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SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT.

No. X.—NEW SERIES. *Rare section*

(1) MEMOIR ON THE SAWUNT WAREE
STATE.

BY
MR. W. COURTNEY AND MAJOR J. W. AULD,

POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENTS.

WITH BRIEF NOTES RELATIVE TO THE STATE BY THE LATTER OFFICER.

TO WHICH ARE APPENDED,

(2) A CENSUS OF THE SAWUNT WAREE DISTRICTS
FOR THE YEAR 1861;

PREPARED BY MR. H. L. ANDERSON, POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

3) A PAPER CONTAINING INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THE SAWUNT
WAREE STATE;

Prepared in the Year 1818.

By CAPTAIN GIDEON HUTCHINSON.

COPIES OF TREATIES, AGREEMENTS, &c.

CONCLUDED BY THE HON. EAST INDIA COMPANY WITH THE SAWUNT WAREE STATE,
Between the Years 1780 and 1843.

5) OBSERVATIONS ON ANCIENT COPPER TABLETS, EXCAVATED IN THE
SAWUNT WAREE DISTRICTS,

Accompanied by Fac-similes and Translations of the Inscriptions thereon;

By MAJOR G. LEGRAND JACOB, POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

6) STATISTICAL REPORT ON THE PORTUGUESE
SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA.

EXTRACTED, IN THE YEAR 1850, FROM OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS,

By CAPTAIN KOL,

CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF PORTUGUESE INDIA.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

COPIES OF TREATIES, &c.

CONCLUDED BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND PORTUGAL,
Between the Years 1661 and 1850.

EDITED BY R. HUGHES THOMAS, ASSISTANT SECRETARY, POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay:

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1855.

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MEMOIR
ON THE
SAWUNT WAREE STATE.

SUBMITTED TO GOVERNMENT ON NOVEMBER 30TH, 1843.

BY MR. W. COURTNEY,
POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT;

WITH CONTINUATION TO THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR 1853.

BY MAJOR J. W. AULD,
POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

MEMOIR ON THE SAWUNT WAREE STATE.

THE Waree State forms the southern part of what was formerly known by the name of the "Konkun-Putee," or the territory lying between the Sahyadree range of Ghauts and the sea. It is comprised between parallels 15° and 17° of N. lat., and 73° and 75° of E. long.

It is not known with any accuracy who was the founder of the present reigning family of Bhonslay, but it is believed that the Waree State formed a province of the territories under the Beejapoor Kings, and that it was held by feudal tenure from that dynasty, by the ancestors of the present family, long before it became an independent principedom.

Some 300 years since an ancestor of the present family, by name Mang Sawunt, is supposed to have rebelled against the Mahomedan power, established himself at the village of Horowde, in this principality, and carried on constant war with the troops of Delhi and Beejapoor. There is no proof extant to show that he established his independence, but he would seem to have succeeded in repulsing the troops sent to subjugate him. On his death he was deified, and his Muth or shrine is still to be seen at the village of Horowde, which he made his capital.

There are no records to show who succeeded this Mang Sawunt; but it is believed that his successors, wanting the prowess and courage which he displayed, were soon subjugated to the Mahomedan yoke, and became again feudatories of the empire.

About the year A. D. 1627 Khem Sawunt ascended the throne,* and was succeeded in 1640 by his son Som Sawunt, who died after a short reign of eighteen months, and was succeeded by his brother Lukum Sawunt, who died in 1665, without issue. His brother Phond Sawunt then reigned for ten years, and on his death in 1675 his second son, Khem Sawunt, ascended the throne.

This chieftain appears to have succeeded in establishing his independence of the Musulman power; he afterwards assisted them in their wars with Shivajee, the founder of the Muratha empire, at that time beginning to be formidable; and carried on constant wars with the neighbouring Portuguese State of Goa; and during his reign the boundaries of the State were considerably extended.

* A genealogical table of the Bhonslay family from this date is annexed.

In the year 1707 Khem Sawunt concluded a Treaty with Shao Raja, the successor of Shivajee, as he found himself unable alone to cope with his extending influence and authority; and the Beejapoor dynasty, owing to their declining power, could render him no assistance. By this Treaty Shao Raja gave to the Bhonslay family of Sawunt Waree an Luam-putru (deed of gift), confirming them in their possessions, with full sovereignty, and assigning to them, conjointly with Angria, half the revenues of the Salsee Mahal.

In the year 1709 Khem Sawunt was succeeded by his nephew Phond Sawunt. This chieftain cultivated the arts of peace, and turned his attention to settling and increasing his revenues. During his reign the present Jumabudee settlement was carried into operation, through a Karhkon under his authority, named Gunoo Ram. No regular survey or measurement of lands was made, but the produce was assessed by what is termed a Nuzur-mangna, or rough estimate by inspection. He also imposed a number of extra cesses, receivable in kind from the Ryats, for the current expenditure of himself and his household; and carried this system so far, that even the minutest item was provided for, without the outlay of money.

The Kolhapoor forces at this time invaded the Waree State, under Ramchundru Punt Bowrickur, the Amatyn, but were repulsed, and obliged to retire; and constant skirmishes took place with the Portuguese and Angria.

In this chieftain's reign the first Treaty was concluded with the English East India Company. It seems to have been occasioned by the piracies on British commerce committed by Kanojee Angria and his successors on the Colaba Gadee, and bears date the 12th January 1729-30.* It consists of VII. Articles; and after stipulating for perpetual peace and friendship between Phond Sawunt Bhonslay, the Sir Desace, and the Honorable Company, and providing for their mutually assisting one another's ships at sea, and affording help in case of wreck, goes on to conclude an offensive and defensive alliance against the son of Kanojee Angria, who is characterized as the mutual enemy of both powers.

At about this period Nag Sawunt, the second son of Phond Sawunt, overran and subjugated the Heri and Chundrugur Mahals, above the Ghauts; He established a Thana in the latter, and built the fort of Gundharwugur. The Chundrugur Mahal was afterwards taken from him, but the Heri Talooka is still in the possession of Myra Bacc, his son's widow.

