

GAZETTEER

OF THE

AMBALA DISTRICT.

1883-4.



Compiled and Published under the authority

OF THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

P R E F A C E .

THE period fixed by the Punjab Government for the compilation of the *Gazetteer* of the province being limited to twelve months, the Editor has not been able to prepare any original matter for the present work; and his duties have been confined to throwing the already existing material into shape, supplementing it as far as possible by contributions obtained from district officers, passing the draft through the press, circulating it for revision, altering it in accordance with the corrections and suggestions of revising officers, and printing and issuing the final edition.

The material available in print for the *Gazetteer* of this district consisted of the Settlement Reports, and a draft *Gazetteer* compiled between 1870 and 1874 by Mr. F. Cunningham, Barrister-at-Law. Notes on certain points have been supplied by district officers; while the report on the Census of 1881 has been utilised. Of the present volume, Section A of Chap. V. (General Administration), and the whole of Chap. VI. (Towns), have been for the most part supplied by the Deputy Commissioner; while Section A of Chap. III. (Statistics of Population) has been taken from the Census Report. But with these exceptions, the great mass of the text has been taken almost if not quite verbally, from Mr. Cunningham's compilation already referred to, which again was largely based upon the Settlement Reports of the district by Messrs. Wynyard and Melvill.

The reports in question were written about 1855, and, modelled on the meagre lines of the older Settlement Reports, afford very inadequate material for an account of the district. No better or fuller material, however, was either available or procurable within the time allowed. But when the settlement operations now in progress are complete, a second and more complete edition of this *Gazetteer* will be prepared; and meanwhile the present edition will serve the useful purpose of collecting and publishing in a systematic form, information which had before been scattered, and in part unpublished.

The draft edition of this *Gazetteer* has been revised by Messrs. Macnabb, Frizelle, Kensington and Douie, and by the Irrigation Department so far as regards the canals of the district. The Deputy Commissioner is responsible for the spelling of vernacular names, which has been fixed throughout by him in accordance with the prescribed system of transliteration. The final edition, though compiled by the Editor, has been prepared for and passed through the press by Mr. Stack.

THE EDITOR.

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	District.	Ambāla.	Kharrar.	Jagadhri.	Nursān-garh.	Pipli.	Rūpar.	
Total square miles (1881)	2,370	366	366	387	420	745	277	
Cultivated square miles (1878)	1,437	237	239	236	202	295	198	
Culturable square miles (1878)	492	30	23	114	21	201	37	
Irrigated square miles (1878)	271	11	20	35	7	171	24	
Average square miles under crops (1877 to 1881)	1,501	267	250	261	246	256	211	
Annual rainfall in inches (1866 to 1882)	32.3	32.3	30.1	10.0	10.2	25.8	27.9	
Number of inhabited towns and villages (1881)	2,226	289	371	379	331	495	361	
Total population (1881)	1,067,293	220,177	167,869	109,610	145,633	209,341	154,303	
Rural population (1881)	926,931	133,014	163,604	149,929	134,839	181,568	143,977	
Urban population (1881)	140,332	87,163	4,265	19,711	10,794	27,773	10,326	
Total population per square mile (1881)	415	602	459	498	339	281	557	
Rural population per square mile (1881)	361	418	417	387	311	244	520	
Hindūs (1881)	689,612	132,124	110,445	116,978	103,066	142,160	65,439	
Sikhs (1881)	68,412	12,197	25,019	4,383	2,312	5,020	19,341	
Jains (1881)	1,307	570	103	291	185	29	127	
Muslimans (1881)	304,123	72,007	32,286	48,558	39,870	62,126	49,276	
Average annual Land Revenue (1877 to 1881)*	785,388	137,179	121,595	110,744	95,966	185,831	131,293	
Average annual gross revenue (1877 to 1881)†	1,112,135	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Fard, fluctuating, and Miscellaneous.

† Land, Tribute, Local rates, Excise, and Stamps.

CHAPTER I.

THE DISTRICT.

SECTION A.—DESCRIPTIVE.

The Ambála district is the southern-most of the three districts of the Ambála division, and lies between north latitude 29°49' and 30°46' and east longitude 76°26' and 77°39'. It occupies the angle where the Siwálíks meet the Jamná, and stretches westwards under the former, and southwards along the latter. Its greatest length from north-west to south-east is 92 miles, and its breadth at the widest part 67 miles. It is bounded on the north-east by the Himalayas, among which lie the Simla Hill States, on the south-east by the Jamná, which separates it from the Saháranpur district of the North-Western Provinces, on the south by the district of Karnál, on the west by the Native State of Patialá and the Lúdhíánah district, and on the north-west by the Sutlaj. These boundaries, however, include the greater portion of the territory belonging to the Native State of Kalsiá, which lies scattered about among the British villages. It is divided into six *tahsils*, of which those of Píplí and Ambála include all the south-eastern portion of the district, while Jagádhrí, Naráingarh, Kharar, and Ropar lie under the hills in that order from east to west. The *tahsils* are further sub-divided into *parganahs* as follows:—Ambála into Ambála and Mulána; Jagádhrí, into Jagádhrí, Mustafábád, and Khizrábád; Ropar, into Ropar and Morinda; Kharar, into Kharar and Mobárikpur; Naráingarh, into Naráingarh, Sádhaúra, and Kutáha; and Píplí, into Thanesar, Sháhábád, and Ládwa.

Some leading statistics regarding the district and the several *tahsils* into which it is divided are given in Table No. I. on the opposite page. The district contains five towns of more than 10,000 souls, as follows:—Ambála, 67,463; Jagádhrí, 12,300; Sádhaúra, 10,794; Ropar, 10,326; Sháhábád, 10,218. The administrative head-quarters are situated at Ambála on the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway, and at about the centre of the district. Ambála stands 19th in order of area and 1st in order of population among the 32 districts of the province, comprising 2·41 per cent. of the total area, 5·66 per cent. of the total population,

Town.	N. Lat. tude.	E. Longi. tude.	Feet above sea-level.
Ambala	30°21'	76°22'	302
Kharar	30°45'	76°41'	620*
Jagadhri	30°10'	77°21'	924
Naraingarh	30°20'	77°10'	1,000*
Ropar	30°28'	76°34'	900*
Thanesar	30°20'	76°52'	800*
Shahabad	30°10'	76°55'	850*

* Approximate.

Chapter I, A.
Descriptive.
General description.

and 5·75 per cent. of the urban population of British territory. The latitude, longitude, and height in feet above the sea of the principal places in the district are shown in the margin.

Chapter I, A.

Descriptive.

Physical features.

A strip of Patiala territory jutting into the district from the south-west, separates it into two uneven halves, which are connected only by a neck of land immediately below the hills, not more than two miles wide at its narrowest point. Of these two portions, the southern is the larger, and has the shape of an irregular square, two sides of which rest upon the Jamná and the Himalayas respectively. The northern and smaller portion stretches north-west along the face of the hills as far as the Sutlaj. Towards the Himalayas the portion is comparatively straight, the first slope of the hills marking throughout the greater part of the district's length the border of British territory, beyond which lies the independent State of Nihán or Sarmaur; at two points only does the district extend into the hills; once at its eastern extremity upon the Jamná, and again nearly opposite its narrowest point, about midway between the Jamná and the Sutlaj. The eastern projection into the hills is a tract of a few square miles only, but is valuable for the *sít* timber, with which it is thickly grown. The other hill tract, known as the Morni *ilika* of the Kutáha *pargana*h, is 97 square miles in extent. It differs so completely from the remainder of the district, as well physically as in its history and the races of its inhabitants, that the account of it requires to be kept quite separate from that of the district at large. It is printed, therefore, in the form of a separate appendix to this volume. Below the hills, the face of the country assumes immediately the appearance, to the eye, of a perfectly level plain. It has, however, a uniform slope towards the south-west, and near the hills its surface is broken at short intervals by the beds of mountain torrents. These form the most characteristic feature in the physical aspect of the country.

Nature of the soil,
scenery, &c.

The aspect of the country is pleasing, undulating near the hills, then stretching away into the central plains. It is well wooded throughout, especially in the south, where fine mango groves abound. The neighbourhood of the hills, and the moisture imparted by the passage of the numerous hill torrents, give an air of freshness, almost of prettiness, to what would otherwise be a level and uninteresting plain. The Himalayas, in clear weather, are visible from all parts of the district. The whole surface of the country is alluvial, the only distinction being between more ancient and more modern deposits. The high ground which occupies the heart of the district is technically known as *bánger*; the low lying alluvial soil of modern growth is called, in distinction, *khádar*. Of one or other of these kinds is the whole district made up. The formation of the alluvial deposits has been thus described:—

"The flat country about Muláun and Ambála has undoubtedly all, or nearly all, been formed by the silting up of the rivers, which, rushing down from the hills, leave year after year a deposit in their beds, until the beds become too shallow to hold the flood. This then spreads over the country, leaving a deposit throughout its course, until it finds some lower level, through which it works a channel, and for a time leaves its own course entirely. The old shallow bed is ploughed up and cultivated, until after years or centuries the water returns to what has again become the lowest level of the country."

The *bāngar* tract, *par excellence*, of the southern portion of the district, is that which lies between the Sombli and the Márkandá, and is drained by the Chatang and Sarassutí. Towards the east it ends abruptly in the high bank of the Jamná; to the west it slopes gently away in the direction of the Ghaggar and the plain in which lies the city and cantonments of Ambála.

In the northern part of the district, beyond the line marked by the Ghaggar, spurs of the Himalayas project further into the plains. Below them the country is rich and well wooded, mostly a level plain even up to their very feet; and though, like the southern portion, it is intersected by mountain torrents, yet these flow, for the most part, in deep channels, and their influence does not extend beyond their immediate limits. They deposit no silt near the hills, and the country, as a natural consequence, is slightly lower than it is to the south of the Ghaggar. The soil too of this portion of the district is much less mixed with sand, and consists, for the most part, of a loamy mould. But the water lying deep, the country is dry, and on this account less fertile than are other tracts, which to all appearance have a poorer soil. In the *khádar* land, near the hills, water is so close to the surface that it can be obtained in the river beds by merely scratching away a little of the earth. But, generally speaking, in *khádar* land, the depth of water below the surface varies from 6 to 20 feet. In such soil the spring harvest is generally grown independent of artificial irrigation. The wells are worked by a rude Persian-wheel or by the hand lever. They are, however, but little used in comparison with those on the higher or *bāngar* lands, where there exists a more constant necessity for irrigation. In some parts of the *bāngar* land, water is hardly obtainable at all for irrigation, and in the parts most remote from the hills many villages do not possess a well, even for drinking purposes, but depend entirely for their water supply on the surface drainage collected in tanks. The general depth below the surface in *bāngar* land varies from 30 to 60 feet, and though the water is abundant, the labour of raising it is great.

The general character of the hill streams, which have already been alluded to as a prominent feature of the district, is that of broad sandy courses, scarcely below the surface of the country, and varying in breadth from a hundred yards to upwards of a mile, dry during the great part of the year, but pouring down a formidable body of water in rainy weather. This character they maintain for a distance, on the average, of 20 miles below the hills. They then gradually tame down into sluggish docile streams, with well-defined clay banks, and a volume which is much diminished, as well by irrigation as by absorption in the sand. Eventually all, or almost all, the streams that leave the hills between the Sutlaj and the Jamná unite in the Ghaggar. This from the commencement is the most important of them all, and is the only one which contains a flow of water throughout the year. Passing the confines of the district, it flows on

Chapter I, A.

Descriptive.

Nature of the soil,
scenery, &c.

River system.

Chapter I, A.
Descriptive.
River system.

through Patiála and Sirsá, and finally loses itself in the rainless sands of Rájputána. Two streams, the Sirsa *nadi* and the smaller stream from Valakund, are perennial, and fall into the Sutlej at about 5 and 11 miles above Ropar respectively. The waters of the Sirsa *nadi* are utilized to turn flour mills. The other streams, without exception, dry up shortly after the cessation of the rains, or, at best, retain water only in a few unconnected pools. In some places their beds are ploughed up for the spring harvest, so that their track is hardly distinguishable from the surrounding fields, until, on the commencement of the rains, they swell again into formidable torrents. The local name for these torrents is *rau*. In the northern part of the district, the river beds are deeper and less sandy than in the south. A short account is given below of the most important.

The Ghaggar.

The Ghaggar rises in the territory of Náhan or Sarmanr, and, passing through the Kutáha *pargana*, leaves the hills a few miles above the town of Mani Májra. It skirts the border of the Kharar *tahsil* for a few miles, and then crosses the district at its narrowest point. Thence it passes on into Patiála territory, but again touches the border of the district, a short distance to the west of the city of Ambála. Near Mani Májra it is largely used for irrigation, the water being drawn off by means of artificial cuts, or *kúls*. The bed is stony for a few miles below the hills, but soon becomes a wide tract of sand. The upper portion of the course contains water throughout the year, a foot deep in summer, but reaching six feet in the rains. The greater part of it, however, is drawn off for irrigation in the first few miles of its course, and in dry weather but little escapes for use lower down. When in flood, the current is too dangerous for boats, but, except on rare occasions, the stream is always fordable. The Ambála and Simla road crosses it by a ford about half way between Kálka and Ambála, and the mails are, during the rains, carried over on elephants. Immediately after heavy rain, delay is often experienced, but the water quickly subsides sufficiently to allow of fording. The use of the Ghaggar water either for drinking or for irrigation is most prejudicial to health, causing fever, spleen, and goitre. The Settlement Officer of the district, speaking of the tract which it waters, says:—

“These villages are frightfully under-populated. There are but few wells, and the Ghaggar water is drunk. Fever is extensively prevalent, as is proved by the distended spleen of almost every third man. Ask a man to run a few hundred yards alongside of your horse, and he is immediately stopped by a coughing fit; whereas a Ját, living out of the influence of irrigation, will run a couple of miles with the greatest ease. Goitre (called *gillarh*) is very prevalent; and it is by no means uncommon to find four, five or six *cretins* (called *jaggar*) of deformed minds and bodies in a single village. Families die out in the fourth generation. There is not a man in the *cha* who can boast of a residence of more than three generations. * * * * In fact, it is only the prospect of obtaining immense out-turns to their labour that induces men to settle here.”

The area irrigated by the Ghaggar in this district amounts in all to nearly 10,000 acres.

The Sarassuti is the ancient Saraswati, famous in annals of early Brahminical history. It rises in the low hills just beyond the border of the district in Sarmaur, and emerges into the plains at Ad Badri, a place esteemed sacred by all Hindús. A short distance below the hills a branch stream connects it with the Sombh, and a mile or two further, near the village of Chalanur, it disappears for a time in the sand, but, percolating underground, re-emerges about three miles further south, at the village of Bhawánpur. At Bálehappar, again disappearing below the surface, it is apparently lost in the Chatang. At Bara Khera, however, it again reappears, and flows onwards in a south-westerly direction until at Urni, near Pehowa, it is joined by the Márkanda. Crossing Karnál, the united river, bearing still the name of Sarassuti, enters Patiála territory and ultimately joins the Ghaggar. In ancient times the Ghaggar, below this junction, appears to have borne the name of its tributary, the Sara-suti, and, undiminished in those days by irrigation near the hills, poured down a considerable volume of water across the Rájputána plains, and debouched into the Indus below the junction of the Panjáb rivers. Its bed can be still traced as far as Mrgarh in Baháwalpúr, but its water penetrates no further than Bhatner in Rájputána.

Much has been written as to the desiccation of the Sarassuti, which is thus represented in ancient times to have been an important river. The phenomenon, however, seems amply explained by the supposition made above, that anciently the Ghaggar was considered an affluent of the Sarassuti, instead of the Sarassuti of the Ghaggar, and that when ancient writers speak of the Sarassuti, they include under that name the united Ghaggar and Sarassuti. If the possibility of this be granted, the failure in the water supply is easily accounted for by the greater volume of water now drawn off for irrigation, and by the silting up of the river beds caused by the dams employed to divert the water over the fields. It is impossible to suppose that the supply of water in the sources has permanently decreased. This varies from year to year with the rainfall, and there is no reason for supposing that the rainfall is less now than it used to be. There is no mystery about the matter. The Ghaggar, if it must be remembered, would, if it and its tributaries were left to themselves, receive the whole drainage of the lower Himalayas between the Jamná and the Sutlaj, and this is quite sufficient to provide water during the rains for a considerable river. At the present time, in parts of the courses of the various streams, every village has dams, which, however small individually, carry off in the aggregate an enormous volume of water, quite sufficient to affect the lower parts of the stream. Nor is this the only result of this system of damming back the water for purposes of irrigation. Not only is water drawn off, but the flow of the water which escapes is impeded. This leads to increased absorption in the soil, and increased deposit of silt. And thus, year by year, the power

Chapter I, A.

Descriptive.

The Sarassuti.

Chapter I, A.
Descriptive.
The Saraswati.

of the streams to sweep away obstacles becomes less, while the obstacles themselves become more formidable. There can be no doubt that the process of desiccation of the lower parts of the Ambála streams will go on and increase until the introduction of a new and improved method of utilizing their waters. In the Ambála district the bed of the Saraswati is for the most part well defined, but expands, here and there, into a broad belt of sand. It never contains more than two feet of water, and is dry for eight months in the year, water remaining only in occasional parts or in spots where it is dammed up to provide bathing places for pilgrims. General Cunningham, in his Archaeological Report for 1863-64, gives the following account of the river :—

"The Saraswati, in Sanskrit *Saraswati*, is too well known to require more than a mere notice. Its name is derived from *Sara*, a 'lake or pool,' and *wati*, 'like,' meaning the 'river of lakes or pools,' a character which it still bears, as it partially dries up early in the year, and becomes a mere succession of pools without any visible stream. The Bráhmanas have cleverly taken advantage of these pools, to each of which they have attached a legend with its accompanying shrine. Thus, along the bank of the Saraswati to the north of Thánesar, from *Ratan Jaksh* on the east to *Aujas Ghát* on the west, a distance of only five miles, there are no less than 34 shrines, or seven shrines in one mile, or a shrine at every 250 yards. Of these the most celebrated is the *Kulu Práchin*, or *Gangulásth*, in which the Ganges herself is said to have bathed to get rid of the load of sin with which the people had defiled her waters. Another famous place is the *Sháuntiráth*, where *Yenu Rája* dedicated a shrine to Siva, under the name of *Sháunt*. According to the legend, the leprous *Ráje Ben*, whose name I have found as widely diffused as those of the Pándus themselves, while travelling in a *doli* was set down by the bearers on the bank of the Saraswati. A dog crossed the river and stopped near the *doli* to drink himself, when some water was sprinkled on the *Rája*, who was astonished on seeing that each spot thus wetted immediately became whole. He at once plunged into the stream and came out entirely cleansed from his leprosy. These two legends are alone sufficient to account for the deeply-rooted belief of the people in the purifying quality of the waters of the Saraswati. Some places refer to the destruction of the Kshatriyas by Parasu-Ráma, and other spots are dedicated to the story of the Pándus, such as *Kshiriki-risa* and *Ashipur*. In the first of these places the water of the river was changed to milk (*kshira*) for the use of the wretched Pándus, and in the other their bones (*asthi*) were collected together in a heap. In A.D. 634 these bones were shown to the Chinese pilgrim, Hwen Tshang, who records that they were of very large size. All my enquiries for them were fruitless, but the site of *Ashipur* is still pointed out in the plain to the west of the city towards *Aujas Ghát*."

The Hindú tradition attached to the disappearance of the river in the sand is as follows. Saraswati was the daughter of Mahádeo; but her father one day, in a fit of drunkenness, approaching with intent to violate her modesty; she fled, and in her flight, whenever she saw her pursuer gaining, she dived under ground, re-emerging a few miles further on. The river sprang up in her track, and where she disappeared in order to commemorate her exploit there the river also to this day dives under ground.

The Chatang.

The Chatang rises in the plains a few miles to the south-east of the Saraswati, and the two streams run parallel to each other

until the point of their secret junction. From this point the bed of the Chatang strikes more to the south and runs for some distance parallel with the Jamná; then, turning westward, it passes in the direction of Hân-si and Hisár. In this part of its course, its bed is utilized for the Hisár branch of the Western Janná canal. Traces of its bed are visible as far as the Ghaggar, which it used to join some miles below Bhatner.

The Tángri rises in the hills of Kutáhá, and flowing in a southerly direction as far as Panjokhra, a village about five miles north-east of Ambála, there separates into two main channels, which still keep a southerly course, running one on either side of the cantonment of Ambála. Each branch, after passing Ambála, again subdivides, and the whole is finally lost in the sand near Thol and other villages, about 15 miles south-west of Ambála. The banks of the main stream and of the eastern branch are high and steep. The bed is sandy throughout, dry except in the rains, when the water attains a depth of 12 feet. The adjacent lands are sandy, no islands are formed, nor is the current dangerous. The river deposits large quantities of sand. It is usually fordable throughout its whole length except when heavy floods come down. These, however, continue only for a few hours at a time. The water of the western branch, which has sloping banks and an ill-defined channel, spreads over the neighbouring fields on both sides, fertilizing a considerable tract. The Grand Trunk Road crosses the Tángri by a masonry bridge.

The Baliáli is a kindred stream, so connected with the Tángri that the two may be almost considered as branches of one river. They form one stream at Bohi, a village adjoining the Ambála cantonment on the north. Formerly they used to inundate the cantonments, but their floods are now shut out by a permanent dam, which turns nearly all the water of the Tángri into the bed of the Baliáli and completely protects the cantonments. At Sháhpur, on the Grand Trunk Road, the river is joined by the Umri, and all three have thenceforward one channel.

The Sádhaurawála *rao*, otherwise known as the Nakti or Sádadhieni *nadi*. This stream is formed a little above the town of Sádhaura, by the confluence of the Sákár, Pandi, and Khandrá torrents. It joins the Márkanda about 13 miles below the hill.

The Márkanda, which rises in the Náhan hills, receives the Run *nadi* at a short distance within the district, and the Sádhaurawála as above noted. It is further swelled, about 6 miles lower down, by the Bogná and ultimately joins the Sarasutí, a few miles beyond the border of the district, near Pehowa. The Márkanda is the principal drain of this part of the country. It is a dangerous and treacherous stream, and rises suddenly from rain in the hills, when the water comes down with a rushing noise, like a wall or a wave of the sea, sweeping all before it; then, running off, leaves the river bed a quick-sand,

Chapter I, A.

Descriptive.

The Chatang.

The Tángri.

The Baliáli.

The Nakti.

The Márkanda.

- Chapter I, A.** except only at the regular beaten fords. The deposit left by this river is very valuable, and the best sugar-cane in the district is grown in land flooded by it and the Sádhaura *nadí*. But this benefit is in a measure neutralized by the sand, which in dry weather drifts eastward from it, bearing destruction to cultivated lands and at times burying whole villages. The floods, too, have severely damaged or entirely swept away many large villages. The river is, therefore, but a doubtful blessing to the neighbourhood.
- Descriptive.**
- The Márkanda.** The Beguá, a wide torrent, having two sources in Kutáha and Sarmaur, emerges into the plains near the village of Fatahgarh, and flowing almost due south through the *parganahs* of Naraingarh, Sádhaura, and Mulána, falls into the Márkanda at Alimun Májra. The banks are shelving and the land adjacent sandy. Like the Márkanda, it is subject to sudden and violent floods, and on subsiding, leaves a valuable deposit of alluvial soil. It is dry three months in the year. Its greatest depth in the rainy season is four feet, and it is fordable nearly everywhere.
- The Beguá.**
- The Kushalla.** The Kushalla is a small stream coming from the direction of Kálka, and joining the Ghaggar at Chandí. Its banks are abrupt and its bed sandy.
- The Sukhiá.** The Sukhiá, called also the Sukhna, is a broad stream rising near Pinjaur, which after a course of 15 miles in a southern direction, falls into the Ghaggar at Mubárikpur. It has abrupt banks and a pebbly bed. It is of little use for irrigation, but a few villages derive a fluctuating supply of water from it. It carries three feet of water in the rains, but, except near springs, is dry at other times. It is always fordable.
- The Sugh rau.** The Sugh rau flows from the Siwálíks in two branches which unite at Bhadal, and the combined stream reaches the Sutlaj two miles below Ropar.
- The Budhi rau.** The Khizrábádwalí *nadí*, called also Budhi rau, leaves the hills near Mirzápur, and, flowing in a westerly direction for about 20 miles, loses itself near Bairámpur. Its banks are abrupt near the hills, but become shelving further to the west. It carries three feet of water in the rains, but is generally dry.
- The Landra.** The Landra rises near Parch, in the Mani Májra *parganah*, and flows south-east, under the name of the Patiála rau, through the territory and town of Patiála, until it finally joins the Ghaggar. It has no defined channel, but spreads over the fields with a sandy bed. Its depth in the rains is three feet.
- The Jainti Devi rau.** The Khánpur, called also rau Jainti Devi, rises in the hills and flows by Kharar. It receives the Choyá *nadí* near Sarhind. The banks are sometimes steep, sometimes shelving. The bed is sandy and contains four feet of water in the rains. The Choyá arises from surface drainage near Sarána, and flows by Sangatpura between Khant and Morinda, and thence into Patiála territory.

The Siswánwáli rises near Siswán, and flows into the Sutlaj nine miles below Ropar. It is of the same character as the last, and carries three feet of water in the rains.

The Run rises in Sarmaur, flows southward, and carries a large body of water into the Márkanda at Dumánwála. Its bed is stony, with banks abrupt and well defined. Its depth of water in the rains is three feet.

The Pathrála, known in the hills as Roti Ráu rises on the border of Sarmaur, and, after a course of 20 miles due south, discharges its waters into the Western Jamná Canal near Dádúpur. It carries three feet of water in the rains.

The Rákshi is a small stream rising in the plains at Dharmkot near Biláspur. It flows south-west by Jagádri, and joins the Chatang near Ládwa. Its course is through a well-defined clay bed, with steep banks, and it carries four feet of water in rainy seasons.

The Sombh, a broad hill torrent, rises in Sarmaur, and takes a southerly course between the Pathrála and Sarassutí and nearly parallel to both. After a course of 25 miles, it discharges its waters into the Western Jamná Canal at Dádúpur. The bed is a mass of sand with sloping banks, so that the river is constantly changing its course. Dry during nine months of the year, it carries four feet of water during the rains. Its floods are exceedingly rapid and violent, but quickly drain off. They are most beneficial to the country on its banks.

The Umri, or Sháhzádpurwáli *nadi*, is formed of water collected in the plains during the rainy season. It begins at Rataur, and flowing south-west by Sháhzádpur and Májra, joins the Baliáli, or Tángri, at Sháhpur on the Grand Trunk Road. It spreads wide over the country, and, in places, leaves a rich deposit of good soil.

The Sutlaj has a front towards the district of about 45 miles. It first touches its border just below Kiratpur, and, from this point as far as Ropar, flows southwards, forming the boundary between the districts of Ambála and Hoshiárpur. Opposite Ropar, having cleared the end of the Siválik range in Hoshiárpur, the river sweeps round in a semi-circle, and from this point flows due west still forming the boundary of the district. Above Ropar, the bed is rough and full of boulders, rapid and dangerous for navigation. Below, the boulders give place to sand, and the stream becomes smooth and navigable. The average depth of water is, in the cold weather, 10 feet, in the summer 15, and during the rains as much as 20. The action of the river is capricious; flowing through a wide bed, the deep stream one year is on the west side, another on the east; and the area of villages upon its banks is modified every year. Its tendency at present is to encroach eastwards. Both banks of the river are abrupt, so as to prevent the use of the water to any great extent for irrigation purposes. Below the bank, however, on the Ambálaside, is a belt of

Chapter I, A.
Descriptive.

The Siswánwáli.
The Run.

The Pathrála

The Rákshí.

The Sombh.

The Umri

The Sutla

Chapter I. A.

Descriptive.

The Sutlaj.

alluvial soil, richly cultivated, and the most productive tract in the district. Fordable in some places during the cold weather, the river is crossed by ferries which are noticed in Chapter V. Large quantities of timber are rafted down the Sutlaj from the hills, and there is an important timber depôt on its banks at Ropar. Boats are used in the part of the river which washes this district, only for ferrying passengers and goods from side to side. They are flat-bottomed, and from 36 to 40 feet in length by 9 or 10 feet broad. They have a capacity of 150 to 250 maunds burden, and are capable of carrying from 50 to 100 passengers. This river, as well as the Jamna, is navigable by such boats at all seasons of the year. A few individuals obtain a livelihood by fishing in the Sutlaj and the Jamná. Weighted nets are used for this purpose.

The Jamná

The Jamna finally leaves the hills at a place called Hathní Kund, formerly the site of the upper head of the Western Jamná Canal. On the eastern, or Saharnapur side, the hills terminate some 3½ miles higher up the river. On either side, immediately below the debouch of the river from the hills, old channels, known as Búdhi Jamná, diverge from the present bed, and, running nearly parallel to it, rejoin it, the eastern branch at about 21 miles, the western at about 17 miles, below Hathní Kund. They are dry when the river is low, but carry a considerable volume of water in time of flood, derived both from the main Jamná and from hill torrents which fall into them. The bed of the Búdhi Jamná on the Ambála side is almost on the same level as that of the main river. Above it, to the west, rises the high bank which marks the limit of the river's valley. This bank is abrupt and well defined, near the hills as much as 100 feet in height, but rapidly sloping down till it ranges from 10 to 12 feet. The interval between the old and new beds is scarcely above the flood level of the river, and is intersected everywhere by cross channels, some of which are permanently dry, while others contain water during the rains. The river beds, both old and new, are formed, to a distance of ¼ mile below Hathní Kund, of boulders brought down from the hills, and even below this point boulders, cropping out here and there, cause rapids in the stream. They are replaced by shingle, which at the 15th mile below the hills disappears in sand, and it is not till this point is reached that the river becomes uniformly smooth. It is navigable, however, by country boats to within a short distance of Hathní Kund. The average fall below Hathní Kund is about 1 in 3¼. The river is crossed by the iron railway bridge, and by a bridge of boats opposite Jagádhri.

Canals.

A detailed description of the canals of the Ambála district has been furnished by the Canal Department and is published at length in the provincial volume of the *Gazetteer*.

Rainfall, temperature, and climate.

Table No. III. shows in tenths of an inch the total rainfall registered at each of the rain-gauge stations in the district for

each year, from 1866-67 to 1882-83. The fall at head-quarters for the four preceding years is shown in the margin. The distribution of the rainfall throughout the year is shown in Tables Nos. IIIA. and IIIB.

Year.	Tenths of an inch.
1862-63	369
1863-64	577
1864-65	312
1865-66	261

Fever is most prevalent in the Pipli *tahsil*, but is common everywhere.

The returns show it to be the only regularly recurring cause of serious mortality. Goitre is very common on the banks of the Ghaggar. Blindness is extremely prevalent, the rate being higher in this district than in any other.

In the town of Ropar alone a list is given by the Deputy Commissioner of 77 cases of blindness out of a population of 8,700. Of the 77 cases, 17 are the result of small-pox, 29 of ophthalmia, 31 of other causes. Only two are recorded as born blind. Of the whole, 11 are reported curable, and probably the mass of cases, where blindness is the result of ophthalmia, might have been relieved if treated in time. Unfortunately, though there are competent surgeons at the dispensaries, they are not supplied with the necessary instruments. The terrible ravages of blindness will be fully brought out by a comparison with European statistics. In England, by the census of 1861, the proportion was 1 in 1,037, which was far higher than in most continental countries. The highest proportion in Europe is that of Norway, where it is 1 in 540. Infirmities are discussed in Chapter III., page 29. Tables Nos. XI., XII., XIII., and XIV. give annual and monthly statistics of births and deaths for the district and for its towns during the last five years; while the birth and death rates since 1868, so far as available, will be found at pages 27 and 28 for the general population, and in Chapter VI. under the heads of the several large towns of the district. Table No. XII. shows the number of insane, blind, deaf-mutes, and lepers as ascertained at the census of 1881; while Table No. XXXVIII. shows the working of the dispensaries since 1877.

SECTION B.—GEOLOGY, FAUNA AND FLORA.

Our knowledge of Indian geology is as yet so general in its nature, and so little has been done in the Panjáb in the way of detailed geological investigation, that it is impossible to discuss the local geology of separate districts. But a sketch of the geology of the province as a whole has been most kindly furnished by Mr. Medlicott, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, and is published *in extenso* in the provincial volume of the *Gazetteer* series, and also as a separate pamphlet.

Gold is said to be found in minute quantities among the sand washed down by some of the streams in the Khurur *tahsil*. The only mineral product of any practical importance is lime. Large quantities of lime-stone are brought down by the streams from the hills, and form deposits which are collected and burnt

Chapter I, B. Geology, Fauna and Flora.

Rainfall, tempera-
ture, and climate.

Disease.

Geology.

Minerals.

