous, and a triangular spot on the abdomen, but as it is said by Fabricius to have been sent from Tranquebar, in the vicinity of which I have seen our present species, I think ~~they~~ are probably identical, and that the difference of colour is accidental, especially as there are ~~two~~ species common in the Carnatic with glaucous abdomen, ~~and~~ our *F. rufoglaea*.

39. *FORMICA VELOX*, N. S.

Worker, length 5-24th inch to 6-24th head long, oblong; eyes posterior, large; jaws strongly toothed; antennæ long; thorax smooth; abdominal pedicle raised, somewhat rounded, wide above; abdomen with the divisions of the segments strongly marked; legs long, colour dull blackish, with the abdomen greenish pubescent.

This Ant is very common in Malabar and I think is also found in the Carnatic. It frequents flowers, especially delighting in those that have great quantities of pollen, such as the Cucurbitaceæ, Hibisci, &c. It runs very speedily, and is very easily alarmed, dropping to the ground on being touched. I have not succeeded in finding its nest.

40. *FORMICA RUFO-GLAUCA*, N. S.

Worker, 7-24th inch long, head long, oblong; eyes large, posterior; jaws strongly toothed; thorax not grooved; abdominal pedicle raised, conic, wide above; abdomen fine silky glaucous green; head, thorax and legs bright rufous.

Warrior, 9-24th inch long, head large; eyes much smaller; antennæ shorter; abdominal pedicle flattened posteriorly; abdomen short and triangular; colour similar.

I have found this Ant only in the Carnatic in small societies living in holes in the ground.

It is possible that this may turn out to be Fabricius species *Cinerascens*.

41. *FORMICA VAGANS*, N. S.

Worker, 3-24th inch long, eyes large, medial; antennæ long; abdominal pedicle raised rounded; legs very long.

Female, 3-12th inch long; the thorax shorter and wider, and abdomen very large, wings reaching beyond the abdomen.

This little Ant is exceedingly common in the Carnatic, but I have not yet seen it on the Malabar Coast. It takes up its quarters in any sheltered spot in a house, under a box, a stone, a hole in the wall, or such like places, and when disturbed flits with great speed to another suitable spot. Its society is very numerous in individuals and there are many females and males, sometimes with, at

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found in Southern India.

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other times without wings. It feeds both on vegetable and animal substances preferring the former like all the true *Formica*.

42. *FORMICA ASSIMILIS*, N. S.

Worker, exceedingly similar to the last.

Length, 3-24th of an inch, differs in its colour chiefly being of a shining reddish black, in its eyes being apparently large, the thorax narrower, and in being covered all over with scattered white hairs.

I have found it frequenting flowers in Malabar, but not abundant.

43. *FORMICA PHYLLOPHILA*, N. S.

Worker, length 7-48th of an inch, eyes small, anterior, jaws triangular; thorax slightly furrowed posteriorly; abdominal pedicle thin, low, linear; abdomen large triangular; legs antennæ rather short: colour shining brown black.

This little species forms a temporary nest between two leaves usually, or sometimes in a head of flowers; it lives in small societies, and feeds entirely on vegetable secretions.

44. *FORMICA NANA*, N. S.

Worker, length not 1-12th inch; eyes anterior, thorax wide; abdomen long, elliptical; head and thorax brown; antennæ, legs, and abdomen pale whitish brown.

This very minute species is found in all parts of India and is very abundant in Mysore; from its very small size is noticed with difficulty. It feeds on flowers and vegetable secretion.

2ndly. With spines on the thorax.

45. *FORMICA INDIFICANS*, N. S.

Worker, 5-24th of an inch long; head triangularly ovate, elevated; eyes moderate; jaws strongly 3 toothed; thorax wide anteriorly, narrowed behind, with two small spines anteriorly pointing forwards, and two large ones behind, pointing upwards and backwards, and two rudimentary spines or points behind and beneath these latter; abdominal pedicle square, raised with two large upright spines, and a smaller one on each side; abdomen short; head and abdomen rufous, thorax dark glossy brown.

Female 1-3d inch long, similar to the worker; 3 ocelli on top of head; wingless.

This Ant makes a small nest about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, or rather more, in diameter, of some papyraceous material, which it fixes on a leaf. I have opened two, each of which contained one female and 8 or 10 workers. It is very rare, and I have only seen it in Malabar.

46. *FORMICA SYLOICOLA*, N. S.

Worker, 3-12th inch long; head narrowed in front, and rounded behind; eyes posterior, salient; antennæ inserted in front of the eyes, with a strong crest bordering their insertion internally; jaws short, with 5 teeth, the upper one much the longest and bent; thorax, wide; with two spines on its anterior angles, and two stronger ones posteriorly pointing backwards and upwards; abdominal pedicle large square ending behind in two large carved spines pointing backwards and outwards, and two points or tubercles behind and between them; abdomen short, oval, colour dull black, abdomen shining glaucous green.

Female, 9-24th inch long, differs in the anterior thoracic spines being apparently shorter, and in having 3 ocelli; wingless.

This Ant has the same habits as the last, but is not found except in the jungles. It appears very closely allied to *F. Nastata* of Latreilli from India, and to several other species said to be from Southern Asia; and as some of these may be found in India, I add here a brief description of them taken from St. Fargeau's work on Hymenoptera.

"*Formica Sesuspinea*, Latr. Body black, covered with a fine silky yellowish down, especially on the abdomen; head oblong; narrowed posteriorly; antennæ long; posterior angles of the head salient; jaws large triangular, with 3 or 4 teeth, eyes small globular, salient, thorax with two spines anteriorly on its lateral angles, and two on the posterior extremity pointing backwards; abdominal pedicle thick, rounder in front, truncated posteriorly with 2 spines almost as large as those on the posterior extremity of thorax length 7 2-3d lines (french); from Southern Asia.

"*Formica Nastata*, Latr. Black, finely shagreened and slightly hairy, head short; antennæ long; jaws short with small teeth, and a larger curved one at the end; space between the antennæ elevated with an arched crest on each side; eyes small, salient; thorax cubical, compressed, its surface flat and the ridge on each side sharp, anteriorly wide and square with a spine on each side at the

numeral angles strong, sharp, straight, and reaching to the head; its posterior part truncated with a strong spine at each angle pointing obliquely upwards; abdominal pedicle large triangular, with its upper edge concave a small tooth in the middle, and a strong arched spine on its lateral angles directed backwards, with a little tooth beneath each.

Length 4 lines. Hab. India.

"*Formica relucens*, Latr. Exceedingly like the last. (*F. Nastata*,) differs in the following points—body covered with silky, golden, shining down, with a few larger hairs; thorax with two spines anteriorly and none posteriorly; abdominal pedicle with 4 spines, the upper ones nearly straight; length 4 lines. From Southern Asia.

"*Formica Ammon*, Latr. Very like the two last, body black, striated, with a few hairs; thorax ashy; anterior angles advanced; posteriorly the lateral angles prolonged into a large, straight spine, pointing backwards; abdominal pedicle large, triangular; with the upper angles prolonged into a very long curved spine, directed backwards; abdomen covered with a silky golden down—length 2 1-5th lines. From Southern Asia.

"*Formica carinata*, Fabr. Head rounded, black; thorax black, divided into three by two deep transverse lines; the anterior portion with a spine on each side directed forwards; and the posterior part with two small straight spines; abdominal pedicle large, square with two raised sharp bent spines. Length? of medium size. Southern Asia."

I have very little doubt but that many more species of Ants will be discovered even in the Southern portion of the Peninsula, and I hope myself to add others to the present list, and more especially to gain additional information on their habits. If any of the readers of this Journal are inclined to assist me in this undertaking and are able to furnish me with any details on the economy of any species, I shall be very glad to receive all information and record it in a Supplement, which I will publish as soon as I can collect sufficient materials; and as there may be some difficulty in making out the species, especially if the observer has no microscope, 3 or 4 specimens enclosed in a quill and sent by letter will suffice to determine if the species be one of those described here, or a new kind.

VI. *Ichthyological Gleanings in Madras.* By T. C. JERDON, Esq.,
Surgeon, Madras Army. Communicated by WALTER ELLIOT,
Esq., Revenue Commissioner.

During a residence of nearly two years in Madras I made a large collection of fish, and had rough drawings of them made by my Artist, but not having leisure to describe them fully at that time I regret to say, that a large portion of the collection has been since destroyed, and I am therefore unable to give a full Catalogue of all the species I procured. As however I identified at the time many of them, especially such as had then been described in Cuvier and Valenciennes's great work on Fish, I think a brief notice of them may be interesting, pending the publication by some one who may have the opportunity of a more copious and elaborate Catalogue similar to that of Dr. Cantor on Malayan Fishes.

ORD : ACANTHOPTERYGII.

FAM. PERCIDÆ.

Lates Nobilis. Cuv. *Kudáva.* Tam. Russell 131.

This fish the "cook up" of the Bengalees is common in the backwaters about Madras and abounds in the Fort Ditch. It grows to a large size and is very excellent eating.

Ambassis Cammersonii C. V. Selintan T. Abounds in the estuaries about Madras. Is too small to be of value as an article of food.

I possess a drawing of what appears to be another species of this genus with a very long anal fin and a black spot on each side of the tail; it was about 3 inches long.

Apogon Nigripinnis. C. V. Length 3 inches, olive brown above—white beneath. D. V. & A., fins blackish. P. hyaline. C. dusky.

Besides this species, the only one I identified, I have drawings of three other species. One with a white line from above the orbit to behind 2nd dorsal, another from the opercle to middle of tail, with a darker line between the two—fins reddish—it appears allied, at all events, to *A. Quoyi*. The second is reddish above with the edge of the scales darker; yellowish beneath with

a black spot at the root of the caudal, fins reddish, eye large. The species is pale reddish above, whitish beneath, edge of caudal fin black. They are all of small size, 3 to 4 inches long, and none of them appear to have any distinct names given them. One of these was called by some 'Mela Kadil Selintan' or the deep sea Ambassis—to some the name of Kakan or Kakasi was given.