Towards the close of Phond Sawunt's reign, his eldest son Nar Sawunt rebelled against him, and on his father's attempting to reduce him, he threw himself into a fort near the town of Waree, and while looking out of a window was shot dead by the troops sent against him. His widow brought her son Ramchundru Sawunt, and having delivered him up to Phond Sawunt, performed Sutee on the funeral pile of her husband.

* This Treaty was ratified by the Government of Bombay on the 17th April 1730.

Phond Sawunt was so deeply affected by these tragical events that he resigned the Gadee in favour of his grandson Ramchundru Sawunt, and retired into private life. This occurred about the year 1738.

When Ramchundru Sawunt came to the throne he was assisted in the management of affairs by Jyram Sawunt, his uncle, who continued to share the chief power with him till about 1752.

This Jyram Sawunt is represented to have been a man not only of great personal courage, but also of immense bodily strength. He carried on extensive wars, and overran, and for a time retained possession, of the Bardese Mahal of the Goa territories. During his reign Toolajee Angria made an incursion into the Waree territory with a strong force, but was defeated at Koodal with great loss, and compelled to retreat; and Jyram Sawunt followed him as far as Sanga, near Ratnagoree, ravaging the country with fire and sword.

Towards the close of his reign, Jyram Sawunt quarrelled with his nephew Ramchundru Sawunt, and retired to Koodal in disgust; where he shortly after died, and Ramchundru Sawunt did not survive him for more than two years.

Ramchundru Sawunt left one son, Khem Sawunt, known by the name of Khem Sawunt the Great. He ascended the throne on his father's death about 1763, and reigned for forty-eight years. In 1763 he married Luxoomee Bacc, the daughter of Jayjee Sindia, and a half-sister of the celebrated Maharajah Sindia, through whose influence with the Court of Delhi, the Emperor conferred on Khem Sawunt the title of Rajey Bahadour, and some other privileges of royalty.

In consequence of the Chetum of Waree still continuing his piratical attacks on British commerce, about the beginning of the year 1765, an expedition was sent against the corsairs, under the command of Major Goddard and Captain Watson, of the Bombay Marine. They took the fort of Tshwungim, or Rere, and changed its name to Fort Augustus, intending to have kept possession of it.

On the 7th April 1765, however, a Treaty of XIX. Articles was concluded with Khem Sawunt, by which, the British Government agreed to restore Rere to the Sir Desnee, on his renouncing all pretensions to the territory situated between the Karlee and Salsee rivers from the sea shore to the foot of the Ghats; agreeing to indemnify the Honorable Company for the expenses of the war, to the amount of Rs. 1,00,000, permitting a factory to be built by them in any part of his Dominions adjacent to the sea shore; promising not to molest their ships or commerce, or keep any vessels equipped for war; and surrendering the fort of Musoorse within eight days.

This Treaty was not observed by the Sir Desnee, and, in consequence, in the following year Mr. Mostyn was deputed, with full powers, by the Government of Bombay, to effect some further settlement: and on the 24th October 1766 another Treaty of XV. Articles was concluded with the Bhonslay.

By this agreement the Sir Desnee promised to send two hostages to

Bombay; to pay Rs. 2,00,000 for the expenses of the war, of which Rs. 60,000 should be paid in three months, before the fort of Réree was given up to him, and the remaining Rs. 1,20,000 in two years, by two equal instalments; and find good security for its payment. He further promised to mortgage the fort of Vingorla, with all its revenues, for thirteen years, or till such time as the money was paid up; and to allow the Company to establish a factory there under their own flag. This arrangement being concluded, Réree was restored.

In a short time, however, the hostages made their escape, and the agents of the mortgagee were prevented from collecting the revenues. On the expiration of the thirteen years, the Waree Government demanded the restoration of Vingorla, and on its being refused, in consequence of the mortgagee not having been permitted to realize the revenues, it was attacked and taken by the Sir Desaes in 1780.

In 1778, the Kolhapoor Raja, envious of the distinctions which had been conferred on the Waree Chief by the Emperor of Delhi, attacked the *Heri Talooka*, captured the forts of Gundhurwugur, Nursingur, and Bhurutgur, and overran a great part of the Waree territory. In 1793, however, these forts were restored to Waree through Sindia's influence; and the Raja of Kolhapoor was again confined to his own proper dominions.

With a few intermissions, however, and with various successes, Khem Sawunt continued at war with Kolhapoor for the greater part of his reign; he was also almost constantly engaged in hostilities with the Portuguese, who succeeded shortly before his death in wresting from him the provinces of Deehoollee, Sanklee, and Pedaa, and annexing them to the Goa territories: he had before lost in the early part of his reign the half share of the Salsee Mahal, which was taken possession of by the Peshwa on the defeat and capture of Toulajee Angria.

Khem Sawunt died in A. D. 1803, and great disturbances took place soon after his death, in consequence of his having no heirs male in the direct line, and the intrigues and plots to which this circumstance gave rise among the other male descendants of his grandfather, Phond Sawunt, to secure the vacant throne. Two of these in particular, named Jyram Sawunt, called also Bawa-Sahab, aided by his father Som Sawunt, and Shreeram Sawunt or Rao Sahab, carried their intrigues so far as to engage in open hostility against each other; till at length Som Sawunt and his son were shut up in the fort at Waree by the troops of Shreeram Sawunt, and on the palace being attacked, Som Sawunt fired a train of powder, and perished with all his family (excepting his son Phond Sawunt, who was at the time shut up in the fort of Réree) in the flames.

Shreeram Sawunt, having thus got rid of his rival, soon compelled Luxoomee Bae, the widow of Khem Sawunt, who was endeavouring to carry on affairs as regent, to adopt his son Ramchundra Sawunt or Bhow Sahab. This adoption took place in 1805, and Luxoomee Bae continued to manage affairs as regent during his minority.