Chapter I. A.**Descriptive.****The Sutlaj.**

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The Jumná

The Jumná finally leaves the hills at a place called Hathní Kund, formerly the site of the upper head of the Western Jumná Canal. On the eastern, or Saharanpur side, the hills terminate some $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles higher up the river. On either side, immediately below the debouch of the river from the hills, old channels, known as Bádhi Jumná, diverge from the present bed, and, running nearly parallel to it, rejoin it, the eastern branch at about 21 miles, the western at about 17 miles, below Hathní Kund. They are dry when the river is low, but carry a considerable volume of water in time of flood, derived both from the main Jumná and from hill torrents which fall into them. The bed of the Bádhi Jumná on the Ambála side is almost on the same level as that of the main river. Above it, to the west, rises the high bank which marks the limit of the river's valley. This bank is abrupt and well defined, near the hills as much as 100 feet in height, but rapidly sloping down till it ranges from 10 to 12 feet. The interval between the old and new beds is scarcely above the flood level of the river, and is intersected everywhere by cross channels, some of which are permanently dry, while others contain water during the rains. The river beds, both old and new, are formed, to a distance of $\frac{1}{4}$ th mile below Hathní Kund, of boulders brought down from the hills, and even below this point boulders, cropping out here and there, cause rapids in the stream. They are replaced by shingle, which at the 15th mile below the hills disappears in sand, and it is not till this point is reached that the river becomes uniformly smooth. It is navigable, however, by country boats to within a short distance of Hathní Kund. The average fall below Hathní Kund is about 1 in 314. The river is crossed by the iron railway bridge, and by a bridge of boats opposite Jagádhri.

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Chapter I, B.

Geology, Fauna and Flora.

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Minerals.

Chapter I, B.
Geology, Fauna
and Flora.

Minerals.

for lime. The kilns are erected in the lower hills, where wood and stone are abundant. They are made of a cylindrical shape like a well, about 10 or 12 feet in diameter and the same in height; and there are two openings or valves to each furnace. The kiln is then charged with fuel consisting of green wood, the stone to be calcined is heaped on the top, and the whole is ignited and burns for 36 hours. The stone is thrown on to the kiln little by little. In four days the whole cools, and the stone is found to be calcined and of a white colour. It is then slaked by throwing water on it, and the result is lime in powder. In some places the kiln consists merely of a hole dug in the ground.

Wild animals:
sport.

This district is considered to be among the best in the Panjáb for sport of several kinds. Game may be readily found in every part of it, but is especially plentiful in the neighbourhood of Kalesar, in the jungles of the Pipli *tahsil* north of Thánesar, and the Morni forest of Kutáha. Tigers even are found in the lower ranges of the Siwálik hills. Leopards and wolves are common in the same locality; while, more to the west and north, at and near Morni in Kutáha, bears are very numerous. Hyenas and wolves are only too common everywhere, the latter being frequently killed within a mile of Ambála city. Of the deer tribe, the district contains no fewer than seven different kinds. *Sámbar* are as great a plague to the Kutáha hill villages as are black-buck in the plains. Along the hills, *chital* are found in fine herds, as well as numbers of *kákar* or barking deer. Ropar, in the north, has its speciality in *chikára* or ravine deer, and the thick *dhák* jungles of Pipli and Thánesar swarm with *nilgai* and *párho*, or hog deer. The common antelope affords excellent sport everywhere, but especially in the Ambála and Jagádhri *tahsils*. There are plenty of pig along the hills and in Pipli; but the nature of the ground is against hunting them on horseback. Small game shooting is not remarkably good. Black partridges are plentiful enough in the Pipli *dhák* jungles, and grey partridges and hares are always to be shot in the fields; but, except in the *khádar* between the Sarhind Canal and the Sutlaj from the 12th to the 15th mile of the canal, there is little or no snipe or duck shooting, owing to the scarcity of water. The quail shooting in March is excellent; and along the foot of the hills, but more specially at Morni, there is remarkably good pheasant and jungle-fowl shooting.

As to fishing, *máhasir* abound both in the Sutlaj and the Western Jamná Canal. At times, when the canal is low, fine fish of this species have been shot with the rifle.

The natives occasionally catch quail with nets, and adjuncts with strings, in which their feet are entangled. Deer are shot by native *shikáris* in large numbers. They stalk them with consummate skill, and, using a charge of slugs, seldom fail to bag their game.

Rewards are given for killing wild animals as follows: for a tiger, leopard or panther, Rs. 15; for tiger, leopard or panther cubs, Rs. 3; for a wolf, Rs. 5; for wolf cubs, Re. 1. Four tigers

were destroyed in 1865, and two in 1870. During the last five years rewards to the amount of Rs. 620 have been given for the destruction of 2 tigers, 16 leopards, 1 bear, 136 wolves, and 271 snakes.

The mango, common in the southern portion of the district, and especially fine in the neighbourhood of the canal, is not found north of Ambála except in the Ropar and Kharar *tahsils*. In the south, fine groves of mangoes form striking objects in the scenery of the district, and are moreover a considerable source of income to the landowner. The commonest timber tree in the district is the *kikar* (*Acacia arabica*), which grows almost everywhere in great abundance. The other indigenous trees are the *pipal* (*Ficus religiosa*), *siris* (*Acacia sirissa*), *tút* (mulberry), *sál* (*Vatica robusta*), *Bargat* (*Ficus indica*), *simbhal* (*Bombax pentaphyl*), *farásh* (*Tamarix orientalis*), and *dhál*: (*Butea frondosa*). The *sál* is found only in the Siwálíks.

In parts the growth of trees, especially of the *dhák* and *sál*, becomes so thick as to deserve the name of forest. Such parts as those of the Chháchhra near Thánesar, covering 57,000 acres, of Morni in Kutáha, covering 62,000 acres, and of Kalesar on the border of Sarmaur (Nálan), covering 14,000 acres, are cases in point. In the *pargana* of Ládwa there are 64,788 acres of *dhák* forest, and in that of Sháhábád, 35,926 acres. Both these tracts are in the Piplí *tahsil*, and not far from Thánesar. The Chháchhra jungle is formed exclusively of *dhák* trees, the Morni jungle of rough scrub with a few bamboos and *chíl* (*Pinus longifolia*). The Kalesar forest is the most important, being composed of *sál* trees and yielding valuable timber. It lies on the banks of the Jamná, and, extending up the slopes of the Siwálík range, juts into Sarmaur. It is under the care of the Forest Department. There was formerly another considerable forest tract near the Sutlaj, called Bir Guru, which was the hunting ground of the Sodhi Sardárs; but on the confiscation of the Sodhi estates for misconduct, in 1846, the forest was apportioned to the neighbouring villages, and the greater part has now been brought under cultivation. The forests proper are described in Chapter IV. (Section A).

The only jungle produce requiring mention is that of the *dhák káhir* trees. The *dhák* flowers yield a yellow dye; and a gum, which exudes from the bark, is collected by the poorer classes, chiefly by Purbias from across the Jamná, who rent from the owners the right to tap the trees, and forms an article of their daily diet. The timber of the *dhák* stands long exposure to water without rotting; the *nimchak* of wells and also wooden cylinders put in when a well is breaking down are often made of it. Its wood is excellent fuel. The outer fibres of the root are used to cover the rope (*lan*) of a *charsa* well to prevent friction. Its leaves are a favourite fodder for buffaloes. In bad seasons the fruit of the *káhir* (*Capparis aphylla*) is collected in great quantities by the poorer classes for food. This tree fruits twice in a dry season, and is a valuable resource in drought. Its fruit is also used as a pickle. The tree is abundant in the stiff soil of the *narádk*.

CHAPTER II.

HISTORY.

Chapter II.

History.

Early history

The antiquities and ancient history of Ambála, and especially of the Kurukshetrá or battle-field of the Pándavas and Kauravas and of the numerous traditions connected with it that centre in Thánesar, have been discussed very fully by General Cunningham in his Archaeological Survey Reports I., 245; II., 212-231; XIV., 72-106. Ambála and its neighbourhood are intimately connected with the earliest dawn of Indian history. The strip of country included between the Saraswati and Drishadvati (the Sarassuti and the Ghaggar) is the "Holy Land" of the Hindu faith, the first permanent home of Aryans in India, and the spot in which their religion took shape. Hence the sanctity, even in modern times, of the waters of the Saraswati, which attracts worshippers from all parts of India, even from Orissa and remote portions of Bengal. The towns of Thánesar and Pihowa are the chief centres of attraction, but its whole bank is lined with shrines. At Thánesar as many as 100,000 persons have been known, even of late years, to assemble on the occasion of an eclipse; and a tank, filled from the Sarassuti, is yearly bathed in by double or treble that number. Nor has subsequent history failed to supply food to keep alive the associations of remote antiquity. Thánesar and its neighbourhood, the Kurukshetrá, teem with traditions of the great conflict of the Pándavas and Kauravas, and this fact, without doubt, has done much to stir up in the Hindu mind a lively desire to visit the sacred spots. The Mahábhárata, recording as it does the exploits of these heroes of antiquity, has exercised, and still does exercise, an unbounded influence over the masses of the people. It is always in their thoughts, and such religious ideas as they have are drawn exclusively from its pages. The scenes therefore whereon the great drama was played out cannot fail to interest and attract them. Modern rules of sanitation have done much to render unpopular the fairs at which pilgrims congregate, and the numbers have of late years undoubtedly fallen off. It is probable, however, that only idle lookers-on will be deterred by such measures, and Thánesar will always continue to be a resort of the faithful from all parts of India.*

The name Kurukshetrá, or "field of Kuru," is derived from Kuru, father of Santanu, great grandfather of the heroes of the Mahábhárata. Kuru is said to have become an ascetic on the bank of the great holy lake to the south of Thánesar. The true limits of the holy tract cannot be ascertained with certainty.

* See account of the towns of Thánesar and Pihowa.

According to popular belief the number of places of pilgrimage in it is 360, but no complete list of them is given. Its circuit is variously said to be 20, 40 and 48 *kos*, and these accounts would make it include the town of Jīnd, which is 65 miles distant from Thāncsar. This account General Cunningham* rejects as a late invention of interested Brāhmins, wishing to curry favour with the *Sikh Rājā* of Jīnd, by bringing his capital within the range of the holy circuit; and he concludes by accepting as the probable boundary a line drawn from Ratan Jaksh on the Sarassutī, westwards to Pihowa, from Pihowa southwards to beyond Pūndri, from thence eastward to Narāina, and from Narāina northward again to Ratan Jaksh. This circuit is as nearly as possible 80 miles, or 40 *kos*; and within its limits lie all the famous places connected with the history of the Pāndus. It may therefore be accepted as approximately correct.

Of the later period of Hindu history there is but little record. The capital of the country at this time was the town of Srughna, the site of which General Cunningham has identified† with the village of Sngh, situated in a bend of the old bed of the Jamná, now utilized for the Western Jamná Canal, and close to Jagādhrī and Buria. Srughna is mentioned by Hwen Tshang, the Chinese pilgrim of the 7th century, as a town $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circuit, the capital of a kingdom and a seat of considerable learning, both Budhistic and Brāhminical. He describes the kingdom of Srughna as extending to the mountains on the north, and to the Ganges on the east, with the Yamuna or Jamná flowing through the midst of it. The capital he represents as having been partly in ruins; but General Cunningham thinks that there is evidence in the coins found on the spot to show that it was occupied down to the time of the Muhammadan conquest. He thus describes the extent and position of the ruins:—

“The village of Sngh occupies one of the most remarkable positions that I have seen during the whole course of my researches. It is situated on a projecting triangular spur of high land, and is surrounded on three sides by the bed of the old Jamná, which is now the Western Jamná Canal. On the north and west faces, it is further protected by two deep ravines, so that the position is a ready-made stronghold, which is covered on all sides, except the west, by natural defences. In shape it is almost triangular, with a large projecting fort or citadel at each of the angles. The site of the north fort is now occupied by the castle and village of Dyālgarh. The village of Amadalpur stands on the site of the south-east fort, and that of the south-west is unoccupied. Each of these forts is 1,500 feet long and 1,000 feet broad, and each face of the triangle which connects them together is upwards of half-a-mile in length, that to the east being 4,000, and these to the north-west and south-west 3,000 feet each. The whole circuit of the position is therefore 22,000 feet, or upwards of 4 miles, which is considerably more than the $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Hwen Tshang’s measurement. But as the north fort is separated from the main position by a deep sandy ravine, called the Rohāra Nālā, it is possible that it may have been unoccupied at the time of the pilgrim’s visit. This would reduce the circuit of the position to 19,000 feet, or upwards of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and bring it into accord with the pilgrim’s measurement. The small village of Sngh occupied the west side of the position, and the small town of Buriah lies immediately to the north of Dyālgarh. The occupied houses, at the

Chapter II.

History.

Early history

Later Hindu period.

* Archaeological Report, 1863-64, p. 215-216.

† Arch. Surv. Rep., 1863-64, pp. 226 and ff.

Chapter II.**History.****Later Hindu period.**

time of my visit, were as follows: Mándalpur 100, Sugh 125, Dyálgarh 150, and Buria 3,500, or altogether 3,875 houses, containing a population of about 20,000 souls.

"Of Sugh itself the people have no special traditions, but there is a ruined mound to the north-west of the village, and several foundations made of large bricks inside the village. Between Sugh and Amadalpur there is a square tank called the Surajkund, which is probably old, but the temple on its bank is a modern one. On the east and south-east faces, the earthen ramparts still form huge mounds on the crest of the high bank. A line of similar mounds extends from north-north-east to south-south-west nearly across the middle of the position, and towards the east there are several isolated mounds. But on none of these could I find any ancient remains, excepting broken bricks of large size from 9½ to 10½ inches broad and 2½ to 3½ inches in thickness. These large bricks are unmistakable evidences of antiquity; but the great number of ancient coins that are found all over the place affords evidence equally certain and much more interesting. The place was said to have been visited only six weeks before by Lieutenant Pullan's coin collector; but so plentiful is the yield, that I obtained no less than 125 old Hindu coins of all ages, from the small Diliál pieces of the Chohán and Tinar Rájás of Delhi, to the square punch-marked pieces of silver and copper, which are certainly as old as the rise of Buddhism, and which were probably the common currency of India as early as 1,000 B.C. According to the traditions of the people the city of Mándar or Mándalpur formerly covered an extent of 12 kos, and included Jagádhri and Chaneti on the west with Buriah and Dyálgarh to the north. As Jagádhri lies 3 miles to the west, it is not possible that the city could ever have extended so far, but we may reasonably admit that the gardens and summer houses of the wealthier inhabitants may possibly have extended to that distance. At Chaneti, which lies two miles to the north-west, old coins are found in considerable numbers; but it is now entirely separated from Buriah and Dyálgarh by a long space of open country."

Thánesar, also, is mentioned by Hwen Tshang as the capital of a quasi-independent kingdom. Only a small portion of this, however, would fall within the boundaries of the present district of Ambála. Thánesar was sacked by Mahmud of Ghazni.

The Sikhs.

The history may now pass on at one stride to the time of the fall of the Muhammadan Empire of Delhi. Its practical interest begins with the rise of the Sikh principalities south of the Sutlaj during the latter half of the last century. As the central power of the Empire relaxed under the blows of the Marhata on the one side and the Duráni on the other, the Sikh marauders of the Panjáb proper began to extend their encroachments beyond the Sutlaj and ere long acquired for themselves the heart of the country between that river and the Jamná. At the time of the fall of the Marhatas before the English in 1803, the whole tract was parcelled out among Chiefs of various grades of power, from the Phulkián Rájás of Patíala, Jind, and Nábhá, down to the petty Sardár who had succeeded in securing, by violence or fraud, the possession of a few villages. When all that was to be had for the mere taking was assumed, each leader began to look upon his neighbour. The less powerful were absorbed by the stronger, and the stronger fought among themselves. The smallest acquisition made by one Chief was a source of jealousy to his neighbours, and a headlong spirit of grasping was everywhere rampant. Thus matters went on, till

Chapter II.
History.

The introduction of
British rule.

Having thus already lost the confidence of the Government, the Sikh Chiefs in the Sutlaj campaign forfeited all claim to consideration. It was seen that the time had arrived for the introduction of sweeping measures of reform; and the Government unhesitatingly resolved upon a reduction of their privileges. Several important measures were at once adopted. The police jurisdiction of most of the Chiefs was abolished, the existing system being most unfavourable to the detection and punishment of crime. All transit and customs duties were also abolished, and, thirdly, a commutation was accepted for the personal service of the Chief and his contingent. The despatch of the Governor-General, embodying this resolution, was dated November 7th, 1846. The only States exempted were: Patiala, Jind, Nabha,* Faridkot, Maler Kotla, Chhachhrauli (Kalsia), Raikot, Baria and Mamdot. With these exceptions, the police jurisdiction was made over to European officers. The Political Agency of Ambála was transformed into a Commissionership, under an officer styled the Commissioner of the Cis-Sutlaj States. His subordinates, however, under the titles of Deputy and Assistant Commissioners, while taking over the judicial and executive functions of the Chiefs, still retained, for a time, their powers as political officers.

It soon became apparent that the Chiefs, deprived of their police jurisdiction, were unable to collect their revenue. A proposal was therefore made for a regular settlement of the land revenue. But before final orders had been passed upon this point, the second Sikh campaign commenced. It ended in the annexation of the Panjáb, and in the removal of the political reasons which had hitherto complicated the question of the amount of power to be left to the Cis-Sutlaj Chiefs. In June 1849, it was accordingly declared that, with the exception of the States already mentioned, all the Chiefs should "cease to hold sovereign powers, should lose all criminal, civil, and fiscal jurisdiction, and should be considered as no more than ordinary subjects of the British Government in the possession of certain exceptional privileges."† The revenues were still to be theirs, but were to be assessed by British officers, and under British rules. The whole administration now vested in the British Government, and was placed under the superintendence of the recently formed Board of Administration at Lahore. The district officers ceased to exercise political functions, and the Commissioner was appointed the sole referee in disputes between the Chiefs.

The Mutiny.

The following account of the course of events in 1857 is taken from the Panjáb Mutiny Report. The proximity of the Cis-Sutlaj States to the focus of the revolt rendered it a very difficult matter to uphold in it British authority as supreme. The inhabitants of a part of it were to a certain extent one with the rebels of

* Nabha was exceptionally treated, one quarter of its territory being confiscated.
† Griffin's "Rajás of the Panjáb," p. 217.

Delhi in race, in feeling, and in creed; there is no natural boundary to separate the Panjáb from the North-Western Provinces; and this undividedness of country, joined with the care entailed on the authorities by the imperative necessity for holding the Grand Trunk Road, made this division a very anxious charge. But Mr. Barnes, the Commissioner, and his district officers nobly and successfully exerted themselves to put down all discontent and crime, and to show that we still had power and the means to keep it. The feudal Chiefs were ordered to furnish their quotas of horse and foot, and the revenue they had hitherto paid in commutation was remitted. The following extract from Mr. Barnes's report will show the inestimable value of the services rendered to us also by the Chiefs of the protected Sikh States; the first stroke towards securing their allegiance was taken by Mr. Forsyth, Deputy Commissioner of Ambála, in calling on the Rájá of Patialá, at the very first *Conte*, to send in his troops, thus leading him at once to take a decided part, from which he has never since swerved. Mr. Barnes says:—

"The station of Ambála was left with four weak companies (about 250 men) of the 2^d Bengal Fusiliers, the 3^d Regiment Native Infantry, and some six-pounder guns, to man which we had only native artillerymen. A redoubt was erected with the church in the centre, and the remaining residents were concentrated in the bazaar around. A militia was formed of uncorrupted officers; and the magazine, the treasure, and the commissariat stores were all lodged in the redoubt, which was garrisoned by a company of the Fusiliers. Owing to the defection of the Nawáb's Battalion, there was no available cart for the siege train or for the ammunition so urgently needed by the army. I offered, however, to furnish political escorts, and accordingly the siege train came down from Philaur under a guard of horse and foot furnished by the Náthá Rájá, and accompanied by a detachment of the 9th Irregulars under Lieutenant Campbell. The ammunition was conveyed by a party of the district police, and so, throughout the campaign, the most important military stores were constantly sent down under the charge of contingents furnished by the Chiefs of the Cis-Sutlej States. Their troops protected our stations and patrolled the Grand Trunk Road from Ferozpur and Philaur down to the very walls of Delhi. The safety of this Province may be attributed to their loyalty and good example. The Rájá of Jind, with Captain McAndrew and a small but well-disciplined force, acted as the vanguard of the army, and by my directions kept always in advance. When the first detachment of Europeans reached Karnál, this little band proceeded twenty-two miles further to Pánsbat, quitting the country, securing the road, and collecting supplies; and in this manner they advanced boldly to within twenty miles of Delhi. A detachment of the Jind troops seized the bridge at Bygat, and thus enabled the Mirat force to join head-quarters. A party of the Jind *sepoys*, with Captain Hodson at their head, took into Mirat and opened our communication with that station. The troops of the Maharájah of Patialá guarded Tháncour and Ambála, and the safety of Ludhiáná was entrusted to the Rájá of Nábhá and the Kotá Nawáb. The eminent services afforded by the Cis-Sutlej Chiefs are thus casually noticed as part of the history of the late campaign. I feel under the deepest obligations to them, and the Governor-General, in the *Gazette* announcing the fall of Delhi, has declared that they shall not be without their reward."

Next in importance to the securing of the Grand Trunk Road, and of the loyalty of the native Chiefs, was the necessity

Chapter II.
History.
The Mutiny.

for saving the treasuries from attack. They were all, at the commencement of the outbreak, under sepoy guards. Mr. Barnes promptly issued instructions to his district officers, in obedience to which the Ambála treasure (Rs. 3,50,000) was placed under the 1st Fusiliers, and the Thánesar money (Rs. 10,00,000) sent to the same guard. Mr. Ricketts sent his Rs. 1,50,000 to the care of the two companies of the 8th Queen's Regiment at Philaur. Major Marsden at Ferozpur placed his in the entrenchment, where it was guarded by H. M.'s 61st Regiment. Only the Simla treasury remained under a guard of natives, and they, being Gurkhás of the Nassiri Battalion, were considered staunch. However, during their temporary mutiny, although the Simla treasury remained untouched, the branch treasury at Kasauli was plundered of Rs. 32,043, of which only Rs. 12,063 were recovered. Mr. Barnes thus describes the means adopted to secure ready and regular conveyance for stores and ammunition to the army, and sick and wounded men from it—means which never once failed of their end, and on which the district officers reflect with an honest pride, that in no case was a single cart unreasonably delayed or a single rupee's worth of stores plundered:—

“The requirements of the army became incessant, and the road was thronged with carts laden with every variety of stores. A bullock train was suggested by Mr. Forsyth to be carried on by the district officers. This arrangement proved defective in practice for the want of a general superintendent in charge of the whole line. I obtained leave from the Chief Commissioner to organize a ‘Military Transport Train’ under the agency of Captain Briggs, an able and zealous officer of great experience. His exertions and complete success deserve the special thanks of Government. We had been drained of our carriage, and no assistance could be drawn from either the Ganges Doab or the Delhi territory. The Army Commissariat could give no help. Carts that reached Delhi never came back, and there was imminent danger of a dead-lock. All these difficulties were overcome by Captain Briggs. His jurisdiction extended from Ferozpur to Delhi, 265 miles. A train of 30 waggons a day from each of the principal stations of Ambála, Ludhiána, and Karnál, and 14 waggons per diem from Ferozpur, was soon organized. The same number was also daily employed on the return journey. Stores of every description, especially the enormous demands for ordnance ammunition, were safely and regularly supplied to the army. The sick and wounded were comfortably conveyed from camp to Ambála. The train was in full operation from the 22nd July to the middle of October. The scheme was eminently successful owing to the skill, tact, and indefatigable energy of Captain Briggs. He has fully acknowledged his obligations to the civil authorities of the Cis-Sutlej States, who gave him their utmost support. The cost of the train was Rs. 97,317, and it has fully realized the objects for which it was organized.”

This division (in Mr. Barnes' words) “acted as a kind of breakwater: beyond was the raging sea, inside was comparative calm.” It could not, however, be expected that the surface should be unruffled. At first the natives seemed aghast at the enormity of the odds against us; but after the first shock came the desire to rebel, and it required the strongest determination to quell incipient insurrection. The police were exhorted to use their arms freely against any one found in the act of perpetrating violent crime. The lawless and

Chapter II.
History.
The Mutiny.

"In addition to these *jágrdárs*, who were bound to supply levies, several public-spirited individuals volunteered their own services and brought several followers. Among these the most prominent were Ráo Rahím Baksh, of Panjána, who with 50 followers guarded the road between Ambála and Jagádhri; and the Sirkárdáns of Sádhaúra, who furnished 60 men to protect the public and private buildings in the civil station, thus relieving our police from very heavy duty."

The civil courts in this district were for some time unavoidably closed. Mr. Forsyth's time was wholly engrossed by his pressing miscellaneous duties. Captain McAndrew, Assistant Commissioner, was on duty with the advanced guard of the Delhi field force. Mr. Plowden, Assistant Commissioner, was on detached duty on the river Jamna; and the time of the only remaining civil officer, Mr. Vaughan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, was entirely taken up with the very heavy duties of the treasury. It was not till Mr. C. P. Elliot was transferred from Lahore to Ambála that the court could be re-opened, and by his well known industry and perseverance he rapidly cleared off all arrears in this department. Mr. Plowden was detached with a squadron of the 4th Light Cavalry under Captain Wyld, and two companies of the 5th Native Infantry under Captain Garstin, to keep down the turbulent population of the banks of the Jamna. He was out in camp from 19th May to November, and was always to be found wherever danger was threatening or insurrection abroad. His force (Mr. Barnes states) was the means of saving Saháranpur, whither he had gone to act in conjunction with Mr. Spankie, the energetic Magistrate and Collector of that place. Even when deserted and fired at by his Hindustáni troops, Mr. Plowden held on with his Sikhs, and eventually succeeded in checking the progress of the bold marauders, and destroying their short-lived power. Captain Gardner, a Delhi refugee, was sent with two other companies of the 5th Native Infantry to guard Ropar. Mr. Barnes gave him authority to act as a Magistrate if needful, and he did excellent service. He remained there until the men were called in. The zeal he displayed led to his death, which occurred at Kasauli a short time afterwards, from illness induced by the exposure and exertions which he had undergone.

Famines.

The district suffered severely in the famine of 1860-61. The autumn rains of 1860 failed utterly and the rain crop withered in the ground. So great was the heat that even the jungle tracts produced no grass, and the cattle died off by thousands. A sprinkling of rain fell in December, but not sufficient to enable preparations to be made for the spring harvest, and except where the means existed of artificial irrigation, this too failed as completely as the autumn harvest of the preceding year. The price of wheat rose to 8 seers per rupee (=1½d per lb.), and the mortality from disease and hunger began to be serious. The distress was aggravated by the influx, which in such seasons always occurs, of refugees from Bikaner and Hariána, who flocked into the district, in many instances only to die from exhaustion. The distress lasted all through the summer until the ripening of the autumn harvest, which a copious fall of rain at the usual season

providentially rendered unusually good. A good spring harvest followed in 1862, the price of grain fell, and the district speedily recovered.

The year 1869-70 was elsewhere one of famine. In Ambála, however, there was no great distress, the harvest being fairly good. Relief was necessarily provided for the mass of fugitives from Bikaner, Hisár, and Sirsa; but for the residents of the district scarcely any relief was required. All demands were met from funds locally subscribed. In 1877-8 again very great distress was caused by the failure of the rains. The southern portion of the district is, like the adjoining tracts of Karnál, peculiarly liable to drought; while the fact that the greater part of the district is well protected, tends to divert from the remainder the attention which it should receive.

The foregoing sketch has led far beyond the boundaries of the district of Ambála, but it was necessary to give an outline of the history of the Cis-Satlaj States, in order to explain the circumstances under which the present district was formed. It has been shown that the right to escheats was from the first asserted by the British Government. By virtue of this rule, as from time to time a State lapsed, a portion of territory came under British management. The reforms and forfeitures of 1849 brought the district nearly to its present proportions. Lastly, in 1862, when it was determined to re-distribute the district of Thánesar—a district, like Ambála, formed from lapsed and forfeited territory—a large slice was added to Ambála, which practically completed the present boundaries of the district.

The district of Thánesar included the estates of Thánesar, which lapsed 2/3rds in 1832 and the remainder in 1850; Kaithal, which lapsed in 1843; and Ládwa, confiscated in 1846. Up to 1849 these estates had been administered by the Political Agent of Ambála and his assistants. In that year, being incorporated with the Panjáb, they were formed into one district under a Deputy Commissioner subordinate to the Commissioner of the Cis-Satlaj Division. In 1862 the district was abolished as a separate charge, and its territory distributed between the districts of Ambála and Karnál. The *parganahs* of Sháhábád, Ládwa, and a part of Thánesar fell to Ambála, and the remainder, including Kaithal, went to Karnál. The *tahsils* were at the same time remodelled. They had previously consisted of (1) Kaithal, (2) Gula, which included the Pehowa tract now in Ambála, (3) Thánesar, and (4) Ládwa. The last two included the villages now forming the Indri *parganah* of the Karnál *tahsil*. In 1866 the Pehowa *parganah* was transferred from Karnál to Ambála, but in 1876 14 villages enjoying inundations from the lower Saraswati were re-transferred to Karnál. The present district comprises almost the whole of 81 Sikh *ilákas*.

The statements on the next page are lists of the officers who have held charge of the Ambála and Thánesar districts, respectively, during recent years.

Chapter II.
History.
Famines.

[Formation of the district.

District Officers.

Chapter II.

History.

District Officers.

AMBALA DISTRICT.

Names.	Dates.	Names.	Dates.
Captain Blair T. Reid ..	20th Novr. 1855.	C. P. Elliott, Esquire ..	14th April 1872.
„ F. O. Maisey ..	20th May 1856.	W. Goldstream, Esquire ..	16th April 1876.
„ B. T. Reid ..	28th June 1856.	Captain C. H. T. Marshall ..	21st April 1876.
T. D. Forsyth, Esquire ..	7th Novr. 1856.	„ J. Fendall ..	24th April 1876.
F. S. Melvill, Esquire ...	23rd Jany. 1859.	„ E. P. Gurdon ..	1st April 1877.
Captain A. L. Busk ..	24th May 1859.	T. W. H. Tolbort, Esquire ..	16th April 1879.
„ J. S. Tighe ..	21st Feby. 1863.	Captain Massey ..	22nd Oct. 1879.
C. P. Elliott, Esquire ..	21st Feby. 1867.	T. W. H. Tolbort, Esquire ..	22nd Nov. 1879.
Captain J. S. Tighe ..	9th Sept. 1867.	J. A. Anderson, Esquire ...	27th Sept. 1881.
„ H. V. Riddell ..	3rd Aug. 1870.	T. W. H. Tolbort, Esquire ..	27th Oct. 1881.
Major J. S. Tighe ..	3rd Sept. 1870.	Major W. J. Parker ..	16th Nov. 1881.
Captain H. V. Riddell ..	4th March 1871.	J. Frizelle, Esquire ..	31st Jany. 1882.
Major J. S. Tighe ..	19th Mar. 1871.	A. R. Bulman, Esquire ..	28th March 1883.
Captain H. V. Riddell ..	3rd April 1871.	J. G. Brown, Esquire ..	13th July 1884.
Captain O. Beadon ..	1st July 1871.	A. R. Bulman, Esquire ..	1st Novr. 1884.
T. Roberts, Esquire ..	3rd April 1872.		

THANESAR DISTRICT.

Names.	Dates.	Names.	Dates.
Captain A. L. Busk ..	1st Jany. 1859.	Captain F. S. Graham ...	25th May 1880.
F. McNaghten, Esquire ..	1st June 1859.	„ F. J. Mullar ...	10th Oct. 1861.
Captain A. J. Hawes ...	1st Augt. 1859.	„ H. H. Urmston ..	10th Novr. 1861.
Lieutenant Johnstone ..	1st Decr. 1859.	„ W. G. Davies ..	16th Decr. 1861.
Captain A. J. Hawes ..	1st Jany. 1860.	Colonel F. S. Voyle ...	23rd Jany. 1862.
„ N. W. Elphinstone ..	1st Feby. 1860.		

Development since
annexation.

Some conception of the development of the district since it came into our hands may be gathered from Table No. II., which gives some of the leading statistics for five-yearly periods, so far as they are available; while most of the other tables appended to this work give comparative figures for the last few years. In the case of Table No. II. it is probable that the figures are not always strictly comparable, their basis not being the same in all cases from one period to another. But the figures may be accepted as showing in general terms the nature and extent of the advance made.

CHAPTER III.

THE PEOPLE.

SECTION A.—STATISTICAL.

Table No. V. gives separate statistics for each *tahsil* and for the whole district, of the distribution of population over towns and villages, over area, and among houses and families; while the number of houses in each town is shown in Table No. XLIII. The statistics for the district as a whole give the following figures. Further information will be found in Chapter II. of the Census Report of 1881 :—

Chapter III, A
Statistical.
Distribution of
population.