Cheilodipterus. A species apparently belonging to this genus was once brought me without a name—its colours were reddish with longitudinal brown lines, fins bright pink, edged with blackish. D. 6, 1—9. A. 2—8.

Diplopsion Bifasciatum. C. V. Anoovah min. T. This pretty fish is rare at Madras.

Serranus Lanceolatus. Panni-min T. Russ. 130. Grows to a large size,—very common.

Serranus Formosus. C. V. Called Narraina Kallawai or Nams Panni, or Neela Panni. R. 129. A very beautiful fish by no means rare. I have not seen it larger than 18 inches long.

Serranus Suillus. C. V. Poolli Karawa T. R. 127? Not very common, a very pretty fish. In one specimen, of which I possess a drawing, only the upper half of the caudal is spotted.

Serranus Lineatus. C. V. Seela panmi T. Rare at Madras.

Serranus flavo-purpureus. Bennett. This very beautiful fish is very rare at Madras. I never saw but one specimen. I procured the very young at Sacrifice Rock on the Malabar Coast, it looked like a living sapphire.

Serranus nebulosus. C. V. I procured one specimen of this at Madras, and one at Tellicherry.

Serranus nooleni. C. V. Russ. 125? Nooleni T. I am inclined to think that Russell's figure is intended for this fish, and not for a species of *Mesoprius* to which Cuvier refers it, without however having seen a specimen. His account of the colours corresponds exactly with that of the Nooleni of Madras. It is a very beautiful fish, but one of very soft and flabby texture.

Serranus Sonnarati. C. O. Sin panai T. A very beautiful fish, the intensity of the red varies a good deal and it is sometimes marked with white spots. I think it possible that Russell's fig. 94 is meant for this species.

I possess a drawing of another *Serranus* of a reddish fawn colour, brownish on the back, with three longitudinal brown lines, one pair above the eye to end of spiny dorsal, the second pair a little beneath the first to the posterior, third of soft dorsal, and the third pair beneath the eye to the middle of the tail, second dorsal and caudal spotted. D. 11-12.

DiaCOPE notata. C. V. Warri Na-kadisay T. Not uncommon at Madras, up to 18 inches.

DiaCOPE Sebae. C. V. Konden Korawa. T. Rare at Madras.

DiaCOPE rivulata. C. V. Pinnel of some, Korili. T. Of others Russ. 96.

Russell's figure is undoubtedly intended for this fish, the colours are well enough described by him, often taken at Madras, grows to a large size.

DiaCOPE marginata. C. V. Vekkeday. T. Russ. 122? Common at Madras. I have not seen it of large size.

DiaCOPE octolineata. C. V. Warri Na-kadisay. T. Russ. 110? Of soft texture, not rare.

I possess drawings of two other species of *DiaCOPE* which I did not identify, but which are probably described by Cuvier. One is the Mooseri of Madras which grows to a large size and the other is known as the Mettemiri. I think perhaps that Russell's figure 100 of which C. V. make a *Mesoprion*, is the same as the Mooseri.

Mesoprion unimaculatus. C. V. Na-kadisay. T. Russ. 97. Common.

Mesoprion annularis. C. V. Kuttoo-purri. T. One of the commonest fish of the tribe at Madras, though not described by Russell, nor mentioned by C. V. as found at Pondicherry.

Mesoprion vanga. C. V. Singara or Senan karawa. T. Most excellent eating, often brought to table at Madras.

Mesoprion yapilli. C. V. Velle kadisay. T. Russell 95. Not very common, of soft texture.

Mesoprion gembra. C. V. Chango-munji karawa. T. Common in back waters at Madras.

Therapon puta. C. V. Mows kichan. T. Russell 126.

Therapon servus. C. V. Patta kichang. T.

Therapon theraps. C. V. Kutta kichan. T.

Besides these three species of *Therapon* all of small size and no value, there is I believe a fourth which is known as Munja Kichan.

This is very common on the Malabar Coast ascending rivers and backwaters and rises readily to the fly. D. 9, 1, 10. A. 3-8.

Priacanthus. I possess drawings of apparently two species of this genus. The one is entirely of a fine red colour and was named Pasuwa. T. The other is reddish above, white on the sides and the ventral fin, spotted with dusky. D. 10, 11. A. 3, 11; it was named Kewai. T. *Myripristis botche*. C. V. Moonda kun kakasi. F. Russell 105.

Holocentrum orientale. Sem pooram. T. This and the last are occasionally taken in the large nets at Madras.

Cirrhitus fasciatus. C. V. I only once procured a single specimen of this curious fish at Madras. Its colours were reddish on the back and sides with lighter longitudinal lines. 2nd dorsal streaked with brown: caudal white spotted with red, and the first soft ray of the dorsal prolonged to a filament. The Natives had no name for it.

Sillago acuta. C. V. Kilingan or Kigingam. T. Russ. 113. This fish is known at Madras as the Whiting, and is deservedly reckoned one of the most delicate flavoured fish for the breakfast table.

I never saw a specimen of *Sillago domina* at Madras, and the fishermen to whom I showed the drawing said they did not know it. Pondicherry is only 80 miles from Madras and I doubt therefore if it was sent from thence; most probably it is more from the mouths of the Ganges.

Otolithus versicolor. C. V. Panna T. Russ. 109. Very common at Madras one foot long. Another species of *Otolithus*, perhaps *O. biauritus*, Cantor, is found on the Malabar Coast and highly prized for the isinglass it yields. It is named Sille Kora, Mal. Grows to a large size.

Otolithus ruber. C. V. Also yields good isinglass.

Corvina catalea. C. V. Kattalé. T. Russ. 115 and 116. Common, grows to a large size.

Corvina miles. C. V. Velle katalé. T. Russ. 117. Common, up to two feet long.

Corvina carutta. C. V. Carutta katalé, T. More abundant on the Malabar Coast than at Madras.

Corvina semiluctuosa. C. V. Kari poodi, Mal. I have seen this species on the Malabar Coast.

Corvina sina. C. V. Sin Katalé, T.

Corvina maculata. C. V. Varri katalé, T. Russ. 123.

Umbrina Russellii. C. V. Taru katalé, T. Russ. 118.

In addition to these species of *Scicenidae* there are other species which I did not identify, viz. Tooroo katalé, T. and Poorooowa katalé, T. None of this tribe are much prized for the table.

Pristipoma caripa. C. V. Koori min, T. Russ. 124. As the markings of this fish somewhat resemble those of *Corv. maculata* the Native names are often interchanged.

Pristipoma paikeli. C. V. Kulloo koraké, T. Russ. 121.

Pristipoma kaakan. C. V. Koraké, T.

Pristipoma guoraca. C. V. Tokaré, T. Sometimes called Wadi kechan, T. Russ. 132.

Pristipoma haata. C. V.

Pristipoma dupumierii. C. V. Malabar Coast.

Scolopsides kati. C. V. Rama kadasi, T. also Kuloori, T.

Scolopsides kurita. C. V. Kara Kooti. T. Russ. 106.

Another species also occurs at Madras sometime called Kul kari, T., of a dull reddish colour, yellowish on the sides and the scales edged with darker, body higher than in the last two.

A fourth species is also found of which however I only saw one specimen. Its colours were inky black with the edge of the soft dorsal white, and the caudal pale yellowish white. It was called Taooto paniel by the fishermen who brought it to me, and was about 5 inches long.

Lobotes crata. C. V. Kul worady, T. Not common at Madras.

Diagramma ———. Wodedi, T. Grey above, whitish beneath, dorsal and caudal spotted, face and cheeks spotted with rusty—D. 9—24. A. 3-7—up to 18 inches long, not rare.

I possess drawings of these other species of varieties of this genus one of which appears to be *D. poecilopterus*, a second *D. bleebii* and a third *D. balteatum*—they were all named as Wari kichen, T.

Chrysophrys calamara. C. V. Karapor mattiwai, T. Russ. 92. Very common at Madras—most excellent eating, usually called black rock fish.

An allied species is found on the Malabar Coast, which appears to differ in having the D. fin 11-11, A. 3-11, and in the profile being more rounded.

Chrysophrys chrysargyra. C. V. Velle mattewai, T. Russ. 91. This is a very beautiful fish and is also excellent eating. It is not very common. *Pinelepterus dassumierii*. C. V. *Pinelepterus lembus*. C. V. Tendilli, T. Neither of these are common at Madras.

Pomacentrus ———. D. 13-13. A. 2-13. Neela setta min, T. 3 inches long.

Cesio erythrogastrus. C. V. I once procured a specimen 18 inches long of this handsome fish which the fishermen called kul kitchi, T. but which did not appear well known to them, D. 11-14. A. 3-12.

Glyphisodon sordidus. C. V. Russell 85.

Glyphisodon rahti. C. V. Russell 86.

Both these are sometimes called Tendilli, T.

Amphiprion xanthurus. C. V. Tambra min, T. 3 inches long, rare.

Etroplus ———. A large species 9 inches long, was once brought me, brown with dark vertical bands. D. 19-13. A. 11-12, and was called by the fishermen Kullu selli kas, T. I procured an allied species about the same size at Tellicherry of a blueish tint with dark bands. D. 18-13. A. 12-10, and the profile of head higher.

Platax: Two or three species of this curious genus are not uncommon at Madras—one of these is certainly *Pl. Raynaldi*, C. V. called Vaval min, T. Russ. 87 and the others are *Pl. teira*, C. V. and *Pl. vespetilio*. C. V. both called by the same name which means bat fish.

Heniochus macrolepidotus. C. V. Sadakan, T. Pearl white with two ventral purple bands—P. 2nd D. and caudal yellow, ventral purple 7 to 8 inches long. A very beautiful and by no means rare fish.