In the meantime, constant warfare was carried on by Kolhapoor, with varied success, till, in 1807, the Raja of Kolhapoor took the field in person, and having defeated the Waree army at Chowkoolée with great loss, descended by the Munchur and Hummunt Ghauts into the Konkun, and blockaded the capital. He was, however, unsuccessful in his attempts to take the fort. In this desperate state of affairs, the Waree Government called in the aid of Appa Desaee Napanekur, who sent a large force to raise the siege of Waree, and also invaded the Kolhapoor territories; and thus compelled the Raja to return with his troops to defend his own capital.

No sooner was the Kolhapoor force withdrawn, than Appajee Soobrao, the Nepaee general, made himself master of the whole Waree territory; he placed Luxoomee Bae the regent, and her adopted son Bhow Saheb, under a strict surveillance, and endeavoured to establish the authority of his master over the State. Bhow Saheb, the heir to the Gadee, was found strangled in his bed, and it is believed the act was perpetrated by order of Appajee Soobrao; and not without the concurrence of Phond Sawunt, the next heir to the Gadee, who hoped to profit by his removal. Shortly after, Luxoomee Bae also fell a victim to the hardships and ill-treatment she had undergone: she died in 1808.

On her death, Doorga Bae, the second widow of Khem Sawunt, became regent; though affairs were nominally carried on in the name of Phond Sawunt, the son of Som Sawunt, who had escaped the general destruction of his family at Waree, as above related.

In 1809, Phond Sawunt took advantage of the weak state of the Nepaee's army, the greater part of which had been withdrawn to maintain the war above the Ghauts, to expel his forces from the country, and re-establish the authority of the Bhonslay family. The Sirdars, however, through whose instrumentality these successes were gained, soon became too powerful to be controlled: they established themselves in the different forts in the Waree State, and became perfectly independent of the Government, plundering not only the inhabitants, but attacking foreign powers, and pillaging their commerce.

These depredations continued till A. D. 1812, when, in consequence of repeated acts of piracy having been perpetrated on British commerce, a Treaty was negotiated, through Captain Schuyler, the envoy at Goa, with Phond Sawunt, on the 3rd October, by which, in order to the effectual suppression of these evils, the chieftain agreed to cede in full sovereignty to the British Government the fort of Vingorla, and the battery of Gunaram Tembè, with the port and proper limits thereof; to deliver up all vessels found equipped in a warlike manner; to allow no vessel to leave the port of Newtee without being searched by the British authorities, who were to be allowed to station a guard of troops there for the purpose; and promised that if hereafter any Waree subjects were guilty of piracy, the forts of Breee and Newtee should also be given up to the Honorable Company.

Shortly after the conclusion of this Treaty, Phond Sawunt died, and Doorga

Baee, who still continued to manage affairs, sent for his son, Khem Sawunt, —the present chieftain, who had been taken by Soobrao Ghatgay, his maternal grandfather, to Toregul above the Ghauts,—and set him up as heir to the throne; though, in consequence of his tender age, for he was then only eight years old, she managed to keep the chief power in her own hands as regent.

In 1812 the Waree troops captured the fort of Bhorutgur from Kolhapoor, but were obliged immediately afterwards to surrender it to a British force under Colonel Dowse, and it was by them again restored to Kolhapoor.

In 1815 the Turufs of Wurad and Malund, together with all the villages to the north of the Karlee river, were taken possession of by the British Government, in exchange for the Sindhoodoorg Tunkha* in the Turufs of Páth and Huwálee, which were given up to Waree.

The Portuguese troops in 1817 made an inroad into the Oosup Turuf of the Waree State, and plundered and burnt the house of the Oosupkur Desaee. To avenge this aggression Sumbhoo Govind Sir Soobhedar, who commanded at Réree, plundered the fort of Tirakole, belonging to the Portuguese. This led to the fort of Réree being besieged by the Goa troops: they sat down before the place with twenty-five pieces of cannon, and carried on active operations against it for twenty-seven days, but were unable to effect its reduction, and were finally obliged to raise the siege.

At this time the Government of Waree appears to have been completely unable to control the power of its own Sirdars: Sumbhajeer Sawunt held the fort of Réree, Babnoo Gopal occupied Newtee, and Chundroba Soobhedar maintained himself at Banda. These powerful chiefs plundered in all directions with perfect impunity, setting the authority of the Sir Desaee completely at defiance. During these troubles, Doorga Baee died, and the two remaining widows of Khem Sawunt, Savitree Baee and Nurmuda Baee, became regents.

Early in 1819, in consequence of repeated acts of depredation having been committed in British territory, by subjects of the State of Sawunt Waree, a force, under the command of Sir W. Grant Keir, moved to the frontier of this State, to obtain redress, and enforce the following demands:—

1st.—The surrender of certain offenders.

2nd.—The repayment of property plundered.

3rd.—The removal of Sumbhajeer Sawunt and Babnoo Gopal from authority.

4th.—The surrender of the forts of Réree and Newtee for three years.

These demands were not conceded, and hostilities commenced. Waree soon surrendered, but the fort of Réree held out against the British force, and was regularly invested.

The British batteries opened on the 13th of February, and in the evening of the same day the outworks were carried by assault. The principal portion of the garrison evacuated the place during the night, and the fort surrendered the following morning.

* Assignments upon revenue for the support of the fort of Malwan.

A Treaty was concluded with the regency of Waree on behalf of Khem Sawant, under date 17th February 1819, by which they agreed not again to employ Sumbhajee Sawant and Baboo Gopal; to deliver up to the British Government such of the perpetrators of the late depredations as they might be able to apprehend, as well as to surrender in future all subjects of the Waree State who might be guilty of plundering British territories, or that of its allies; to cede to the Honorable Company in perpetuity the forts of Réree and Newtee, together with the Turufs of Path and Azgaum, and the whole line of sea coast from the Karlee river to the Portuguese possessions; and to admit any British detachment into the Sawant Waree territories, and afford it every assistance in seizing plunderers and freebooters.