Percentage of total population who live in villages	Persons	56.02	
	Males	56.71	
	Females	55.01	
Average rural population per village	.. .. .	418	
Average total population per village and town	.. .. .	479	
Number of villages per 100 square miles	.. .. .	87	
Average distance from villages to village, in miles	.. .. .	1.15	
Density of population per square mile of	{ Total area { Rural population { Cultivated area { Uncultivated area	Total population	415
		Rural population	361
		Total population	718
		Rural population	671
Number of resident families per centy of house	{ Villages { Towns	Villages	174
		Towns	151
Number of persons per occupied house	{ Villages { Towns	Villages	7.03
		Towns	8.63
Number of persons per resident family	{ Villages { Towns	Villages	4.93
		Towns	7.75

Table No. VI. shows the principal districts and States with which the district has exchanged population, the number of migrants in each direction, and the distribution of immigrants by *tahrils*. Further details will be found in Table No. XI. and in supplementary Tables C to H of the Census Report for 1881, while the whole subject is discussed at length in Part II. of Chapter III. of the same report. The total gain and loss to the district by migration is shown in the margin.

Migration and
birth-place of
population.

Proportion per mille of total population.		
	Gain.	Loss.
Persons	107	116
Males	92	85
Females	119	126

the Punjab is 124,161, of whom 49,520 are males and 74,581

CHAPTER III.

THE PEOPLE.

SECTION A.—STATISTICAL.

Table No. V. gives separate statistics for each *tahsil* and for the whole district, of the distribution of population over towns and villages, over area, and among houses and families; while the number of houses in each town is shown in Table No. XLIII. The statistics for the district as a whole give the following figures. Further information will be found in Chapter II. of the Census Report of 1881 :—

Percentage of total population who live in villages	{ Persons . . . . .	..	54.55
	{ Males .. . . .	..	56.73
	{ Females .. . . .	..	57.00
Average rural population per village	..	..	414
Average total population per village and town	..	..	179
Number of villages per 100 square miles	..	..	67
Average distance from village to village, in miles	..	..	1.15
Density of population per square mile of	{ Total area	{ Total population	415
	{ Cultivated area	{ Rural population	361
	{ Culturable area	{ Total population	714
		{ Rural population	623
Number of resident families per occupied house	{ Villages .. . . .	..	464
	{ Towns .. . . .	..	174
Number of persons per occupied house	{ Villages .. . . .	..	151
	{ Towns .. . . .	..	7.69
Number of persons per resident family	{ Villages .. . . .	..	5.65
	{ Towns .. . . .	..	4.33
		..	3.75

Chapter III, A
Statistical.
Distribution of
population.

Table No. VI. shows the principal districts and States with which the district has exchanged population, the number of migrants in each direction, and the distribution of immigrants by *tahsils*. Further details will be found in Table No. XI. and in supplementary Tables C to H of the Census Report for 1881, while the whole subject is discussed at length in Part II. of Chapter III. of the same report. The total gain and loss to the district by migration is shown in the margin. The total number of residents born out of the district is 109,916, of whom 54,287 are males and 55,629 females. The number of people born in the district and living in other parts of

Migration and
birth-place of
population.

Proportion per mille of total population.		
	Gain.	Loss.
Persons ..	101	116
Males ..	92	91
Females ..	116	150

the Punjab is 124,161, of whom 49,580 are males and 74,581

Chapter II.
History.

District Officers.

AMBALA DISTRICT.

Names.	Dates.	Names.	Dates.
Captain Blair T. Reid ...	20th Novr. 1853.	G. P. Elliott, Esquire ...	14th April 1873.
" F. O. Maisoy ...	29th May 1858.	W. Coldstream, Esquire ..	16th April 1875.
" B. T. Reid ...	28th June 1859.	Captain, C. H. T. Marshall	21st April 1875.
T. D. Forsyth, Esquire ..	7th Novr. 1859.	" J. Fendall ..	24th April 1876.
P. S. Melvill, Esquire ...	23rd Jany. 1859.	" H. P. Gordon ..	1st April 1877.
Captain A. L. Busk ...	24th May 1859.	T. W. H. Tolbort, Esquire...	16th April 1879.
" J. S. Tighe ...	21st Feby. 1863.	Captain Massey ..	22nd Oct. 1879.
C. P. Elliott, Esquire ...	21st Feby. 1867.	T. W. H. Tolbort, Esquire	22nd Nov. 1879.
Captain J. S. Tighe ..	9th Sept. 1867.	J. A. Anderson, Esquire ..	17th Sept. 1881.
" H. V. Riddel ...	3rd Aug. 1870.	T. W. H. Tolbort, Esquire	27th Oct. 1891.
Major J. S. Tighe ...	3rd Sept. 1870.	Major W. J. Parker ..	16th Nov. 1881.
Captain H. V. Riddel ..	4th March 1871.	J. Frizelle, Esquire ..	31st Jany. 1882.
Major J. S. Tighe ...	19th Mar. 1871.	A. R. Bulman, Esquire ..	20th March 1883.
Captain H. V. Riddel ...	3rd April 1871.	J. C. Brown, Esquire	13th July 1884.
Captain C. Beadon ..	1st July 1871.	A. R. Bulman, Esquire ...	1st Novr. 1884.
T. Roberts, Esquire ..	3rd April 1872.		

THANESAR DISTRICT.

Names.	Dates.	Names.	Dates.
Captain A. L. Busk ...	1st Jany. 1859.	Captain F. S. Graham ...	25th May 1859.
F. McNaghten, Esquire ...	1st June 1859.	" F. J. Millar ..	10th Oct. 1859.
Captain A. J. Hawes ...	1st Augt. 1859.	" H. H. Urmaton ..	10th Novr. 1859.
Lieutenant Johnstone ..	1st Decr. 1859.	" W. G. Davies ..	16th Decr. 1861.
Captain A. J. Hawes ..	1st Jany. 1860.	Colonel F. S. Vojlo ...	23rd Jany. 1862.
" N. W. Elphinstone	1st Feby. 1860.		

Development since
annexation.

Some conception of the development of the district since it came into our hands may be gathered from Table No. II, which gives some of the leading statistics for five-yearly periods, so far as they are available; while most of the other tables appended to this work give comparative figures for the last few years. In the case of Table No. II. it is probable that the figures are not always strictly comparable, their basis not being the same in all cases from one period to another. But the figures may be accepted as showing in general terms the nature and extent of the advance made.

according to that census, of the tract transferred to Ambala in 1862 was 218,296 souls. Adding this to 782,017, the population returned for the district as it stood in 1855, we have 1,000,313 as the total population, which must be compared with 1,035,488, the population of the district as it stood in 1868. Excluding cantonments, the population of which fluctuates from year to year, the figures are 957,078 and 1,008,866, showing an increase of 5.41 per cent. between 1855 and 1868. The increase was by no means uniform. In Ropar and Kharar it ranged between 12 and 14 per cent. In Jagadhri, on the other hand, there was a small decrease. This result the Deputy Commissioner attributed partly to emigration from the district into Nahan, the Rija of which State had procured the colonisation of several of his villages by offering favourable terms to British subjects; and partly also to the taking up a considerable tract of land for public purposes in connection with the canals.

It will be seen that the annual increase of population per 10,000 since 1868 has been 33 for males, 24 for females and 29 for persons; at which rate the male population would be doubled in 214.2 years, the female in 290.9 years, and the total population in 242.9 years. Supposing the same rate of increase to hold good for the next ten years, the population for each year would be, in hundreds:—

Year.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Year.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Year.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1881	1,077,1	555,1	522,0	1885	1,079,5	556,0	523,5	1883	1,091,9	563,7	528,2
1882	1,079,1	557,2	521,9	1886	1,082,0	557,9	524,1	1884	1,095,0	565,7	529,3
1883	1,071,4	549,1	522,3	1887	1,087,7	562,9	524,8	1885	1,098,1	567,0	531,1
1884	1,076,4	551,0	525,4	1888	1,089,9	564,8	525,1				

The increase in urban population since 1868 has been larger than that in rural population, the numbers living in 1881 for every 100 living in 1868 being 110 for urban and 104 for total population. This is probably due to the concentration of the commercial population in centres situated on the line of rail. The populations of individual towns at the respective enumerations are shown under their several headings in Chapter VI.

Tahsil.	Total population.		Increase of population since 1868.
	1868.	1881.	
Amritsar	2,569	2,917	348
Jagadhri	102,712	115,611	12,899
Ropar	162,095	187,779	25,684
Nauni	112,798	125,111	12,313
Pop'l	214,419	239,511	25,092
Ropar	111,419	124,311	12,892
Total district	1,022,319	1,107,263	84,944

Table No. XI. shows the total number of births and deaths registered in the district for the five years from 1877 to 1881, and the births for 1880 and 1881, the only two years during which births have been recorded in rural districts. The

Chapter III, A.

Statistical.

Increase and decrease of population.

Births and deaths.

Chapter III, A.
Statistical

Migration and birth-place of population.

females. The figures below show the general distribution of the population by birth-place :—

Born in	PROPORTIONS PER MILL OF RESIDENT POPULATION.								
	Rural Population.			Urban Population.			Total Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
The district	9.4	8.2	9.2	700	757	7.20	8.4	8.5	8.97
The province ..	9.2	8.7	8.9	593	642	6.15	8.2	8.3	8.3
India	1,000	1,000	1,000	977	997	9.8	1000	999	9.99
Asia	1,000	1,000	1,000	977	997	9.8	1000	999	9.99

The following remarks on the migration to and from Ambāla are taken from the Census Report :—

"Here the effect of large cantonments in attracting population from a distance is at once apparent. Of the village population 92 per cent. is indigenous; of the town population only 73 per cent. On the other hand, the emigration to Lahaur and Ferozpur, where no large or larger cantonments exist, is in excess of the immigration. But as between Ambāla and the districts which march with it, the migration is, in the direction of least pressure, and the proportion of emigrants to immigrants increases throughout, as the density of population of the receiving district decreases. The uninhabitable hill area included in Ambāla makes the figures for density on total area misleading, and those for cultivated area afford a truer measure of the pressure of population. Excluding Simla and Dehli, the circumstances of which are exceptional, the migration to and from Ambāla consists in taking population from the more densely peopled submontane districts, and giving it to the more sparsely peopled tracts to the south and south-west. Speaking generally, the proportion of males shows that the emigration to the districts from which it is receiving, and the immigration from those to which it is giving, are largely reciprocal in their character; while the movements in the opposite direction are to a great extent permanent, with a tendency to be temporary in the case of some of the more distant districts. The migration to and from Karnal, Ludhiāna and the Native States, all of which march with Ambāla, is very largely reciprocal. The large excess of immigration from the North-West Provinces is striking, but the figures for emigration are estimates only. If the excess exists, the presence of the cantonments no doubt partly explains it."

Increase and decrease of population.

The figures in the marginal statement show the population

	Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Density per square mile.
Actuals ..	1855				371
	1869	1,024,419	561,074	463,345	394
	1881	1,007,263	528,573	478,690	315
Percentages	1869 on 1855		103.73	101.30	105
	1881 on 1855		101.30	103.15	105

of the present district as it stood at the three enumerations of 1855, 1869, and 1881. Unfortunately the boundaries of

the district have changed so much since the census of 1855 that it is impossible to compare the figures; but the density of population as then ascertained probably did not differ much over the two areas. At the census of 1855, part of the present district was included in Thānesar. It is calculated that the population,

The number of males among every 10,000 of both sexes is

Population.	Villages.	Towns.	Total.	
All religions {	1855	..	..	5,000
	1863	..	..	5,153
	1871	5,504	5,504	5,312
Hindus ..	1881	5,532	5,593	5,334
Sikhs ..	1881	5,612	6,193	5,857
Jains ..	1881	..	..	5,751
Muslimans ..	1881	5,323	5,301	5,340
Christians ..	1881	..	7,920	7,313

Chapter III, A.

Statistical.

Age, sex, and civil condition.

shown in the margin. The decrease at each successive enumeration is almost certainly due to greater accuracy of enumeration.

In the census of 1881, the number of females per 1,000 males was found to be as shown in the margin. The figures for civil condition are given in Table No. X., which shows the actual number of single, married, and widowed for each sex in each religion, and also the distribution by civil condition of the total number of each sex in each age-period.

in the earlier years of life was found to be

Year of life.	All religions.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Muslimans.
0-1	850	633	657	859
1-2	907	809	817	853
2-3	921	973	817	1,063
3-4	904	..	..	..
4-5	813	..	..	..

Table No. XII. shows the number of insane, blind, deaf-mutes, and lepers in the district in each religion. The proportions per 10,000 of either sex for each of these infirmities are shown in the margin. Tables Nos. XIV. to XVII. of the Census Report for 1881 give further details of the

Infirmities.

Infirmity.	Males.	Females.
Insane ..	6	4
Blind ..	51	61
Deaf and dumb ..	16	9
Leprous ..	7	2

age and religion of the infirm.

The figures given in the margin show

Details.		Males.	Females.	Persons.
Race of Christian population.	Europeans and Americans ..	2,501	671	3,172
	Eurasians ..	37	37	74
	Native Christians ..	121	103	224
	Total Christians ..	2,659	811	3,470
Language.	English ..	2,794	631	3,425
	Other European languages ..	16	1	17
	Total European languages ..	2,810	632	3,442
Birth-place	British Isles ..	1,937	257	2,194
	Other European countries ..	3	..	3
	Total European countries ..	1,940	257	2,197

European and Eurasian population.

the composition of the Christian population, and the respective numbers who returned their birth-place and their language as European. They are taken from Tables Nos. IIIA., IX. and XI of the Census Report for 1881.

But the figures for the races of Christians, which are discussed in Part. VII. of Chapter IV. of the Census Report, are very untrustworthy, and it is certain that many who were really Eurasians returned themselves as Europeans. The figures for

Chapter III, A.

Statistical.

Birth and deaths.

	1860.	1861.
Males ..	16	29
Females ..	13	17
Persons ...	29	37

distribution of the total deaths and of the deaths from fever for these five years, over the twelve months of the year, is shown in Table Nos. XIA. and XIB. The annual birth rates per mille, calculated on the population of 1868, were as shown in the margin.

The figures below show the annual death rates per mille since 1868, calculated on the population of that year—

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	Average.
Males ...	12	21	23	25	24	18	21	23	27	17	30	11	31	31	25
Females ...	10	20	21	22	23	10	10	20	23	15	23	50	23	31	23
Persons...	11	20	22	24	23	17	20	22	27	16	29	12	30	31	24

The registration is still imperfect, though it is yearly improving; but the figures always fall short of the facts, and the fluctuations probably correspond, allowing for a regular increase due to improved registration, fairly closely with the actual fluctuations in the births and deaths. The historical retrospect which forms the first part of Chapter III. of the Census Report of 1881, and especially the annual chronicle from 1849 to 1881 which will be found at page 56 of that report, throw some light on the fluctuations. Such further details as to birth and death rates in individual towns as are available will be found in Table No. XLIV. and under the headings of the several towns in Chapter VI.

Age, sex, and civil condition.

The figures for age, sex, and civil condition are given in great detail in Table Nos. IV. to VII. of the Census Report of 1881, while the numbers of the sexes for each religion will be found in Table No. VII. appended to the present work. The age statistics must be taken subject to limitations which will be found fully discussed in Chapter VII. of the Census Report. Their value rapidly diminishes as the numbers dealt with become smaller; and it is unnecessary here to give actual figures, or any statistics for *tahsils*. The following figures show the distribution by age of every 10,000 of the population according to the census figures:—

	0-1	1-3	2-3	3-4	4-5	6-5	5-10	10-15	15-20
Persons ..	310	144	153	230	275	1,158	1,300	1,160	937
Males ...	300	137	160	215	261	1,091	1,253	1,213	874
Females ...	344	163	203	262	280	1,260	1,114	1,071	891
	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	over 60.
Persons...	650	628	800	605	680	311	474	173	630
Males ...	633	635	831	604	666	353	173	165	610
Females ...	643	620	820	603	700	313	477	173	617

however, is only used in the warm weather, and then out in the open air. In the cold weather, they make a bed on the ground of sugar-cane leaves and straw, for the sake of warmth. Two or three earthen vessels (*gharvas*) for water; a *charlha* or spindle for the women; a hand-mill (*chakki*) for grinding grain, which also falls to the lot of the female members of the family; a *batta* or round stone pestle with which they bruise and pound the spices on; the *sil*, a flat stone, which they use as a mortar; *kathra*, a wooden bowl-like dish, used as a kneading trough; *baili*, a small brass drinking pot; *katora*, one of a larger size; *lunda* or *kharcha*, a large iron pot, used for cooking; *chhinka*, a swing table, hanging from the roof; and *chhalni*, a sieve for flour. The doors are fastened from the outside, with an iron chain and lock at the bottom, and inside by a chain over a stake. No light is procurable but through the door, the women sitting outside to spin. Spinning, grinding corn, cooking, and nursing are the only occupations of the women, except of the Játis and of the low-caste women, both of whom work in the fields.

The dress of the men consists of a turban, twisted round a skull cap; a *dhoti*, or cloth fastened round the waist, and drawn up between the legs; shoes; and, in the cold weather, a sheet, or counterpane stuffed with cotton. Only a few of the better dressed men wear the *chapkan* (jacket) or *mirzai* (coat), so common in the province. The fact is that only a few of the *zamindárs* have hitherto been sufficiently well off to afford these luxuries. Those who can afford it wear a thin cotton jacket in the hot weather and rains, and one of dyed cotton stuffed, or padded, in the cold weather.

The following note regarding the food of the people was furnished by the district authorities for the Famine Report of 1879 :—

"The staple food of the people of the Ambála district at *rabi* is principally wheat and gram. Though in less quantities than wheat, *dál* is also largely consumed. At *khariif* the principal food is *makki*, *jowár*, *bájra*, and *china*; *dál* is also eaten with these. The *rabi* grains above mentioned are sown from the 15th September to 15th November, wheat being sown last of all. The *rabi* harvesting begins from 1st April, and ranges generally up to the 10th April. The *khariif* grain crops cultivation depends upon rain falling; if rain has fallen, they, *i.e.*, the crops, would be sown by the 15th June, and later, according as the rain may happen to fall. The *khariif* harvesting commences from the 1st September (when *china* is generally ripe), and goes on till about the end of October.

"It is essential for the well-being of the future *rabi* crop that rain should fall in September, or in the latter portion of Bhádon and beginning of *Asauj*; in short, copious rain throughout August, although beneficial enough for the standing *khariif* crops, will not suffice for a good and ample *rabi*, unless some rain also fall in September; rain again is most essential during the month of December, and again in February; rain during these months will generally secure a copious crop. Rain is not desirable for a month or so after sowing. For the *khariif* it is most essential that rain should, if possible, fall by the 15th June or about the 1st *Asárh*, and it will be all the better if there be rain more or less once a week until the end of September. If the month of *Asárh* pass entirely without any rain, there will be no cotton crop, and other staples will be limited. Rain is very desirable and beneficial when the grain is just coming into ear, and for want of it then the grain will be short in quantity.

Chapter III, B.

Social and Religious Life.

Houses and domestic life.

Dress.

Food of the people.

Chapter III, B.
Social and
Religious Life.

European and
Eurasian
population.

European birth-places are also incomplete, as many Europeans made entries, probably names of villages and the like, which, though they were almost certainly English, could not be identified, and were therefore classed as "doubtful and unspecified." The number of troops stationed in the district is given in Chapter V., and the distribution of European and Eurasian Christians by *tahsils* is shown in Table No. VII.

SECTION B.—SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS LIFE.

Villages.

The villages are generally compactly built, on ground a little raised, with one or two principal lanes, about eight or ten feet wide, running through them; from these lanes other blind paths branch off to the different *haueelis* or houses. In the Khádar, between the Jamna and the canal, the houses are generally on high ground, to avoid inundations. To the west of the canal they are built on the high (*Mhang*) precipitous bank of the old Jamná; by this plan the people are near the water, and generally conveniently situated for their *Bángar*, as well as their Khádar lands. The houses are generally smeared with mud, once a year, after the rains, which gives them a tidy appearance. Thatched houses (*chappars*) are cheaper than *kothás*, but they are colder in the winter, and generally inhabited by the lower castes, Gújars, Chárahs, Chamárs, &c., &c. It is considered a sign of an inferior village to have more *chappars* than *kothás*. The Ríjpúts, both Hindús and Musalmáns, the Játs, Kanbohs and Brahmíns, are all comfortable about their houses.

Houses and
domestic life.

In the Khádar tracts, and generally near the hills, the villages are for the greater part composed of thatched huts, their walls, made from the sandy soil, not being able to bear the weight of a heavy roof. In many parts the thatched roofs are overgrown with gourds, whose large green leaves and bright flowers of white or yellow present a very picturesque appearance. In the remainder of the district, the walls of the houses (*kothás*) are of mud, or clods of dry earth, taken out of the tanks when they are dried up, or from the dried up and cracked rice fields. The roof of the *kothá* is also of mud; the beams which support it, and which are principally made of *sál* wood, rest partly on the mud walls and partly on upright beams about six feet high. Across these lie smaller beams, and over these grass; lastly, upon the grass about three inches of earth is laid. Some of the houses possess a chimney, or rather a hole in the roof, to let the smoke escape. It is always made in the middle of the room, and covered up with an earthen pot when it rains. Every house has its *kothá*, a large chest made of earth, and more or less ornamented according to the taste of the owner, about five feet square outside and four inside, with a door in the middle opening on hinges. In this are placed grain and the cooking utensils. The rest of the furniture consists of a *tand* or shelf, in a corner; a cupboard, also in a corner, or let into the wall; a *manjha* or *chárpaí*, a bed for sitting and sleeping on; this,

Table IIIA. of the Census Report; but the figures are, for reasons explained in Part VII., Chapter IV. of the report, so very imperfect that it is not worth while to reproduce them here.

Table No. IX. shows the religion of the major castes and tribes of the district, and therefore the distribution by caste of the great majority of the followers of each religion. A brief description of the great religions of the Panjáb, and of their principal sects, will be found in Chapter IV. of the Census Report. The religious practice and belief of the district present no special peculiarities; and it would be out of place to enter here into any disquisition on the general question. The general distribution of religions by *tahsils* can be gathered from the figures of Table No. VII.; and regarding the population as a whole, no more detailed information as to locality is available.

Among the Hindús, the followers of Vishnu and of Siva are fairly evenly balanced. Vishnu is worshipped under several of his incarnations, that of Krishna being the most common. The principal days of worship at the *thákardeváras* or temples of Vishnu are the 8th of Bhádon, 9th of Jeth, and 14th of Baisákh. The *shiválas* or temples of Mahádeo are especially attended on the 14th of Phágun. Devi is principally worshipped as Sitalá or small-pox, a visit to her shrines being supposed to act as a safeguard against that disease. The temples and bathing places on the banks of the Sarassuti have already been alluded to. Among the minor deities, Hanúmán is extensively worshipped in connection with Vishnu. The Muhammadan saints, Gúgá Pir and Sarwar Sultán, are largely revered as well by Hindús as by Musalmáns. At almost every shrine or mosque throughout the district, some sort of institution exists for the benefit of travellers, supported, some by funds left by the founders or contributed by the descendants, and some by small grants of revenue-free land assigned for the purpose by Government or the village. The principal institution of the latter class is the *thákardeváras* of Dayá Rám in Ambála City. At Jagádhri an establishment is supported by a native banker, from which a dose of half a seer of flour is daily given to any traveller or pauper who may care to apply for it. Another native banker of the same town has built and endowed a commodious rest-house for indigent travellers. At Thánesar and Pehowa, establishments for the relief of travellers are maintained, the former by the Mahárája of Patiálá, at a cost of Rs. 7 per day, the latter jointly by the Mahárája of Patiálá and the Rájá of Nábhá.

The places of pilgrimage in the district are very numerous. The sanctity of the Sarassuti and the Kurukshetrá has been already noted. The principal religious gatherings at Thánesar take place on occasions of eclipses of the sun. Pilgrims attend from all parts of India (see Chap. VI., heading "Thánesar"). At Pehowa the sacred months that of Chait (Mar.-April), during which a large concourse of people, including pilgrims from a distance, is collected. Along the Sarassuti, the whole year round, there is a constant succession of festivals at one shrine

Chapter III, B.

Social and Religious Life.

General statistics and distribution of religions.

Religious sects and institutions.

Fairs and religious gatherings.

Chapter III, B.
Social and Religious Life.

"The following is an estimate of the food grains consumed in a year by an average agriculturist's family of five persons :—

Food of the people.	Description of Grain.				M. S. Ch.
	Rabi—	Secrs.	Chts.		
Wheat	...	2	4	} 5 seers per diem } } for 6 months, or } } 182½ days.	=22 32 8
	...	2	4		
	...	0	8		
Kharif—	Makki	1	8	} 5 seers per diem } } for 6 months, or } } 182½ days.	=22 32 8
	Jowar	1	8		
	Bajra	1	8		
	China	1	8		
	Dal	0	8		
Total ...					45-25-0

The following is an estimate for non-agricultural classes :—

Rabi—	Description of Grain.				M. S. Ch.
	Secrs.	Chts.			
Wheat	...	1	12	} 4 seers per diem } } for 6 months, or } } 182½ days.	= 18-10-0
	...	1	12		
	...	0	8		
Kharif—	Makki	1	8	} 4 seers per diem } } for 6 months or } } 182½ days.	= 18-10-0
	Jowar	1	8		
	Bajra	0	8		
	Dal	0	8		
Total maunds ...					36-20-0

The following is an estimate for city residents :—

Rabi—	Description of Grain.				M. S. Ch.
	Secrs.	Chts.	S. Ch.		
Wheat	...	2	4	} 3-12 per diem } } for 6 months or } } 182½ days.	= 17-4-6
	...	1	0		
	...	0	8		
Kharif—	Wheat	2	4	} 3-12 for 6 } } months or 182½ } } days.	= 17-4-6
	Makki	1	0		
	Dal	0	8		
	...	0	8		
Total maunds ...					31-8-12

General statistics and distribution of religions.

Table No. VII. shows the numbers in each *taluk* and in the whole district who follow each religion, as ascertained in the census of 1881, and Table No. XLIII. gives similar figures for towns. Tables III., IIIA. and IIIB. of the report of that

Religion.	Rural population.	Urban population.	Total population.
Hindu ..	6,629	6,302	12,931
Sikh ..	657	271	928
Jain ..	1	64	65
Musalman	2,669	4,011	6,680
Christian	2	251	253

rule followed in the classification of Hindus, are fully discussed in Part I., Chapter IV., of the Census Report.

Sect.	Rural population.	Total population.
Sunns	9-8	8-4
Shi'ahs	10-3	10-3
Others and unspecified	1-0	1-3

The sects of the Christian

census give further details on the subject. The distribution of every 10,000 of the population by religions is shown in the margin. The limitations subject to which these figures must be taken, and especially the distribution of every 1,000 of the Musalman population by sect is shown in the opposite margin. The population are given in

Chapter III. B.
Social and Religious Life.
 Fairs and religious gatherings.

or another. The other religious fairs attended by persons from a distance are at Rūpar on the banks of the Sutlaj, where on April 11th large crowds, amounting to as many as 50,000 persons, are collected to reverence the river, at the spot where it issues from the hills; and at the shrine of Mansa Devi near Mani Mājra, where 80,000 persons are collected in the month of Chait (March-April) and nearly as many in the month of Asauj (September-October), to worship the goddess Devi. Pilgrims attend this shrine from great distances. The attendance at these fairs has much fallen off of late years owing to the dislike of the people to the sanitary regulations rendered necessary by outbreaks of cholera at Thānesar and Mani Mājra, in 1861 and 1857, respectively.

Language.

Table No. VIII. shows the numbers who speak each of the principal languages current in the district separately for each *tahsil* and for the whole district. More detailed information will be found in Table No. IX. of the Census Report for 1881, while in Chapter V. of the same report the several languages are briefly discussed. The figures in the margin give the distribution of every 10,000 of the population by language, omitting small figures.

Language.	Proportion per 10,000 of population.
Hindustani (Hindi)	6,015
Balti	1
Punjabi	45
Kashmiri	1
English	3,291
All other languages	9,987
Non-Indian Languages	13

Education.

Table No. XIII. gives statistics of education as ascertained at the census of 1881 for each religion, and for the total population of each *tahsil*. The figures for female education are probably very imperfect indeed. The figures in the margin show the number educated among every 10,000 of each sex according to the census returns. Statistics regarding the attendance at Government and aided schools will be found in Table No. XXXVII.

	Education.	Per 10,000 population.	Total population.
Males	Under instruction	50	105
	Can read and write	331	45
Females	Under instruction	17	31
	Can read and write	31	120

The distribution of the scholars at these schools by religion and the occupations of their fathers, as it stood in 1882-83, is shown in the margin. The following very interesting account of the indigenous schools of the district, as he found them in 1853, is taken from Mr. Wynyard's Settlement Report:—

Details.	Boys.	Girls.
Europeans and Christians	17	...
Hindus	2,094	17
Muslimans	1,824	13
Sikhs	397	1
Others	1	...
Children of agriculturists	2,060	37
.. of non-agriculturists	3,160	21

Chapter III. B.
Social and Religious Life.
 Fairs and religious gatherings.

or another. The other religious fairs attended by persons from a distance are at Rūpar on the banks of the Sutlaj, where on April 11th large crowds, amounting to as many as 50,000 persons, are collected to reverence the river, at the spot where it issues from the hills; and at the shrine of Mansa Devi near Mani Mājra, where 80,000 persons are collected in the month of Chait (March-April) and nearly as many in the month of Asauj (September-October), to worship the goddess Devi. Pilgrims attend this shrine from great distances. The attendance at these fairs has much fallen off of late years owing to the dislike of the people to the sanitary regulations rendered necessary by outbreaks of cholera at Thānesar and Mani Mājra, in 1861 and 1867, respectively.

Language.

Table No. VIII. shows the numbers who speak each of the principal languages current in the district separately for each *tahsil* and for the whole district. More detailed information will be found in Table No. IX. of the Census Report for 1881, while in Chapter V. of the same report the several languages are briefly discussed. The figures in the margin give the distribution of every 10,000 of the population by language, omitting small figures.

Language.	Proportion per 10,000 of population.
Hindustani (Hindi)	6,015
Balti	1
Parsi	65
Kashmiri	1
Punjabi	3,293
All Indian Languages	9,067
Non-Indian Languages	33

principal languages current in the district separately for each *tahsil* and for the whole district. More detailed information will be found in Table No. IX. of the Census Report for 1881, while in Chapter V. of the same report the several languages are briefly discussed. The figures in the margin give the distribution of every 10,000 of the population by language, omitting small figures.

the population by language, omitting small figures.

Education.

Table No. XIII. gives statistics of education as ascertained at the census of 1881 for each religion, and for the total population of each *tahsil*. The figures for female education are probably very imperfect indeed. The figures in the margin show the number educated among every 10,000 of each sex according to the census returns. Statistics regarding the attendance at Government and aided schools will be found in Table No. XXXVII.

	Education.	Per 10,000 population.	Total population.
Male.	Under instruction ..	70	101
	Can read and write ..	301	463
Female.	Under instruction ...	10	74
	Can read and write ...	31	120

The distribution of the scholars at these schools by religion and the occupations of their fathers, as it stood in 1882-83, is shown in the margin. The following very interesting account of the indigenous schools of the district, as he found them in 1853, is taken from Mr. Wynyard's Settlement Report:—

Details.	Boys.	Gnls.
Europeans and Eurasians	-	...
Native Christians	17	17
Hindus	3,024	12
Muslimans	1,523	1
Sikhs	337	1
Others	3	
Children of agriculturists..	2,100	37
.. of non-agriculturists	3,180	23

of their fathers, as it stood in 1882-83, is shown in the margin. The following very interesting account of the indigenous schools of the district, as he found them in 1853, is taken from Mr. Wynyard's Settlement Report:—

The instruction is not confined to boys; grown men sometimes come to learn it, and little girls. The teachers are paid by cooked food, grain, or clothes. Repetition is generally on Thursdays; sometimes on Mondays and Thursdays. Fridays and other feast days are holidays. Punishments, &c., as above.

"There are only two places where Gurmukhi is taught. The learners give accordings to their ability. Their education is completed in two or three years."

The character and disposition of the people is thus described by Mr. Wynyard in his Settlement Report:—

"With regard to the morals of the people, I would observe that they are ignorant and unimaginative; phlegmatic, unless their own interests are concerned, when they are very active, and stickle at no means to attain their ends. They are rather impetuous than brave. They are proud of their descent and devotedly attached to their homes, families, and lands. They are hospitable to strangers, and generally have a rest-house in the village for the accommodation of travellers. They are humane; confiding to those they know and have been brought up with, peaceably disposed, have no feeling of patriotism, further than the love of home above mentioned. They are industrious in their lazy way. They toil all day, with a perseverance and slowness which astonishes the white man from the west, under a sun which would kill the more energetic and hot-blooded white. They are sober, not given to communication with strangers till they come to know them, when they give what information they have, as accurately as they can, if it does not concern themselves. They are careful in the observance of their religious feasts, especially the women. *Sati* was in vogue in the district at least as late as 1836.