Paettus chembens. C. V. Kooteri, a Kootooa Nachi, T. Russ. 59.

Chaetodon decussatus. C. V. Kunnadi, T.—now and then met with.

Gondul and Mundul.—Taxes on musical instruments paid by musicians.

Tij Bazaree.—A tax on hacksters not regular shopkeepers.

Ware karee.—A tax on the daily collection of interest.

Mutchee gooltee.—A tax on fishermen for the privilege of fishing.

There is a tax on Bunnyahs, which however is not classed with the Sewaee taxes, which at first sight would appear to be singularly arbitrary, and oppressive. Bunnyahs are compelled to take a certain quantity of the grain which comes into the hands of Government for rent at a price two or three rupees per Kunder, higher than the bazar rate. But the profits of Bunnyahs are so enormous that they can well afford it, and there would appear to be no other means of reaching them.

Enams.—Enam grounds to temples and mosques pay one-fourth of their rent to Government, and this tax is included in the Sewaee Jumma.

The late minister Ohundoo Lall was most liberal in his gifts to all holy men, Mussulmen Faquirs, Hindoo Goorooes, and religious beggars of all description were alike the objects of his bounty. Had a Franciscan or Dominican Friar appealed to his bounty, Christian as he was, he would have been sent away rejoicing, but the language of the first James of Scotland, who said of one of his predecessors that he proved a sore saint to the crown, was most applicable to him, and perhaps faulty as his administration was, this lavish misappropriation of the Government revenue committed to his charge was its deepest stain, village on village under the name of Agrari he gave over to Brahmins who on the payment of a small quit rent, or perhaps no rent at all, enjoyed the whole profits. Some of the most populous and richest villages were given away in this manner, to the great loss of the state finances.

Aimulwarrah, a large village in the Elgundel Sircar, is an example of this. Muntini, another large village in the Ramgheer Sircar is occupied chiefly by Brahmins, and the tenure is somewhat different from the Agrari villages in general, the lands are let and the rents collected by Government Officers, but the rents are at a much lower rate than those exacted from other villages.

These Agrari villages are sometimes misnamed Brahmin jagheers, both by Mahomedans and Hindoos. Jagheers—Jagheer lands are given

avowedly for the support of troops, or for personal service, but they are virtually Enam lands. The Jagheerdar remains usually in the city of Hyderabad, the care of collecting the rents being left to a deputy; these lands are constantly being resumed by Government for which there are always sufficient grounds in the non-fulfilment on the part of the military Jagheerdar of the conditions of the Government, a few ragged Sebundeers being all the troops he has to show. The Zemindars claim roosums on these jagheer lands, and the Cazeer is supposed to administer justice to the ryots, but when the Jagheerdar is strong enough the claims are evaded, and the judicial interference dispensed with.

Bel Muktah.—There is yet another tenure called the Bel Muktah, when an individual has a village granted to him for a certain number of years, at a low quit rent: this is a favorite tenure, and some of the villages let on it, are in a very flourishing condition, for reasons that are sufficiently obvious. Some Deshpundyahs are willing to relinquish their two and a half per centage on the revenue in lieu of a village, on the Bel Muktah cowl: among those who have done this, is a Mussulman Deshpundyah, who holds the village of Condapillay in the Ramgheer Sircar, whose Brahmin ancestor was converted to Mahomedanism during Aurungzeebe's rage for proselytizing, more may have been converted, but he remains the only one who has adhered to the new faith.

Town duties are collected in Kusbahs, and the amount divided among the neighbouring Zemindars: they are not a very productive tax.

Administration of Justice and Police.

There is probably no department in the Nizam's state where there are such deviations from all established notions of equity and good Government, as in the administration of justice, and yet it may be doubted if on the whole the subjects of the Nizam look on the perversion as a very great grievance, for it has one recommendation—it is speedy and summary. There is a Cazeer in every Sircar for criminal cases, frequently a Moollah for civil cases, and there is another officer called a Neriki, whose duties are very similar to those of the Roman Aedile, consisting as they do in seeing that weights and measures are correct, striking averages in the prices of grains, and looking after mosques and public buildings. The first and last of these functionaries are Munsubdars, paid by the state—the one receiving

Indian Mackerel. Very rich eating, in greatest abundance on the Malabar Coast, where it is called Eila min, up to 10 inches long.

Thynnus affinis, Cantor choori min, T.

I procured a single specimen of this fish at Madras. It was said however to be frequently taken far out at sea.

Thynnus (orcynus)? — D. 14-3 12-ix. A 12-ix. Steel blue above, white beneath, 2nd dorsal and finlets yellow. Pectoral fin long falciform teeth very minute. I procured a single specimen of this fish at Tellicherry. It is said to abound in the deep water near Sacrifice Rock and was called Inda min, Mal.

I procured another fish of this tribe which I cannot refer well to the genus. It has a short and low 1st dorsal of 6 or 7 rays then a long second one and one finlet, behind this and another opposite it behind the long anal fin. Pectoral fin short colour steel blue above and on the sides with green reflections, white beneath a yellow streak from the muzzle to end of tail. Dorsal and caudal fins dark. It was named Poon kolal, T. and was said to be well known. It was nearly 2 feet long.

Cybius commersonii, C. V. Mawilasi, T. Russ. 135.

Cybius guttatum, C. V. Vanjara T. Russ. 134.

Cybius interruptum, C. V. Velerhe min, T.

Cybius lanceolatum, C. V. Barim kootti, Mal. I have only seen this last one on the Malabar Coast, they are all known as Seer fish, and afford most excellent eating.

Chorinemus tol. C. V. Akam pare, T. Russ. 138.

Chorinemus cumersonii, C. V. Tele pare, T. Russ. 141.

Chorinemus St. Petri, C. V. Karamgola pare, T.

Chorinemus tala, C. V. Konan tele pare, T. Russ. 140.

Chorinemus toloo, C. V. Kadam bere pare, T. Russ. 137.

Most of these species of *chorinemus* grow to a large size 2 feet and upwards. They are not very highly esteemed being very dry.

Trachinotus mockalee, C. V. Kootili, T. Russ. 154.

Trachinotus Russelli, C. V. Kootili, T. Russ. 142.

I have, besides drawings of one or two small species which appear distinct.

Apolectus stromateus, C. V. Choori Selle, T. up to 4 inches.

Caraux Rotleri, C. V. Komara Pare, T. Russ. 143.

Caraux kurra, C. V. Moonda kua kilchi, T. Russ. 139.

Caraux malabaricus, C. V. Tollam pare, T. Russ. 150.

Caraux nigripes, C. V. Kanni pare, T. Russ. 152.

Caraux ciliaris, C. V. Chitteli pare, T. Russ. 151.

Caraux speciosus, C. V. Pilli pare, T. Russ. 149.

Caraux ekala, C. V. Sergada pare, T. Russ. 146.

Caraux sem, C. V. Sem pare, T. Russ. 148.

Caraux leasonii, C. V. Rapare, T. Russ. 144.

Caraux melampygus, C. V. Walum pare, T. Russ. 145.

Caraux jarra, C. V. Kerandilli pare, T. Russ. 147.

Besides all these I have drawings of at least 12 more species of this genus, most of which have distinct native names, but I have not the means of verifying them just now. They abound at Madras but are comparatively rare on the Malabar Coast. Some of the larger sized ones are excellent eating, though never brought to our tables.

Olistus malabaricus C. V.

I possess a drawing of a fish which corresponds with the outline and colour of Russell's fig. 156, of which Swainson has made his *Argylepis Indica*, but in my drawing the two dorsals are distinct, not joined as in Russell's figure.

Lactarius delicatulus, C. V. Soodomboo, T. Russ. 108: common at Madras.

Seriola cosmopolita, C. V. Tergae pare, T.

Seriola — ? Mooskoom pare, T. marked in a similar manner to *S. binotata* C. V. but has 1st dors. deep black and 2nd dors. edged with black: ventrals dusky: some irregular patches of dusky also on the sides. D. 6-1-32. A. 2-16.

Gallithys wajor, C. V. Loote pare: T. Russ. 57, not uncommon.

Seyris indica, C. V. also called Loote pare, T. I once procured a specimen which I considered as an old individual of this species, 30 inches long: the long points of the dorsal and anal were wanting.

Kurtus cornutus, C. V. Kakasi, T. Russ. 48, common at Madras.

Stromateus atous, C. V. Mows, T. Russ. 44, Pomfret, white Pomfret. This is by far the finest eating of all the species of the genus.

Stromateus candidus, C. V. Velle vaval, T. Russ. 42, White Pomfret often confounded with the last but not nearly so well flavoured and never grows to such a size.

Stromateus niger, C. V. Karapoo vaval, T. Russ. 43, Black *Pam-fret*, not very common at Madras and not much prized there, but on the Malabar Coast very plentiful at times and most excellent eating.

Stromateus griseus, C. V. Velle selle, T. Russ. 45, not much prized at Madras.

Equala dussumierii, C. V. Varri kare.

Equala caballa, C. V. Soorookoo nam kare, T. Russ. 62.

Equala coma, C. V. Kotoo kare, T. Russ. 63.

Equala bindus, C. V. Tatnam kare, T. Russ. 64.

Equala splendens, C. V. Kulli kare, T. Russ. 61.

Equala daura, C. V. Rama kare, T. Russ. 65.

Equala insidiatrix, C. V.

Equala filigera, C. V.

Besides these there are several other species of *Equala* common which I did not identify.

Mene maculata, C. V. Amatti katti, T. i. e. Razor, Russ. 60, common at Madras.

Amphacanthus javus, C. V. Toorra, T. Russ. 102.

Amphacanthus Russellii, C. V. Worra, T. Russ. 103.