Captain Hutchinson was sent as Political Agent to Waree, and through him, another Treaty was concluded with the regency, under date the 17th February 1820, by which the British Government, to evince that it demanded the cession of the Path and Azgaum districts, given up by the foregoing Treaty for the sole purpose of putting an effectual stop to the depredations committed in its own territories, by Waree subjects, restored the whole of the above districts, with the exception of the forts of Réree and Newtee, and the villages forming the line of sea coast.

In 1820, a settlement was concluded, through Captain Hutchinson, of a dispute with the Kollhapoor Government relative to the Tunkha, or assignment on the revenues, of the Munohar Turuf, for the support of His Highness' fort of Munohar. By this agreement the rights of Kollhapoor in that district, and the amount of revenue to which it was entitled, were defined, and the sovereignty was declared to belong to Waree.

In the latter part of the year 1820, Captain Hutchinson's appointment at Waree was abolished; and the future political relations with this State were confided to the Judge of Rutnageeree, from whom they were afterwards, in 1822, transferred to the Collector.

In 1822, some disputes of long standing between the Waree and Kollhapoor Durbars, relative to the Tunkhas or assignment of revenues for the support of the forts of Prusidgur and Nursingur, were finally adjusted. It was settled, that in lieu of making collections from the five Turufs of Kulsoolee, Naroor, Boordavee, Huválee, and Mangaum, the Kollhapoor State should receive, annually, a money payment of Rs. 7,834-6-8 from the Waree Government, and be debarred from all interference with those districts.

For the annual payment of this sum during ten years, and for the liquidation of the balance due to Kollhapoor on account of the three years during which the collections had been suspended, a security was brought forward by the Waree regency. Previously, however, to the first payment, a tract of country above the Ghauts, to the above annual amount, was made over from the British territories, in the Southern Maratha Country, to Kollhapoor, in 1826, under the condition that the above sum should be paid annually by Waree to the Company.

The affairs of the Waree State, which had continued till this time to be managed by the regency, were in A. D. 1822 entrusted to the present chieftain, Khem Sawunt, or, as he was more commonly called, Bapoo Saheb, then in his nineteenth year; and he was formally invested with the chief authority through the intervention of the British Government, much against the wishes of the Baees, who were very desirous of keeping the administration of affairs in their own hands.

Bapoo Saheb soon showed himself to be a weak and incompetent chief, destitute of the firmness necessary to keep his disorderly Sirdars in check, or maintain any regularity in his financial affairs. By his extravagance and dissipation the revenues, which ought to have been applied to the liquidation of his pecuniary engagements, were squandered in other ways, and no arrangements were made for the payment of the amount on account of the exchange of territory with Kolhapoor above adverted to, and the allowance guaranteed by the British Government to a Sirdar named Chundroba Soohhedar.

By 1830 these payments had fallen so greatly into arrears, that it was found necessary, after repeated remonstrances made to the chieftain had failed, to induce him to adopt any measures for their liquidation, to sequester a part of the Turufs of Páth, Azgaum, Huwélee, and Boorduvee, with the view of compelling the Sir Desae to fulfil his engagements.

This measure at length opened the eyes of the Waree Government to the necessity of making immediate arrangements for the liquidation of the arrears, and future payment of these sums; and in the following year the attachment was again removed.

In 1828 Phond Sawunt, an influential Sirdar, went out into open rebellion against his sovereign, in consequence of the oppression and injustice to which he had been subjected. He seized the hill fort of Mahadeogur, of which he had formerly been Killedar; and successfully resisted all the efforts of the Waree Government to reduce him. The Sir Desae solicited and obtained the assistance of the Bombay Government in his difficulties, and in 1830 a British detachment was sent against the fort, which was immediately evacuated by the rebels, who fled into the adjoining territories of the Inchulkurunjeekur.

In 1832, Phond Sawunt again succeeded in making himself master of Mahadeogur, and in the same year other influential persons raised the standard of rebellion also; and the country soon became one scene of anarchy and confusion. The weakness and disorganization of the Waree Government soon compelled the British Government to an armed interference in its internal affairs: a force was sent into the country; the fort of Mahadeogur was taken and dismantled, and terms of accommodation were arranged with the other insurgents; but Phond Sawunt and his sons again absconded, and continued in rebellion till 1833, when an amnesty was granted to them by the British Government.

On the restoration of tranquillity in 1832, the Sir Desaee was compelled to enter into an Agreement of IV. Articles, under date 25th December 1832, by which he bound himself not to remove his minister without the consent of the British Government, and to afford him every support in effecting a retrenchment in the expenditure.

This agreement the Sir Desaee never entered into with sincerity; and no sooner was order in a measure restored, and his immediate fears removed, than this weak and vacillating chief relaxed into his former state; and instead of supporting, thwarted, and did all in his power to get his minister removed; another formidable rebellion shortly broke out, and British troops were again sent to assist in putting it down.

In 1836, the customs leviable on the military road passing through this State from the port of Vingorla to the Ram Ghaut were transferred to the British Government, and in 1838 an Agreement of VI. Articles was concluded with the chactain, under date the 15th September, by which the whole of the customs of the Warea State became the property of the Honorable Company, and the levy of transit duties was abolished.

The state of affairs at Warea under so weak and dissipated a chief did not, as might be supposed, improve; the pay of the Sirdars, and others in the employ of the State, remained long overdue; acts of the most flagrant injustice were perpetrated to oblige favourites, and tyranny and oppression soon again raged throughout the country. The aggrieved subjects of this injustice sought redress in the only way in which they believed it could be obtained, and endeavoured by an appeal to arms to wring from their imbecile sovereign's fears, what they were unable to obtain from his justice.

Rebellion, violence, bloodshed, and all the concomitant evils of a weak and vicious administration were the consequence; and instead of learning wisdom by the past, and introducing a better state of things, no sooner was the danger averted—no sooner had the rebellious been overawed, and reduced to obedience by the armed intervention of the British Government, than the same system was again followed, to be again consummated by the same results.