"As a body, they are not, I think, addicted to thieving. The crime of the country is, I believe, cattle-stealing, which is followed by some of the Rājputs, with perseverance and success. All Rājputs have the character of being thieves, but I believe the accusation is ill-founded. The Sikhs are given to eating large quantities of opium, drinking *hang*, and smoking *charas*. Both husbands and wives are unfaithful to the marriage couch. They, and the rest of the people here, are fearfully disposed to lie, if a lie will suit their turn; though I must express my belief that many of the falsehoods which are told arise from the apathetic want of accuracy, which is, I think, a most remarkable want in the native mind. Their manners are good, courteous and natural.

"Of their physical constitution, I may say that the men are tall, the upper part of the body stout, and well proportioned, with fine shoulders and chests. They fall off in the lower part of their body; their knees are large, legs crooked, and heels projecting. This arises partly from the squatting position in which they invariably sit. Their legs, though ill-formed, are good for work, and both men and women are excellent walkers. Their hair is black and smooth, eyes nearly always black or brown; a very few blue-eyed men are met with. Their beard is flowing, and generally they are a handsome race. They have but little muscular strength, great power of endurance, and are not swift of foot. They can fast long, and work hard upon an empty stomach. The people marry, and bear children at an early age, but they are short-lived. I have not made any particular enquiries on the subject, but I think that the age of sixty-five is reached by very few of the population. The common complaint is fever and ague; people of every age are liable to be attacked with it all the year round; but from August to December is the period of its most serious ravages. *Thinear* is notorious for its severe fevers."

Tables Nos. XL., XLI., XLII. give statistics of crime; while Table No. XXXV. shows the consumption of liquors and narcotic stimulants.

Chapter III, B.

Social and Religious Life.

Education.

Character, disposition, and physique of the people.

Chapter III. B.

Social and
Religious Life.

Education.

the *sarpai* grass. Then they come to paper doubled twice; a finished pen-man writes on a thin piece of paper, only supported by his hands. Absence is punished by admonition, pulling the ears, and caning. If a boy does not come, another is always sent to bring him; every boy is numbered when he comes into school, and when they are dismissed are sent away in the order they came, the first with one pat on the hand, the second with two, and so on. The last boy who comes into school, and who is called a *phadi*, gets the most pats, and these a trifle harder than the rest. Inattention and stupidity are punished as above, and by refusal of the indulgence of holidays. Boys are expelled for theft and any other serious misconduct. Tutors are respected and looked up to, and the appointment is one much sought after. Fridays are holidays, as are the *Akhiri Ohár Shamba*, the last Wednesday of the month *Rajab*, and other fest days and (*teohárs*) festivals. On the occasion of their festivals, the children give small presents of three or four pice to their tutors, calling it *Idi*. Nothing of artizanship is taught by any respectable schoolmaster.

"The *chatsáls*, or Hindi schools, are generally held at the house of the *pádha*, teacher, if not at the *chaupál*, or other public place. These schools are principally attended by Banyas, and the attention of the pupils is confined to accounts. The first thing taught is the *paháru*, multiplication table. Each table is called a *kothá*, from its similarity to their roof. The master receives one anna from the pupil, for each table he learns, up to 10 times. These tables do not stop at 12, as ours do, but they go on to 100 times. After the first ten tables have been mastered, the master gets paid four annas for every additional ten tables taught. Boys generally learn up to forty or fifty times of each table; a few, however, learn up to one hundred. When the multiplication table is learnt, which it generally is in four or five months, the masters get one rupee four annas in advance, and in the month of *Bhádon*, they visit each house, and are paid four annas in coin, and get cloth worth eight annas from each house. This visiting is called *chaúk chákara*. They also receive $1\frac{1}{2}$ seers of grain from each pupil, on Sunday, which day is a holiday. The rudiments of writing are taught on the ground; letters are formed in the dust with a blunted reed; when the pupils have learnt how to form the letters, a board is given to them, and the tutors then receive a present of from one rupee to one rupee four annas. When they have completed their education in writing, a present of one or two rupees, or a cow, or clothes, are given. Children go at five or six years of age. There is no previous examination. They take about two and-a-half years to finish the course. The teacher says the lesson, and the boys repeat after him. Sometimes the cleverest boy says the lesson, and the others repeat after him. This is called *Máhráni*. The first thing they are taught is to praise God, which they do by repeating and writing the words "*Onamassi dhan*," a corruption of the three words, "*Auj nama Sídhún*," which mean "Obeisance to God and the Saints." Punishments are of the same description as in the Persian schools. Boys are expelled in the same way, and for the same reasons; and the tutors are respected and looked up to.

"*Pathshála*, Sanskrit schools.—Boys generally come to these at six or seven years of age, and read 10 years; some less than this; sometimes a *Pandit* teaches young Bráhmíns of from 15 to 20 years of age. These latter live by begging in the villages, and give the teacher the benefit of their services. These learners are called *Biddhyáratís*. They have many holidays, about eight a month—on the days of change of the moon. *Ghaudas* is repetition day. Nothing but Sanskrit is taught.

"*Maktabs* for learning Arabic.—*Zamíndárs* who wish that their children should have a finished education send them to the *Muazzíns* at the mosque. These men generally know some portion of the Qurán by heart. They teach the youth what they know, though very often neither of them understands the meaning of it. The person who recollects the whole Qurán is entitled to the distinguishing name of *Háfíz*; but it is very often given to those who recollect very little.

Chapter III, C.

Tribes, Castes, and
Leading Families.Poverty or wealth
of the people.

It is impossible to form any satisfactory estimate of the wealth of the commercial and industrial classes. The figures in the margin show the working of the income tax for the only three years for which details are available; and Table No. XXXIV. gives statistics for the license tax for each year since its imposition. The distribution of licenses granted and fees collected in 1880-81 and 1881-82, between towns of over and villages of under 5,000 souls, is shown in the opposite margin. But the numbers affected by

Assessment.		1893-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
Class I.	{ Number taxed	1,677	1,167	899
	{ Amount of tax	17,715	22,603	7,063
Class II.	{ Number taxed	454	530	572
	{ Amount of tax	10,669	14,172	7,717
Class III.	{ Number taxed	103	298	314
	{ Amount of tax	10,145	9,204	0,670
Class IV.	{ Number taxed	35	101	12
	{ Amount of tax	4,684	10,314	2,080
Class V.	{ Number taxed	...	179	1
	{ Amount of tax	..	15,474	1,011
Total	{ Number taxed	2,424	1,671	1,697
	{ Amount of tax	25,387	71,521	25,700

	1880-81.		1881-82.	
	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.
Number of licenses	1,701	619	1,019	1,019
Amount of fees	34,110	14,015	19,200	19,200

these taxes are small. It may be said generally that a very large proportion of the artisans in the towns are extremely poor, while their fellows in the villages are scarcely less dependant upon the nature of the harvest than are the agriculturists themselves, their fees often taking the form of a fixed share of the produce; while even where this is not the case, the demand for their products necessarily varies with the prosperity of their customers. Perhaps the leather-workers should be excepted, as they derive considerable gains from the hides of the cattle which die in a year of drought. The circumstances of the agricultural classes are discussed below in Section D.

SECTION C.—TRIBES, CASTES, AND LEADING
FAMILIES.Statistics and local
distribution of tribes
and castes.

Table No. IX. gives the figures for the principal castes and tribes of the district, with details of sex and religion, while Table No. IXA. shows the number of the less important castes. It would be out of place to attempt a description of each. Many of them are found all over the Panjáb, and most of them in many other districts, and their representatives in Ambála are distinguished by no local peculiarities. Some of the leading tribes, and especially those who are important as landowners or by position and influence, are briefly noticed below; and each caste will be found described in Chapter VI. of the Census Report for 1881. The census statistics of castes were not compiled for *tahsils*, at least in their final form. It was found that an enormous number of mere clans or sub-divisions had been

SECTION D.—VILLAGE COMMUNITIES AND TENURES.

Table No. XV. shows the number of villages held in the various forms of tenure, as returned in quinquennial Table No. XXXIII. of the Administration Report for 1878-79. But the accuracy of the figures is more than doubtful. It is in many cases simply impossible to class a village satisfactorily under any one of the ordinarily recognised tenures; the primary division of rights between the main sub-divisions of the village following one form, while the interior distribution among the several proprietors of each of these sub-divisions follows another form, which itself often varies from one sub-division to another.

Zaildars and chief headmen have not yet been appointed in this district. There are 5,164 village headmen in the six *tahsils* of this district, as detailed in the margin. The village headmen succeed to their office by hereditary right, subject to the approval of the Deputy Commissioner, as in other districts, and their duties are the same as elsewhere in the province. They are more numerous in proportion to the amount of land revenue they represent than in most other districts.

Ambala	813
Faridkot	877
Karnal	752
Kharar	427
Sarabgarh	613
Patna	107

Table No. XV. shows the number of proprietors or shareholders, and the gross area held in property under each of the main forms of tenure, and also gives details for large estates and for Government grants and similar tenure. The figures are taken from the quinquennial table prepared for the Administration Report of 1878-79. The accuracy of the figures is, however, exceedingly doubtful: indeed, land tenures assume so many and such complex forms in the Panjab that it is impossible to classify them successfully under a few general headings.

The number of *talukdars*, or intermediate, tenures in the district is unusually large. They are locally known by the name *bi-makdars*, and are of that kind where a fixed allowance is paid by proprietors in possession of land, in recognition of superior proprietary rights existing in others whose possession has fallen into abeyance. There are no less than 601 such holdings in the district, a larger number than is to be found anywhere in the Panjab, except in the division of Rawalpindi and in the districts of Multan and Hoshiarpur. The tendency of the Sikh system was to strengthen the hands of the actual cultivators of an estate. Their method of realizing their revenue at equal rates from all whom they found in possession, without regard to the nature of their tenure, tended to reduce, and to a great extent did reduce, to a dead level, almost all the distinctions between proprietor and non-proprietor. The cultivators, after paying the share of their produce demanded by their Sikh masters, had nothing left wherewith to pay rent; nor, if they had, was there any power to compel them to pay it. Thus,

Chapter III, D.
Village communities and tenures.

Village tenures.

Village officers.

Proprietary tenures.

Talukdars tenures.

Chapter III, C. As cultivators they stand high, and are mostly free from debt. They own many villages, which for the most part they cultivate with their own hands.

Tribes, Castes, and Leading Families.

Gújars.

The Gújars here, as elsewhere, are fonder of breeding cattle than of agriculture, and do not, as a rule, bear a good reputation for honesty. Some, however, are fairly industrious cultivators. They are very old inhabitants of the district.

Patháns.

The only Pathán family of note is that of Khizrábád. It is descended from one Anwar Khán, who entered India in the train of Nádir Khán, and succeeded in effecting a lodgment upon the banks of the Jamna. He founded the town of Khizrábád, and his descendants continued to exercise great influence in the neighbourhood until they waned before the Sikhs. They still hold certain grants of revenue from the English Governments.

Leading families.

The *jágirdárs* of the district are, as might be expected from its history, an important and influential body. They include the families of all chiefs whose power was reduced in 1849. With a few unimportant exceptions, all are Sikhs. Of late years they have been placed in more direct connection with the estates of which the revenues are assigned to them, and have been permitted to take part in the collection of the revenue—a measure which has greatly tended to increase the loyalty of the body. The following table shows the more important *jágirdárs*, with their incomes, arranged by families :—

Family.	Jagirdare.	Chief village.	Amount of <i>pylr.</i>
			Rs.
Badwan	Bhagwan Singh	Sohana	0,500
	Partab Singh	Manik Majra	0,100
Badali	Hari Singh	Badali	495
Bura	Narain Singh	Man Majra	1,322
Buria	Jiwan Singh	Buria	11,500
Dundahan	Duchter Singh	Burail	12,000
Burwahan	Anok Singh	Chanathori, &c.	12,743
Chohra	Jiwan Singh	Bijwara	22,120
Chahi Machh	Tara Singh	Bharail	11,874
Dyalgarh	Hardat Singh	Dyalgarh	2,118
Mahkpur	Narain Singh	Mahkpur	8,720
Gaggon	Nehala Singh	Gaggon	650
Garangan	Kehar Singh	Garangan	3,017
Gahi Kotaha	Mir Asgar Ali Khan	Kotaha	8,770
Habhatpur	Natha Singh	Habhatpur	1,201
Kharar	Hannam Singh	Kharar	10,811
Dhu	Kirpal Singh	Dhu	3,822
Kotla Nihang	Ata Muhammad Khan	Kotla Nihang	2,023
Leda	Sahel Singh	Leda	2,168
Mustafabad	Tilok Singh	Mustafabad	4,218
Pun Khali	Sheoprasad Singh	Pun Khali	1,010
Patti Boh	Man Singh	Boh	10,645
Patti Bahal	Atar Singh	Bahal	15,001
Patti Panjokha	Jiwan Singh	Panjokha	12,836
Raspur	Rao Basant Singh	Raspur	3,754
Rangauli	Mlan Partuman Singh & others	Rangauli	11,810
Rukali	Partab Singh	Rukali	721
Sulhaura	Achar Singh	Sulhaura	15,014
Skaudra	Sant Singh	Skaudra	1,850
Shahabad	Ramanrain Singh	Khairudwa	0,414
Shahul	Jiwan Singh	Shahadpur	30,811
Sil	Diwan Singh	Sil	2,711
Singhpuria	Autar Singh	Manauli	69,810
Sodhan	Jiwan Singh	Daon	3,503
Sakra	Fatah Singh	Sakra	2,319
Tbol Thangor	Jasmit Singh	Tbol	8,203
Todar Majra	Hannam Singh	Todar Majra	2,320
Zaidar of	Singhpurian		2,727

In the cases representing the first class, the two sovereign powers, instead of fighting out the quarrel, agreed to share the revenue of each village, and retained concurrent jurisdiction in the shared tract. The principal instance of this kind existed in the person of the Rájá of Patnála, who, until 1849, held villages in Ambála shared with several minor chiefs. The chiefs of Kalsia and Nálagarh also held shares in land which came under British Administration in 1849. When the minor chiefs ceased to exercise independent jurisdiction, it was manifestly out of the question that the British Government, which took over their powers, should exercise concurrent jurisdiction with a native State, and it accordingly became necessary to effect a territorial division. This was effected at the time of settlement, and this class of shared tenure, therefore, as far as British territory is concerned, has altogether ceased to exist.

The other class, however, of the tenure is still extant. A Sikh invader, finding himself not quite strong enough to reduce the cultivators of his newly-acquired territory to complete subjection, would come to a compromise with some of the most influential from among their number, and grant them half the revenue, *i.e.*, $\frac{1}{2}$ the gross produce, of a certain village or part of a village. They on their part agreed henceforth to aid the conqueror in collecting his revenue. They were, in fact, on a small scale, *jágirdárs*, or alienees of the land revenue. When the time of settlement arrived, great difficulty was experienced in dealing with these cases. The chiefs themselves became mere *jágirdárs*; and, while the Government determined to continue the allowances of the *chaháramis*, it was considered, at the same time, inexpedient to look upon them as sharers in the *jágir*. Some of the *chaháramis* were proprietors in actual cultivating possession, while others, on the other hand, belonged to the class already described, of *talúkdárs*. In both cases the *chahárami* allowance was completely separated from the *jágir*. If the *chahárami* were recorded proprietor, his revenue was reduced by $\frac{1}{2}$; if, on the other hand, the settlement officer decreed him only the position of *talúkdár*, then the settlement was made at the usual rates with the proprietor, and the *talúkdár* was declared entitled to receive a rent-charge equivalent to one-half of the revenue assessed, the remainder going to Government, or to its assignee the *jágirdár*, as the case might be.

The deep-stream rule prevails generally in villages on the Jamna, and is still the nominal rule for the district boundary along the Sutlaj. In practice, however, the rule has not been adhered to. The Sutlaj changes its course so frequently that constant transfers of villages would be required between the Hoshiarpur and Ambála districts if the published orders were acted up to; and the rule has now practically been allowed to fall into disuse for many years. There is some confusion as to the custom regulating village property on the river banks. The deep-stream rule is generally recorded as the custom in the village papers; but fixed boundaries have been observed by many villages by consent. The question has several times come before the

Chapter III, D.
Village communities and tenures.
The *Chahárami* tenure.

Riparian custom.

Chapter III, D.
Village communi-
ties and tenures.

Talukdārī tenures.

many, who under Muhammadan rule had enjoyed the rights of lords of the soil, sank under the Sikhs into insignificance. If, in the period of their power, they had retained in actual possession a few acres of land for their own cultivation, these they continued to hold, paying revenue to the Sikhs on equal terms with other cultivators. But as to manorial rights over other land, they retained none but such as, from force of custom, the cultivators might choose of their own free-will to render.

On the introduction of a British Settlement, these ousted landlords attempted to assert their long-neglected claims. The officer who effected the settlement of the southern portion of the district was an advocate for their recognition, either by actually making the settlement with them as proprietors, or, where this was not possible, by assigning them an allowance under the denomination of *biswadārī*. They generally, he says in his report, laid their claim both for the right to engage for the revenue, and for the right to collect the extra *biswadārī* allowance. Such cases were mostly settled by arbitration; but no doubt the bias of the settlement officer contributed in a certain degree to enhance the number of those who obtained a recognition of antiquated rights. The officer who conducted the settlement of the northern *tahsils*, on the other hand, was of opinion that in the majority of cases the superior rights of such original proprietors had fallen too completely into abeyance to admit of their recognition; and his policy was to maintain as proprietors all those who were found in proprietary possession, granting an extra *biswadārī* allowance only in very exceptional cases.*

The *Chahāramī*
tenure.

Among the complications arising from the Sikh conquests in the district must be noticed a peculiar tenure, called the *chahāramī*, or “ $\frac{1}{4}$ share.” The tenure had its origin in a common custom of the Cis-Sutlaj Sikhs, when struggling for possession of a particular tract, either among themselves or in opposition to the original owners, to come to a compromise, whereby half the revenue of each village in the tract was assigned to either party. The revenue representing theoretically $\frac{1}{2}$ the gross produce, the shares thus apportioned amounted to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the gross produce. Both contending parties, in other words, became *chahāramīs*,† or “holders of $\frac{1}{4}$,” the name, however, as a rule, was applied only to the assailed or weaker party. The word, thus coming into use, acquired in course of time a technical meaning, and was applied in some cases to partitions of revenue in which the proportions of $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ were not maintained.

It will be seen that the *chahāramī* tenures fall naturally into two classes: the first, where two sovereign powers contested the right to collect revenue; the second, where an invader strove to subject the original holders and compel them to pay him revenue.

* In the Delhi territory, the term *biswadārī* is used in a different sense as synonymous with proprietary right, in distinction to the right of a mere cultivator.

† From the Persian *chahāram* = $\frac{1}{4}$.

- Chapter III, D.** courts, but the decisions given so far have not agreed, and no general rule of custom can be yet laid down. Where lands are carried away either by rivers or torrents, the loss is borne by individuals. In case of subsequent recovery from the river, these lands are usually entered as village common land; but in practice the original owners take possession without dispute. In some few villages it is the custom to recompense individual sharers for their losses from river action by grants from the village common land; and this is no doubt the most effectual means of preventing hardship to individuals; but unfortunately any such arrangement necessitates an ideal unanimity among the villagers, which seldom has its existence in actual fact.
- Village communities and tenures.** Table No. XVI. shows the number of tenancy holdings and the gross area held under each of the main forms of tenancy as they stood in 1878-79, while Table No. XXI. gives the current rent-rates of various kinds of land as returned in 1881-82. But the accuracy of both sets of figures is probably doubtful; indeed, it is impossible to state general rent-rates which shall even approximately represent the letting value of land throughout a whole district. It may be noticed, however, that in the opinion of the settlement officer of the district the distinction between hereditary and non-hereditary tenants (*maurūsi* and *ghair maurūsi*) was in this district a creation of the British administration. The germs of the distinction, no doubt, existed even under the Sikhs, some tenants being more favoured than others. But the terms *maurūsi* and *ghair maurūsi* were unknown before the time of the regular settlement, and their introduction was the introduction of new ideas, not merely of new names.
- Riparian custom.** The subject of the employment of field labour other than that of the proprietors or tenants themselves, is thus noticed in answers furnished by the district officer and inserted in the Famine Report of 1879 (page 713-14):—
- Tenants and rents.** "In this district there are few well-to-do agriculturists, hence they never employ any permanent hired field labourers. It is only for weeding the *kharij* crops of cotton and *makkī*, and at the *robī* for the sugar-cane, tobacco and poppy crops, that hired daily labourers are entertained for two or three days at the most. The rates of wages vary according to the amount of work the labourer is able to perform; the daily labour wages range from two annas to four annas. At reaping time hired labourers are also required, but they are not paid in money; they receive as wages a load or bundle of the crop they have cut, and which perhaps may yield four or five seers of grain. There is no special class employed in field labour, but generally *chamūrs* of the village or other indigent persons who have no particular means of livelihood. This kind of employment at the most never extends longer than one month at a time. At other times, when not engaged in field labour, these men work in the town as coolies, or perhaps work in leather or weave. About 10 per cent. of the whole population of the district may be assumed to work at times at field labour. The condition of this class (field labourers) is no doubt very inferior to that of even the very poorest self-cultivating proprietors, and they never have any thing in hand; in short, live from hand to mouth, and in seasons of famine stream out of their villages into the towns, having nothing to fall back upon, and no credit with the village *brūtie*; and except here and there, where employed as permanent ploughmen or herdsmen perhaps, they get no assistance from the village agriculturists. In short, in times of distress and scarcity and high prices
- Agricultural labourers.**

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

SECTION A.—AGRICULTURE, ARBORICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK.

Table No. XIV. gives general figures for cultivation and irrigation, and for Government waste land ; while the rainfall is shown in Tables Nos. III. and IIIA. and IIIB. Table No. XVII. shows statistics of Government estates. Table No. XX. gives the areas under the principal staples, and Table No. XXI. the average yield of each. Statistics of live stock will be found in Table No. XXII. Further statistics are given under their various headings in the subsequent paragraphs of this chapter. Land tenures, tenants, and rent, and the employment of field labour have already been noticed in Chapter III., Section D.

The quality of crops is reported by the Deputy Commissioner to be improving steadily, and wheat, tobacco, cotton and sugar-cane to be taking the place of inferior crops, such as *jawár*, *bájra* and *moh*. *Bájra* is now extensively grown only in the *Pipli tahsil*. The cultivation of cotton has largely increased of late years, the annual yield being now double the yield of 10 years ago. These improvements are the result merely of an increase in material prosperity, enabling the peasantry to incur a larger outlay upon their farms. Throughout the greater part of the district the regular two-year course of agriculture prevails, land lying fallow for a whole year and then being cultivated for two successive crops. The benefits of the long fallow are well understood, and it is only in the exceptional circumstances of irrigated lands, or of an unusually favourable rainfall, that the practice is departed from.

The total annual fall of rain and the manner in which it is distributed throughout the year are shown in Tables Nos. III., IIIA., and IIIB. The seasons, so far as they affect the staple food grains, have been discussed in Chapter III., page 31.

Table No. XIV. gives details of irrigation. Further information will be found at pages 177 to 203 of Major Wace's Famine Report, compiled in 1878. At that time 12 per cent. of the cultivation was irrigated from canals, 6 per cent. from wells, 1 per cent. was flooded, and the remaining 81 per cent. was wholly dependent upon rain. But the area of canal irrigation seems to have been largely over-estimated, and later statistics show the total irrigation of all kinds at less than 10 per cent. of

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture, Arboriculture and Live Stock.

General statistics of agriculture.

General standard of agricultural practice.

The Seasons : Rainfall.

Irrigation.

Chapter III, D. pawned as security. In loans of grain, effected principally by petty village shopkeepers, interest ranges from 37½ to 48 per cent. per annum, payments being made in kind and for the most part at the valuation of the creditor. There are but few large bankers, and the loan business is mostly carried on by local shopkeepers.

Village communities and tenures.

Poverty or wealth of the people.

fallow afterwards, or during the cold weather season, though if there is an early crop of rice, owing to the favourable and seasonable rain, land cropped with rice is not infrequently cultivated with gram; but, except on *khadar* land near hill streams, gram on rice land is a catch crop. The only particular difference in treatment of manured and unmanured and irrigated and unirrigated land is, that irrigated land which has been manured will be ploughed much oftener than unirrigated land which has not been manured, but there will not be any material difference in the rotation or succession of crops."

Table No. XX. shows the areas under the principal agricultural staples. The remaining acres under crop in 1880-81 and 1881-82 were distributed in the manner shown below:—

Crop.	1880-81.	1881-82.	Crop.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Kaagzi	1,013	3,741	Chillies	5-2	197
Chow	12,410	14,705	Other drugs and spices	174	258
Matar	1,465	1,714	Linseed	3,509	3,624
Mash (Gr.)	10,229	12,015	Mustard	11,550	11,355
Mung	1,225	1,571	Jil	1,601	2,279
Masur	23,110	20,003	Tara Masur	3,422	6,275
Arhar .. .. .	..	601	Hemp	15-0	7,225
Turneria .. .. .	..	14	Kassab	12,012	12,120
Corander	102	42	Other crops	210	8,163
Ginger .. .. .	..	1			

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture, Arboriculture and Live Stock.

Manure and rotation of crops.

Principal staples.

The staple crops are wheat, barley, and gram for the spring harvest, and rice, *javôr* (great millet), *bijra* (spiked millet), Indian corn, *moth* (*phaseolus aconitifolius*), *mash* (*phaseolus radiatus*), cotton, and sugar-cane in the autumn. Poppy and tobacco are both grown in small quantities in the spring, and hemp in the autumn; but only in quantities sufficient for local consumption.

Table No. XXI. shows the estimated average yield in lbs. per acre of each of the principal staples as shown in the Administration Report of 1881-82. The average consumption of food per head has already been noticed at page 32. The

Grain.	Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.	Total.
Wheat	9,31,521	9,68,259	14,77,109
Inferior grains	19,21,614	14,10,779	27,10,221
Pulses	2,3,1,931	14,01,729	27,97,151
Total	42,88,104	41,27,559	84,16,661

Average yield. Production and consumption of food grains.

total consumption of food grains by the population of the district, as estimated in 1878 for the purposes of the Famine Report, is shown in maunds in the margin. The figures are based upon an estimated population of 10,35,488 souls. On the other hand, the average consumption per head is believed to have been over-estimated. A rough estimate of the total production, exports and imports of food grains, was also framed at the same time; and it was stated (page 151, Famine Report) that an annual import of some 2,985,500 maunds of grain was required to supplement the local production, consisting of rice from across the Jumna, and of wheat, maize, gram, and other pulses from the Panjáb.

Chapter IV, A.
Agriculture, Ar-
boriculture and
Live Stock.

Irrigation.

Agricultural
implements and
appliances.

Manure and ro-
tation of crops.

the cultivated area of the district. The number of wells then existing in the district was 6,675, of which 2,836 were unbricked. Their average depth to water was 39 feet, and the maximum depth about 70 feet. The cost of a masonry well was returned at Rs. 500, and it required two pairs of bullocks which cost Rs. 120. Both the Persian-wheel and the rope and bucket are used for irrigation.

Table No. XXII. shows the number of cattle, carts, and ploughs in each *tahsil* of the district as returned in 1878-79. The stock necessary for the cultivation of a small holding, say one of 10 acres, is, with the exception of the oxen, covered by a few rupees; a pair of plough bullocks may be bought for Rs. 100, and the other implements would not cost more than Rs. 10. For well-land an additional expenditure of perhaps Rs. 220 is required for two pairs of bullocks and the well-fittings.

The following description of the use of manure and the system of rotation of crops as practised in the district was furnished for the Famine Report of 1879 (page 256) :—

“The following table shows the percentage of cultivated land that is manured yearly, constantly and occasionally,

—	Constantly manured.	Occasional-ly manured.	Not ma-nured.	Total.	Percentage of pre-vious column which bears two or more crops annually.
Irrigated land	50	24	23	100	111,000 acres, or
Unirrigated land	8	15	77	100	11% per cent. on
Total	20	10½	51½	100	554,684 acres.

“On land constantly manured the average weight of manure per acre is 300 maunds; on land occasionally manured 350 maunds per acre every fourth or sometimes every fifth year.

“Land cropped with wheat has generally lain fallow since the last *rabi* crop or on dry lands since the penultimate *kharij*; it is ploughed very often, as many as eight times, and never less than five times. In October after ploughing, wheat land is ‘closed,’ as it were, with the *sohāya*, *i. e.*, bushed and rolled, and left till sowing time in November. For gram agriculturists are not nearly so particular; the land is not ploughed often, and hard rice land is used. Barley is cultivated like wheat. Wheat and barley land is often cropped with sugar-cane and cotton afterwards, lying fallow after the *rabi* harvest in April till sowing time, which for cotton would be in *Asār* (June), or for sugar-cane till the following March, in which case the land will have had a rest of nearly a twelvemonth. After a gram crop the same land is generally cropped with rice, and in the same way gram may follow rice. Where sugar-cane is grown, the land, as explained before, lies fallow all through the *kharij*; it is ploughed a number of times—more, even, than wheat land. In *barāni* land there is usually a two-harvest (*i. e.*, a whole year’s) fallow before and after a cane crop. After ploughing in October the surface soil is closed up and smoothed across with the *sohāya* for the entire cold weather, and in March the sugar-cane is sown; after every successive shower of rain it is weeded and earthed up. Among *kharij* crops, cotton land is ploughed in the cold weather, and it is sown in June. It does not particularly matter when the other kinds of *kharij* crops, such as *nakki*, *jowār*, *bājra*, are sown, and the land does not require much previous ploughing.

“As regards rests to unmanured lands, wheat land is commonly cropped with *chari* at once after a wheat crop and then lies fallow for a whole year, and rice land and sugar-cane land also are generally left

the birds and their eggs. The village dogs generally belong to the village; they are sometimes the property of the *Gadaryas*, or shepherds. There are but a few shepherds in the country under report. However, in villages near towns herds of sheep and goats are kept. They are owned by the butchers. It is thought degrading to tend sheep and goats; and men of good caste who are reduced to doing this find a difficulty in getting married. The dogs are more valued than Europeans have any idea of; they guard the village from strangers and thieves, and assist the sweepers, *chamirs*, cows, pigs, and sheep, in doing the work of scavengers of the village.

The prices of live stock are thus given by the Deputy Commissioner:—Animals used for agriculture: bullock, Rs. 20 to Rs. 100; buffalo for working wells, Rs. 10 to Rs. 25. Animals used for carriage: horse, Rs. 20 to Rs. 200; mule, Rs. 75 to Rs. 150; donkey, Rs. 15 to Rs. 50; camel, Rs. 50 to Rs. 150; buffalo, Rs. 10 to Rs. 25. Animals used for food and trade; cow, Rs. 20 to Rs. 40; sheep, Rs. 4 to Rs. 10; goat, Rs. 4 to Rs. 10; she-buffalo, Rs. 30 to Rs. 75.

A few Government stallions have been kept in the district since the year 1863; but very little horse-breeding has been done. There are now three stallions, stationed at Ambala, Jagádhri, and Pipli; and a native *sultri* has been attached to the district for two years. He is a successful castrator; but the operation is not yet popular. There are no Government bulls or rams in the district; and there are no cattle fairs nor horse fairs.

Chapter IV, B.
Occupations, Industries and Commerce.
Live stock.

Government breeding operations: fairs.

SECTION B.—OCCUPATIONS, INDUSTRIES, AND COMMERCE.

Table No. XXIII. shows the principal occupations followed by males of over 15 years of age as returned at the census of 1881. But the figures are perhaps the least satisfactory of all the census statistics, for reasons explained in the Census Report; and they must be taken subject to limitations which

Occupations of the people.

Population.	Towns.	Villages.
Agricultural	11,517	516,151
Non-agricultural	150,517	110,151
Total	162,034	626,302

are given in some detail in Part II., Chapter VIII. of the same report. The figures in Table No. XXIII. refer only to the population of 15 years of age and over. The figures in the margin show the distribution of the whole population into agricultural and non-agricultural, calculated on the assumption that the number of women and children dependent upon each male of over 15 years of age is the same whatever his occupation. These figures, however, include as agricultural only such part of the population as are agriculturists pure and simple; and exclude not only the considerable number who combine agriculture with other occupations, but also the much larger number who depend in great measure for their livelihood

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture,
Arboriculture
and Live Stock.Arboriculture
and forests.

Kalesar Forest.

Table No. XVII. shows the whole area of waste land which is under the management of the Forest Department. The following note on the forests of the district has been kindly furnished by Mr. Down, of the Forest Department:—

"This Forest in the Ambāla district, consisting of 11,829 acres, is situated on the right bank of the river Jamnā near the head of the Western Jamnā canal, and about 32 miles north of the Jagādhrī Railway Station. It is bounded on the north and west by the territory of the Rājā of Nāhan, on the south by the territories of the Rājā of Nāhan and of the Sirdār of Kalsin and village lands of Khizrābād and Lāla Hansi Lāl, and on the east by the lands of Kalesar. The Kalesar Government Forest lies principally between two low ranges of Siwālik hills running west from the Jamnā. The valley is about nine miles long and is narrow, being about 1½ miles broad at the east end, and gradually decreasing towards the west. The forest in the valley is divided by a broad water-course called the 'Suk Rān,' which carries off the drainage of both ranges into the Jamnā.