Amphacanthus ——— ? Illoopoo Worra, T. of a blueish tint throughout darkest above, with orange or justy longitudinal lines, a large spot of some colour towards the end of the soft dorsal and some small spot, on the tails fins blueish white 9 inches long not uncommon at Madras.

Amphacanthus ——— ? Of a blueish tint with some rust coloured spots on the sides; spiny dorsal and anal dusky black the first spotted? soft dorsal, anal and caudal, hyaline with rose of black spots.

I have also a drawing of another and more elongated form of this genus to neither of these last two was any peculiar name given.

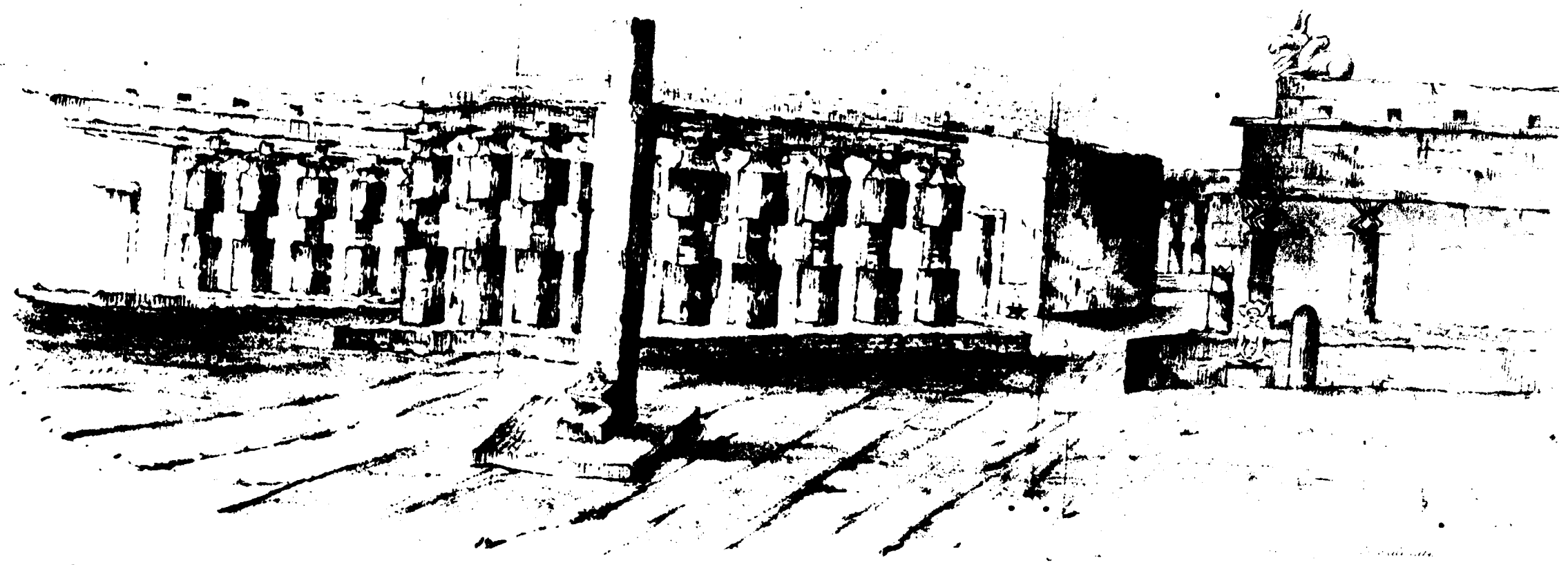
Acanthurus triostegus, C. V. Rare at Madras.

Acanthurus rasi, C. V. Koli, T. Russ. 82.

I have no doubt that Russell's fish of which C. V. make a separate species is the same as that named above. It is not uncommon at Madras.

Acanthurus relifer, C. V. Grumbum, T. Rare. I have only seen a dried skin procured by W. Elliot, Esq.

Coryphæna ———. Parala, T. Dolphin.



Temple as Marudamudra
Sivur Velgumthul.

583
40A

This species has been described by Cuvier and Valenciennes who procured it at Pondicherry, but I have forgotten to mark the name on my drawing. It is a very beautiful fish and I have procured it several times. It is very excellent eating.

Histiophorus Indicus, C. V. Myl nim (i. e. Peacock Fish), T. I procured one or two specimens of this magnificent fish while at Madras, and sent a very fine one to the British Museum—The figure and description by Cuvier give a very imperfect representation of the fish. The dorsal fin is much raised especially about the centre and is of the most beautiful bright prussian blue with dark spots: the colour of the body is steel blue, white beneath; other fins dusky black D.

In one fish the rays were as follow. D. 40-6. A 8-6. In another D. 37-6. A. 12-6.

Trichiurus naumela, C. V. Wale, T. Russ. 41.

Trichiurus savala, C. V. Sa-vale, T.

Both of these fish are exceedingly abundant at Madras, but more especially on the Malabar Coast. They afford very delicate eating when fresh, though never brought to the table of Europeans.

Elacate pondiceriana, C. V. Kadavara, T. Russ. 153, a large fish 4 feet long.

I have seen a drawing of another species in possession of W. Elliot, Esq. which is evidently *E. Bivittata* C. V.

A species of *Echeneis* is not uncommon at Madras and is sometimes called by the same name as the last, by others named *Wottoode*, T. or *Oorowa keotti*.

Xiphichthys Russellii Sw. Russ. 39. I one day procured two specimens of the very curious species of *gymnotus* which Swainson has named from Russell's figure, which however is very defective. Its tail ends in a long filament, and the dorsal and anal fins are much higher than is there represented.

Cepola ————. I got one specimen only of a very pretty species of Pubben fish at Madras. It was red silvered and had two series of yellow spots on its sides.

Ammodytes ————. I have a drawing of a fish got at Madras which appears to belong to this genus. It is of a reddish colour streaked longitudinally with white, tail deeply forked, 37 rays in the dorsal and 14 in the anal fin.

Ophidium ————. I also have a drawing of a species of this curious genus, of a yellowish brown colour united D. C. and A. fins reddish white, edged strongly with black.

Leptocephalus. I have drawings of 4 species of this curious genus, all procured at Madras and some of them not very uncommon. One of them is of a very lengthened form its height being more than 20 times in its length. In another the height is about 12 times in the other two the height is only about 8 times, but in the one the tail tapers gradually and in the other very suddenly and is prolonged to a point.

Histularia immaculata, Russ. Walan kola, T. Russ. 173, often brought by the fishermen of Madras.

Amphisyle scutata, Kleir, marri kola, T. a good many specimens of this fish were procured by me at Madras.

Sphyrna jello, C. V. Woola min, T. Russ. 174.

Sphyrna obtusata, C. V. Kul-oola min, T. The first of these is common, the latter less so.

Polynemus tetradactylus, C. V. Yerra kala, T. Russ. 183.

Polynemus plebeius, C. V. Pole kala, T.

Polynemus indicus, Shaw, Walan kala, T.

Polynemus sextarius, C. V. Kutli kala, T.

Polynemus septadactylus, C. V. Ma-kala, T.

The first 3 species are called 'Roeball' at Madras and are considered good eating.

Mugil cephalotus, C. V. Kola kende, T. Russ. 180.

Mugil coeruleus, Buch. Tergene kende, T.

Mugil cunnesius, C. V. Sada paranda, T. Russ. 181.

Mugil parva, Buch. Pasi kende or paranda, T.

The Mulletts abound in all the seas and backwaters and are much prized as food. At least three more species are distinguished by the Madras Fishermen.

Atherina forkalii, Russell? Cantor, Mottechi. T. sometimes Moti kola kende. Not uncommon at Madras.

Upeneus Russellii, C. V. Kul naware, T. Russ. 167. This very beautiful fish is rarely met with at Madras.

Upeneus vittatus, C. V. Naware, T. Russ. 168.

I have common drawings of two other species of this genus, one of them spotted all over with small red spots and dorsals and caudal barred with the same, called Pe naware, T. 4 inches long. The other is of a more elongated make, blueish on the back, whitish beneath, and called Marapoo naware. Neither of these are very rare.

Calloptilum mirum, Rich. ? I procured in 1844 one specimen of a fish of this remarkable genus, which I still possess, though I have not access to it at present. I doubt if it is identical in species with the one named above. The pectorals of mine appear shorter, as well as the ventrals, and the tail is rounded instead of being truncated. The fisherman who brought it called Vovirikende, T., thus signifying its relation to the Mugils.

Polyacanthus cupanus, C. V. Common in some of the backwaters, the spines of the dorsal fin inflict a severe burning pain which remains for some hours.

Dactylopterus orientalis, C. V. Ana toumbi, T. rare at Madras.

Pterois volitans, C. V. Sin toumbi, T. Russ. 188 : not uncommon.

Pterois muricata, C. V. I only met with this species on the Malabar Coast.

Apistes alatus, C. V. Belle toumbi, T. Russ. 169. B. common at Madras.

Apistes Belanjeri, C. V. Malabar Coast.

Peler ———— ? Karoom toumbi, T.

I have drawings and specimens of a very curious fish which I have marked as *Apistes niger* C. V. I however hardly think it can belong to this genus; it appears to me rather an aberrant form of *Pterois* allied to Swainson's genus *Brachyrus*. Three free rays at the base of the Pectoral fin, head tuberculated, dorsal fin commencing just behind the eyes; colours fleshy mottled and marbled with dusky and gray; fins the same; caudal black with central fleshy band, pectoral with a large bright orange spot on its inner surface, D. 12-10. A. 9. Length 4 inches, often procured.

Agriopus ————. I possess a drawing of a small species of this genus of a mottled red colour throughout. I only procured it once, it was named Crasi toumbi, T.

Synarceia elongata, C. V. Kul toumbi, T. not very uncommon.

Uranoscopus marmoratus, C. V.

Uranoscopus guttatus, C. V.