This state of things could at length no longer be borne; and on the breaking out of another formidable rebellion in 1838, it was considered inexpedient to employ British troops any more in merely suppressing resistance to a chief to whom already three or four times a like aid had been afforded in a similar way, and who had proved himself utterly unfit to rule. The removal of the Sir Desaee from all authority was therefore considered to be an indispensable part of the new arrangement rendered necessary. The country was temporarily placed under British management, to be hereafter restored to the Sir Desaee, or his family, when there should appear a sufficient prospect of their governing it well.

A Political Superintendent was appointed under this arrangement to manage the country; but his exertions to reform the administration of this

long misgoverned State were for a considerable time impeded by the disturbances occasioned by malcontent individuals, who were, or expected to be, losers by the indispensable reductions effected in the public expenditure.

Owing to the shelter which these parties received in the Goa territories, they were enabled to organize two serious invasions of the Waree territory : on the first occasion, they got temporary possession of the fort of Waree, and of the person of the chieftain, his family, and the minister ; on the second they captured the fort of Hummuntgur, blockaded the passes, and committed great atrocities.

On both occasions, the insurrections were with little difficulty put down ; the principal leaders were apprehended and punished, and tranquillity was again restored.

In order to diminish the expense, as well as increase the efficiency of the Waree military force, a local corps was raised, and placed under the command of European officers, the expense of which forms a debit on the revenues of the State.

As soon as this corps was organized, the large regular force, which it had been previously found necessary to keep up at Waree, was gradually diminished ; and in a little more than a year from its first formation the state of affairs had so much improved as to admit of the entire withdrawal of the British troops from the territory. On the restoration of tranquillity, measures were adopted to afford to all classes of the community efficient protection from oppression, and the ready redress of every grievance.

The financial affairs of the State, which, under the Native administration, were in a state of absolute bankruptcy, have since been greatly improved : by strict economy in the public expenditure the large debt due to the British Government has been considerably reduced, and arrangements are in progress to relieve the public finances, as far as possible, from future embarrassment.

Khem Sawunt, or Bapoo Saheb, the present Sir Desae, was born in A. D. 1804. He has four sons, the eldest of whom, Phond Sawunt, or, as he is more commonly called, Anna Saheb, was born in the year 1828.

The Waree State, as it exists at present, is bounded on the North by the Karlee river, and the Salsee Mahal of the Malwan Talooka in the Rutnageere Collectorate ; on the East by the line of Ghauts ; on the South by the Tirakole creek and the Portuguese possessions ; and on the West by the Vingorla Mahal of the Rutnageere Zillah. Its greatest length from north to south is nearly fifty miles, and its greatest breadth rather more than thirty ; and it may contain an area of perhaps 1,200 square miles.

This principality presents the same general features as are to be found in the greater part of the Southern Konkun, except that the jungle is more

dense, and the country more difficult, in the vicinity of the Ghauts. The climate, considering the rankness of the vegetation, is much better than might be expected; the principal diseases are low fever, dysentery, and inflammatory complaints; but cholera, and some of the more virulent and fatal epidemics of India, are by no means common.

The staple produce of the State is rice; the inferior grains, such as Nachneg, Hunk, Moong, &c. are cultivated in the high lands and amongst the hills in considerable quantity. The soil is principally a light sand, full of stones and gravel, and incapable of yielding the superior kinds of produce, such as cotton, tobacco, sugar-cane, &c. Cocoanuts and Sooparee are exported, but excepting in these two products, the country does not yield sufficient for its own consumption; and grain of all kinds is annually imported from the Deccan in large quantities.

The principal manufactures of the Waree State are gold and silver embroidery work on saddle-cloths and horse-appointments, and scabbards of swords; Native guns, swords, daggers, spear-heads, &c. Pankhas, painted toys, sealing-wax, and fire-works; but it exports scarcely any of these, and consequently they are, generally speaking, only manufactured in small quantities, sufficient to meet the local demand.

The imports are metals, Europe piece goods, paper, &c. from Bombay; sugar, dates, spices of all kinds, salt fish, coconut oil, &c. from the coast; rice, grana, Dhal, and other grains, onions, garlic, pepper, tobacco, snuff, Gunja, opium, cotton, and indigo, and all kinds of Native cloths, from the Deccan; and fruits, paper, poultry, candles, &c. from Goa.

But little trade is, however, carried on: the merchants are devoid of enterprise, and possess little or no capital; and, owing to a great part of the necessaries of life being imported from foreign countries, and this State producing scarcely anything which can be exchanged for these, a constant drain of the precious metals is going on, which cannot but have a bad effect on its financial prosperity.

The inhabitants are chiefly cultivators. They are a warlike race, accustomed to the use of arms from their childhood, and our Native army is largely recruited from among the Maratha Sawants of this principality. They are an extremely poor, ignorant, and superstitious race, easily led, and ready at any time to follow any leader who will give them a seer of rice a day. They are almost all provided with arms; it is not therefore to be wondered at that insurrectionary movements have at all times been so easily got up in this State; particularly when the country presents such remarkable facilities for irregular warfare, being covered with a dense, almost impenetrable jungle, and abounding in wild and inaccessible fastnesses.

The principal road through this State is the great military road, made by the British Government, from Belgaum down the Ram Ghaut to the port of Vingola; besides this there are Native roads from the Deccan, by the Talkat Ghaut, to Banda and the Goa territory; down the Paipoce Ghaut to Waree

and Vingorla, with a branch road through Bowlát and Banda, into the Portuguese possessions; down the Hunnunt Ghaut, by Neroor, Waroos, and Maungann, to Vingorla and Páth; and by the Ghotgha Ghaut through this State to the port of Malwan: there are also cross-roads leading into the Goa territory on one side, and the Company's on the other, and numerous small passes in the line of Ghauts, from the upper to the lower country.