"The growth in the valley is *śāl* with a slight mixture of miscellaneous trees. The inward slopes, however, are with miscellaneous and with *śāl*, *barkli* (*Lagerströmia parviflora*) being very plentiful, though more so in the northern than the southern ranges. The outward slopes of both ranges are very precipitous. The Government forest also extends to the south of the southern range from the Jamnā to the Chekan Ghāt. The ground here, however, is composed of small low hills much interspersed with water-courses, and the growth is poor. There is no bamboo in the valley, but the Burr and Nangal Sot's south of the southern range contain a large quantity, but of small size. *Daber* grass is plentiful all over the low hills. The principal trees at Kalesar are *śāl*, *spin.*, *sandan*, *barkli*, *chany*, *dhaman*, *bahera*, *hurior*, *kulde*, *kachāl*, *lal*, *siris*, *khair*, *...*, &c. The produce is at present insignificant. The soil is good in the valley as far as the Chekan Ghāt, west of which it becomes inferior and mixed with reddish clay. Boulders exist for a great depth everywhere, even on the hills. The soil south of the southern range is very inferior.

"Government rights are absolute; but the Pathān *jāgirdārs* of Khizrābād hold seven shares of Rs. 65 each in the gross revenue. Water is very scarce, and during the hot months is only found in two or three places. The *śāl* in the valley is protected by fire conservancy.

Jagādhrī planta-
tion (reserve).

"This plantation, consisting of a long narrow strip of 200 acres 3 rods and 10 poles, was commenced in 1868-69. It is composed entirely of *shisham*, and is situated on the right bank of the Jamnā about five miles from the railway station of Jagādhrī. It extends from near and below the railway bridge over the Jamnā for about two miles down stream. The soil is good *salūba*."

Livestock.

Table No. XXII. shows the live stock of the district as returned in the Administration Report. Rājput's, when they can afford it, always, and Jāts generally, have a mare, large or small, to ride and breed from. The Rājput's, because they consider it more like a gentleman to ride than to walk, and because they are fond of horses. Gūjars and Kamboh's are more attached to cattle: Gūjars as a pursuit, Kamboh's as the means of improving their lands. It has been before remarked that the Rājput's have an unfortunate longing for other men's cattle. The other domestic animals are pigs and poultry. Pigs are kept by none but *chūhrāhs*, who eat the flesh of these filthy feeders. Fowls are kept by Musalmāns, *kanjars*, and *chūhrāhs*, who all eat

Chapter IV. B. upon the yield of agricultural operations. More detailed figures for the occupations of both males and females will be found at pages 88 to 96 of Table No. XIA. and in Table No. XIIB. of the Census Report of 1881. The figures for female occupations, however, are exceedingly incomplete.

Occupations, Industries and Commerce.

Principal industries and manufactures.

Table No. XXIV. gives statistics of the manufactures of the district as they stood in 1881-82. Commercially and industrially the district is not an interesting one. Its manufactures are few and unimportant. Ropar is famous for its production of small articles of iron-work, and Ambāla for *darris* (carpets). Coarse country cloth is woven in almost every village, but for local consumption only. Mr. Lockwood Kipling, Principal of the Lahore School of Art, has kindly furnished the following note on some of the special industries of the district:—

“Considering the history and traditions of this district it is disappointing to find so few remnants of either Muhammadan or Hindu art still alive and in practice. At Sirhind and other places in the neighbourhood are unusually fine but little known examples of Pathān architecture, while some parts of the district are peculiarly sacred in Hindu estimation. At Ambāla itself there is nothing to be seen but the large military cantonment. A Lucknow figure-modeller has established himself in the *bitārs*, and produces small figurines in terra-cotta, representing servants, *faqirs*, and other characteristic types. These are quite equal to the average standard of Lucknow figure-modelling. Basket-work in bamboo is a growing trade. Lady’s work-tables, occasional tea-tables, flower stands and other fancy articles copied from European originals are the usual forms, in addition to baskets for native use. At Dera Basi and some other villages cotton prints, unlike those of any other district in the Punjab, are made. Country cloth of very narrow width is used, and the patterns are generally diapers equally distributed, resembling the prints imported into Europe from which the first idea of “Indian chintz” was taken. The usual Punjab practice now is, on the other hand, to treat the surface to be ornamented as a complete composition, with borders and panels. These prints are sent into the hills and carried a long way into the interior. In some of the more elaborate patterns the fabric is strikingly like woollen cloth. Jugādhrī has a well-deserved reputation for brass-ware. Tasteful and pretty lamps with branching arms touched with colour on the leaves, and many other forms of brass-ware, are here exceptionally well made. Shāhābād is spoken of as excelling in some handicrafts, but they seem to be practised by one or two individuals only. Two silversmiths from this place contributed to the Exhibition of 1882 very good specimens of chiselled silver, such as openwork bracelets set with turquoises, and belt clasps of excellent, though somewhat minute, workmanship. They are also the best seal-engravers in the Province, being capable of cutting intaglios of armorial and other subjects, as well as the usual Persian writing for signet rings. Here also is a *virtuoso* in the manufacture of musical instruments, such as *sarāngis*, *tambūras*, &c. Mulberry and *fau* are the woods generally employed, and ivory carving and inlay with wood-carving in low relief are freely introduced. He has also produced the *pique* inlay known in Bombay work-boxes, made by arranging tiny rods of metal, sandalwood, and particoloured ivory of geometric section in patterns which are glued up and then sawn across in sections, each section, like a slice of the English sweetmeat called ‘rock,’ being a repetition of the pattern ready for insertion in a ground. From the same place from time to time specimens of one of the many puerilities in which native ingenuity and skill are so often wasted are sent. This is a sort of paper lace—writing paper cut into a dainty openwork of foliage and other forms with great delicacy and some skill in design. There are examples of this triviality in the Lahore Museum.”

Terra-cotta.

Basket work.

Cotton prints.

Brass ware.

Shāhābād industries.

Musical instruments.

Paper lace.

Table of Carpenters' and Masons' Measure.

6 <i>Tauwasis</i>	=	1 <i>Pain</i> .
2 <i>Pains</i>	=	1 <i>Adhcani</i> .
2 <i>Adhcanis</i>	=	1 <i>Tassu</i> or $\frac{1}{16}$ th of an English yard.
2½ <i>Tassus</i>	=	1 <i>Gaz</i> .

The measures of area are the *páo-bigha*, *adh-bigha*, *pauna-bigha*, *bigha*, and so on. The *zamindár* does not talk of *biswas*. Inside the village site they measure not by *kadams* but by *gaz*.

The ordinary unit of land measurement is the *kachcha bigha* of 20 square *kadams* varying from 850 to 1,000 square yards in different parts of the district. In the Government records of last settlement land is measured by the *pakka bigha* of 3,025 square yards, but for the purpose of the new settlement a fixed *kachcha bigha* standard has been set up of $\frac{1}{3}$ rd the *pakka bigha*. In any case the *bigha*, whether *kachcha* or *pakka*, is divided into 20 *biswas*. In a few villages in the north of the district the *zamindárs* use the *kanúl* and *marla* standard common everywhere.

The figures in the margin show the communications of the district as returned in quinquennial Table No. 1. of the Administration Report for 1878-79; Table No. XLVI. shows the distances from place to place as authoritatively fixed for the purpose of calculating

travelling allowances; while Table No. XIX. shows the area taken up by Government for communications within the district.

The Sutlaj and Jamná (except within the hills) are both

Rivers.	Stations.	Distance in miles.	Remarks.
Sutlaj ...	Sarai	..	} Ferry and mooring place.
	Awankot	..	
	Miani	..	
	Ropar	..	
	Chahifan	..	
Jamná ..	Mulana	..	} Do.
	Bibipur	..	
	Rajtibat	..	
	Dika	..	
	Panbati	..	
Gumthala	

following the downward course of each river.

The Sindh, Panjáb and Delhi Railway from Saháranpur to Ludhiána and the branch line of the same company from Doráha to Nálágach runs through the district with downward stations as follows:—

Main Line.—Sarhind to Sarai Banjára, 9 miles; Rájpora, 6 miles; Simbhá, 7 miles; Ambála City, 6 miles; Ambála Cantonnments, 5 miles; Kesri, 7 miles; Barára, 8 miles; Mustafábad or Uncháchandna, 6 miles; Hingoli, 3 miles; Jagádhrí 7 miles.

Branch Line, Ropar.—Doráha to Bagáwal, 3 miles; Nilon, 3 miles; Máchiwára, 6 miles; Powáwat, 5 miles; Bahlolpur, 3 miles; Khori, 1 mile; Khallaur, 2 miles; Chamkaar, 3 miles; Siswán, 4 miles; Budki, 2 miles; Ropar, 2 miles; Canal head,

Chapter IV, C.

Prices, Weights and Measures, and Communications.

Weights and measures.

Communications. Telegraph. Post.

Chapter IV, C. SECTION C.—PRICES, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Prices, Weights and Measures, and Communications.

Prices, wages, rent-rates, interest.

Table No. XXVI. gives the retail *bázár* prices of commodities for the last twenty years. The wages of labour are shown in Table No. XXVII., and rent-rates in Table No. XXI., but both sets of figures are probably of doubtful value. The figures of Table No. XXXII. give the average values of land in rupees per acre shown in the margin for sale and mortgage; but the quality of land varies so enormously, and the value returned is so often fictitious, that but little reliance

Period.	Sale.	Mortgage.
1869-69 to 1874-74	27-2	22-4
1874-75 to 1877-78 ..	37-0	26-6
1878-79 to 1881-82	35-3	32-8

can be placed upon the figures.

Labour.

The supply of day labourers is derived either from the *chamár* caste, or by temporary immigrants from Bikánér and Hariána. When employed in harvesting, labourers are paid in kind, receiving generally eight seers of grain per day in the neighbourhood of towns, and five seers in villages where labour is more plentiful and the necessities of the labourer smaller. Other agricultural labour is paid for in money at the rate of 2½ or 3 annas a day. Wages in kind seem to remain stationary, but money wages have doubled within the last few years. Since, however, the prices of food and necessaries of life have risen in almost the same proportion, it is doubtful whether the actual condition of the labourer is much better than it was in old days. Skilled labour is better paid in towns than formerly, in consequence of an increased demand. Artisans (such as carpenters, smiths, masons) can earn from three to five, or even six annas a day according to their ability.

Weights and measures.

The following is a list of the weights in use :—

<i>Adhpaiya</i> = ¼th seer	<i>Dhaiseri</i> = 2½ seers.
<i>Paiya</i> = ¼th "	<i>Tinsei</i> = 3 "
<i>Adhsei</i> = ½ "	<i>Chausei</i> = 4 "
<i>Ser</i> = 1 "	<i>Pansoi</i> or <i>ratti</i> = 5 "
<i>Derhsei</i> = 1½ "	<i>Dhari</i> = 10 "
<i>Doseri</i> = 2 seers	<i>Dhos</i> = 20 "
	<i>Man</i> = 40 "

Metal weights are in use for all except the last two. The weights are *kachcha* weights. A *kachcha man* is either 16, 16½, 17, or 20 *pakka sers*: 17 is common.

The following tables are also in use :—

Grain weights.		Gold and Silver weights.	
5 Rupees' weight = 1 <i>chittal</i>		8 Grains of rice = 1 <i>ratti</i>	
16 <i>Chittaks</i> = 1 <i>ser</i>		8 <i>Itattis</i> = 1 <i>masaka</i>	
40 <i>Sers</i> = 1 <i>man</i>		12 <i>Mashas</i> = 1 <i>tola</i> .	

The following measures of length are in use :—

<i>Ungal</i> = one finger breadth	<i>Ilath</i> = elbow to finger tip
<i>Chappna</i> = breadth of four fingers	<i>Chaz</i> = about 3 <i>hálths</i>
<i>Mutthi</i> = clenched fist	<i>Kadam</i> = 16 <i>chappas</i> , or a double pace of 54 to 57 inches.
<i>Balish</i> } = span, thumb tip to	
or <i>biland</i> } little finger tip	

There are also district unmetalled roads from Ambala city to Pihova, 33 miles; Pihova to Thanesar, 16 miles; Thanesar *via* Pipli to Ludwa, 13 miles; Ludwa *via* Radaur to Jagadhri, 21 miles; Jagadhri *via* Khizrabad to Kalesar, 24 miles; Khizrabad *via* Bilaspur, Sadhaura to Naraingarh, 30 miles; Naraingarh to Mani Majra, 26 miles; Mani Majra to Kharar, 11 miles; Kharar to Ropar, 18 miles; Ambala to Kala-Amb, 29 miles; Ambala to Ropar *via* Kharar, 45 miles. There are police and district rest-houses in several places.

A Telegraph line runs along the whole length of the railway with a Telegraph Office at each station, as well as on the road from Ambala to Kalka with Telegraph Office at Ambala cantonments and Kalka.

There are Imperial Post Offices at Ambala Cantonments, M.O., S.B.; Ambala city M.O., S.B.; Bihla, Barara, M.O., S.B.; Bilaspur M.O., S.B.; Buri, Chankaur, M.O., S.B.; Chandigarh M.O., S.B.; Chhappar M.O., S.B.; Daulpur M.O., S.B.; Garhi Kotaha, Gumthala Rao, Ismailabad, Jagadhri, M.O., S.B.; Kesri, Kharar, M.O., S.B.; Kurali M.O., S.B.; Ludwa M.O., S.B.; Mani Majra, Morinda, M.O., S.B.; Mubarikpur M.O., S.B.; Mullana M.O., S.B.; Naraingarh M.O., S.B.; Pihova M.O., S.B.; Pipli M.O., S.B.; Radaur M.O., S.B.; Raiipur M.O., S.B.; Rajpura M.O., S.B.; Ropar M.O., S.B.; Sadhaura M.O., S.B.; Sanghaur M.O., S.B.; Shahabad M.O., S.B.; Shahzadpur M.O., S.B.; Sarkind M.O., S.B.; Thanesar M.O., S.B.; Ambala City Railway station M.O.

Note.—M.O. indicates Money Order Office, and S.B. Savings Bank.

Chapter IV, C.
Prices, Weights
and Measures.
and Communica-
tions.

Roads.

Telegraph.

Post.

Chapter IV, C. 2 miles; Sadábarat, 2 miles; Ghanauli, 2 miles; Bikkon, 2 miles; Nálágarh, 8 miles.

Prices, Weights, and Measures, and Communications.

Roads.

There are three metalled roads in the district—(1) The Grand Trunk Road, which enters it from Karnál a few miles east of Tháncsar, and runs nearly north as far as Ambála; from this point it turns north-west, and passes, a few miles further on, into Patiála territory. It crosses all the hill streams by bridges. The principal bridges are those of the Márkanda, the Tángri, and the Ghaggar. Its total length within the district is 38 miles. (2) The Saháranpur road, running south-east *via* Mullána and Jagádhri. This road was metalled in 1866, but has not been kept in repair. Its length in this district from the Jamní to Ambála is 39 miles. (3) The Ambála and Kálka road (for Simla). This leaves the Grand Trunk Road four miles above the Ambála Cantonment, and runs nearly due north to Kálka, at the foot of the hills; distance 39 miles. The Ghaggar is crossed by a ford, 20 miles from Ambála; all other streams are bridged. A detention of a few hours sometimes occurs at the crossing after heavy rain in the hills. During the rainy season the mails are carried across upon elephants. At most seasons, however, the river is easily fordable. The following table shows the principal roads of the district, together with the halting places on them, and the conveniences for travellers and troops to be found at each. Communications on the road from Ambála to Kálka are often interrupted in the rains by floods on the Ghaggar river, which is not bridged, and which crosses the road at Mubárikpur:—

Route.	Halting Place.	Distance in miles.	Remarks.
Ludhiana and Kálka road, metalled.	Morinda		Unmetalled. Encamping-ground; police rest-house and a <i>lacha sarai</i> .
	Kharar	10	Unmetalled. Encamping-ground; <i>sarai</i> , with a <i>burj</i> for European travellers.
	Rurki	8	Unmetalled. Encamping-ground.
	Chandigarh	0	Last 3 miles metalled. Encamping-ground; road bungalow, P. W. D.; and a <i>sarai</i> .
Ambála and Kálka road, unmetalled.	Ambála Cantonments		Metalled road Encamping-ground; regular barracks for troops stationed; <i>dak</i> bungalow; hotels, and <i>sarai</i> in the <i>sadr bazar</i> .
	Lalra	13	Encamping-ground; <i>sarai</i> with <i>burj</i> for European travellers; and P. W. D. road bungalow.
	Mubárikpur	0	Encamping-ground; and a P. W. D. road bungalow.
	Chandigarh	11	Encamping-ground; P. W. D. road bungalow; and a <i>sarai</i> .
Grand Trunk Road.	Barn		Encamping-ground; <i>sarai</i> with <i>burj</i> for European travellers.
	Ughana	13	Ditto ditto ditto.
	Mughal-ki-sarai	10	Ditto ditto ditto.
	Ambála Cantonments	11	Encamping-ground; <i>dak</i> bungalow; hotels and <i>sarai</i> .
	Shahabad	13	Encamping-ground; district officer's rest-house; P. W. D. road bungalow; and <i>sarai</i> .
	Pipli	13	Encamping-ground, <i>sarai</i> ; P. W. D. road bungalow.
Ambála to Saháranpur.	Ambála Cantonments		Encamping-ground, &c., as stated above.
	Shahabad	13	Encamping-ground, &c., as above.
	Adhca	11	Unmetalled. Encamping-ground.
	Chhappar	0	Encamping-ground; P. W. D. road bungalow; and a <i>sarai</i> .
	Jagadhri	0	Encamping-ground; <i>tahsil</i> and <i>thana</i> ; district officer's rest-house; and a <i>sarai</i> .

Tahsil Ambála.—*Thánas* Ambála City and Mullána.

Tahsil Kharar.—*Thánas* Kharar, Chandigarh, Mubárikpur, and outpost of Mani Májra.

Tahsil Ropar.—*Thánas* Ropar and Morinda.

Tahsil Naráingarh.—*Thánas* Naráingarh, Sadhaura and Garhi, and 2nd class outposts of Morni and Patwi.

Tahsil Jagádhrí.—*Thánas* Jagádhrí, Biláspur, and Chhappar.

Tahsil Pipli.—*Thánas* Pipli, Sháhábád, Thánesar, Pihova, Radaur, Sanghaur, and Ládwa; and Biloch guard at Ismáílábád.

There is a cattle-pound at each *thána*, and also at the outpost of Patwi, subordinate to the police station Naráingarh. The Ambála district lies within the Ambála Police Circle under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police at Ambála.

The district gaol at head-quarters contains accommodation for 797 prisoners. This gaol relieves the smaller gaols in the southern portion of the Province when they are getting overcrowded or from other causes. This is one of the prisons of the Province in which prisoners for transportation to the Andamans collect.

The Biloch tribe is the only registered criminal tribe under

Tribe.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bilochis ...	400	...	..	400

the Criminal Tribes Act in the district, and their number on the register on the 31st December 1883 is

shown in the margin. During the year 45 were convicted of the following offences:—Absence without leave, 36; housebreaking in Montgomery district, 7; under Section 174, Indian Penal Code, 2. They live chiefly about Pihova, &c., Thánesar and Sháhábád. They do not commit much crime in this district, but go to other districts utilizing the railway greatly in their expeditions. The crimes they are chiefly addicted to are burglary, *dakaiti*, and serious non-bailable offences. There are 340 male and 250 female Súnás in the district; they are not registered, and do not seem very criminally inclined.

The revenue collections of the district for the last 14 years are shown in Table No. XXVIII., while Tables Nos. XXIX., XXXV. and XXXIII. give further details for Land Revenue, Excise, License Tax, and Stamps respectively; Table No. XXXIII.A. shows the number and situation of registration offices.

The central distilleries for the manufacture of country liquor are situated at Ambála, Jagádhrí, Kharar, Ropar and Pipli. Poppy cultivation is carried on in the district to a considerable extent.

Table No. XXXVI. gives the income and expenditure for the last five years from district funds, which are controlled by a Committee consisting of 16 members selected by the Deputy Commissioner from among the leading men of the various

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CHAPTER V.

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE.

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Administration
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Executive and
Judicial.

The Ambála district is under the control of the Commissioner of the Ambála division. The ordinary head-quarters staff of the

Tahsil.	Qanungos and Naibs.	Patearis and Assistants.
Ambála ...	2	68
Jagádhri ...	2	81
Kharrar ...	3	83
Ropar ...	3	73
Naraingarh ..	3	82
Pipli ...	3	78
	13	415

district consists of a Deputy Commissioner, a Judicial Assistant, an Assistant Commissioner, one European Extra Assistant Commissioner, and two Native Extra Assistant Commissioners. An Assistant Commissioner is posted in charge of the sub-division of Ropar. Each *tahsil* is in charge of a *Tahsildár* assisted

by a *Náib*. The village revenue staff is shown in the margin. There are four *Munsiffs* in the district, stationed at Ambála, Jagádhri, Ropar and Pipli, and have jurisdiction as follows :—

Munsiff, Ambála ...	<i>Parganas</i> Ambála, Naráingarh, Kotáha and Mubárikpur.
Do. Pipli ...	Whole <i>tahsil</i> Pipli and <i>pargana</i> Mullána.
Do. Jagádhri ...	Whole <i>tahsil</i> Jagádhri and <i>pargana</i> Sadhaura.
Do. Ropar ...	Whole <i>tahsil</i> Ropar and <i>pargana</i> Kharrar.

Criminal, Police
and Gaols.

The executive staff of the district is supplemented by a Cantonment Magistrate stationed at the Ambála cantonments, situated at a distance of four miles from the civil lines of Ambála. There are also seven Honorary Magistrates in the district exercising magisterial powers within the limits of their *júgirs*. The Honorary Magistrates of Shahzádpur and Bhareli exercise powers in some of the Government villages in addition to their *júgir* villages.

The police force is controlled by a District Superintendent

Class of Police.	Total strength.	Distribution.	
		Standing guards.	Protective and detective.
District (Imperial) ...	734	169	576
Cantonment . . .	144	...	144
Municipal ...	95	...	95
Ferry Police ...	11	...	11
Total ...	984	169	825

and three Assistants, one of whom is in special charge of the Ropar sub-division. The strength of the force, as given in Table No. I. of the Police Report for 1883, is shown in the margin.

In addition to this force, 2,366 village watchmen are entertained and paid by a cess upon the revenue of the village. The *thánas* or principal police jurisdictions and the *chaukis* or police outposts are distributed as follows :—

chiefs, but this difficulty was removed by the further changes introduced in 1849. In 1853 the regular settlement operations were extended, under Mr. Melvill, to the northern *tahsils*, and the settlement of the whole district, as then constituted, was completed and sanctioned in 1855.

In the Thánesar district, Summary Settlements were effected in each portion, as it came under British rule. The first regular settlements were made separately, in two divisions, at distinct periods, and by different officers. The western, or Kaithal, portion (now in the Karnál district) was, for a short time after 1846, treated as a separate district, and was first brought under regular settlement in 1846 by Captain Abbott, whose proceedings began and ended within the year. This assessment, however, was never reported for sanction, doubts existing from the first as to its fairness. The portion of the district comprising the estates of Thánesar and Ládwa was first assessed by Mr. Wynyard. Here too doubts were soon raised as to the equity of the assessment, and in 1853 (Kaithal being by this time incorporated into the Thánesar district), a revision of assessment in the whole Thánesar district was entrusted to Captain Larkins, then Deputy Commissioner. His assessment was completed and reported upon in 1856. It soon appeared, however, that though Captain Larkins had granted considerable remissions, the assessment was still in parts too high, and further reductions were directed to be granted. This operation was carried out by Captain Busk, who reported the results in 1859. The assessment, however, was still too high, and the greatest difficulty was experienced in its realization. Accordingly, at the suggestion of Mr. Roberts, then Financial Commissioner, who pronounced the condition of the district to be a blot upon British administration, it was determined to effect another revision. This revision was reported by Captain Elphinstone in 1860; but was again pronounced unsatisfactory, and a further revision ordered. This was effected by Captain Davies, who reported its completion in 1862. The settlement was then finally sanctioned. The sanction accorded to the separate settlements of the several portions of the district were so arranged that their periods should expire together at the end of March 1880. The whole district is now under revision of settlement.

Table No. XXIX. gives figures for the principal items and

Source of revenue.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Surplus warrant <i>talabandh</i>	Rs. 500	Rs. 500
Fisheries	78	70
Gold washings	141	143
Water mills	384	427
Revenue fines and forfeitures	84	50
Other items of miscellaneous land revenue	109	123

the totals of land revenue collections since 1886-89. The remaining items for 1880-81 and 1881-82 are shown in the margin. Table

No. XXXI. gives details of balances, remissions and agricultural advances for the last fourteen years; Table No. XXX. shows the amount of assigned land revenue; while Table No. XIV. gives the areas upon which the present land revenue

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Settlements of land
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tahsils, and of the Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners at the *Sadr* station; the *Tahsildars* of the district, Civil Surgeon, District Inspector of Schools, and Executive Engineer are *ex-officio* members, and the Deputy Commissioner is President. Table No. XLV. gives statistics for municipal taxation, while the municipalities themselves are noticed in Chapter VI.

The income from provincial properties for the last five years is shown below. The ferries, bungalows and encamping-grounds have already been noticed at pages 55, 56; and the cattle-pounds at page 59. Figures for other Government estates are given in Table No. XVII.

Income from Provincial Properties for the last five years.

Source of income.	1877-78.	1878-79	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ferries with boat bridges ...	1,590	1,660	861	1,100	1,105
Ferries without boat bridges	5,651	5,913	5,020	5,312	5,494
Staging bungalows, &c. ...	956	1,035	990	1,118	1,001
Encamping-grounds, &c. ...	1,602	2,167	2,062	1,553	1,910
Cattle-pounds	4,048	2,332	3,214	3,335	3,287
Nazul properties ..	211	162	189	217	221
Total	11,326	13,889	12,336	12,995	13,048

Settlements of
land revenue.

In the days of the empire, the Ambála district formed part of the "*síla*" of Sarhind. The revenue was then regularly assessed, but the statistics of the settlement are not procurable. Part were lost in the period of anarchy that preceded the consolidation of the Sikh power, and the rest were made away with by the jealousy of the Patialá chief, who did not wish them to fall into the hands of the British Government. Among the Sikhs there was no such thing as an assessment. The almost universal system was to collect the revenue in kind from the person actually in possession. Two-fifths of the gross produce was the ordinary proportion which they took in the Cis-Satlaj States. But where the soil was very poor, or in special cases, where, for instance, the occupants were Sikhs, this rate was lowered to one-third or even one-fourth. In Jalandhar the proportion was as high as one-half, but it did not in any case exceed two-fifths in the Ambála district.

Summary settlements of the land revenue were effected at various times for such parts of the district as lapsed prior to 1846; in the next year, 1847, the preliminary operations of a regular settlement were set on foot, under Mr. Wynyard, in the southern *tahsils* of the district as then constituted. At first the proceedings of the Settlement Officer were much embarrassed by the doubtful nature of his instructions as to the assessment of the large tracts still in the hands of Sikh

Chapter V.	of the district is assessed. The incidence of the fixed demand per acre, at it stood in 1878-79, was Rs. 1-6-4 on cultivated, Re. 1-0-10 on culturable, and Re. 0-12-11 on total area. The statistics given in the following tables throw some light upon the working of the Settlement:—Table No. XXXI.—Balances, remissions and <i>takāvi</i> advances. Table No. XXXII.—Sales and mortgages of land. Tables Nos. XXXIII. and XXXIII.A.—Registration. The instalments of revenue and the cesses are noticed below at page 65.
Administration and Finance.	
Statistics of land revenue.	
Instalments and cesses.	
Di-alluvion rule.	Gains or losses by alluvion and diluvion of less than 10 per cent. of the village area have hitherto been disregarded as affecting the assessment. It is proposed in future to take up all such cases individually where the people have recorded their agreement.
Government lands, forests, &c.	Table No. XVII. shows the area and income of Government estates; while Table No. XIX. shows the area of land acquired by Government for public purposes. The forests have already been noticed in Chapter IV. (page 50).
Assignments of land revenue.	Table No. XXX. shows the number of villages, parts of villages, and plots, and the area of land of which the revenue is assigned, the amount of that revenue, the period of assignment, and the number of assignees for each <i>tahsil</i> as the figures stood in 1881-82. The principal assignees have already been noticed in Chapter III. (page 40).
Education.	Table No. XXXVII. gives figures for the Government and aided, high, middle and primary schools of the district. There is a Government district school at Ambāla and another at Jagādhrī. There are 11 middle schools situated at Mullāna, Thānesar, Shāhābād, Lādwa, Būria, Bilāspur, Kharar, Mani Mājra, Sadhaura, Narāingarh and Morinda; one aided school at Ropar, a girls' school at Kharar, and another at Chunni. In addition to these there are 6½ primary schools. There is also at Ambāla the Government Wards' school, which is separately described below. The district lies within the Ambāla circle, which forms the charge of the Inspector of Schools at Ambāla. Table No. XIII. gives statistics of education collected at the census of 1881, and the general state of education has already been described at pages 34—37.
Government Wards' Institute, Ambāla city.	The Wards' school was first started by Major Tighe, Deputy Commissioner of Ambāla (1866), as a local one, and was intended chiefly for the sons of <i>Sardārs</i> of the Ambāla district; but it is now open to the sons of the native gentlemen of good social position from all provinces. The education given comprises instruction in English, Persian, Urdu, History, Geography, Mathematics, and such other branches of learning as may be required. Particular attention is also paid to games and out-door exercises of every description. The pupils all live in the school compound, and each maintains a separate establishment. The Superintendent, who is an English gentleman, has control over each pupil's household, personal expenses, and education; competent masters assist him in the school room. The management of the school is in the hands of the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner

Chapter V.
Administration
and Finance.
Ecclesiastical.

There is a large church in the Ambála cantonment capable of seating more than 1,000 persons, which is reputed the finest in the Panjáb. In the Sadr Bázár there is a small church, frequented principally by Eurasians, and a church and school belonging to the American Presbyterian Mission. There is also a small church in the civil station belonging to the same Mission. In addition to the above, there are in the cantonment a Roman Catholic and a Presbyterian Chapel. There is a resident Chaplain at Ambála, and also a Deacon; and there is a resident Roman Catholic Priest and a Presbyterian Minister.

Troops and
cantonments.

The ordinary garrison of Ambála consists of two Batteries R. H. A., one British Cavalry Regiment, one Battalion of a British Infantry Regiment, one Native Cavalry and one Native Infantry Regiment. The strength of the garrison as it stood in 1883 is shown in the margin.

Station.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.
2 Batteries R. H. A.	10	311
1 British Cavalry Regiment	23	456
1 " Infantry "	20	880
1 Native Cavalry "	9	550
1 " Infantry "	9	542
Staff of Division and of station, A. M. Department, Commissariat, P. W. Department, &c., &c.	25	..
Total	106	3,047

In the hot season, however, it is customary to send up half the British Infantry Battalion to Solon, both on account of its better climate and lower temperature, and because the Infantry barracks at Ambála are not constructed for a complete regiment. For

about four months in the cold season the troops from the hill stations in the Division, two complete Battalions, and a Mountain Battery, in addition to the half Battalion from Solon, are usually brought down and encamped at Ambála for manœuvres. The Native Infantry Regiment quartered at Ambála is always one of the two Pioneer Regiments of the Bengal Army. Ambála cantonment is the head-quarter station of the Sarhind Division.

Ambála is also the head-quarters of a Transport Dépôt. The dépôt transport consists of 20 Government elephants, 100 hired camels, and 250 Government mules. Besides these, the British Infantry Battalion and the Native Cavalry Regiment stationed in Ambála are each provided with half transport; these two regiments having between them 102 hired camels, 108 Government mules, and 13 light carts, each of which is drawn by one mule. For the rest any additional transport that might be required at any time for military purposes would have to be obtained through the interposition of the civil authorities. The Ambála cantonment is quite open on all sides, and is not provided with any fort or other means of defence. The water-supply is brought in by an aqueduct from some wells about seven miles north-east of cantonments.

Head-quarters
of other
departments.

The Sindh, Panjáb and Delhi Railway runs through the district, and a branch line from Ropar to Nálágarh under the charge of the District Traffic Manager at Ambála cantonments. The head office of this railway is at Lahore. The portion of the

an aqueduct from the Ghaggar, the water being raised to the required level by means of steam pumps. The cantonment lies four miles to the south-east of the city, and between it and the cantonments lies the civil station, the latter being about a quarter of a mile from the city. Here there are no residents beyond the district staff. The Commissioner of the Division resides and holds his court in cantonments. Both the civil station and cantonments are prettily wooded, and contain avenues of fine old *shisham* and *pīpal* trees.