Uranoscopus inermis, C. V. By some accident I have omitted the native name of these fish, which are by no means rare at Madras, especially the last.

Minous worra, C. V. Chagopoo toumbi, T. Russ. 160, common.

Scopelus venosa, C. V. Kul toumbi, T. Russ. 56, not rare at Madras.

Platycephalus insidiator, C. V. Ooda-pati, T. Russ. 46, very common in all the estuaries.

Platycephalus scaber, C. V. Vet-ooda-pati, T. Russ. 47, nearly as common as the last.

Platycephalus timoriensis, C. V. 6 inches long, of a yellowish red colour unspotted above, whitish below; spines and rays of the dorsal fin annulated with brown; pectoral and ventral fins deeply margined with black.

Platycephalus ———. With 4 or 5 large bands on the body, and 2 on the caudal fin; 1st dorsal edged with black and with some dusky spots, 2d dorsal with the rays annulated with black; pectoral and ventral fins, barred with black, called Pe-ooda-pati, T.

These last two are occasionally met with at Madras.

Callionymus lineolatus, C. V. Killi min, T. Reddish above, blueish white beneath, mottled and marbled with brown: dorsal fins brownish with white translucent spots; anal fin red with small blue spots; pectoral yellowish white, dotted with red; ventral brown with white and blue spots; 1st dorsal not quite twice the height of the body, D. 4—9, A. 8.

Callionymus ———. 1st dorsal fin nearly three times the height of the body, body marked with brown, yellowish white and blue, dorsals and caudal isabella colour, with translucent marks on the 1st dorsal and a black white-edged spot between the 2d and 3d dorsal spines at this base, 2d dorsal notched with brown and black fins marks, caudals with 2 vertical rows of dark anal spots; anal dark brown with blue spots; pectoral spotted red, and ventral brown with whitish spots, also called Killi min, T. up to 6 inches long, much more uncommon than the last.

Callionymus sagitta, C. V. Mottled pale isabella and white, with a row of small spots on the sides; 1st dorsal with the 2d and 3d rays much prolonged, and the membrane twice the height of the body; 2d dorsal edged with dark lines; anal with a broad black marginal band; caudal spotted brown; length about 3½ inches, D. 4—9, A. 9.

Callionymus ———. 1st dorsal low, of three rays; colour of body much as in the last; dorsal and anal without the marginal edging; caudal with a marginal row of brown triangular spots, D. 3—10, A. 10, 4 inches long. Both this and the last species were not unfrequently brought me at Madras, they were usually called Manil ooda-pati, T.

Gobius viridipunctatus, C. V. Bichu gende, T.

Gobius catebus, C. V.

Gobius setosus, C. V.

Gobius ———. Reddish fawn, with brown blotches and orange spots; 1st dorsal with a row of red spots at the base and a dark edge; 2d dorsal the same, with a central band also; caudal banded vertically; anal with two orange bars, and brown edging; pectoral streaked with dusky; ventrals black, D. 6—14, A. 13, length 6 inches. There are several other species of gobius chiefly of small size as well in the estuaries as in the sea—some of these are called Ooloove, T., other Natsooli, T., other richer Gendi; but they do not appear to have distinct names.

Eleotris sex-guttata, C. V.

Eleotris ———. Of a reddish fawn colour, lighter beneath; a row of small red spots on the back, followed by another series of larger oval red spots, and this by a band of red edged with lilac on the sides; several red spots on the head and cheeks, two on the 1st dorsal and five on the 2d dorsal fins whitish. D. 8—12, A. 12—6 inches long.

I found a specimen of this very handsomely marked fish in the throat and gullet of a large sea eel, *Muraena*. The fishermen had never seen it before.

Apocryptes dentatus, C. V. Wal vette, T.

Apocryptes lanceolatus, C. V. Pai vette, T.

Apocryptes victuosus, C. V. Vetti, T.

Amblyopus Hermannianus, C. V. Kondre min, T.

Amblyopus caeculus, C. V. also Kondre min, T.

Trypauchen vagina, C. V. Sevetti, T.

Periophthalmus ———. Greenish marbled, with 1st dorsal spotted, 2d with a dark bar in the middle, all fins fleshy colour; abounds in all the estuaries of Malabar, remaining for long on the mud, or climbing up the side of a boat, or stone, or mangrove bush, when driven to the water does not dive at once but jumps along the surface and tries to get to shore again.

Boleophthalmus doddseerti, C. V. Vetti, T. Russ. 54. Two or three other species of *Boleophthalmus* are found at Madras.

Opistognathus Sonneratii, C. V. ? found at Madras.

Rupiscartes ———. One of Swainson's subgenus occurs at Madras.

Blennius ———. I found a species of Blenny at the Seerissee Rock on the Malabar Coast.

Cirrhitrichobius ———. I have drawings of three species of this curious genus, all procured at Madras, but rare; one of them is of an uniform brown colour, with the edge of the united dorsal, caudal and anal fins red. Another has the dorsal fin with three large round black spots and a brown edging to the united fins; and the third has a black edging likewise round the fins. In the first the rays are D. 154.
A. 78.

Salarias dussumieri, C. V. Common in pools among rocks left by the receding tide on the Malabar Coast.

Batrachus ———. I procured one small specimen of about 3 inches long at Madras of a species of this genus, yellowish brown, mottled and marbled with black. The fishermen did not know it.

Batrachus Dussumieri, C. V. Common at certain seasons on the Malabar Coast.

Chanos chanos, C. V. Moram kende, T. Russ. 207.

In my memoir on the fresh water fishes I mentioned this as a species of *Buthirus* (*Albula*), but I find that it belongs to this genus as was pointed out by Dr. Cantor.

Chanos. Poo min, Can. This fish which is occasionally found in the sea and estuaries on the Malabar Coast is also mentioned by me as *Buthirus indicus*.

9.1

I believe there is another species at Madras known at Madras as the Sewa-colum, T., but it appears to have a longer anal fin than the others of the genus; I take it to belong to this genus, from the scaly laminae on the tail and at the base of the pectoral and ventral fins. It may however be an *Alansa*.

Albula macrocephala, C. V. ?? I have neither present access to my specimen, nor to the description in C. and V. so merely give this name at a venture as it applies well to my species, which has 78 scales on the length in 15 rows, D. 17, A. 7. I procured it on the Malabar Coast.

Dussumieria acuta, C. V. Parawa moda kende, T.

There are 2 or 3 more species, apparently belonging to this genus common at Madras, called Koolum moda kende, T., and Panna moda kende, T.—All the Herring tribe are much more abundant on the Malabar Coast than at Madras.

Kowala thoracata, C. V. An kawile, T. Russ. 186, enters estuaries and rivers.

Three other species are called by the same generic name by the Tamools, two of which at least may belong to this genus—their names are Varri kawile, T., Koola kawile, T. and Newula kawile, T.

Engraulis albus, C. V. Netteli, T., also Teran Goonee, T. Russ. 187. This little fish is caught in great numbers and highly esteemed for the breakfast table.

Two other closely allied species are distinguished by the fishermen at Madras, one of which is which Pota-netteli, T., and the other Maper netteli, T.

Engraulis ——— D. 15, A. 18, height greater than in the last species. 6 inches long, a very pretty species and delicate eating.

Thrypa purava, C. V. Tadi poorawa, T. Russ. 190.

Thrypa subspinea, Sw. Sem poorawa, T. Russ. 189.

Thrypa ——— Wani impoorawa, T. Russ. 194.

Alansa palasah, C. D. Oolam min, T. Russ. 193.

Table fish, ascends rivers and the roe is highly prized, 16 inches long and upwards.

Alansa ——— ? Nonale, T. Russ. 195, up to 1 foot long.

Pellona indica, (Sw.) Kootoowa, T. Russ. 192.

Pellona megaloptera, (Sw.) Koa-kootoowa, T. Russ. 191.

- Pellona* ——— ? *Tera kootoowa*, T. Russ. 188.
Pellona ——— ? *Koorooovoo venge*, T. .
Pellona affinis (Sw.) *Poovale*, T.
Pristegaster indicus, Swains. *Taleri*, T. Russ. 193.
Baconda Rupelliana, Gray. *Nataleri*, T. Very common at Madras, and always distinguished by the fishermen from the preceding one.
Chatoessus chacunda ? *Pacha koottee mada kende*, T.
Chatoessus altus, Gray ? *Pola mada kende*, T. Russ. 197.
Chatoessus ——— ? Another species without the dorsal filament, a black spot behind the opercle.
Elops saurus, L. *Ullate*, T. Russ. 179.
Negalops amdinga, (Buch) *Moram kende*, T. Russ. 203.
Chirocentrus dorab, C. V. *Karroovalle*, T. Russ. 199.
Coilia ——— ? *Toge*, T. Very common at Madras, in the sea and estuaries.
Bagrus chinta, C. V. *Kadil valtum Kelti*, T. Russ. 167.
Bagrus bilineatus, C. V. *Tope kelti*, T. Russ. 169.
Bagrus netuma, C. V. *Netuma kelti*, T.
Bagrus ——— ? 8 cirri D. 1, 5, A. 25. Max. cirri short—yellow throughout ; caudal and anal fins broadly edged with reddish ; a black spot behind the operculum. 1 foot long, Malabar Coast.
Bagrus ——— ? 6 cirri D. 1, 7, A. 14.
Arius militaris, C. V. *Pone kelti*, T. Very abundant on the Malabar Coast. The air vessel yields a coarse isinglass, and is exported to Bombay.
Arius arius, C. V. *Karoom kelti*, T.
Arius rostratus, C. V.
Arius subrostratus, C. V. Met with at particular seasons only on the Malabar Coast.
Plotosus lineatus, C. V. *A-kalda*, or *A-kelti*, T. Russ. 166. Common at Madras, of small size.
Saurus badi, C. V. *Toombeli*, T. Russ. 172. Very common up to 10 inches.
Saurus myope C. V. *Narraina tombeli*, T. Outline similar to the last. Of a yellowish red colour, on the back a blueish silvery line

scolloped at the edges and fringed with black commences at the snout and ends with the 1st dorsal fin, a second line from operculum running obliquely to part of 2d dorsal and thence along the ridge to the caudal, and a third from base of the pectoral to the middle of the tail ; beneath this some black marks spots and lines ; 1st dorsal blueish white with two faint yellow bands ; anal edged with yellow ; caudal reddish yellow ; pectoral and neutrals yellow, D. 12 A. 15.