The chief rivers are the Gudnudee, which rises near the Ghotgha Ghaut, separates the Salsee Mahal from the Kulsoolee and Boorduvee Turufs of this State, and empties itself into the sea north of Malwan. The Karlee river takes its rise in the Hunnunt Ghaut, passes by the villages of Nanelce, Maungann, Koodal, Dambolee, Bhao, Surumbul, Neroor, and Chendwan; and falls into the sea to the south of Malwan, forming for a considerable distance the boundary between the Company's territories and the Waree State. The Banda river rises in the Ghauts near the fort of Munohur, flows past the villages of Sanglee, Wotownee, Insoolee, Banda, Kas, Satosee, Kowtench, and Arownda, and empties itself into the sea to the south of the fort of Tirakole. From Banda towards the sea this river divides Waree from the Portuguese territories. The Tulowra river rises at Wazrat, passes Hodowla, Tulowra, Toolsee, and Matond, into the sea at Mochee-Mar, a hamlet of Vingorla. The Tilaree, called also Koodasee river, rises at the Ram Ghaut, crosses the great military road twice, and enters the Goa territory at Munóree. The Kulna river takes its rise at the Tulkut Ghaut, crosses the road at Kulna, and passes into the Goa State. There are also a number of small streams besides the above, which in the rainy season, owing to the proximity of the Ghauts, soon swell into considerable rivers.

The revenues of the Waree State amount at present to about Rs. 2,25,000, and the expenditure is fixed at considerably under Rs. 2,00,000; leaving a surplus revenue for the liquidation of its debts. The Waree State is not tributary to the British Government, or to any foreign power: its customs, as already stated, have been transferred to the Honorable Company.

A corps was raised in 1839 by the orders of the British Government for service within the limits of this principality. It received the name of the Sawant Waree Local Corps, and is officered from the line. It is paid from the revenues of the State, and is not bound to serve in foreign territory.

This levy consists of 426 rank and file, 18 Havildars, 6 Jemadars, and 2 Commissioned European Officers, with 6 Buglers; it is disciplined, armed, and clothed in the same way as the Company's irregular corps, and is maintained at an annual cost of about Rs. 45,620.*

There is no other military force kept up in the Waree State, though there

* Since the date of this Memoir, the Sawant Waree Local Corps has been increased to 520 rank and file, 8 Jemadars, 32 Havildars, 8 Buglers, &c. with 3 European Commissioned Officers. The present total annual cost of this corps may be estimated at about Rs. 50,000.

is still a large number of what are termed Sunndkuree sepoy (from their receiving their pay by a Sunud, or grant on the revenues of the land in their occupancy), who are liable to serve one month in the year as a sort of militia; they are a mixed rabble, and of little use in maintaining the public tranquillity.

The maintenance of the general police of the country is borne by its own finances. The system has great undergone great improvements: the State has been sub-divided into three parts, each division being placed under a distinct district police officer, with a number of peons at his disposal. Foujdars have been appointed in every village, and instructed in their duties. These become the heads of the rural police in their own villages, having under them the Mahars or village watchmen. They report all occurrences of importance to the district officer, who communicates the information to head quarters. From the Foujdars and the rural police being unpaid, however, but little energy is evinced in the discharge of their duties.

Posts are also established at suitable distances, where parties of the local corps are stationed, for the preservation of the public peace, and security to life and property; and, generally, the system of police followed in the Company's districts has been introduced in Waree.

Owing to the wretched police of the contiguous State of Goa, and the shelter which criminals absconding from this territory find there, the arrangements adopted in this State for the apprehension of offenders, and prevention of crime, are in many cases to a considerable extent rendered inoperative: little cordial assistance or co-operation is rendered by the Portuguese authorities; and, in general, offenders from this State find shelter the moment they cross the frontier.

CONTINUATION OF THE FOREGOING MEMOIR, BY MAJOR J. W. AULD.

Nothing worthy of record occurred in the early part of 1844. The monsoon of this year had not, however, closed, when the Political Superintendent received information from the Political Agent at Belgaum of the existence of serious disturbances in the Kollhapoor territory, more particularly in the neighbourhood of the fort of Bhodurgur, and it became necessary to adopt precautionary measures throughout this State to prevent the Kollhapoor rebels above the Ghauts tampering with any discontented or evil-disposed subjects of this State.

Major Bumbow, the Acting Commandant of the Sawunt Waree Local Corps, was therefore requested to station a detachment of his corps at the village

of Neroor, immediately at the foot of the Humunt Ghaut, being on the direct road from Waree to the disturbed quarter of the Kolhapoor country, with the view of protecting, if possible, this principality from aggression, as well as of preventing the insurgents as far as practicable from deriving any aid from this State; and at the same time watching the proceedings of the two forts of Prusidgur (also called Rangna) and Munohur, supposed to be secretly well-affected towards the cause of the insurgents.

But notwithstanding these precautionary measures, the Gurkures of the fort of Munohur descended from that fortress during the night of the 10th October 1844 in force, and entered the village of Gotus, in this State, where they attacked the house of Ghunusham Krishn Gotuskur, the Subnis of the fort of Munohur, and also the Koolkurnee of Gotus, carrying off his two brothers, and burning all the public and private papers in their possession.

This aggression and act of violence on a subject of this State was perpetrated within two or three miles of the detachment of the local corps, and showed but too plainly that the Gurkures of Munohur had joined the cause of the insurgents above the Ghauts,—a fact which was before suspected, though extremely doubtful.

Mr. Courtney, at the time Political Superintendent of Waree, seeing the turn affairs had taken, consulted Major Benbow as to the best course to be pursued for due protection of the Waree State from aggression; and both these gentlemen were of opinion that no further detachments could be spared from head quarters, but other arrangements were made, to admit of reinforcing the Paipoolee detachment, at the foot of a Ghaut of the same name, a little to the south of Munohur, and leading from the Kolhapoor country into the Waree territory.

Again on the night of the 11th October, the Gurkures of Munohur came down in force, about 200 strong, and attacked a detachment of the Sawunt Waree Local Corps under a Jemadar stationed at Dookanwaree, and after some desultory fighting, were repulsed by the Jemadar, with a loss on our side of two wounded. Reinforcements were immediately sent to the Jemadar.