Ambála was founded probably during the 14th century, and the founder is supposed to be one Amba Rájput, from whom it derives its name. It seems more likely, however, that the name is a corruption of "Ambwála," or the Mango-village, judging from the number of mango groves that exist in its immediate neighbourhood. The town rose to no importance either in Imperial or Sikh times. In 1809, when the Cis-Sutlaj States came under British protection, the estate of Ambála was held by Daya Kaur, widow of Sardár Gurbaksh Singh, who had died in 1783. The town had been originally conquered by one Sangat Singh, but was treacherously wrested from him by Gurbaksh Singh, whom he had entrusted with its guardianship. Daya Kaur was temporarily ejected by Ranjít Singh in 1808, but was restored by General Ochterlony. On her death, which occurred in 1823, the state lapsed to the British Government, and the town was fixed upon as the residence of the Political Agent for the Cis-Sutlaj States. In 1843 the present cantonment was established, and in 1849 Ambála became the headquarters of a district and division under the newly formed Panjáb Administration.

The municipality of Ambála was first constituted in 1862. It is now a municipality of the 2nd class. The Committee consists of the Deputy Commissioner as President, Civil Surgeon, Senior Assistant Commissioner, Executive Engineer, District Superintendent of Police, and senior resident representative of the Educational Department. There are six other members, all of whom are selected by the Deputy Commissioner. Table No. XLV. shows the income of the municipality for the last five years. It is chiefly derived from octroi levied at various rates on goods brought within municipal limits. Ambála is well situated in a commercial point of view, about midway between the Jamná and Sutlaj, just at the point where the Grand Trunk Road and the Panjáb and Dohlí Railway meet. At the present time its importance is enhanced by the fact that it is the nearest station on the line to the summer seat of the Government at Simla. Owing to its central position and the number of European residents, and of travellers that pass through it on their way to and from the hills, the Ambála cantonment boasts of a larger number of English shops than any other place, excepting Simla itself, in the Panjáb, and a brisk trade in European commodities is constantly carried on. The city is a considerable grain mart, receiving grain in large quantities, both from the districts and

Chapter VI.
Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments,

Ambála town.
Description.

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CHAPTER VI.

TOWNS, MUNICIPALITIES, AND CANTONMENTS.

Chapter VI.
Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.
General statistics of towns.

At the census of 1881, all places possessing more than

Tukani.	Town.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Ambála	Ambála ..	67,481	32,330	35,151
Kharar	Kharar ..	4,357	2,241	2,116
Jagadhri	Jagadhri ..	12,400	6,511	5,889
	Bera ..	7,411	3,775	3,636
Naraingarh	Sulhaur ..	10,704	5,532	5,172
Pipli	Shahabad ..	10,218	5,001	5,217
	Thanesar ..	6,005	3,117	2,888
	Radaur ..	4,051	2,223	1,828
	Ladwa ..	3,001	2,143	1,858
	Phova ..	3,493	1,935	1,558
Ropar	Ropar ..	10,120	6,171	4,153

5,000 inhabitants, all municipalities, and all head-quarters of districts and military posts were classed as towns. Under this rule the places shown in the margin were returned as the towns of the Ambála district. The distribution by religion of the population of these towns and the number of houses in each are shown in Table No. XLIII., while further particulars will be found in the Census Report in Table No. XIX. and its Appendix and Table No. XX. The remainder of this chapter consists of a detailed description of each town, with a brief notice of its history, the increase and decrease of its population, its commerce, manufactures, municipal government, institutions, and public buildings; and statistics of births and deaths, trade and manufactures, wherever figures are available.

Ambála town.
Description.

The town of Ambála lies in north latitude 30° 21' and east longitude 76° 52', and contains a population of 26,159 souls. It is the head-quarters of the Ambála district, and is situated in the open plain three miles to the east of the Ghaggar. The city itself is unwallled, and consists of two portions known as the old and new town. The latter has sprung up since the location of the cantonments, and consists of a main street, straight and about 30 feet wide, which was laid out by Sir George Clerk when Political Agent. In the old town the streets are as usual narrow, dark and tortuous. The principal streets are paved with *kankar*, and drained by open side drains. The water-supply is obtained from wells sunk in close proximity to four large tanks situated on the south side of, and outside, the town. All the other wells have dried up since the diversion of the Tángri stream which formerly ran through the town, and the water-supply is consequently very deficient. Several projects have been discussed at various times for remedying this evil, and two have been tried and failed. It is now in contemplation to construct

basis of calculation being in every case the figures of the most recent census :—

YEAR.	BIRTH RATES.			DEATH RATES.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1-63	...	...	...	5	9	8
1-66	...	...	...	11	10	11
1-70	...	...	...	13	13	12
1-71	...	...	...	15	16	14
1-73	...	...	...	17	18	16
1-74	16	9	7	23	23	22
1-75	27	11	12	29	29	29
1-76	10	23	19	35	35	35
1-78	12	21	20	50	39	39
1-79	11	21	22	15	41	17
1-79	41	21	20	25	26	31
1-79	15	14	17	69	60	65
1-79	21	17	11	11	54	24
1-80	27	23	17	30	31	31
1-81	11	23	20	51	14	47
Average	50	19	17	35	35	35

Chapter VI.
Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.
Population and vital statistics.

The actual number of births and deaths registered during the last five years is shown in Table No. XLIV.

Kharar is a small town, containing 4,265 inhabitants, situated on the road from Ambala to Ropar, 25 miles north of Ambala. It is the head-quarters of a *tahsil* and *thana*, but the place is of no importance, apart from its official position. The Municipal Committee consists of eight members, of which five are non-official, appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last five years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is derived from

Kharar town.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town.	1-68	4,581	2,000	2,581
	1-81	4,265	2,211	2,054
Municipal limits.	1-68	1,881	..	..
	1-73	1,517	..	..
	1-81	4,265	..	..

is derived from octroi collections. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin.

The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881.

Jagadhri is situated 37 miles south-east of Ambala and three miles to the north of the Sindh, Panjab and Delhi Railway, and is the head-quarters of a *tahsil* and *thana*. The municipality is represented by a 3rd class Committee of nine members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner, of whom six are non-official. The income for the last five years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is derived from octroi duties. Jagadhri is a town of some importance. It has a population of 12,300 inhabitants. It owes its importance to Rai Singh of Bura, who conquered it in the Sikh times, and encouraged the commercial and manufacturing classes to settle here. It was utterly destroyed by Nadir Shah, but was rebuilt in 1783 by the same Rai Singh. It lapsed to the British Government in 1829, together with the territory

Jagadhri town.

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Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.
Taxation, trade, &c.

from the independent states to the west, and exporting it both up and down-country. It carries on a considerable trade in the hill products, ginger, turmeric, &c. From the south, it imports English cloth and iron, and from the Panjáb proper, salt, wool, and woollen and silk manufactures. In return it manufactures and exports cotton goods, especially *daris*, in considerable quantities. This, however, is the only manufacture of any note. A more detailed notice of some of the industries of the town will be found in Mr. Kipling's note given at page 52.

Institutions.

In the civil station there is the Government Wards' School, and in the town itself is a Government district school, and a school attached to the American Mission. These have been already described. The district offices lie about a mile-and-a-half to the west of the civil station, and about half a mile to the south-west of the town. They consist of a court house and treasury, the latter being in a separate building from the court house, and a detached police office. This last building was erected in 1883. There is also a gaol for about 700 prisoners, and a dispensary. In cantonments there is the church, which is reputed the finest in the Panjáb, and is capable of seating more than 1,000 persons; the Sarhind Club, which is maintained by the residents; and a large railway station; while several good hotels and a staging bungalow provide ample accommodation for travellers. At the north-east end of the cantonments are the Paget Park gardens. In the *sadr bazar*, there is a small church frequented principally by Eurasians; and a church and school belonging to the American Presbyterian Mission.

Population and vital statistics.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town	1868	50,049	30,057	19,992
	1881	67,163	39,330	27,833
Municipal limits	1868	21,040	...	...
	1875	20,268	...	...
	1881	20,777	...	...

The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin. It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the

Town or suburb.	Population.	
	1868.	1881.
Ambala town	21,027	20,160
Civil lines		618
Cantonments		10,086

enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken; but the details in the opposite margin, which give the population of suburbs, throw some light on the matter. The figures for the population within municipal limits according to the

census of 1868 are taken from the published tables of the census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881. The annual birth and death-rates per mille of population since 1868 are as follows, the

Ambala District.]

exempted from the reforms of 1879, and allowed to retain independent jurisdiction after the reduction of the other chiefs to the position of *júgirdárs*. Part of the estate has since lapsed, but the remainder is still held as a *júgir* by Jíwan Singh, the present representative of the family, who is also an Honorary Magistrate and Honorary Civil Judge. There is a handsome fort inside the town, the residence of the *Sardár*. The municipality is represented by a 3rd class Committee consisting of seven members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner, four of whom are non-official. Its income for the last five years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is derived from octroi duties. A considerable manufacture of country cloth is carried on here, but there is

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Bária town.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town . . .	1864	8,351	4,572	3,779
	1881	7,411	3,775	3,636
Municipal limits . . .	1864	8,351	..	..
	1875	8,197	..	..
	1881	7,411	..	..

no trade of any consequence. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, and 1881 is shown in the margin. The constitution of the

population by religion, and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881.

Sadhaura is a small town situated near the hills, 26 miles east of Ambala, on the Nakti or Sadhaurawáli Nadi. The town is one of some antiquity, dating back to the time of Mahmúd of Ghazni, but is now of no political importance. It is the scene of a yearly fair at the shrine of a Muhammadan saint named Sháh Kumáis. This fair takes place on the 10th of Rabi-ul-Sáni and four following days; the attendance is estimated at 20,000 persons. There is a *thána* here and also a middle school. The Municipal Committee consists of seven members, of whom four are non-official, all appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is derived from octroi duties. Coarse country cloth is manufactured to a considerable extent in the town, and it has a local trade in country produce. The population as

Sadhaura town.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town . . .	1864	11,174	5,611	5,563
	1881	13,794	5,512	5,282
Municipal limits . . .	1864	11,174	..	..
	1877	11,197	..	..
	1881	10,754	..	..

ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied

houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881. The annual birth and death-rates per mille of population since 1868 are as follows, the basis of calculation being in every case the figures of the most recent census :—

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Jagádhri town.

of which it was the capital. It is the head-quarters of a *tahsil* and *thána*, and has an excellent rest-house.

The town imports copper and iron from the hills and from Calcutta and Bombay, and considerable manufactures are carried on in these metals. Vessels and tools of various descriptions are exported both into the North-Western Provinces and into the Panjáb. It has been already noted, in the description of the special industries of the district by Mr. Lockwood Kipling, inserted at Chapter IV., page 52, that Jagádhri has a well-deserved reputation for brass-ware. Ornamental lamps and other forms of brassware are exceptionally well made. Borax, brought from the hills, is here refined and exported to Bengal. Oxide of lead is also manufactured for use by goldsmiths, and in native medicines.

The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town	1868	11,678	6,388	5,289
	1881	12,300	6,511	5,789
Municipal limits	1868	11,678	..	..
	1875	12,523	..	..
	1881	12,300	..	..

religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881. The annual birth and death-rates per mille of population since 1868 are given below, the basis of calculation being in every case the figures of the most recent census :—

Year.	BIRTH RATES.			DEATH RATES.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868	14	14	..
1869	24	25	..
1870	17	16	37
1871	34	36	24
1872	..	39	20	10	29	63
1873	..	30	10	11	25	19
1874	..	30	17	12	34	35
1875	..	40	20	20	33	40
1876	..	28	18	13	28	41
1877	..	32	18	14	21	10
1878	..	26	13	13	33	..
1879	..	20	10	10	67	44
1880	..	27	17	11	29	33
1881	..	30	23	16	34	37
Average	..	31	17	13	32	38

The actual number of births and deaths registered during the last five years is shown in Table No. XLIV.

Búria town.

The town of Búria is situated near the west bank of the Jamná canal, 3½ miles to the north of the Panjáb and Delhi Railway. It contains a population of 7,411 souls. Búria is an ancient town, built in the time of the Emperor Humáyún. It was taken by the Sikhs about 1760, and became the head-quarters of a considerable chiefship; one of those nine which were

Year.	Births Rates.			Deaths Rates.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1861	3	5	1
1862	12	14	10
1863	17	13	15
1864	50	53	50
1865	53	51	55
1866	59	59	54
1867	54	54	52
1868	55	57	53
1869	51	51	52
1870	51	51	51
1871	51	51	51
1872	51	51	51
1873	51	51	51
1874	51	51	51
1875	51	51	51
1876	51	51	51
1877	51	51	51
1878	51	51	51
1879	51	51	51
1880	51	51	51
1881	51	51	51
Average	51	51	51

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Cantonments.
Shāhāld town.

The actual number of births and deaths registered during the last five years is shown in Table No. XLIV.

Thānesar is situated 25 miles south of Ambāla, on the Saraswati, and is one of the oldest and most celebrated places in India; though it is first mentioned under its present name of Thānesar by Hwen Thsang, the Chinese pilgrim of the seventh century. The name was originally *Sthaneswari*, and is derived by General Cunningham "either from the *Sthana*, or abode of *Izara*, or Mahādeva, or from the junction of his names of *Sthana* and *Izara*, or from *Sthana*, and *Sar*, a lake." The fame and sanctity of the spot, however, arise more from its connection with the Pāndus than from its possession of a temple of Mahādeva. This part of the history has been already alluded to. Hwen Thsang represents Thānesar in his time as the capital of a separate kingdom, 1,167 miles in circuit. The name of the king is not mentioned, but he was tributary to Kanauj. If Hwen Thsang's measurements are correct, the kingdom must have stretched from the Sutlej to the Ganges, and southwards as far as Pākpatan in the Montgomery district.

Of the Muhammadan era there is nothing to be recorded, beyond the fact that in A.D. 1011 the town was taken and sacked by Mahmūd of Ghazni, on the occasion of his sixth invasion of India. At the time of the disintegration of the Muhammadan empire, Thānesar was seized upon by Mith Singh, a Jat Sikh from the Mānjha. His nephews, Bhāg Singh and Bhanga Singh, farther increased the family estate, which were enjoyed until 1850, when they lapsed to Government on failure of heirs. In June 1849, when sovereign powers were taken from the Cis-Sutlej chief, Thānesar for a time had become the headquarters of a British district. This, however, was broken up in 1862, and from that time Thānesar has rapidly declined in importance, so much so that the whole town is falling into ruin. Even its religious festivals are declining. The sanitary arrangements introduced by the British authorities to prevent the spread of disease were said to be most unpopular, and to deter large numbers of pilgrims from attending. The numbers, which formerly used to be as high as 500,000, dwindled in 1871 to about 60,000, and

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Cantonments.
Sadhaura town.

Year.	BIRTH RATES.			DEATH RATES.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868	8	9	7
1869	20	21	27
1870	24	27	22
1871	29	30	29
1872	36	36	33
1873	32	33	32
1874	34	33	31
1875	30	30	30
1876	19	11	23
1877	22	22	21
1878	37	31	36
1879	10	11	14
1880	21	21	21
1881	31	24	27
Average	31	30	31

The actual number of births and deaths registered during the last five years is shown in Table No. XLIV.

Shahabad town

Shahabad is situated on the Grand Trunk Road 16 miles south of Ambala, and is the head-quarters of a *thano* or police jurisdiction. The town was founded by one of the followers of the Emperor Ala-ud-din Ghori about A.D. 1086. Its population, consisting principally of Muhammadans, amounts to 10,218. The founder of the Sikh family of Shahabad was one Karam Singh, who emigrated from the Manjha in 1759. Half the estate was resumed by Government on failure of heirs in 1863. The remainder, to the value of about Rs. 9,000 a year, is shared between two cousins, representatives of another branch of the family. The estates originally formed part of the Thanesar district. The greater part of the town is well built of brick, and is ornamented by several large residences, the property of Sikh *Sardars*. There is an encamping-ground and an old Government rest-house for troops, which is now used as a school. The Municipal Committee consists of nine members, of whom six are non-official, all appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV, and is derived entirely from octroi duties. The inhabitants of Shahabad are principally agricultural, and it has no manufactures, nor any trade beyond the local grain trade. The population, as ascer-

Limits of enumeration.	Year of Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town	1868	11,678	6,122	5,276
	1881	10,214	5,091	5,127
Municipal limits	1868	11,678	..	..
	1875	11,660	..	..
	1881	10,218	..	..

tained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown

in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881. The annual birth and death rates per mille of population since 1868 are given on the next page, the basis of calculation being in every case the figures of the most recent census.

worn-out Hindús who crawl to the Kurukshetra to die within its

Limits of enumeration.	Year of enumeration.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town	1868	7,072	3,127	3,945
	1881	6,905	3,117	3,788
Municipal limits	1868	7,072	...	...
	1875	7,111	...	...
	1881	6,905	...	...

sacred precincts. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin.

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Thánesar town.

The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881.

Radaur is a small town containing 4,081 inhabitants, situated on the road from Thánesar to Jugidhri, 40 miles south-east of Ambála. It is the head-quarters of a *thána*, but otherwise of no importance. The Municipal Committee consists of eight members, of which five are non-official, appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is derived from octroi collections.

Radaur town.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of enumeration.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town	1868	4,080	2,127	1,953
	1881	4,081	2,224	1,857
Municipal limits	1868	4,081	...	...
	1875	4,080	...	...
	1881	4,081	...	...

The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population

by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881.

Ládwa is a small municipal town, containing 4,061 inhabitants, situated 33 miles to the south-east of Ambála, on the *kuchcha* road from Pipli to Radaur. This town formerly belonged to Ríja Ajit Singh; but in 1816 his estates were confiscated in consequence of his conduct during the Lahore campaign, and pensions were granted to his two sons. The family is now extinct. An old fort, which was the residence of the Rájá, still exists, and is a substantial old building. Ládwa is the head-quarters of a *thána*, and contains a primary school. The Municipal Committee consists of eight members, of which five are non-official, appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is

Ládwa town.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of enumeration.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town	1868	4,202	2,272	1,930
	1881	4,061	2,144	1,917
Municipal limits	1868	4,210	...	...
	1875	4,121	...	...
	1881	4,061	...	...

derived from octroi collections. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin. The

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 Thánesar town.

in June 1872, although the occasion was said to be a very solemn one, and more than 100,000 people were expected, less than 22,000 paid the toll; and allowing for some who may have escaped payment, the total number can hardly have exceeded 30,000. The toll alluded to is a tax of three *pis* levied from each pilgrim to defray the expenses of conservancy and police. Another cause assigned for the diminished attendance is the effect of the railway communications. It is said that, whereas in former days great men used to march to Thánesar with small armies of followers and attendants, they now come by rail with a few servants to the nearest station, and return in the same way. The present town consists of an old ruined fort, about 1,200 feet square at the top, having the modern town on a mound to the east, and a suburb on another mound to the west. Altogether the old mounds occupy a space nearly a mile in length and about 2,000 feet in breadth. To the south of the town lies a space called Darrá, now open, but bearing traces of having been built over in former years, and beyond this lies the sacred lake. This bears several names: Brahma-Sar, Ráma-hrad, Váyú or Váyava-Sar, and Pavana-Sar. It is an oblong sheet of water, 3,546 feet in length from east to west, and 1,900 feet in breadth. It is believed that, during eclipses of the moon, the waters of all other tanks visit this tank at Thánesar, so that he who bathes in it at the moment of eclipse, obtains the additional merit of bathing in all the other tanks at the same time. For this and other reasons the great Thánesar tank is the centre of attraction for most pilgrims, but around it for many miles is holy ground. Popular belief declares the holy places connected with the Pándavas and Kauravas, and other heroes of antiquity, to be 360 in number, and General Cunningham is inclined to believe that this number is not exaggerated. The attendance of visitors is not confined to the great festivals. At all seasons of the year, a stream of worshippers is kept up at the shrines of Thánesar and the Kurukshetra. Of the numbers of these no record can be attempted, but they probably equal during the years the numbers who attend on the occasions of the eclipse festivals.

The Municipal Committee consists of eight members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner, of whom five are non-official. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is derived from octroi duties. The trade of Thánesar has never been great, and such as was, has much declined since the construction of the Grand Trunk Road, which leaves Thánesar several miles to the west. The old imperial road of Muhammadan times passed through the town, and caused it to be the *entrepôt* of the local trade. The principal inhabitants at present are Hindu priests, who support themselves by contributions collected at festival times, supplemented by the exertions of emissaries dispersed as mendicants throughout the country. The whole town and neighbourhood has a dilapidated air, and is reputed to be most unhealthy. The high death-rate, however, is undoubtedly to be attributed to some extent to the numbers of

Superintendent of Police stationed here, and the usual canal staff. Two important religious fairs—one Muhammadan and the other Hindu—take place annually at Ropar. The public buildings are the Assistant Commissioner's Court, the *tahsil* and *thána*, a post office and a staging bungalow. There is also a Government aided school and a dispensary. The Municipal Committee consists of 10 members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner, of whom six are non-official. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is derived from octroi duties. Ropar is an important mart of exchange between the hills and plains, and carries on a considerable trade in gram, sugar and indigo. Salt is largely imported from the Salt Range Mines, and exported to the hills in return for iron, ginger, potatoes, turmeric, opium and *charas*. Country cloth, also, woven in the town, is largely exported to the hills. The smiths of Ropar have a reputation for the manufacture of hooks and other small articles of iron. The population as ascertained

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Ropar town.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ..	1863	8,710	4,611	4,099
	1881	10,326	6,171	4,155
Municipal limits ...	1863	8,700	..	..
	1875	10,281	..	..
	1881	10,326	..	..

at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are

shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881. The annual birth and death-rates per mille of population since 1868 are given below, the basis of calculation being in every case the figures of the most recent census:—

YEAR.	BIRTH RATES.			DEATH RATES.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1869
1870	30	32	29
1871	23	21	21
1872	11	15	13
1873	13	43	48
1874	38	41	34
1875	21	25	20
1876	30	30	20
1877	55	61	61
1878	10	18	13
1879	21	27	20
1880	52	51	51
1881	26	29	27
1881	25	28	23
Average	31	33	30

The actual number of births and deaths registered during the last five years is shown in Table No. XLIV.

Mani Májra, though not classed as a town, was till lately of some local importance. It is situated 23 miles due north of Ambala, close to the foot of the hills. Nothing is known of its

Mani Májra.

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Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.
Pihova town.

constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881.

Pihova is situated on the Sarassuti, 14 miles to the west of Thánesar, and is the head-quarters of a *thána*. The ancient name of this town was Prithu Daka; it stands within the boundaries of the Kurukshetra, and is regarded as second in sanctity to Thánesar alone. The town has a very picturesque appearance when viewed from the banks of the river, and contains numerous Hindu temples of elegant design and imposing appearance. The houses are built of burnt brick, and there is a palace formerly occupied by the Kaithal Rája, but now used as a rest-house for officers; a large fair is held here annually for bathing in the Sarassuti, the number of persons attending being usually from 20,000 to 25,000. Both sexes come to the fair, but it is essentially a place where widows assemble to bewail the loss of their husbands, and hence women are always in the majority. The women, after performing their ablutions, assemble in circles of 30 to 50, and chant a mournful dirge, beating their thighs, breasts and heads in concert, while one woman conducts the ceremony by giving them the tune. This goes on day after day as long as the *melá* lasts. The Sarassuti contains but little water, except during the rainy season, but it is dammed up about a mile below the town, and thus water is retained for bathing. It is, however, filthy in the extreme, and before the close of the fair the stench arising from it is so great as to be hardly tolerable. The Municipal Committee consists of eight members, of whom five are non-officials appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is derived entirely from

octroi duties. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin. The constitution of the

Limits of enumeration.	Year of Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ... {	1868	3,693	2,623	1,064
	1881	3,103	1,935	1,173
Municipal limits... {	1868	3,675	...	...
	1875	3,569	...	...
	1881	3,103	...	...

population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881. -

Ropar town.

Ropar is the head-quarters of a sub-division of the Ambála district. It is situated on the Satluj, 43 miles north of Ambála, and has a population of 10,326. The town is one of considerable antiquity, and was formerly known as Ráp Nagar. It formed part of the dominions of the Sikh chief Hari Singh, and in 1792 came to his son Charat Singh; his estates were confiscated in 1846 in consequence of the part taken by the family in the Sikh war of 1845. Ropar is important as being the site of the head-works of the Sarhind Canal. The Assistant Commissioner in civil charge of the sub-division has his head-quarters here. There is also an Assistant District

The elevation of the lakes is about 2,000 feet. The village and fort of Morni lie considerably higher on the mountain side. A hill divides the lakes, but there is evidently some hidden communication, for it has been noticed that when water is drawn off from one, the level of the other also is affected. The larger lake is about 600 yards long by 500 broad, and the other about 400 yards either way. The depth varies from 20 to 25 feet. The people look upon the lakes as sacred; and there is a ruined temple in honour of Krishna on the banks of the larger lake, which is yearly the scene of a considerable gathering.

The original rulers of Kutáha, as far back as tradition reaches, were certain Rájput *Thákurs*, who held it, parcelled out into 14 small estates. Each of these estates was called a *bhoj*. The sub-division thus effected exists to the present day. The *bhoj* is still the unit of sub-division, and each still retains much the same boundaries which it had in the old Rájput times. The *Thákurs* owed allegiance to the Rájás of Sarmaur, but at last appear to have asserted independence, whereupon the Sarmaur Rája called in the aid of some Rájput adventurers from Hindústán. Kutáha was subdued, and made over by the Rája to Partáb Chand, one of his Rájput allies, to whom he had given his daughter in marriage. Partáb Chand's family held Kutáha for 11 generations. The Náhan Rája then attempting to oust them, they procured help from Delhi. The leader sent to their relief was Hakim Kásim Khán. He expelled the Sarmaur Rája, but usurped the power for himself. These events took place about the middle of the 17th century. Kásim Khán's descendants ruled Kutáha for about 100 years, but were at last ousted by the Sarmaur Rájá, who once more obtained possession, and held it until the beginning of the present century. He then in turn was ousted by the Gorkhás, who held possession for nearly four years. Then followed the Gorkhá campaign of 1814-15, which placed the whole of Sarmaur at the disposal of the British Government. Kutáha was bestowed upon Mr Jáfir Khán, who then represented the family of Kásim Khán, in consideration of his ancient title and certain services which he rendered during the war. His descendants still enjoy the revenues of the tract. At first they ruled it almost independently, but in 1819, Kutáha came under the reforms by which all the Cis-Sutlej chiefs lost their sovereign power. Since that time the family have been simple *jágírdárs*. Their estates include the plain as well as the hill portion of the *pargana*.

The castes of the inhabitants are few. Among them the Kanets (Rájputs, but of depraved origin), Bháts (inferior Bráhmíns), Gújars, and a low caste, called Kolís, are the most important. They are a simple, quiet race, deeply devoted to their homes, and seldom visiting the plains. The proprietors are principally Kanets and Bháts. Proprietary right is clung to with more than Indian tenacity. It never dies away. A man may abscond and his family be absent for a hundred years; yet his name will be kept in remembrance, and on the return of his

Appendix.

The Kutáha
pargana.

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Mani Májra.

history before the Sikh period. But after the death of Zain Khán, Governor of Sarhind, in 1762 A.D., and the break up of the Imperial power, one Gharib Dás, a Sikh leader, seized upon 84 villages which his father had held as a revenue officer under the empire. Mani Májra became the capital of the new principality, which was further extended by the seizure of the fortress of Pinjaur. This, however, was afterwards wrested from Mani Májra by the Patiala Rájá. Gharib Dás died in 1783, leaving two sons, Gopál Singh and Parkásh Chand. The elder of these did excellent service in 1809, and again in the Gorkha campaign of 1814. He received at his own request, in lieu of other reward, the title of Rájá. He died in 1860. The *jágír*, then worth Rs. 39,000 a year, finally lapsed to Government in 1875 on the death of the late Rájá Bhagwán Singh without proper heirs; and the importance of the place has since rapidly declined.

The shrine of Mansa Devi, situated a few miles to the north of the town, is yearly a centre of attraction to large numbers of worshippers. The shrine formerly was in the Náhan territory. On one occasion, however, the stream which supplied the pilgrims with water was cut off by some of the hill tribes, and great distress occasioned. At this crisis, Gurbakhsh Singh, Rájá of Mani Májra, most opportunely dreamed that the goddess appeared to him, and directed him to establish her shrine in his territory. He obeyed the call with alacrity, and was rewarded by the realization of considerable profit from the annual fair. As many as 40,000 people, of whom perhaps one-half are pilgrims from a distance, are computed to attend the festival, which takes place on the 8th of Chait and four following days.

The local industries are the manufacture of various articles from bamboo, and cutting mill-stones, of which a large quantity are annually turned out. A small trade also is carried on with the hills in country produce, especially ginger and spices.

APPENDIX.

The Kutáha
pargana.

The Kutáha *pargana* is bounded on the west by the valley of Pinjaur and on the north and east by the Náhan or Sarmaur hills. On the south-west it projects for some distance into the plains. The town of Kutáha itself, which gives its name to the *pargana*, is in the plains. The hill portion, 97 square miles in extent, is almost semi-circular in shape, its base resting on the plains. Its population, at the time of Settlement, was 5,660 souls, giving an average of 58 per square mile. The hills run in two parallel ranges, continuations, apparently, of the Siwálík ranges of Náhan, from south-east to north-west. Between them the ground is broken by projecting spurs, but through the bottom of the valley the Ghaggar makes its way, receiving the drainage of both the ranges. It is on these hills that the forest of *Morni*, already alluded to, is situated, and in the midst of it, among the spurs of the hills, lie two lakes of considerable size.

spleen, and goitre to the villages irrigated by it. The land irrigated by *kúls* is styled *kuláhu*, in distinction from *obar*, a term which corresponds to the *baráni*, or unirrigated lands of the plains. *Obar* land is further subdivided into two kinds, *toda* and *khil*. *Toda* land is that which is built up into hanging fields, one field above another, like steps against the steep hill side. *Khil* is land broken up on the highest upland slopes. *Kuláhu* is mostly on a level with the river bed at the bottom of a valley, and is comparatively even. *Toda* land is irrigated sometimes from the smaller streams, which flow for a few hours only after heavy rain. The cultivation of *khil* land is peculiar, and resembles the *dahiya* cultivation practised in the hills of the Central Provinces.* The jungle is cut down and burnt, and the ashes mingled with the soil, which is then turned up with a small hoe. After one or two harvests the land lies fallow and no further attempt is made to cultivate, until the land is again covered with jungle.

Land in Kutáha is not measured. No standard, as the *bigha* or acre, is known; and the quantity of land is estimated by the amount of seed (*bij*) taken to sow it. If you ask a man how much land he cultivates, he will tell you, "so many maunds of *bij*." The quantity of seed taken to sow each field is precisely known to every cultivator, while it is only the intelligent few who know the amount of seed to the acre. The revenue is paid partly in grain and partly in money. The system of collection differs in some respects from that of the plains. Every *bhoj* has an officer styled a *kárkun*, in whom centres the fiscal supervision of all the villages composing the *bhoj*. Every village has its *mokaddam*, answering, in the main, to the village headman of the plains. But all are subordinate to the *kárkun*. This officer is responsible for the collection of the revenue of the whole *bhoj*. It is collected in the first instance by the *mokaddams*, but deposited with him to be conveyed to the Government Treasury. In a similar way, the joint responsibility for the revenue, in the plains confined to the village, here extends to the whole *bhoj*. The primary liability is upon the village; but, this failing, the whole *bhoj* becomes liable to make good the default.

The agricultural implements are few and simple in the extreme; the plough, which is small and has a slender point of iron; the *kasi*, a small kind of hoe, principally used in the *khil* cultivation; the *daránti* or sickle, which is a very substantial instrument, and intended for lopping off branches of trees, as well as for cutting the crops; and the *kuhári* or axe. The machine for pressing the sugar-cane is unique. It is called the *sál*. Two men run up a long plank, and, by throwing all their weight on to the end of it, bring it to the ground, thus forcing down a block upon the cane, which has previously been cut into small pieces and placed beneath it. The juice runs down an inclined board into an earthenware jar placed ready to receive it.

* See Central Provinces Gazetteer, pp. 280-1, heading "Mandla."

Appendix.

The Kutáha
pargana.

sons or grandsons they will be admitted again without a murmur to possession.

By religion the people of Kutáha are Hindús. There were at the time of settlement but 32 Musaháns within their hills. Generally, they follow the orthodox Hindú law in matters of inheritance. There is, however, one curious custom among them, by which the eldest and the youngest son each receives a small portion of the father's land before division. The rest is then divided equally among them all.

Marriages are conducted according to the orthodox Hindú fashion, with the exception that the people of Kutáha are in advance of the age in the rules by which the expenses of weddings are regulated, they being made to accord with the income of the parties. Thus one of the chief motives to infanticide is wanting; and though men and boys are to the women and girls in the proportion of almost 3 to 2, yet the people are not suspected of practising this crime. Nor does polyandry, which is said to obtain in the neighbouring hills of Sarmaur, exist in Kutáha. The marriage tie, however, is not very closely adhered to. If a woman is displeased with her husband, she can leave his house unmolested. But she cannot take up her abode with another man, until the latter has paid to the husband the amount which he expended on his wedding. Should there be a dispute as to the amount, a village council is convened, and then if the lover will not pay, the woman must go to her father's house. As regards education, the people, though certainly backward, do their best to have their children taught to read and write. They club together and bring up teachers from the plains, and in this way a modicum of information is imparted.