Saurus ——— ? Above variegated and spotted with yellow and red, beneath white with a tinge of yellow ; profile of head depressed, mouth more horizontal than in last two species ; dorsal and caudal fins spotted with reddish. D. 12, A. 12.

Saurus ophiodon, C. V. *Wangara was*, T. Russ. 171. Bummelo on the Malabar Coast. This is the celebrated Bombay duck and though highly prized in a fresh state there, it is despised at Madras even by the fishermen. It is however not very common at the latter place, but I recommend epicures to test its qualities for the table.

Belone annulata, C. V. *Kariwala kola*, T. Russ. 175, up to 18 inches and more.

Belone caudimacula, C. V. *Paman kola*, T. Russ. 176.

Belone ——— ? D. 19, A. 20.

Hemiramphus Russellii, C. V. *Chappa kola*, T. Russ. 177.

Hemiramphus Georgii, C. V. *Warri kola*, T.

Hemiramphus ——— ? *Kola*, T. Russ. 178.

Exocetus ———. D. 14, A. 11, nearly one foot long, rarely met with at Madras.

Exocetus nigripinnis, C. V. 4 inches long, D. 11, A. 2, At times considerable numbers taken out at sea by the deep sea boats. Both these species of flying fish are called *Parawa kola*, T.

Hippoglossus erumei (Bloch,) *Nai-arulu*, T. Russ. 69.

Hippoglossus erumei, var. A. Cantor, a reversed sinistral variety.

Hippoglossus erumei, var. B. Cantor, Russ. 77.

Hippoglossus ——— ? A sinistral species without bands.

Rhombus maculatus, Cuv. *Patang*, T. Russ. 75.

Rhombus triocellatus, Cuv. *Patat Seotang*, T. Russ. 76.

Solea ——— ? *Selli patté*, T. Brownish olive, with black spots and blotches. Not common.

Synaptura Commersoni, Cuv. Herumi nak, T. Russ. 70.

Synaptura jerrens, Cuv. Varri amler, T. Russ. 71, 8 inches.

Synaptura ——— ? Atoo nak, T. brownish green, fins red-rish, 4 inches long, estuaries.

Achirus ? ——— ? I am doubtful if this be an *Achirus* or *Plagusia*. My drawing represents the fins as united, but this may be an error, as the colouring approximates it to the *Achiri*, of a pale greenish grey colour, 4 large spots along the dorsal margin of the body and as many on the anal scale; each formed of a double black ring; a small one near the eyes, and another near the base of the caudal. It is not common and was called Poolli nak, T.

Plagusia potous, Cuv. Kot-aralu, T. Russ. 73.

Plagusia bilineata, Cuv. Aralu, T.

Plagusia lingua, (Buch : Ham :) also called Aralu, T.

Chiloscyllium plagiosum, (Bennet), Korinjin Sorra, T., up to 3 feet and more. Russell, 16.

Stigostoma fasciatum, (Bloch.) Russ. 18. Komrasi-Sorra, T. young sometimes called Boroo-kootti, T. Not uncommon at Madras.

Scyllium ——— ? Pe Sorra, T.

Scyllium maculatum ?

Corcharias ——— ? Sem Sorra, T.

————— ? Meni Sorra, T.

————— ? Parawa Sorra, T.

————— ? Alawa Sorra, T.

————— ? Noollian Sorra, T. I regret that I have no data for determining any of these sharks which are apparently all distinct, and there are, besides, others.

Sphyrna zygaera, Koman Sorra, T. Russ. 12. Human headed Shark.

Sphyrna blochii, bal. Wale koman Sorra, T. Abounds on the West Coast, rare at Madras:

Pristis semi-sagittatus, Shaw, Vela min, T. Saw fish. Russ. 13.

Rhina ancylostoma, (Bloch,) Man ulavi, T.

Rhynchobatus ——— ? Padargan, T. Russ. 11.

Rhynchobatus djeddensis, (Forsk.) Ulavi, T. Russ. 40.

Phytirhina sinensis ? Parra, T. Rare at Madras.

Narcine indica, Heale ? Timili, T. Russ. 1.

Astrape dipterygia, Bl. also called Timili, T.

Trygon narnak, (Forsk.) Mookun Tirike, T.

There are at least three other large species of *Trygon* which I cannot determine now as well from want of specimens, as of books of reference. One of them has a long fin on the posterior half of the tail.

Trygon imbricata, Bloch, Sembradaka, T. Russ. 4.

Hypolophus sephen, Forsk. Chemman tirike, T. Russ. 3.

Pteroplatea micrura, Bl. Tappor kooti tirike, T. Russ. 6.

Myliobatis Nienhowii, Bl. Courivi tirike, T. Russ. 7.

Stoasoden narinari, Bl. Same name as last.

Rhinoptera adpersa, Val.

Dicerobatis eregoodoo, Cuv. Koman tirike, T. Russ. 9. There is one other species of this genus at Madras.

Chironectes hispidus, Bl. Kadil madoo, T. Russ. 19. Very common at Madras.

Chironectes marmoratus, C. V. I only got one specimen of this at Tellicherry.

Chironectes ——— ? Of a full brick red colour, covered with small spots; filament very long, thin, 4 inches long.

Balistes jellaka Cuv. Pacha korawa, T. Russ. 22.

Balistes ——— ? Varni korawa, T. Greenish with red longitudinal stripes; caudal red and yellow.

Balistes ——— ? Kulloo korake, T. of an inky black colour.

Balistes ——— ? Wuttos kerake, T. Chesnut brown colour throughout.

Monacanthus ——— ? Kadil appé, T.

Alutarius Berardi, Rich ?

Alutarius laevis (Bloch). These last three species are not common at Madras.

Alutarius ——— ? Allied to *A. barbatus* Gray. Appears to differ in the filament or head being nearly the length of the beard, the caudal fin spotted, &c. &c. It is not uncommon at Madras and is called Crassei kola, a Watamoo kola, T. Length 10 inches.

Triacanthus biaculeatus, Bl. Moolean, T. Russ. 21.

Triacanthus strigilifer, Cantor. Rama moolean, T. Not uncommon at Madras.

Ostracior cornutum, L. Palasi, T. Not common.

Ostracior turritum, Forsk. Kul palasi, T. Very common at Madras.

Diodon Nystrix? Reddish white with black spots all over the body and fins. I only once saw a fresh specimen of this fish at Madras. Spined throughout.

Tetrodon immaculatus, Lac. Toppi palase, T. Russ. 26.

Tetrodon commersonii, Cuv. Moolum palasi, T.

Tetrodon ———? Varni palasi, T. Brown above with black spots; bright, yellow beneath with vertical black stripes.

Tetrodon ———? Above black with white spots, beneath horizontal bands of black and white which become vertical on head and face, fins yellow, D. 10, A. 10.

Tetrodon bondarus, Cuv. Russ. 27.

Tetrodon ———? Streaks of blue on head and back, and end of caudal, spots over the rest of the body except on the abdomen; dorsal fin rises from a black blue edged spot; reddish brown above, yellowish beneath; 4 inches long.

Karoom palasi, T. Not common at Madras.

———? Russ. 24. With no spines on the sides.

Tetrodon lunaris, Cuv. Koori min palasi, T.

Tetrodon dissutidens, Cantor. Carapoo palasi, T. Russ. 25.

Tetrodon ———? Velare min palasi, T. Reddish with white spots.

Tetrodon ———? Jem palasi, T. Spines on all the body as far as a curved line from beginning of dorsal to the abdomen. Common at Madras.

Tetrodon ———? Spines only on abdomen; green above, yellowish on the sides, abdomen white—D. 12, A. 11.—Malabar Coast.

I possess drawings of two very prettily variegated green and yellow *Tetrodons*, but without any notes of the situations of the spines, &c. They were called Pacha palasi, T.

Halicentrus stillata, C. V. I only procured two specimens of this curious fish whilst at Madras.

Pegasus draco, L. ? W. Elliot, Esq. procured specimens of this fish from the Paumbam Channel.

Syngnathus ———? Kadil koodray, T. Russ. 30. Not rare at Madras.

Hippocampus ———? Of a fawn colour with brown and orange dots—rare at Madras.

Gager talabon, Cuv. Koolivi pambu, T. Russ. 38. Very common.

Ophisurus ———? Settu poochi, T.

Ophisurus ———? Villi poon kolal, T.

Ophisurus ———? Nella kolinjin pambu, T.

Dalophis orientalis, McLell : Illi pambu, T. Russ. 37.—Very common at Madras. The boys catch it just at the edge of the surf by bruising a crab (*Ocypode*) in their hands and throwing it into the surf, then walking about over the spot and when they feel the eel about their feet, stoop down and suddenly dash it on to the sand with both hands. If thrown on to the moist sand they burrow themselves, *tail foremost*, almost instantaneously.

Dalophis ———? Mannoo poochi, T. Much more elongated than the last, 2 feet long.

Muraena ———? Thynolda, Rich. Pinnel pambu, T.

Muraena ———? Korli pambu, T. Common.

Muraena polyzona? I got one specimen at Madras which appears to be this species, about 10 inches long.

Muraena ———? Seran pambu, T. Of a deep maroon colour, and lengthened form, grows to a very great size, 10 feet and upwards, and is very voracious.