The Political Superintendent in the mean time adopted such measures as the small force at his disposal would admit of, for the protection of life and property throughout the State, and against the inroads of the insurgents. The Sunadkurees, and all other armed retainers, were summoned, with the view to defensive measures, but this was not a duty they had much heart for, and very few of them attended to the call.

On the 13th of October 1844 Major Benbow marched against the Gurkures of Munohur and Rangna, forts belonging to the Kolhapoor State, but adjoining the frontier of this principality. The former fortress was reported to be occupied by between four and five hundred men, and the latter, it was said, held 700 Gurkures. Though they had not then openly committed any aggressive act on this State, still it was well enough known that they were secretly aiding and assisting those of Munohur; and when Major Benbow

marched out, the Rangna Garkurees at once joined those of Munohur, and he was threatened on all sides by large bodies of insurgents. Matters now daily assumed a more serious aspect, and it became necessary to reinforce Major Benbow's detachment by a party of 50 men from Waree, under the Sooleedar of the local corps; and Lieutenant Colonel Wyllie, the officer commanding at Vingola, was at the same time warned to hold a detachment in readiness to march on Waree, if found necessary, at a moment's notice.

Outrages now became general, and almost of every day occurrence, throughout the State. On the 30th of October 1844 a gang of armed men attacked some carts at the village of Sasolee on the Ram Ghaut road, murdered two cartmen, and broke open some casks of liquor, under the impression that they contained gunpowder, and other military stores. The Garkurees, too, again attacked the village of Dookanwaree, from which the detachment of the Sawunt Waree Local Corps had been withdrawn. On this occasion they carried off a quantity of grain, and threatened the inhabitants with violence.

Similar outrages were perpetrated in all quarters throughout the State during the month of November 1844, and Lieutenant Price, the Adjutant of the Sawunt Waree Local Corps, was ordered to join a detachment of his men at Warees, and take it on with the least possible delay to the village of Dookanwaree, near the foot of the Hunmunt Ghaut, and not far distant from Munohur, with the view to the protection of that part of the country. All these numerous acts of aggression just referred to were duly reported to the Political Agent at Belgaum, for the information of Lieutenant Colonel Outram, at this time on special duty at Kolhapoor.

Phond Sawunt, a Sirdar of some note belonging to Waree, though he had not up to this date (November 1844) been suspected of disaffection, and his eight sons, now openly espoused the cause of the insurgents, and Anna Saheb, the eldest son of the Sir Desaee, left Waree on the night of the 16th November 1844, and joined Baba Desaee, a son of Phond Sawunt, who was waiting with some followers near at hand, and went off with them towards Munohur.

Anna Saheb was at this time but a mere lad, not more than sixteen years of age, and had been seduced away from the palace by some of Phond Sawunt's family, who had, as already observed, one and all gone into open rebellion, and they knew full well that nothing but desperate measures afforded them a chance of security from the punishment their crimes deserved, and hence their persuading this foolish young man to join and make common cause with them, trusting to the immunity they hoped to enjoy themselves by doing everything in his name.

Rumours had, previous to Anna Saheb's flight, reached the Political Superintendent, that the Garkurees intended to make an attempt to carry off some one from Waree, but no one had the most distant idea that Anna Saheb had been so far talked over by the Phond Sawunts and their emissaries as voluntarily to join their party; and this unlooked for event could only be

accounted for on the supposition that they must have made large promises as to the power and grandeur he could at once gain by espousing their cause.

When the late events were duly considered, it became very apparent that the Phond Sawunts had been all along playing a deep game, and their influence and power, more particularly after they had secured the person of the heir apparent, were very considerable, and the whole country, as was fully expected, was thrown into confusion.

Nor were these anticipations of approaching evil without just grounds; and it became necessary to have recourse to the most active measures, for the country was now in a complete state of rebellion, and the officer commanding at Vingorla was in consequence requested to send every available man he could spare to Waree.

Major Benbow, the officer commanding the Sawunt Waree Local Corps, at the time on duty in the districts, was also communicated with, and warned as to the existence of numerous plots, as well as of the circumstance of Anna Sahab's flight; on learning which, and that the capital was threatened, he fell back with his detachment on Waree, which place he reached on the evening of the 17th November 1844.

The same night a company of the 10th Regt. N. I., under the command of Captain Hume, arrived at Waree from Vingorla, and as Major Benbow had been previously reinforced by the arrival of a detachment of 60 rank and file of the 16th Regt. Madras N. I. from Sasolee, he was enabled to make sufficient arrangements for the protection of the capital.

Nothing, however, was attempted by the insurgents, who were in all probability too busily engaged in securing the person of Anna Sahab, and placing him beyond the reach of pursuit, which they did by taking him up into the fort of Munohur, and delivering him over to the Gurkurees, who, in honour of his arrival in the fortress, fired a salute on the occasion, which was distinctly heard at Waree.

It was now reported (19th November 1844) that the Phond Sawunts had entrenched themselves in the strong and difficult country under the Ghauts, and had stockaded the passes leading to their villages. It was also said, and proved to be true, that about 200 men who escaped from the fort of Bloodurgur (in the Kolhapoor territory) had joined them, as well as a number of disaffected characters from the Goa frontier, so that, with the Gurkurees of Munohur, the rebel force amounted to nearly 1,000 strong, and Major Benbow was in consequence cautioned to act on the defensive, until sufficiently reinforced to assume an offensive attitude.

The insurrection now (towards the end of November 1844) began daily to assume a more formidable aspect, and orders for the payment of the revenue due to the State were issued by the insurgents in the name of the Government, and under the signature of the Sir Dessee's son; and in all the villages of the Munohur and Mangaum Turufs, payments were enforced, notwithstanding that the Political Superintendent issued proclamations, prohibiting any one from

paying revenues to the insurgents, or aiding them in any way whatever; and strictly forbidding all subjects of the State from joining the insurrection.