The villages consist of clusters of huts, built one above the other on the hill sides. The houses are principally of stone, roughly built up with mud. They are flat roofed and in some parts two storeyed. In almost every house there is a bee-hive. A small hole is pierced in the outer wall, and a chamber formed for the bees inside. The people, however, do not eat the honey, but make it over to merchants who sell it in the plains.

There are no towns within the limits of the hills, and in five of the principal villages there are but 1-4 grain shops; nor has much been done to open up the resources of the tract, for it does not boast of a road passable even by a pony. Yet, rough as the country is, the valleys and the mountain ranges, especially their eastern slopes, are fairly cultivated. Irrigation is effected in two ways, by the waters of the Ghaggar, and by the spring and drainage water which is collected from the hill sides in rough receptacles of stone. Of wells, there are none in the whole pargana. The Ghaggar waters can of course only be applied to land lying low down in the ravines. It is conducted to it by ducts, called, here and elsewhere in this part of the country, *Láls*. The water collected at the hill sides is only available at intervals varying from one to three or four days. When sufficient has accumulated, it is distributed to the fields. The Ghaggar water is most unwholesome, and carries fever,

STATISTICAL TABLES
APPENDED TO THE
GAZETTEER
OF THE
AMBÁLA DISTRICT.

—◆◆◆—
(INDEX ON REVERSE).

Appendix.

The Kutaha
pargana.

The labour of cultivation in all hills of this sort is naturally very great. Apart from the labour of clearing stones from the fields, there is also the necessity for building up the side of the hill in walls, sometimes from seven to eight feet high, so as to render the cultivated surface horizontal. The building and rebuilding these walls, as from time to time they give way under heavy rains, is an immense addition to the toil of the cultivators. The crops, too, are constantly destroyed by monkeys or bears, and cattle lost by the depredations of hyenas and even of tigers. The task of building or restoring the field walls is often more than a family can accomplish alone; and for this and similar undertakings, just as in Canada a settler will summon a "Beo" to aid in building his house, these hill men combine their labour, and do quickly and easily in a few days what would occupy the whole time and attention of a single family perhaps for weeks. Such a gathering is termed a *hel*. A drum is beaten on the surrounding hills, and messengers are sent here and there to collect as many men as may be required. The summoner of the *hel* provides food for the helpers in the early morning, at mid-day and at night; and as soon as the job is over, they return home, satisfied with the knowledge that they too will be helped as occasion requires.

The most noticeable crops are rice, ginger, turmeric and sugar-cane. The first of these is the most lucrative, but involves much labour. It is sown in March, dies down, to all appearance, in the hot weather, and revives with the rains. Turmeric is sown in much smaller quantities; it is valuable, but, like ginger, its cultivation involves very great labour. It is sown in July and cut in November. The sugar-cane of these hills is very excellent; being of that thick kind, called *paunda*, which is so much prized in the cities of the plains for eating. It is always grown upon irrigated land, and is only planted in 4 of the 14 *bhojs*. The ordinary crops are maize, cottou, *kulhi*, *másh*, *mandwa*, *urad* and *china* in the *kharif*; and wheat, barley and gram in the *rabi*, though the last is not much cultivated. The area bearing double crops is extraordinarily large. The forests are extensive, and contain bamboo, *har* and *chil* trees, and much *bhábar*, *múnj*, *sarkandah* and *chal* grass. The cattle are of the small breed usual in the hills. Goats are numerous in the lower hills: higher up they are too much exposed to the depredations of beasts of prey.

Table No. II, showing DEVELOPMENT.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DETAILS.	1853-51.	1858-59.	1863-61.	1868-69.	1873-74.	1878-79.
Population	1,023,418	..	1,067,263
Cultivated acres	945,526	959,708	951,890
Irrigated acres	131,685	178,900	173,499
Ditto (from Government works)	9,272	6,042	22,463
Assessed Land Revenue, rupees	12,94,954	13,47,841	13,30,916
Revenue from land, rupees	6,83,472	7,60,255	7,79,374
Gross revenue, rupees	8,68,210	10,00,863	11,81,386
Number of kine	494,298	449,075	340,270
„ sheep and goats	96,337	128,884	131,492
„ camels	558	621	112
Miles of metalled roads	294	121	191
„ unmetalled roads		420	468
„ Railways	50	42	42
Police staff	978	1,147	1,206	1,158
Prisoners convicted	..	1,721	2,973	3,381	4,804	3,650
Civil suits,—number	..	2,709	4,344	4,878	7,177	9,623
„ —value in rupees	..	2,39,805	5,21,406	3,31,036	3,69,392	4,92,669
Municipalities,—number	7	11
„ —income in rupees	23,316	58,965	59,473
Dispensaries,—number of	4	4	5
„ —patients	49,684	41,227	69,066
Schools,—number of	134	114	90	89
„ —scholars	3,754	3,138	6,044	5,826

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, III, VIII, XI, XV, XXI, XL, XLV, L, LXI, and LXI of the Administration Report.

Table No. III, showing RAINFALL.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rain-gauge station.	ANNUAL RAINFALL IN TENTHS OF AN INCH.																	
	1868-67.	1867-66.	1866-65.	1865-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Avg. yrs.
Ambala	245	431	213	240	331	392	482	390	440	315	324	296	356	257	..	216	189	323
Jagadhri	268	678	272	280	383	501	368	543	570	485	506	294	356	306	..	320	302	400
Rupar	247	341	152	253	297	305	316	330	250	367	214	219	311	250	..	343	243	279
Khavar	249	362	221	217	222	317	418	410	271	295	436	243	273	218	..	367	159	301
Narsingarh	347	650	296	353	437	623	421	516	632	463	620	271	159	143	..	174	173	402
Pipli	165	265	145	176	229	321	426	337	397	275	283	200	271	312	..	245	136	253

Note.—These figures are taken from the weekly rainfall statements published in the Punjab Gazette.

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Table No. IX, showing MAJOR CASTES and TRIBES.

1	2	3			4				5
		TOTAL NUMBERS.			CASTES, BY RELIGION.				
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Hindu.	Sikh.	Jatu.	Musalman		Proportion per mille of population.
Serial No. in Census Table No. VIII.	Caste or tribe.								
	Total population	1,067,263	588,272	478,991	382,063	33,041	752	163,031	1,600
6	Pathan	9,445	6,547	4,203				5,537	9
1	Jat	171,257	89,824	72,433	64,571	27,331		6,922	160
2	Hajput	92,053	49,998	42,025	15,219	118		36,531	28
8	Gujar	51,077	25,483	22,024	14,284	27		14,172	46
31	Saini	63,054	34,737	25,397	33,223	530		396	59
7	Arain	30,881	16,645	14,186	180			16,815	12
23	Kamboh	12,983	7,194	5,791	5,018	952		624	17
17	Shikah	23,980	13,891	13,119				15,691	37
3	Brahman	63,035	33,171	27,864	24,806	189		176	61
21	S. dyal	3,343	4,401	4,112				4,401	8
25	Fajirs	10,534	5,585	4,819	338	16		5,229	10
21	Nai	14,932	8,286	6,640	5,926	260		2,132	14
40	Yogi	11,847	6,625	5,562	4,152	24		2,159	33
14	Banya	40,069	21,715	18,031	21,150	40	539		19
16	Klatri	8,151	4,406	3,168	4,681	258		5	37
4	Chuhra	14,755	22,197	19,228	22,063	419		15	121
5	Chamar	110,751	73,687	65,074	70,900	5,620		1	181
9	Julaha	24,921	13,422	11,519	1,779	67		11,539	28
11	Gadaria	6,671	3,493	3,176	3,445				6
15	Jhinwar	47,104	25,041	21,463	23,895	329		1,107	44
22	Lehr	16,450	9,173	7,375	5,860	197		3,018	15
11	Tarkhan	28,265	14,289	11,404	10,534	829		2,404	14
13	Kumhar	15,778	8,392	7,500	6,531	93		1,403	15
32	Dhobi	5,074	2,621	2,311	1,663			1,023	5
36	Chhimba	5,618	3,231	2,384	2,071	60		483	5
53	Penja	5,664	3,342	3,135	5			3,544	6
21	Tali	17,777	9,437	8,140	121			9,310	16
17	Khal	5,077	2,771	2,268	2,000	317		58	7
10	Bhase	7,223	3,917	3,176	3,019	48		280	7
10	Sumars	5,123	2,719	2,237	2,709	4		0	5

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. VIII. of the Census of 1881.

Table No. IXA, showing MINOR CASTES and TRIBES.

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
18	Diloch	1,070	643	427	72	Sansal	905	527	378
19	Mochi	963	585	427	75	Soni	1,637	849	788
23	Kanot	2,602	1,452	1,170	81	Gadhil	901	479	422
25	Miral	4,795	2,498	2,197	83	Hawat	4,403	2,411	2,020
27	Ahli	1,561	1,027	814	87	Khatik	1,500	912	588
34	Hico	883	425	434	88	Ithabra	675	378	297
37	Mughal	655	476	379	89	Baigar	459	255	244
39	Qasab	2,491	1,570	1,445	90	Kayath	1,041	930	702
42	Tillala	1,662	565	454	92	Bhatjara	648	345	303
46	Bagar	1,417	828	653	93	Haj	917	461	456
47	Bhoular	797	407	390	94	Banjara	1,000	583	428
48	Bhawal	2,116	1,149	1,140	95	Suryal	687	400	288
51	Lahana	1,810	1,185	825	96	Kunchan	745	348	397
53	Bhadril	1,603	1,215	714	94	Nat	1,920	999	991
55	Hor	4,841	2,669	2,195	91	Kori	3,401	2,044	1,356
57	Mez	929	516	410	102	Gusain	1,154	620	529
61	Bazil	913	519	391	105	Lodhi	1,728	850	672
62	Bhat	1,273	716	617	104	Bharbhanja	1,102	626	476
63	Madari	2,658	1,507	1,179	119	Kurari	593	379	129
65	Koli	1,170	625	509	127	Jalawara	741	460	291
67	Lilari	1,352	693	650	169	Bangali	616	470	146

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. VIII. of the Census of 1881.

Table No. VII, showing RELIGION and SEX.

1	2			3							10	11
	DISTRICT.			TANZILS.								
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Ambala.	Kharar.	Jagadhri.	Narain- garh.	Pipli.	Rupar.	Villages.		
Persons ..	1,067,263	..	..	230,477	167,869	169,640	145,633	209,341	154,203	926,931
Males ..	..	539,373	..	122,983	91,856	92,387	79,295	115,700	83,046	510,198	
Females ..	..	..	473,991	97,489	76,013	77,253	66,338	95,641	66,257	416,733
Hindus ..	680,612	352,006	307,606	152,121	110,445	110,373	103,060	142,160	85,439	614,329		
Sikhs ..	69,442	38,921	29,521	12,167	25,019	1,383	2,512	5,020	19,341	64,611		
Jains ..	1,307	752	555	570	105	291	185	29	127	216		
Buddhists ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zoroastrians ..	6	3	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muslimans ..	304,123	1,63,631	140,492	72,007	32,236	48,555	39,570	62,126	49,376	247,409		
Christians ..	3,773	2,959	814	3,603	14	50	..	6	120	206		
Others and un- specified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
European and European Christianities ..	3,549	2,839	711	3,438	10	17	..	6	78	..		
Sunnis ..	229,056	161,110	137,946	70,231	31,035	48,459	39,151	61,559	46,621	244,449		
Shiaks ..	4,664	2,295	2,369	1,776	1,187	91	718	567	325	2,557		
Wahabis ..	9	6	3	..	..	8	1	..	..	9

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. III, IIIA, IIIB of the Census of 1881.

Table No. VIII, showing LANGUAGES.

1	2							8
	Language.	District.	DISTRIBUTION BY TANZILS.					
			Ambala.	Kharar.	Jagadhri.	Narain- garh.	Pipli.		Rupar.
Hindustani ..	705,944	202,887	713	169,676	139,347	169,471	5,850	
Bagri ..	376	103	21	5	49	84	25	
Punjabi ..	351,313	12,669	160,560	910	1,194	20,770	148,009	
Dhokhi ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Puшту ..	46	37	1	1	..	5	2	
Pahari ..	5,771	78	243	24	5,041	7	378	
Kashmiri ..	72	48	..	..	..	..	24
Nepales ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Parsi ..	30	25	..	..	2	2	..
English ..	9,425	8,381	8	22	..	1	13	

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. IX of the Census Report for 1881.

Table No. XIB, showing MONTHLY DEATHS from FEVER.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Month.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	Total.
January	99	704	1,863	2,771	1,823	8,755
February	871	523	1,051	1,090	1,871	6,591
March	870	710	1,325	1,610	1,452	6,307
April	711	914	1,359	1,501	1,818	6,254
May	873	1,612	1,723	1,684	1,500	6,550
June	1,149	1,125	1,129	1,098	1,284	6,894
July	753	758	918	1,120	1,204	4,855
August	131	1,068	1,550	1,133	1,074	6,070
September	626	1,523	3,143	2,130	2,207	10,200
October	603	2,527	4,221	2,769	4,029	15,851
November	729	4,840	4,253	2,008	2,023	15,125
December	697	2,422	3,131	1,795	2,023	11,078
TOTAL	9,512	19,592	37,653	22,063	24,770	103,181

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. IX of the Sanitary Report.

Table No. XII, showing INFIRMITIES.

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
	INANE.		BLIND.		DEAF AND DUMB.		LEPERS.									
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All religions	359	132	4,012	2,050	943	477	443	80								
Hindus	311	171	2,608	2,745	803	444	397	79								
Muslims	227	104	1,293	1,331	602	300	261	44								
Christians	19	7	178	156	11	11	8	3								
Musalmans	100	63	600	651	702	165	150	33								

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XIV to XVII of the Census of 1881.

Table No. XIII, showing EDUCATION.

1	2		3		4		5		6	7		8		9			
	MALES.		FEMALES.		MALES.		FEMALES.			MALES.		FEMALES.		MALES.		FEMALES.	
	Under instruction.	Can read and write.	Under instruction.	Can read and write.	Under instruction.	Can read and write.	Under instruction.	Can read and write.		Under instruction.	Can read and write.	Under instruction.	Can read and write.	Under instruction.	Can read and write.	Under instruction.	Can read and write.
All religions	6,431	2,770	164	604	Christians	194	2,225	88	366								
Hindus	3,584	15,777	41	111	Tahsil Ambala	2,070	8,913	92	473								
Muslims	3,663	19,234	13	120	Khair	1,025	4,772	16	49								
Misals	421	1,703	2	24	Jagadhri	911	2,431	7	12								
Jains	51	271	5	6	Naraingarh	632	2,037	0	21								
Buddhists	7	17	1	1	Pipli	523	4,013	20	31								
Musalmans	1,764	3,210	40	20	Rupar	53	2,006	20	54								

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XIII of the Census of 1881.

Table No. XIV, showing detail of SURVEYED and ASSESSED AREA.

1	2				3				4				5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	CULTIVATED.				UNCULTIVATED.				Total area assessed.	Gross assessment.	Unimproved cultivable area, the property of Govt.									
	By Govt. revenue works.	By private individuals.	Unirrigated.	Total cultivated.	Grass lands.	Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total uncultivated.												
1878-79	9,271	122,110	513,544	645,925	..	243,002	522,415	766,408	1,681,620	1,294,054	2,134									
1875-76	6,012	172,249	702,604	880,871	99,191	106,493	419,943	717,627	1,077,347	1,347,641	2,121									
1874-75	22,463	151,000	773,001	951,500	127,151	167,553	378,069	622,959	1,041,819	1,228,142	24									
Tahsil details for 1878-79—																				
Tahsil Ambala	7,622	7,666	184,273	190,239	14,492	8,287	10,049	24,627	221,265	211,642	..									
Khair	4,818	4,818	15,216	16,503	1,415	11,251	51,814	63,497	246,163	217,263	..									
Jagadhri	18,716	8,600	127,715	161,100	57,175	18,609	10,760	68,950	225,050	1,02,812	..									
Naraingarh	..	4,512	123,007	129,429	..	17,020	132,235	149,514	274,783	150,109	..									
Pipli	1,115	110,240	77,103	187,817	39,750	131,000	1,0774	297,660	428,377	274,561	24									
Rupar	..	15,477	111,151	126,620	18,502	5,297	29,662	54,681	180,211	192,042	..									

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. VIII of the Administration Report, except the last column, which is taken from Table No. I of the same Report.

from Government as they stood in 1878-79.

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Tahsil Jagadhri.				Tahsil Narasingarkh.				Tahsil Pipli.				Tahsil Rupar.			
No. of estates.	No. of villages.	No. of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	No. of estates.	No. of villages.	No. of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	No. of estates.	No. of villages.	No. of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	No. of estates.	No. of villages.	No. of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.
4	4	4	2,832	..	..	..	..	4	4	4	2,830	1	1	1	708
..	..	..	..	30	30	255	22,183	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	5	100	2,810	..	..	..	..	30	30	600	23,058	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	46	2,598	64,000	60	60	3,712	45,100
375	375	16,400	239,378	298	298	14,576	252,594	340	340	30,104	276,316	280	280	12,265	92,868
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	79	12,622	107,364	48	48	7,680	42,035
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	96	7,699	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	14,881	..	..	..	..
384	384	16,504	215,050	328	328	14,830	274,783	514	514	46,324	466,377	389	389	23,853	180,711

Table No. XV, showing TENURES held direct

1 NATURE OF TENURE.	2 3 4 5 Whole District.				6 7 8 9 Tahsil Ambala.				10 11 12 13 Tahsil Khanna.			
	No. of estates.	No of villages.	No. of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	No. of estates.	No of villages.	No. of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	No. of estates.	No. of villages.	No. of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.
	A—ESTATES NOT BEING VILLAGE COMMUNITIES, AND PAYING IN COMMON (ZAMINDARI).											
III.—Paying 1,000 to 5,000 rupees revenue. Hold by individuals or families under the ordinary law.	9	9	9	6,370	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV.—Paying 1,000 rupees revenue and under. } As above	..	30	30	22,189	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PROPRIETARY CULTIVATING VILLAGE COMMUNITIES.												
B.—Zamindari .. Paying the revenue and holding the land in common.	110	110	2,175	62,528	1	1	20	568	74	74	1,155	36,032
C.—Pattidari .. The land and revenue being divided upon ancestral customary shares, subject to succession by the law of inheritance.	191	191	11,965	140,613	2	2	166	1,493	53	53	5,229	10,018
D.—Bhayachara .. In which possession is the measure of right in all lands.	1,750	1,750	65,681	1,205,159	201	201	10,555	222,202	156	156	5,755	122,591
E.— <i>Misal or misar</i> <i>feet pattidar</i> <i>arbhachara.</i> } In which the lands are held partly in severally and partly in common, the measure of right in common land being the amount of the share or the extent of land held in severally.	201	201	52,622	184,031	..	..	..	..	77	77	12,320	65,552
H.—Purchasers of Government waste paying Revenue direct to Government and not included in any previous class.	9	9	96	7,878	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
I.—Government waste, reserved or re-assigned.	6	..	..	11,851	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	2,009	2,009	142,636	1,614,819	304	304	16,731	224,205	380	380	24,780	234,165

Note.—These figures are taken from Table

Table No. XVII, showing GOVERNMENT LANDS.

1	2	3	4		6	7	8	9
			Acres held under cultivating leases.					
	No. of estates.	Total acres.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Remaining acres.			Average yearly income, 1877-78 to 1881-82.
					Under Forest Department.	Under other Departments.	Under Deputy Commissioner.	
Whole District	7	15,645	..	..	11,829	1,878	1,940	939
Tahsil Ambala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. Kharar	1	11,523	..	..	11,829	..	..	..
.. Jagadhri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. Naraingarh	6	3,916	..	..	..	1,870	1,940	..
.. Pipil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. Hujar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. IX of the Revenue Report of 1881-82.

Table No. XIX, showing LAND ACQUIRED by GOVERNMENT.

Purpose for which acquired.	Acres acquired.	Compensation paid, in rupees.	Reduction of revenue, in rupees.
Roads	2,329	82,969	1,955
Canals	4,035	2,36,602	4,101
State Railways .. .. .	..	..	..
Guaranteed Highways	1,165	31,122	1,330
Miscellaneous	11,536	2,43,636	1,097
Total ..	19,065	5,64,383	8,453

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XI of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XX, showing ACRES UNDER CROPS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
YEARS.	Total.	Rice.	Wheat.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Makal.	Jan.	Orum.	Moth.	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Sugarcane.	Vegetables.
1873-74 ..	924,556	121,184	221,752	160,771	22,567	105,653	49,519	127,150	17,128	1,554	2,763	40,296	1,018	23,159	4,072
1874-75 ..	991,134	145,919	250,729	117,354	21,000	102,551	43,739	134,901	12,222	2,467	2,617	39,531	1,318	21,450	6,137
1875-76 ..	1,617,584	114,756	275,456	117,119	19,037	103,607	44,254	101,243	18,000	2,273	4,238	32,420	1,701	19,377	4,450
1876-77 ..	1,024,924	117,041	220,122	111,794	16,110	100,736	35,757	175,031	13,106	3,630	4,661	27,332	1,708	25,504	3,495
1877-78 ..	819,103	11,673	349,446	45,705	10,359	64,018	49,169	141,002	6,023	2,403	6,229	33,048	1,479	96,594	6,743
1878-79 ..	831,667	23,215	317,122	65,044	10,711	70,709	77,118	112,473	7,750	2,403	4,023	45,071	1,030	27,079	10,110
1879-80 ..	832,614	27,465	377,352	81,095	11,903	100,877	69,485	94,594	21,011	3,942	4,023	45,071	1,030	27,079	10,110
1880-81 ..	1,078,016	84,294	334,043	134,411	7,341	131,003	137,797	107,733	16,124	5,680	6,750	65,650	1,047	37,027	5,343
1881-82 ..	1,057,033	109,323	341,110	91,039	15,613	122,663	134,343	134,419	29,040	4,163	4,502	47,235	1,035	35,693	4,391

NAME OF TAHASIL.

TAHSIL AVERAGES FOR THE FIVE YEARS, FROM 1877-78 TO 1881-82.

	1877-78	1878-79	1879-80	1880-81	1881-82	Total	Average
Ambala	170,601	15,341	70,615	8,541	520	265,618	53,124
Kharar	1,04,470	6,444	67,723	20,817	1,193	1,96,747	39,349
Jagadhri	169,917	12,421	37,904	13,109	2,725	237,076	47,415
Naraingarh	145,220	11,011	42,144	14,438	3,064	215,887	43,177
Pipil	152,716	7,685	87,900	3,645	1,072	354,020	70,804
Hujar	132,084	2,452	46,275	17,814	1,733	200,368	40,074
Total	960,958	66,201	352,495	77,507	11,237	1,408,403	281,681

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. X and IV of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXIII, showing OCCUPATIONS of MALES.

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5						
										Males of age 15 years of age.			Males above 16 years of age.		
										Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.
1	Total population ..	54,325	321,153	375,478	17	Agricultural labourers ..	223	2,869	10,757						
2	Occupations specified ..	43,836	222,412	266,248	18	Pastoral ..	211	3,725	3,936						
3	Agricultural, whether simple or combined ..	5,666	103,904	109,570	19	Cooks and other servants ..	8,675	2,152	6,074						
4	Civil administration ..	3,018	7,943	6,925	20	Water carriers ..	1,419	6,418	7,795						
5	Army ..	2,421	100	2,521	21	Scrapers and scavengers ..	1,055	8,013	9,068						
6	Religion ..	1,679	5,116	6,795	22	Workers in rood, cane, leaves, straw, &c. ..	1,154	2,491	3,645						
7	Barbers ..	1,09	3,513	3,612	23	Workers in leather ..	323	468	797						
8	Other professions ..	273	1,220	1,493	24	Book binders ..	819	5,518	6,337						
9	Money lenders, general traders, pedlars, &c. ..	1,231	2,467	3,698	25	Workers in wool and pshaw ..	29	487	516						
10	Dealers in grain and flour ..	2,314	5,011	10,577	26	" " silk ..	103	34	137						
11	Export-grocers, parchers, &c. ..	461	1,027	1,488	27	" " cotton ..	2,318	16,764	20,086						
12	Craftsmen, great grocers, &c. ..	1,347	457	1,804	28	" " wood ..	1,572	5,622	6,895						
13	Carriers and boatmen ..	1,231	2,209	3,440	29	Potters ..	512	2,663	3,175						
14	Labourers ..	2,153	95,971	98,124	30	Workers and dealers in gold and silver ..	512	1,018	2,110						
15	Tenants ..	2,113	45,508	47,621	31	General labourers ..	719	3,069	3,787						
16	Joint-cultivators ..	559	10,117	10,676	32	Blacksmiths, farriers, and the like ..	2,569	11,767	14,336						

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XIII of the Census Report of 1881.

Table No. XXIV, showing MANUFACTURES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other fabrics.	Paper.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and copper.	Buildings.	Dyeing and manufacturing of dyestuffs.
Number of mills and large factories	135	7	1	1	1	1	1	105	467	403
Number of private houses or small works ..	..	285	28	99	80	53	101	..	6,600	..
Number of workmen of Male in large works ..	542	21,112	992	6,000	4,519	4,703	259	..	751	598
Number of workmen in small works or independent artisans ..	..	97,200	150	1,500	..	..	..	..	..	..
Value of plant in large works ..	1,47,200	8,21,500	37,974	6,070	1,01,000	1,05,221	1,000	..	3,37,910	47,335
Estimated annual out-turn of all works in rupees ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
	Leather.	Pottery, china and glass.	Oil-presses and rolling.	Pashm and Shawls.	Carpets.	Gold, silver and jewellery.	Other manufactures.	Total.		
Number of mills and large factories	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	16		
Number of private houses or small works ..	2,619	1,545	1,053	..	95	..	1,400	31,025		
Number of workmen of Male in large works ..	..	22	..	..	82	..	..	6,771		
Number of workmen in small works or independent artisans ..	3,599	2,715	2,263	..	411	1,400	2,594	47,825		
Value of plant in large works ..	..	230	..	..	2,600	..	..	21,450		
Estimated annual out-turn of all works in rupees ..	2,46,128	1,67,103	2,02,682	..	29,508	1,41,035	1,02,374	31,68,703		

Note.—These figures are taken from the Report on Internal Trade and Manufactures for 1881-82.

Table No. XXI, showing RENT RATES and AVERAGE YIELD.

1		2			3
		Rent per acre of land sown for the various crops, as it stood in 1881-82.				Average produce per acre as estimated in 1881-82.
Nature of crop.		Ra.	A.	P.	Ma.
Rice	Maximum	6	12	0	576
	Minimum	3	7	0	
Indigo	Maximum	5	0	0	18
	Minimum	2	8	0	
Cotton	Maximum	6	12	0	218
	Minimum	3	12	0	
Sugar	Maximum	13	7	0	180
	Minimum	7	8	0	
Opium	Maximum	19	0	0	11
	Minimum	6	0	0	
Tobacco	Maximum	9	13	0	581
	Minimum	5	1	0	
Wheat	Irrigated	Maximum	9	0	446
		Minimum	5	1	
	Unirrigated	Maximum	4	6	
		Minimum	2	0	
Inferior grains	Irrigated	Maximum	4	11	453
		Minimum	2	9	
	Unirrigated	Maximum	2	13	
		Minimum	1	3	
Oil seeds	Irrigated	Maximum	5	5	225
		Minimum	1	3	
	Unirrigated	Maximum	2	11	
		Minimum	1	5	
Fibres	Irrigated	Maximum	0	0	150
		Minimum	3	0	
	Unirrigated	Maximum	2	7	
		Minimum	1	6	
Gram					
Barley					
Bajra					
Jawar					
Vegetables					
Tea					

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLVI of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXII, showing NUMBER of STOCK.

1	2			3						10
	WHOLE DISTRICT FOR THE YEARS.			TAHSILS FOR THE YEAR 1878-79.						
	1868-69	1873-74	1878-79	Ambala.	Kharar.	Jagadhri.	Naraingarh.	Phul.	Rupar.	
Cows and bullocks	184,208	443,075	440,270	47,209	57,203	47,500	45,009	54,210	59,103	
Horses	3,914	8,781	8,600	1,210	1,300	1,000	1,280	2,500	1,205	
Ponies	3,347	3,077	3,013	193	480	600	412	623	400	
Donkeys	13,291	12,002	11,707	2,212	1,072	2,000	1,573	2,638	972	
Sheep and goats	96,237	123,834	131,192	21,212	20,919	22,310	10,000	31,032	22,919	
Pigs	6,205	..	8,206	1,012	672	1,009	1,272	3,622	1,009	
Camels	558	621	112	15	15	10	12	27	24	
Carts	14,510	12,733	10,505	1,200	979	1,512	1,662	3,250	1,783	
Ploughs	57,728	92,937	90,810	16,073	15,322	14,120	13,182	19,608	12,472	
Boats	61	59	46	0	..	26	..	3	11	

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLV of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXVII, showing PRICE of LABOUR.

YEAR.	WAGES OF LABOUR PER DAY.				CARTS PER DAY.		CAMELS PER DAY.		DONKEYS PER SCORE PER DAY.		BOATS PER DAY.	
	Skilled.		Unskilled.		Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.								
	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.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1868-69	0 7 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	0 4 0	0 7 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
1873-74	0 7 0	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	0 4 0	0 7 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
1873-79	0 7 0	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 11 0	0 0 0	0 10 0	0 0 0	0 13 0	0 0 0	0 5 0	0 0 0
1879-80	0 7 0	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 14 0	0 0 0	0 10 0	0 0 0	0 13 0	0 0 0	0 5 0	0 0 0
1880-81	0 7 0	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 14 0	0 0 0	0 10 0	0 0 0	0 13 0	0 0 0	0 5 0	0 0 0
1881-82	0 7 0	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 14 0	0 0 0	0 10 0	0 0 0	0 13 0	0 0 0	0 5 0	0 0 0

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLVIII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXVIII, showing REVENUE COLLECTED.

YEAR.	Fixed Land Revenue.	Fluctuating and Miscellaneous Land Revenue.	Tribute.	Local rates.	Excise.		Stamps.	Total Collections.
					Spirits.	Drugs.		
1868-69	6,54,473	2,734	..	..	39,747	29,039	89,680	8,41,862
1869-70	7,34,034	3,870	..	..	31,483	28,423	1,06,482	9,04,192
1870-71	7,87,130	5,311	..	..	30,475	38,007	88,816	9,05,878
1871-72	7,95,718	8,210	..	80,567	35,940	31,812	93,087	9,85,373
1872-73	7,40,396	7,857	..	80,969	30,681	2,147	1,11,190	9,56,757
1873-74	7,44,204	6,726	..	80,687	34,509	26,784	1,03,078	10,00,622
1874-75	7,44,334	20,600	..	80,348	35,617	39,807	1,19,882	10,48,913
1875-76	7,81,433	4,901	..	80,477	29,077	34,750	1,30,763	10,05,320
1876-77	7,74,297	4,829	..	79,613	30,225	59,790	1,22,995	10,50,809
1877-78	7,75,098	8,487	..	78,483	37,221	40,453	1,50,650	10,50,383
1878-79	7,79,374	4,493	..	1,05,890	35,070	30,069	1,57,183	11,12,570
1879-80	7,60,390	7,792	..	97,621	37,342	32,419	1,44,513	10,97,047
1880-81	7,82,621	4,858	..	97,450	43,225	33,104	1,47,318	11,10,701
1881-82	7,64,768	6,932	..	97,552	54,445	47,795	1,63,476	11,40,997

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLIV of the Revenue Report. The following revenue is excluded:—Canal, Forest, Customs and Salt, Assessed Taxes, Fees, Cesses.

Table No. XXIX, showing REVENUE DERIVED from LAND.

YEAR.	Fixed land revenue (demand).	Fluctuating and miscellaneous land revenue (collections).	FLUCTUATING REVENUE.						MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.				
			Revenue of all-India lands.	Revenue of waste lands brought under assessment.	Water and drainage revenue.	Fluctuating revenue of river lands.	Total fluctuating land revenue.	Grazing duty of cattle.		Sale of wood from roads and forests.	Saffi.	Total miscellaneous land revenue.	
								By operation of cattle.	By grazing tax.				
District Figures.													
Total of 5 years—	36,53,670	27,343	769	..	..	..	13,849	..	1,109	..	..	15,093
Total of 5 years—	33,24,611	49,079	770	..	..	..	34,760	..	1,057	..	..	14,289
1878-79	7,50,403	3,900	705	..	..	..	1,614	..	..	..	..	1,592
1879-80	7,51,621	5,084	244	..	..	..	2,609	..	443	..	..	1,643
1880-81	7,4,183	3,773	11	..	..	..	2,936	..	222	..	..	1,543
1881-82	7,65,933	5,616	231	..	..	..	1,040	..	213	..	..	1,575
Tahsil Totals for 5 years—													
1877-78 to 1881-82.	6,80,883	5,010	..	..	..	..	7,784	..	..	..	..	1,225
Tahsil Ambala	5,17,406	5,491	..	..	..	..	1,355	..	..	..	..	5,636
" Kharar	5,19,553	4,114	547	..	..	..	8,076	..	..	..	..	1,843
" Jagadhri	4,77,768	2,664	4	..	..	..	1,749	..	..	..	..	825
" Nainiagarh	5,21,404	4,669	101	..	..	..	6,362	..	1,366	..	..	2,217
" Pipli	5,81,615	1,622	692	..	..	..	1,077	..	..	..	..	745

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I and III of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XXVI, showing RETAIL PRICES.