VII. Description of a Copper Coin of Leo, King of Armenia.

By MR. SAMUEL MARCAR.

The science of Numismatics is one of the most interesting subjects of inquiry. The researches of European Scholars in this department within the last two centuries, have produced results of immense importance to the illustration of archaeology; for, by means of the decided evidence which coins afford, considerable light has been shed upon many obscure points of history and chronology.

In some of the works lately published on the Numismatics of ancient states, we meet with descriptions of several coins belonging to the Armenian nation. It is much to be regretted that we do not possess the medals of the early Kings of that people: the coins that have been preserved to us are few in number, mostly silver; and they appertain to the Arsacidæ sovereigns—who ruled in Armenia from about B. C. 150 to the fifth century of the Christian era. The legends on these pieces are in Greek, bearing the names of Arsames, Tigranes, Artases, Artavasdes and other Kings of that dynasty: these have been ably described by the learned Visconti in the second volume of his "*Iconographie Grecque*;" but he is mistaken in supposing that they comprehend all the coins that are extant belonging to the Armenian monarchs. Among the pieces with Armenian inscriptions, those struck by the Reubenian princes, who governed in Cilicia from the eleventh to the fourteenth century, deserve particular notice, especially on account of their rarity. The celebrated Italian Numismatist, Domenico Sestini, has described some of them with great accuracy; and a work professedly on Armenian Numismatics has been composed by M. Brösset entitled "*Monographie des Monnaies Armeniennes*." Two dissertations on the Reubenian coins have, I perceive, recently appeared on the continent: one the production of Professor A. Kraft, originally inserted in the *Annals of Vienna*, but subsequently printed in a separate form under the title of "*Armenische Münzen der Rupenischen Dynastie in Cilicien*," Vienna, 1843: the other, in French, entitled "*Essai sur les monnaies des Rois Arméniens de la dynastie de Roupène*," by M. Victor Langlois, printed at Paris in 1850, from the *Revue Archéologique*. I regret that I had not the advantage of consulting the above Treatises in preparing this paper.

The coin that I purpose to describe belongs to the Reubenian series. It is a copper piece, and contains the legends in Armenian characters. The inscription on the obverse is *Levon thagavor Hnests* "Leon, (Leo) King of the Armenians," and in the centre is the representation of a lion's head crowned, in allusion to his name; the words on the reverse are *Shameal i baghahn i Sis* "made (struck) in the city of Sis," with the emblems of a double cross and

of two stars on either flank: the sign of a cross marks the commencement of the legend on both sides. The weight of the coin is little more than 90 grains Troy,



and though displaying no great artistic perfection, it is not altogether devoid of some skilfulness. From the absence of date, and from the circumstance of there having been six kings of the name of Leo, it would appear somewhat difficult to fix the age of the coin. By attending however to the subjoined particulars concerning the life of Leo II., we might safely refer its execution to his reign.

On the abdication of his brother Reuben II., Leo, the second of that name, succeeded to the government of the Armenian kingdom of Cilicia in the year 1185. This prince was remarkable for his wisdom and piety; and he greatly contributed to the happiness of his subjects by the salutary laws he enacted for their guidance. By his valorous and courageous conduct he extended his dominions beyond Mount Taurus, and made the city of Tarsus his place of residence, sometimes exchanging it for the city of Sis, which he improved and beautified. He took many towns and fortresses from the Saracens; and by his daring exploits gained the respect and admiration of the neighbouring princes: an instance of his strategic skill in capturing Bohemond, Prince of Antioch, is related by Marinus Sanutus, (*Secreta Fidelium Crucis lib. III. pars. X, c. VIII.*) Observing the prosperity which his government enjoyed, Leo began to wish for a public coronation, and the events of the time proved favorable to his desire. The emperor of Germany, Frederic I., to whom Leo had been of considerable assistance during the third Crusade, promised the Armenian prince to restore in his person the ancient kingdom of Armenia. The untimely and unfortunate end of Barbarossa, however, prevented him from executing his promise; but Leo was not to be discouraged: he dispatched ambassadors to Pope Celestine III., and to Henry VI., son and successor of Frederic, regarding the affair, and request-

ed them to carry out his object. Both the Pontiff and the Emperor agreed to the proposition; and the ambassadors returned to Cilicia in the company of Conrad, Archbishop of Mentz, whom Celestinus and Henry sent with a magnificent crown for the purpose of gratifying Leo. At the same time the Emperor forwarded a splendid standard, having in the middle the device of a lion, in reference to his name. On the arrival of the deputies the ceremony of coronation took place in the city of Tarsus, on the 6th of January 1198, in the presence of a vast assembly of the nobles, clergy, laity and all ranks of people; and an excellent oration was pronounced on the occasion by Nerses Lambronensis, Archbishop of that place: this memorable transaction is related at length in the great History of Armenia by Father Chamchian, vol. III. pp. 164, 170; and also in the "*Conciliatio Ecclesie Armenie cum Romanis*" by Clemens Galanus, tom. I., p. 346, seq., who has produced several Epistles from the *Regesta* of Innocent III. having reference to this affair. Besides the above marks of distinction, the Emperor of Constantinople, Alexius Angelus, sent also a crown to Leo, and thus this Armenian prince of Cilicia is, as Professor Neumann observes, the only king who received the crown by both the Emperors of the west and the east, and by the consent of the Pope. These royal favors were conferred upon Leo in order to preserve a friendly relation with him; for the Latins and the Greeks thought him to be a very useful ally against the overpowering Saladin. Be this as it may, after the above event, Leo took the title of *Thagavor* or King, as did also all his successors; for the former rulers were only styled *Barons* of Celicia: he was likewise called "the Great" on account of his courageous actions. Leo died in 1219, having reigned in all 24 years, 12 as baron and 22 as king. His remains were interred in Sis, and a magnificent church built on the spot. From the above facts, it will appear evident that the coin must have been struck in the reign of Leo II., and the occurrence, at the same time, of the lion's head, the title of King and the double cross decides the question, I think, at once in favor of that sovereign. Under these circumstances, the date of the coin might be placed between 1200 and 1219, or very nearly 660 years ago.

With regard to Sis it is to be observed that it was once a famous

city of Cilicia, which according to Armenian Geographers, formed the fifth province of Armenia Minor. The Syriac and Arabic writers call it by the same name. (Gregory Bar. Hebreus, *Chron. Syr.*: p. 195; Abulfeda, *Tabula Syriae*, p. 138; Absemanus, *Hist. Orient.* tom. II, *Dissert. de Monophysitis*.) It is situated in a plain about 24 miles north from Anazarba, on the bank of a small river which unites with the Jihon. Although Sis was a place of some note as far back as the 10th century its citadel being mentioned by Theophanes it was the above-mentioned Leo, who increased its importance in 1186 by erecting several edifices and churches, and by making it his residence on certain occasions; which circumstance is testified by the Arabic writer Ibn Said, as quoted by Abulfeda, *loco citato*. From 1220 it was the capital of the kingdom until its destruction in 1374; in the interim however it was besieged and taken by the Egyptians, but restored in 1266. On the capture of Roum-Kalah by the Sultan of Egypt, Sis was made the see of the Armenian Catholicus up to the year 1441, when it was transferred to Etchmiatsin, the present seat: it is however the residence of a Patriarch. In 1307 a celebrated Council was held here owing to some doctrinal differences. Sis was also the place to which the remnants of the Crusaders took refuge on the destruction of the Latin kingdom of Palestine. The city is now included in the Turkish division forming the Pashalik of Adanah: it is chiefly in ruins, having lost all its pristine greatness and splendour, of which a minute account is given by an eye-witness Willibrand ab Oldenburg, a German traveller of the thirteenth century.

VIII. *On the Powers of the Aneroid, and its working compared with the Mountain Barometer*;—By Lieut. General CULLEN.—Communicated by the Author.

Having run over to Coimbatore on some Public business, I thought I might as well push on to the Neilgherries to test the Powers of the Aneroid. I have had two of these Instruments from the last two or three recently made by Watkins and Hill of Charing Cross and purchased for me by Capt. Worster of the Artillery at Madras. They had verniers and read off to hundredths of an inch. I

had already tried them on the mountain near Trivandrum as high as 6000 feet and the indications appeared quite correct. One I kept permanently on the mountains at a small Observatory I maintained there. The other has long accompanied me on all my journeys. Dr. Wight, with whom I was staying at Coimbatore, had two Aneroids by the same makers but both were out of order and had not been tried at great altitudes, an additional incentive to my excursion, and on which he accompanied me. I went up to Kotagerry by the direct road, was there for 3 or 4 days and made a forenoon visit to Doda Bett, but it was a rainy, windy, day, with driving cloud mist which rendered the trip a most uncomfortable one. The results were however most satisfactory as regarded the Aneroid which fell on the top of Doda Bett to..... 22-455 — 55°

at Matipolliam {Aneroid. 29-046
Barometer. 28-830
 the Barometer being.....Barometer. 22-120 — 55°

I have not seen any observations with the Aneroid at a greater altitude than 3000 or 4000 feet.

The same Aneroid, at the level of the sea, stood at about 30-120 so that, had Doda been a couple of hundred feet higher, the index would have passed the limits of the scale. The Aneroid is a delicate instrument and the scale not subdivided sufficiently, but I have much greater confidence in it now, and its extreme portability is an immense object to the traveller. I have been using it constantly of late for rough levelling while travelling in my palkee merely stopping the bearers for a moment to make the observation.

Two French Aneroids procured expressly for me by Frougton from the Patentee at Paris, do not appear to answer at all, being inaccurate, at even moderate elevations, and I have discontinued using them.

I enclose a Memo. of some of the observations of the Aneroid and Barometer at the above trip.

1851] working compared with the Mountain Barometer.

Observations with an Aneroid and the ordinary Mountain Barometer (NEWMAN'S.)