YEAR.	NUMBER OF SEERs AND CHITANKS PER RUPEE.																														
	Wheat.		Barley.		Gram.		Indian corn.		Jowar.		Bajra.		Rice (fine).		Urd dal.		Pohajosa.		Cotton. (cleaned).		Sugar (refined).		Ghi (cow's).		Firewood.		Tobacco.		Salt (Lahori).		
	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	
1861-62 ..	12	12	14	14	9	19	2	19	15	14	3	6	2	17	1	..	..	..	3	9	3	1	2	2	2	149	5	7	7	9	2
1862-63 ..	26	11	31	6	29	2	34	12	35	15	23	6	9	11	29	1	..	..	3	1	3	1	2	..	..	149	5	7	7	8	2
1863-64 ..	29	11	36	8	45	1	40	1	41	1	23	10	9	1	23	..	..	..	1	8	2	10	2	1	149	5	6	12	7	12	
1864-65 ..	25	9	27	10	40	2	29	5	30	1	23	11	7	11	25	9	..	..	1	10	3	6	2	..	149	5	6	8	8	..	
1865-66 ..	21	10	23	14	20	9	31	11	31	6	29	6	6	8	27	6	..	..	2	13	3	5	1	12	135	5	6	8	7	8	
1866-67 ..	21	..	27	6	29	11	27	6	23	12	22	5	7	..	21	12	..	..	2	9	2	15	1	7	120	10	5	9	8	..	
1867-68 ..	21	4	22	2	23	4	21	11	25	2	21	6	7	11	8	11	..	..	3	3	2	5	1	6	121	5	6	9	7	12	
1868-69 ..	16	5	18	15	18	8	17	9	16	1	12	1	6	12	14	3	..	..	3	5	2	6	1	4	121	5	5	9	7	6	
1869-70 ..	20	1	22	3	19	3	15	15	14	2	12	6	6	12	11	9	..	..	2	..	2	7	1	6	122	15	4	10	7	14	
1870-71 ..	18	7	21	7	17	5	23	12	23	11	13	3	6	13	10	11	..	..	2	2	2	8	1	5	111	15	4	10	7	13	
1871-72 ..	19	12	25	..	21	8	23	..	27	..	22	..	7	8	18	..	..	..	3	..	2	8	1	2	120	..	..	..	..	8	5
1872-73 ..	21	12	32	..	23	8	25	..	27	..	25	..	7	..	17	8	10	..	2	2	2	12	1	11	120	..	..	..	..	8	12
1873-74 ..	22	..	31	..	22	..	23	..	24	..	27	..	7	..	15	..	12	..	3	12	1	10	1	11	120	..	..	..	..	9	..
1874-75 ..	23	..	33	..	27	..	25	..	30	..	26	..	10	..	21	8	16	..	3	8	3	..	1	13	120	..	..	..	..	9	4
1875-76 ..	23	12	29	..	24	..	30	..	36	..	31	..	10	..	21	..	16	..	3	4	3	..	1	15	129	..	..	..	..	9	4
1876-77 ..	25	8	40	..	40	..	33	..	40	..	29	..	10	..	22	..	20	..	3	4	2	12	1	11	120	..	..	..	..	9	8
1877-78 ..	14	8	17	..	17	4	18	..	17	..	12	..	6	..	9	..	16	..	2	8	2	4	1	11	120	..	..	..	..	9	2
1878-79 ..	10	8	23	..	16	8	19	8	19	..	17	..	10	..	11	..	10	..	2	13	2	..	1	7	120	..	..	..	..	9	12
1879-80 ..	14	6	21	8	19	..	23	..	23	..	19	..	7	..	17	..	12	..	3	..	2	4	1	9	120	..	..	..	..	10	..
1880-81 ..	17	..	26	..	21	4	23	..	25	..	21	..	7	..	19	..	16	..	2	13	2	4	1	9	120	..	..	..	..	11	..
1881-82 ..	22	8	24	..	28	..	31	..	21	..	24	..	9	..	18	..	16	..	2	..	2	8	1	12	140	..	..	..	..	11	4

Note.—The figures for the first ten years are taken from a statement published by Government (Punjab Government No. 292 S. of 1911 August 1872), and represent the average prices for the 12 months of each year. The figures for the last ten years are taken from Table No. XLVII of the Administration Report, and represent prices as they stood on the 1st January of each year.

Table No. XXXII, showing SALES and MORTGAGES of LAND.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
YEAR.	SALES OF LAND.						MORTGAGES OF LAND.		
	Agriculturists.			Non-Agriculturists.			Agriculturists.		
	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Purchase money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Purchase money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.
District Figures.									
Total of 6 years—1868-69 to 1873-74 ..	1,820	19,770	5,36,482	..	..	..	4,320	38,193	8,48,987
Total of 4 years—1874-75 to 1877-78 ..	620	5,088	1,07,983	871	8,077	3,01,834	1,293	7,594	2,83,805
1878-79 ..	246	3,220	69,147	356	5,652	1,41,036	483	2,093	69,732
1879-80 ..	234	1,944	70,325	313	2,403	1,10,738	422	2,687	76,180
1880-81 ..	201	1,901	76,700	233	1,794	84,197	539	4,934	1,80,081
1881-82 ..	240	1,533	63,997	232	2,577	1,02,172	473	2,143	1,06,697
TAHSEIL TOTALS FOR 5 YEARS—									
1877-78 to 1881-82.									
Tahsil Ambala ..	186	963	51,210	270	1,260	65,630	684	3,088	96,581
" Kharar ..	197	676	63,251	205	777	76,648	678	1,973	1,57,467
" Jagadhri ..	323	3,391	1,13,432	474	5,021	1,69,750	235	5,836	68,240
" Narnangarh ..	161	854	25,597	142	1,163	57,216	707	3,501	1,11,642
" Pipli ..	207	3,394	72,133	266	5,197	90,117	136	1,234	41,924
" Rupar ..	85	820	29,000	168	688	46,684	387	2,225	69,676
YEAR.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	MORTGAGES OF LAND.—Concluded.			REDEMPTIONS OF MORTGAGED LAND.					
	Non-Agriculturists.			Agriculturists.			Non-Agriculturists.		
No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.	
District Figures.									
Total of 6 years—1868-69 to 1873-74 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of 4 years—1874-75 to 1877-78 ..	3,120	25,627	6,76,028	522	5,579	94,945	230	2,462	38,446
1878-79 ..	1,015	7,640	2,21,910	64	632	11,507	122	634	16,737
1879-80 ..	949	7,150	2,30,230	142	1,836	24,494	211	1,228	33,522
1880-81 ..	752	4,018	1,88,584	160	973	33,919	164	1,500	34,532
1881-82 ..	740	4,873	1,87,132	274	1,266	39,176	277	2,067	62,378
TAHSEIL TOTALS FOR 5 YEARS—									
1877-78 to 1881-82.									
Tahsil Ambala ..	1,746	9,268	3,24,301	328	1,555	34,671	91	1,341	81,861
" Kharar ..	1,070	4,427	2,50,744	91	405	16,023	227	834	39,937
" Jagadhri ..	816	6,457	1,77,339	31	1,175	17,933	79	667	15,356
" Narnangarh ..	642	6,147	1,77,419	84	1,533	14,637	65	589	10,849
" Pipli ..	289	4,070	1,10,121	29	211	5,689	44	1,614	20,880
" Rupar ..	579	2,008	1,02,271	88	373	16,246	149	665	22,944

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XXXV and XXXVB of the Revenue Report. No details for transfers by agriculturists and others, and no figures for redemption are available before 1874-75. The figures for earlier years include all sales and mortgages.

Table No. XXXIII, showing SALE of STAMPS and REGISTRATION of DEEDS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
YEAR.	INCOME FROM SALE OF STAMPS.				OPERATIONS OF THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.							
	Receipts in rupees.		Net increase in rupees.		No. of deeds registered.				Value of property affected, in rupees.			
	Judicial.	Non-judicial.	Judicial.	Non-judicial.	Touching immovable property.	Touching movable property.	Money obligations.	Total of all kinds.	Immovable property.	Movable property.	Money obligations.	Total value of all kinds.
1877-78 ..	1,03,607	8,453	1,04,060	37,082	4,000	352	1,062	6,884	12,17,760	56,050	3,70,200	16,44,010
1878-79 ..	1,18,807	31,376	1,04,510	32,762	5,698	281	810	4,780	9,78,587	137,838	1,02,000	18,07,341
1879-80 ..	1,09,182	35,381	96,500	33,978	5,910	12	534	4,165	9,03,572	87,018	1,70,202	18,26,104
1880-81 ..	1,00,704	40,614	95,014	38,197	3,188	127	608	4,190	10,38,199	30,904	1,52,487	12,28,907
1881-82 ..	1,19,209	44,267	1,07,183	41,545	3,816	115	453	4,244	11,19,997	20,305	1,51,660	12,83,868

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Appendix A of the Stamp and Tables Nos. II and III of the Registration Report

Table No. XXX, showing ASSIGNED AND REVENUE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
TAHSIL.	TOTAL AREA AND REVENUE ASSIGNED.									PERIOD OF ASSIGNMENT.	
	Whole Villages.		Fractional parts of Villages.		Plots.		Total.		In perpetuity.		
	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	
	
Ambala	70,261	68,624	39,419	35,323	3,170	3,777	111,551	83,724	107,500	84,542	
Kharar	39,075	70,070	40,800	35,163	2,267	3,812	132,811	101,337	129,410	105,140	
Jagadhri	94,403	75,910	32,561	27,016	3,153	5,350	130,177	107,976	126,991	103,642	
Nainangarh	7,110	54,562	26,227	17,770	2,192	4,163	37,519	75,723	84,000	72,777	
Pipli	61,773	42,401	37,511	34,553	5,313	7,092	104,407	85,482	97,048	75,909	
Rupar	83,574	61,427	17,595	11,551	2,485	3,557	103,394	76,665	92,846	72,023	
Total District	182,692	333,433	150,522	132,348	10,345	28,161	632,739	543,974	634,531	515,041	

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
TAHSIL.	PERIOD OF ASSIGNMENT.—Concluded.								NO. OF ASSIGNEES.					
	For one life.		For more lives than one.		During maintenance of Establishment.		Pending orders of Government.		In perpetuity.	For one life.	For more lives than one.	During maintenance.	Pending orders.	TOTAL.
	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.						
	Ambala
Kharar	902	1,237	2,050	2,533	204	312	...	...	1,659	499	670	210	3,073
Jagadhri	591	1,131	2,255	2,613	240	303	...	...	1,637	610	650	223	3,152
Nainangarh	1,107	1,511	2,201	3,151	175	272	...	...	1,197	630	558	109	3,590
Pipli	743	636	2,479	2,471	274	302	...	...	1,644	318	774	100	3,226
Rupar	1,674	2,311	6,558	4,444	440	619	...	...	1,139	591	725	165	2,620
Total District	971	1,502	3,553	3,001	222	363	...	...	1,031	575	635	194	3,060
	6,272	8,418	20,015	13,213	1,501	2,228	...	...	8,951	3,210	4,075	1,155	17,400

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XII of the Revenue Report for 1881-82.

Table No. XXXI, showing BALANCES, REMISSIONS and TAKAVI.

YEAR.	Balances of land revenue in rupees.		Reductions of fixed demand on account of land assessment, deterioration, &c., in rupees.	Takavi advances in rupees.
	Fixed revenue.	Fluctuating and miscellaneous revenue.		
1868-69	..	50,813	..	7,410
1869-70	..	3,300	..	10,910
1870-71	..	2,415	..	3,034
1871-72	..	1,802	..	20
1872-73	..	770	..	450
1873-74	..	970	..	625
1874-75	..	2,382	..	200
1875-76	..	2,659	96	725
1876-77	..	3,091	11	544
1877-78	..	232	..	..
1878-79	..	1,065	..	1,885
1879-80	..	638	316	1,400
1880-81	..	186	112	50
1881-82	..	1,177	..	503

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, II, III, and XVI of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XXXVI, showing DISTRICT FUNDS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
YEAR.	Amount received in Rupees.			Amount expenditure in Rupees.						
	Professional Tax.	Miscellaneous Duties.	Total In- come.	Establ- ishment.	District Institution Dues.	Education	Medical	Miscellaneous.	Public Works.	Total ex- penditure.
1874-75 ..	..	..	78,700	2,143	6,250	10,115	..	120	52,861	77,911
1875-76 ..	..	..	1,32,500	2,275	..	15,913	..	282	61,433	89,047
1876-77 ..	..	..	1,25,500	2,275	141	17,442	6,707	426	32,384	59,609
1877-78 ..	..	..	1,25,500	2,275	216	17,442	7,231	1,723	29,454	57,544
1878-79 ..	..	..	1,12,500	2,275	90	19,794	9,214	2,292	45,031	79,225
1879-80 ..	1,02,452	1,704	1,04,157	2,275	671	20,775	9,331	2,907	31,925	68,357
1880-81 ..	1,12,500	4,237	1,16,737	2,275	1,173	21,100	8,142	2,623	33,669	71,040
1881-82 ..	1,05,000	4,123	1,10,123	2,275	608	22,270	9,844	2,090	29,168	60,858

Note.—These figures are taken from Appendices A and B to the Annual Review of District Fund operations.

Table No. XXXVII, showing GOVERNMENT and AIDED SCHOOLS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
YEAR	HIGH SCHOOLS.						MIDDLE SCHOOLS.						PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
	ENGLISH.			VERNACULAR.			ENGLISH.			VERNACULAR.			ENGLISH.				VERNACULAR.			
	Government.		Aided.	Government.		Aided.	Government.		Aided.	Government.		Aided.	Government.		Aided.	Government.		Aided.		
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.		

FIGURES FOR BOYS.

1877-78 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	243	120	424	11	1,379	..	..	..	58	2,950	14	1,000
1878-79 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	544	11	1,312	..	..	..	..	39	2,732	12	785
1879-80 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	21	11	575	..	631	0	760	63	3,406	..	..
1880-81 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	30	11	570	..	610	5	657	67	3,570	..	..
1881-82 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	57	11	153	..	651	5	630	67	3,631	..	..

FIGURES FOR GIRLS.

1877-78 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1878-79 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1879-80 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1880-81 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1881-82 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

N. B.—Since 1879-80, in the case of both Government and Aided Schools, those scholars only who have completed the Middle School course are shown in the returns as attending High Schools, and those only who have completed the Primary School course are shown as attending Middle Schools. Previous to that year, boys attending the Upper Primary Department were included in the returns of Middle Schools in the case of Institutions under the immediate control of the Education Department, whilst in Institutions under District Officers, boys attending both the Upper and Lower Primary Departments were included in Middle Schools. In the case of Aided Institutions, a High School included in the Middle and Primary Departments attached to it, and a Middle School, the Primary Department, if not a Branch of Government School, if supported on the grant-in-aid system, were classed as Aided Schools; in the returns for 1879-80 and subsequent years they have been shown as Government Schools. Branches of English Schools, whether Government or Aided, that were formerly included amongst Vernacular Schools, are now returned as English Schools. Hence the returns before 1879-80 do not afford the means of making a satisfactory comparison with the statistics of subsequent years.

Indigenous Schools and Jail Schools are not included in these returns.

Table No. XXXIII, showing REGISTRATIONS.

1	2						3						4						5						6						7					
	Number of Dada registered.												1850-51.						1851-52.																	
	Compul-sory.						Optional.						Total.						Compul-sory.						Optional.						Total.					
	1850-51.						1851-52.						1850-51.						1851-52.						1850-51.						1851-52.					
Registrar Ambala	3						8						15						7						16											
Sub Registrar Ambala	432						451						653						473						472						925					
" " Ambala Cantonment	106						241						350						115						197						312					
" " Rupar	570						249						819						340						267						607					
" " Jagadhri	382						172						554						293						234						527					
" " Khurur	252						315						567						333						307						642					
" " Naraingarh	252						210						462						252						204						456					
" " Pipil	290						163						453						356						148						604					
" " Sohana	11						44						55						21						41						62					
" " Huriya	67						40						107						72						31						103					
Total of district	2,116						2,014						4,130						2,552						1,892						4,444					

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. I of the Registration Report.

Table No. XXXIV, showing LICENSE TAX COLLECTIONS.

1	2												3												13	14	15																									
	NUMBER OF LICENSES GRANTED IN EACH CLASS AND GRADE.												Total number of licenses.	Total amount of fees.	Number of villages in which licenses granted.																																					
	Class I.				Class II.				Class III.																																											
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4																																								
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 150	Rs. 100	Rs. 75	Rs. 50	Rs. 25	Rs. 10	Rs. 5	Rs. 2	Rs. 1	Rs. 1																																									
1878-79	5				4				24				44				104				891				903				2,453				5,290				13,612				22,942				65,816				1,542			
1879-80	5				6				26				37				113				172				1,094				2,403				4,497				13,070				38,711				1,525							
1880-81	4				4				29				29				111				426				1,091							1,701				31,110				310							
1881-82	4				4				23				34				103				417				1,004							1,659				34,215				263							
Tahsil details for 1881-82—																																																				
Tahsil Ambala				0				8				22				69				178							310				6,730				41			
" Jagadhri				1				3				7				13				61				116							202				4,160				38			
" Rupar				3				4				10				42				199							183				8,440				35			
" Khurur				1				2				8				61				175							238				8,750				44			
" Naraingarh				1				2				7				44				123							170				2,920				29			
" Pipil				3				2				8				22				82				217							243				7,720				75			
" Ambala Cant.				1				5				3				10				58				127							202				4,195				1			

Table No. XXXV, showing EXCISE STATISTICS.

1	2						3						4						5						6						7						8						9						10						11						12						13						14						15					
	FERMENTED LIQUORS.												INTOXICATING DRUGS.												EXCISE REVENUE FROM																																																											
	Number of central distilleries.			No. of retail shops.			Consumption in gallons.			No. of retail licenses.			Consumption in mounds.			Fermented liquors.			Drugs.			Total.																																																														
	Country spirits.	Fine liquors.	Rum.	Country spirits.	Opium.	Other drug.	Opium.	Charas.	Blang.	Other drugs.	Fermented liquors.	Drugs.	Total.																																																																							
1877-78	39			15			1,021			6,179			80			81			113			603			101			26,607			40,875			77,272																																																		
1878-79	31			17			921			5,027			80			89			83			51			418			29			23,253			35,833			69,126																																															
1879-80	40			10			1,437			7,489			81			81			62			77			360			27			31,051			25,587			66,418																																															
1880-81	5			43			18			1,207			11,333			81			81			51			51			113			8			42,034			84,190			77,124																																												
1881-82	5			39			18			1,416			11,603			81			81			78			613			1293			51,145			12,735			98,160																																															
Total	25			200			84			3,026			42,240			401			404			3301			3213			1,0223			671			1,08,300			1,49,350			3,68,170																																												
Average	5			40			17			2,05			8,448			81			81			78			614			3234			171			33,718			47,910			77,631																																												

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, II, VIII, IX, X of the Excise Report.

Table No. XL, showing CRIMINAL TRIALS

1		2	3	4	5	6
DETAILS.		1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Persons tried.	Brought to trial	6,752	6,003	4,082	5,581	6,088
	Discharged	2,775	2,267	2,291	2,326	3,713
	Acquitted	265	1,400	241	290	464
	Convicted	3,048	3,313	2,425	2,663	2,708
	Committed or referred	23	18	13	30	35
Cases disposed of.	Summons cases (regular) .. .. .	..	..	..	1,554	1,926
	(summary) .. .. .	..	..	..	140	26
	Warrant cases (regular) .. .. .	..	..	..	1,140	1,237
	(summary) .. .. .	..	..	..	119	53
Total cases disposed of	3,742	3,219	2,741	2,953	3,272	
Number of persons sentenced to	Death	4	7	3	6	1
	Transportation for life	2	2	0	4	2
	for a term	2	3	..	..	4
	Penal servitude .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
	fine under Rs. 10	2,161	1,955	1,155	1,261	1,472
	" 10 to 50 rupees	617	340	317	389	377
	" 50 to 100	67	47	26	23	23
	" 100 to 500	5	10	11	16	9
	" 500 to 1,000 .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..
	Over 1,000 rupees .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
	Imprisonment under 6 months	612	485	314	443	429
	" 6 months to 2 years	501	319	220	293	271
	" over 2 years	27	17	18	5	3
Whipping	379	436	143	216	83	
Fines and costs of the process .. .. .	..	0	..	..	7	
Recompenses to keep the peace	21	21	5	31	65	
Gifts of rathes for good behaviour	236	217	261	297	147	

Note.—These figures are taken from Statements Nos. III and IV of the Criminal Reports for 1878 to 1880, and Nos. IV and V of the Criminal Reports for 1881 and 1882.

Table No. XLI, showing POLICE INQUIRIES.

1	2					3					4				
	Number of cases inquired into.					Number of persons arrested or admissions.					Number of persons convicted.				
	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881
Blotting or unlawful assembly	14	9	11	5	8	113	66	82	49	85	60	60	63	36	61
Murder and attempts to murder	8	10	8	4	10	11	21	13	12	13	2	8	8	12	10
Total serious offences against the person	93	120	80	56	81	166	203	122	125	118	61	120	93	88	86
Abduction of married women .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total serious offences against property	570	524	457	422	539	351	310	235	189	188	205	214	105	106	131
Total minor offences against the person	109	65	55	52	41	121	55	80	67	76	74	62	69	49	56
Cattle theft	137	119	83	81	77	132	152	81	70	61	80	93	83	51	34
Total minor offences against property	1,254	1,500	961	672	545	1,113	1,409	829	679	619	631	653	607	470	446
Total cognizable offences	1,601	2,103	1,604	1,271	1,248	1,991	2,159	1,479	1,123	1,135	1,002	1,450	1,089	784	803
Blotting, unlawful assembly, affray	3	6	5	..	5	45	41	33	..	21	33	29	23	..	20
Offences relating to marriage	25	6	9	11	5	8	10	11	20	0	3	7	8	14	6
Total non-cognizable offences	341	202	174	117	115	269	277	320	223	234	206	216	225	183	189
GRAND TOTAL of offences	4,650	4,973	3,454	2,741	2,714	4,474	4,924	3,162	2,551	2,291	2,470	3,218	2,462	1,793	1,842

Note.—These figures are taken from Statement A of the Police Report.

Table No. XXXVIII, showing the working of DISPENSARIES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17															
																	NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED.														
																	Men.					Women.					Children.				
Name of Dispensary.	Class of Dispensary.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.															
Ambala ..	C. II	10,640	14,260	16,716	21,350	19,972	1,795	2,704	3,602	3,720	2,721	2,494	3,789	3,944	3,306	3,740															
Rupar ..	2nd	7,977	9,446	9,268	9,027	10,103	1,439	1,396	1,410	1,217	1,211	1,024	1,157	1,101	967	990															
Jagadhri ..	2nd	5,752	9,845	13,458	15,567	11,992	2,260	2,033	3,912	3,483	3,125	1,711	2,263	2,670	2,019	2,588															
Thanesar ..	2nd	4,933	7,878	8,103	7,769	8,823	1,553	2,261	2,235	2,534	2,281	674	1,090	893	1,944	2,036															
Sadhaura ..	2nd	..	6,267	6,334	4,503	6,657	..	2,072	2,657	1,103	2,230	..	1,480	1,337	1,071	1,593															
Total ..	..	32,263	47,605	55,480	56,211	65,920	7,102	11,731	14,074	13,437	12,671	5,909	9,750	10,431	10,300	10,987														

18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32															
															Total Patients.					In-door Patients.					Expenditure in Rupees.				
															Name of Dispensary.	Class of Dispensary.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Ambala ..	C. II	14,925	20,610	24,461	28,460	21,840	630	900	1,100	819	845	6,123	6,256	6,716	7,741	5,317													
Rupar ..	2nd	10,440	11,960	11,867	11,211	12,810	219	311	297	233	354	1,497	2,203	3,294	3,330	2,466													
Jagadhri ..	2nd	12,722	14,791	20,709	19,049	17,704	260	317	421	325	219	2,663	2,891	2,425	2,336	2,241													
Thanesar ..	2nd	7,250	11,029	12,283	13,337	14,070	225	242	211	170	200	1,500	1,243	1,249	1,271	1,060													
Sadhaura ..	2nd	..	10,425	11,124	6,983	10,001	..	210	353	164	102	..	1,315	1,955	1,607	1,705													
Total ..	..	45,374	69,000	79,225	79,048	79,558	1,330	2,012	2,440	1,770	1,810	11,772	13,503	14,609	16,333	12,609												

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. II, IV, and V of the Dispensary Report.

Table No. XXXIX, showing CIVIL and REVENUE LITIGATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9							
									Number of Civil Suits concerning				Value in rupees of Suits concerning		
									Money or movable property.	Rent and tenancy rights.	Land and revenue, and other matters.	Total.	Land.	Other matters.	Total.	Number of Revenue cases.
1878 ..	11,036	184	1,874	13,994	12,159	7,20,207	7,02,366	13,203							
1879 ..	10,855	464	1,450	12,769	68,024	5,25,713	5,03,737	27,335							
1880 ..	9,332	411	1,532	11,276	83,038	6,50,376	7,33,314	15,704							
1881 ..	9,603	272	1,402	11,387	79,732	11,24,162	12,02,594	14,937							
1882 ..	8,433	531	1,747	10,711	85,871	6,50,309	7,45,179	13,173							

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. VI and VII of the Civil Reports for 1878 to 1880, and Nos. II and III of the Reports on Civil Justice for 1881 and 1882.

* Suits heard in Settlement courts are excluded from these columns, no details of the value of the property being available.

Table No. XLIII, showing the POPULATION of TOWNS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tahsil.	Town.	Total population.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Jains.	Musalmans.	Other religions.	No. of occupied houses.	Persons per 100 occupied houses.
Ambala	Ambala	67,463	34,522	1,867	410	27,115	3,549	12,424	543
Kharar	Kharar	4,265	2,503	71	60	1,639	2	792	639
Jagadhri	Jagadhri	12,300	9,242	60	134	2,823	11	2,423	508
	Buriya	7,411	3,580	156	116	3,553	..	1,673	463
Narangarh	Sadhaura	10,704	4,415	408	124	5,847	..	1,750	616
Pipli	Shahabad	10,218	3,000	633	5	5,961	..	1,049	974
	Thanesar	6,665	4,129	106	12	1,758	..	1,300	462
	Radsar	4,081	2,483	73	..	1,520	..	674	235
	Ladwa	4,041	3,100	44	1	910	..	690	539
	Pihawa	3,463	2,660	6	1	442	..	481	709
Rapar	Rapar	10,826	4,703	388	109	5,110	11	1,673	617

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Table No. XLIV, showing BIRTHS and DEATHS for TOWNS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
TOWN.	Sex.	Total population by the Census of	Total births registered during the year					Total deaths registered during the year				
			1875.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Ambala	Males ..	14,183	561	463	442	529	502	371	569	538	406	700
	Females	11,775	619	455	377	435	534	307	651	465	370	619
Jagadhri	Males ..	6,817	221	167	125	200	282	132	219	427	190	235
	Females	5,705	181	163	125	164	200	123	185	410	160	215
Shahabad	Males ..	6,311	200	120	127	161	211	60	103	298	148	164
	Females	6,310	171	121	97	131	157	50	175	343	130	147
Sadhaura	Males ..	5,611	228	172	116	162	170	122	168	253	121	124
	Females	5,326	196	151	102	120	200	111	195	238	129	143
Rapar	Males ..	5,543	65	146	127	120	177	107	150	200	153	155
	Females	4,578	65	120	116	123	167	67	60	238	119	101

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. LVII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XLII, showing CONVICTS in AMBALA GAOL.

1 YEAR.	2 3 No. in goal at beginning of the year.		4 5 No. imprisoned during the year.		6 7 8 Religion of convicts.			9 10 11 12 13 14 Previous occupation of male convicts.					
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Musalman.	Hindu.	Buddhist and Jain.	Official.	Professional.	Service.	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Industrial.
1877-78	661	7	830	31	570	779	..	65	..	139	631	..	..
1878-79	497	11	1,064	60	631	765	..	34	..	123	602	..	..
1879-80	541	16	853	81	215	205	..	35	..	16	211	70	29
1880-81	342	17	752	31	269	222	..	29	..	41	311	52	..
1881-82	611	16	625	50	193	..	..	21	..	44	211	48	..

YEAR.	15 16 17 18 19 20 Length of sentence of convicts.						21 22 23 24 Previous conviction.			25 26 Pecuniary results.		
	Under 6 months.	6 months to 1 year.	1 year to 2 years.	2 years to 5 years.	5 years to 10 years.	Over 10 years or permanent.	Death.	Once.	Twice.	More than twice.	Cost of maintenance.	Profit of convict labour.
1877-78	763	315	317	41	47	10	..	67	23	6	22,161	1,228
1878-79	469	212	477	265	101	121	..	112	59	9	40,167	257
1879-80	287	167	165	45	17	10	..	71	46	31	76,574	4,822
1880-81	141	171	202	78	19	..	..	71	45	31	31,044	1,355
1881-82	82	82	117	132	29	6	..	50	61	3	22,948	2,913

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XXVIII, XXIX, XXX, XXXI, and XXXVII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XLIIA Showing CONVICTS in the RUPAR GOAL.

1 YEAR.	2 3 No. in Goal at beginning of the year.		4 5 No. imprisoned during the year.		6 7 8 Religion of convicts.			9 10 11 12 13 14 Previous Occupation of male convicts.					
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Musalman.	Hindu.	Buddhist and Jain.	Official.	Professional.	Service.	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Industrial.
1877-78	1,747	..	173	..	799	621	..	13	..	16	1,230	..	..
1878-79	1,220	..	173	..	933	1,007	..	17	..	15	1,577	..	..
1879-80	1,620	..	151	..	1,191	693	..	17	11	25	1,500	175	..
1880-81	2,370	..	160	..	1,019	202	..	24	23	29	1,192	60	..
1881-82	1,765	..	149	..	1,371	412	..	53	212	11	1,317	46	..

YEAR.	15 16 17 18 19 20 Length of sentence of convicts.						21 22 23 24 Previous conviction.			25 26 Pecuniary results.		
	Under 6 months.	6 months to 1 year.	1 year to 2 years.	2 years to 5 years.	5 years to 10 years.	Over 10 years or permanent.	Death.	Once.	Twice.	More than twice.	Cost of maintenance.	Profit of convict labour.
1877-78	107	273	1,064	303	80	..	..	76	27	19	1,275,807	23,812
1878-79	112	852	1,114	419	61	..	..	65	31	16	1,547,765	41,011
1879-80	67	428	1,016	698	67	..	..	29	9	12	1,872,723	43,844
1880-81	30	454	709	467	67	1	..	205	42	17	1,343,448	65,147
1881-82	51	475	607	477	67	..	..	163	53	21	1,066,662	43,543

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XXVIII, XXIX, XXX, XXXI, and XXXVII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XLV, showing MUNICIPAL INCOME.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	Ambala.	Jagadhri.	Sudaura.	Rupar.	Darya.	Thanesar.	Shahabad.	Kharar.	Feroza.	Rohtak.	Ludhwa.
Class of Municipality	II.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.
1870-71	13,120	6,400	2,320	2,850	2,794	2,180	2,412	..	..	..	..
1871-72	15,230	8,601	2,523	4,853	2,810	3,817	3,266	..	..	..	..
1872-73	17,400	10,527	2,010	5,825	3,059	3,941	2,891	..	..	..	..
1873-74	15,257	11,076	2,122	6,038	3,012	3,661	3,312	..	..	..	..
1874-75	22,951	11,031	3,025	8,110	2,815	3,855	3,143	2,850	1,700	1,186	2,600
1875-76	16,419	13,516	3,525	7,953	2,760	2,420	2,615	2,400	1,625	1,183	2,745
1876-77	16,350	12,858	3,263	7,101	3,000	3,402	3,043	2,752	1,000	1,230	2,000
1877-78	13,560	12,553	3,089	6,471	2,773	3,373	2,637	3,018	1,010	1,423	2,781
1878-79	18,678	11,987	3,734	6,885	3,631	3,314	3,016	2,977	1,583	1,400	2,783
1879-80	21,692	13,151	3,717	8,172	2,871	3,028	4,754	3,429	2,230	1,702	3,826
1880-81	22,531	14,535	4,641	9,171	3,178	4,134	4,442	3,603	2,716	1,985	4,229
1881-82	23,504	15,059	4,203	9,735	4,014	3,778	5,150	3,628	2,810	1,690	3,982