	Dew Pt. by Daniell.	Bulb Dry.	Bulb Wet.	Dew Pt.	
1852					
Aug. 2. Barometer. 28-556 Aneroid... 28-765	80½°	—85°	—82	—71	=65½° — Coimbatore.
" 3. Barometer. 28-537 Aneroid... 28-757	83°	—84°	—83	—70½	=65° — Goodaloor.
" 4. Barometer. 28-890 Aneroid... 29-097	83°	—86½°	—83	—72	=66½° — Matipolliam
" 6. Barometer. 23-845 Aneroid... 23-985	62½	—58½	—64	—61	=59° — Kotagerry
" 7. Barometer. 23-872 Aneroid... 24-020	65	—59	—64	—61	=59° — do.
" 8. Barometer. 23-120 Aneroid... 23-455	65	—	—63	—52½	=52° — Doda Bett.
" 10. Barometer. 23-941 Aneroid... 24-040	63	—55	—63½	—59½	=56° — Kotagerry
" 13. Barometer. 28-855 Aneroid... 28-795	82	—84	—83	—71½	=66° — Coimbatore.

Col. Sykes appears to consider Glaisher's and other Tables, for deducing the Dew Pt. from the difference of the dry and wet bulbs, as very imperfect. The above results do not show error, nor have I found any very material error in any other observations which I possess except, perhaps, in very extreme cases.

IX. Abstract of Meteorological Observations made at the Madras Magnetic Observatory, from July 1849, to June 1852.

Month.	Mean Monthly Temperature.			Mean Monthly Rain.			Mean Monthly Humidity.			Mean Monthly Wind.			Mean Monthly Barometer.		
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
July 1849	39.4	29.4	34.4	0.112	0.000	0.056	67	57	62	100	44	107	31	27	29
August	39.4	29.4	34.4	0.112	0.000	0.056	67	57	62	100	44	107	31	27	29
September	39.4	29.4	34.4	0.112	0.000	0.056	67	57	62	100	44	107	31	27	29
October	39.4	29.4	34.4	0.112	0.000	0.056	67	57	62	100	44	107	31	27	29
November	39.4	29.4	34.4	0.112	0.000	0.056	67	57	62	100	44	107	31	27	29
December	39.4	29.4	34.4	0.112	0.000	0.056	67	57	62	100	44	107	31	27	29
January	39.4	29.4	34.4	0.112	0.000	0.056	67	57	62	100	44	107	31	27	29
February	39.4	29.4	34.4	0.112	0.000	0.056	67	57	62	100	44	107	31	27	29
March	39.4	29.4	34.4	0.112	0.000	0.056	67	57	62	100	44	107	31	27	29
April	39.4	29.4	34.4	0.112	0.000	0.056	67	57	62	100	44	107	31	27	29
May	39.4	29.4	34.4	0.112	0.000	0.056	67	57	62	100	44	107	31	27	29
June	39.4	29.4	34.4	0.112	0.000	0.056	67	57	62	100	44	107	31	27	29

Month.	Mean Monthly Temperature.			Mean Monthly Rain.			Mean Monthly Humidity.			Mean Monthly Wind.			Mean Monthly Barometer.		
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
July 1851	39.4	29.4	34.4	0.112	0.000	0.056	67	57	62	100	44	107	31	27	29
August	39.4	29.4	34.4	0.112	0.000	0.056	67	57	62	100	44	107	31	27	29
September	39.4	29.4	34.4	0.112	0.000	0.056	67	57	62	100	44	107	31	27	29
October	39.4	29.4	34.4	0.112	0.000	0.056	67	57	62	100	44	107	31	27	29
November	39.4	29.4	34.4	0.112	0.000	0.056	67	57	62	100	44	107	31	27	29
December	39.4	29.4	34.4	0.112	0.000	0.056	67	57	62	100	44	107	31	27	29
January	39.4	29.4	34.4	0.112	0.000	0.056	67	57	62	100	44	107	31	27	29
February	39.4	29.4	34.4	0.112	0.000	0.056	67	57	62	100	44	107	31	27	29
March	39.4	29.4	34.4	0.112	0.000	0.056	67	57	62	100	44	107	31	27	29
April	39.4	29.4	34.4	0.112	0.000	0.056	67	57	62	100	44	107	31	27	29
May	39.4	29.4	34.4	0.112	0.000	0.056	67	57	62	100	44	107	31	27	29
June	39.4	29.4	34.4	0.112	0.000	0.056	67	57	62	100	44	107	31	27	29

W. S. JACOB, H. C. Astronomer.

Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	1	Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	1	Rupee and 1 maund of Grain per Chahoor and also 10 Seers per Khundes of Grain.
Dhairs,	½	Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

No. 10, *Talewarree.*

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	60	Beeghas.
Putwarree,	20	Rupees, 30 Beeghas—and 20 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 11, *Saegaon.*

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	34	Beeghas and 1 Pulla of Grain per Chahoor.
Putwarree,	20	Rupees, 18 Beeghas, and 1 Pulla of Grain per Chahoor.

No. 12, *Kowson.*

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	1	Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	30	Rupees, and 20 Seers Grain per Khundee.

No. 13, *Gharree.*

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint, and 120 Beeghas.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 2 Rupees Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 2 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	1	Pysa per Pulla of Grain and 60 Beeghas, and 24 Seers of Grain per Khundee.
Putwarree,	30	Beeghas and 10 Seers of Grain per Khundee, and 1 Rupee and 1½ Maund per Chahoor.
Cauzy,	60	Beeghas.

No. 14, *Mahomedpoor.*

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	40	Beeghas and 20 Seers of Grain per Khundee.
Putwarree,	1	Rupee, 1 Maund, and 10 Seers of Grain per Chahoor, and 10 Seers per Khundee, and 20 Beeghas.

No. 15, *Ismailpoor.*

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.

Chaetodon octofasciatus. C. V. Munja cooli min, T. Rarely met with.
Chaetodon pretextatus Cantor. I possess a dried specimen which appears to be this species. I had marked it as near *ornatissimus*, or *reticulatus*.

I also have a drawing and the dried skin of another species of *chaetodon* which I procured at Tellicherry. It has the ground color of the body a sort of lavender colour, line from the 1st dorsal down to the muzzle yellow; chin, throat and lower part of face and a line from top of opercle to base of pectoral, bright orange membrane between the dorsal species yellow, with a blue spot which continues on a line on the upper portion of the soft dorsal, and also on the anal soft dorsal green with a yellow margin; Anal and Ventral yellow; caudal lavender; the rays purple, and margined on the sides with yellow and exteriorly with orange; lips red. D. 14-26. A. 3-23. Length 6 inches.

Holocanthus insperator. C. V. Kulloo koli min, T. not unfrequently taken at Madras.

Holocanthus semicircularis. C. V. I only once procured this beautiful fish. I have drawings of two other *Holocanthi*, which I did not identify. They are called indifferently Pati min, T. *Scatophagus*, *argus*, C. V. Sipili, T. Russ. 78. Very common in the rivers and backwaters.

Drepanus longimanus, C. V. Sipu tarate, T. Russ. 81.

Drepanus punctatus, C. V. Pooli tarate, T. Russ. 79.

Ephippus orbis. C. V. Tarate T.

Pagrus longifiliis. C. V. Russ. 101.

Pagrus spirifer. C. V. Both of these are named by the fishermen Ponandilli.

Dentex striatus C. V. Kandal min, T. Alternate longitudinal bands of rosy and yellow, face purple; dorsal purple beneath, yellow in the middle and rosy externally. Anal banded with pale rosy, others tinged with rosy. I have seen another species apparently of this genus which appears to resemble Russell's, fig. 107 referred by C. V. to *Cantharus*. It was named Peroom kandal min, T. *Pemptheris mangula*, C. V. Maenda kun karawa, T. Common at Madras.

Gerres filamentosus. C. V. Woodan T. Russ. 67.

Gerres punctatus. C. V. Tasa woodan, T. Russ. 68. Both very common in backwaters of Madras.

Lethrinus Karwa. C. V. Karwa, T. Russ. 89.

Lethrinus Korely. C. V. Korili T.

Lethrinus maculatus. C. V. Peroon Kilche, T.

Scarus harvid. C. V. Keeli min, T.

Tautoga fasciata. C. V. Pacha pora min, T. I only once procured a specimen of each of the last two species.

Julis lunaris. C. V. This very beautiful fish often caught.

Julis Dassumerii. C. V. Not uncommon in the Adyar river at Madras.

Julis Mola. C. V. Rare.

I possess a specimen and drawing of another very beautiful *Julis* which I have not identified—ground colour sea green with 3 yellow longitudinal bands, the middle one edged with vermilion and a black spot between the two first over the middle of the pectoral, face with some red marks. Dorsal fin vermilion beneath, with two rows of spots blue edged white, then yellow, then a line of blue, and edged with vermilion. Anal yellow edged both externally and internally with a blue and red line. Tail yellow with vertical bands of red. Length about 6 inches. D. 20 A. 13.

Moonjilli T. D. 12-10. A. 3-10.

Kul moonjilli D. 12-11. A. 3-12.

These fish are both very rare the first is red throughout with some yellow on dorsal and anal fins; the other has a yellow body with some black spots posteriorly and the scales edged red, head, dorsal and anal fins fine red, caudal pale red with a black spot at the base. Pectoral and ventral yellowish.

I possess drawings of two other species of *Julis*; both of small size, one is of a fine crimson or lake colour, with a golden stripe from the eye to the root of the tail; the other is reddish above, white beneath with a streak of fine red from muzzle through the eye to the tail; a row of red spots between it and the top of back: dorsal fin red, with a row of red spots at its base; caudal whitish, barred with red: anal red. P. and V. white.

Xyriothys cyanifrons. C. V. Vella parala, T.

Scanber karagurta. C. V. kana keleti; T. Russ. 136.