On the night of the 19th November 1844, a large party of the insurgents came down almost to the gates of Waree, firing their matchlocks and blowing horns; but on the officer commanding turning out with a party of the local corps, they decamped with all practicable speed in the direction of their strongholds in the hills. They, however, perhaps effected as much as was intended—annoyance to the troops engaged in the protection of the capital; for with all their numbers no one feared that the insurgents would in reality attack Waree in earnest.

The conduct of Phond Sawunt and his sons was most deceitful and ungrateful, for not only had a free pardon been granted them by Government for all their past misdeeds (neither few nor trifling), but, it would appear, they had ever received at the hands of the Political Superintendent the greatest consideration and personal kindness. Nor had they any possible cause for complaint: at a time when the Nemaook of almost every other Sirdar of this State was unavoidably reduced, a very handsome allowance was granted to them, and which was afterwards increased one-third; besides the villages they had previously held were restored to them. A large house was expressly set aside for their residence when they visited Waree; no interference with their retainers, no mistrust of their armed followers, no suspicion of their own fidelity, had ever been exhibited; in fact they were treated in all respects and on all occasions with marked distinction and honour, and the most ready and open confidence in their good faith ever displayed before the eyes of the community; but perhaps this very honour and distinction were the cause of their treachery and ultimate ruin.

About this time (November 22nd, 1844) a detachment of the 7th Regt. N. I., consisting of 200 rank and file, under command of Captain Skipper, proceeding under instructions from Major Benbow to take the post at the village of Sangclee, three or four miles east of Kulumbeest, Phond Sawunt's village, was attacked by large bodies of insurgents, led by the sons of Phond Sawunt in person, and after some skirmishing and fighting, compelled to retire, with a loss of 3 killed and 22 wounded, including, amongst the latter, Ensign Collier, who is represented to have been wounded twice in the gallant and zealous performance of his duty. On this occasion it was afterwards ascertained that the insurgents had 4 killed and about 30 wounded, and that they had four small field-pieces with them.

On learning of this disaster, Captain Hume, the officer then commanding at Waree, dispatched 200 men under the command of Lieutenant Bate, of the 7th Regt. N. I., to reinforce Captain Skipper; but notwithstanding this addition to his force, he was obliged to fall back on Mandkhol, half way between Sangclee and Waree.

Shortly after this unfortunate mishap, the insurgents made an attempt to tamper with the Soobedar and five Jemadars of the Sawunt Waree Local

Corps, and did all in their power to induce these officers, with the men under them, to join the rebel cause. The letter on this subject from Tan Sawunt, *alias* Baba Desaeé, one of the sons of Phond Sawunt, to the address of the Soobedar, was handed over by this officer to his own immediate commanding officer, Major Benbow; and as a token of approbation for their fidelity and attachment to the State, Government directed that a present of Rs. 300 should be given to the Soobedar, and Rs. 150 to each of the Jemadars; and the corps was at the same time augmented by the addition of two companies, both with the view of rewarding the most deserving men of this fine corps, and of giving employment to some more of the young men in the State, who might otherwise join in the disturbances. A second in command was also appointed to the corps.

Early in January 1845 the insurrection had spread throughout the length and breadth of the State, and the greatest insecurity prevailed to life and property, even in the immediate vicinity of the military posts, and it was unsafe to move in any direction without a strong escort, and not always even then. As an instance, may be noticed the case of two young officers proceeding down the road from Belgaum to Vingorla, with a cavalry escort, who were fired upon by some miscreants concealed in the jungle about a coss only from Bandé, and one of them, Ensign Faure, of the 2nd Eur. Regt. L. I., was mortally wounded, and he died the same evening.

The nature of the country, covered for miles on every side with densely thick jungle, rendered it next to impossible to check with anything like effect the perpetration of such outrages; and barbarous acts of cruelty, and even murders, were of too frequent occurrence, and that too in the near neighbourhood of the military outposts, and where they were indefatigable in patrolling in every direction.

In short, every endeavour was made to arrest the further progress of the rebellion. Orders were issued to assemble the Gaonkurs, Koolkurnees, and Foujdars, with the view of trying to make them in some way responsible for their villagers, to account for those who might be absent, to produce all the arms in the village, and to cut down as far as practicable the jungle in their immediate vicinity.

In the early stage of the insurrection, an attempt was also made to intimidate others from joining by threats of punishment in case of assistance or shelter; and on the other hand, by rewards for any information given of the insurgents; but little or nothing was effected: the rebels were either *too powerful*, and their vengeance too certain to be incurred by compliance, or the spirit of *disaffection* was very prevalent all over the country.

And yet it was not possible to suppose that the great mass of the people could at heart have been favourable to the rebels. They were well aware of the great advantages they had enjoyed under British rule, as well of the tyranny and oppression they had to expect from the insurgent chiefs. But the lower orders generally seem to have been too long accustomed to follow

their lawless leaders, and obey their behests in former times of commotion, to care what happened, or how long the existing state of affairs continued.

For the purpose of capturing and subduing the armed marauders who were infesting the State, two faithful Sirdars, one of the Banda Soobhedars and the other Baboo Rao Rana, were authorised (January 1845) to entertain 50 men each, on a salary of Rs. 4 per mensem, and the services of the former of these Sirdars were placed under the Banda Kumavisdar, and those of the latter under the Koodal Kumavisdar, as a temporary measure. Martial law was proclaimed under the authority of Government on the 14th of this month.

Another proclamation under the orders of Government was issued immediately afterwards, inviting all those who would without delay separate themselves from the insurgents, excepting the members of the Phond Sawunt's family, and sundry others who had made themselves conspicuous as leaders in the rebellion, as well as some of those who had personally participated in the atrocities which were committed, to return to their homes and occupations, under a promise of pardon for the past. Such a measure was conceived at that time, when martial law had been proclaimed, and troops were about to attack the enemy from all sides, as calculated to produce good results.

Lieutenant Colonel Outram, who had been deputed by Government to put down the insurrection, marched on the 16th of January 1845 on Kulumbeest with the whole of his available force. General Delamotte was encamped with the head quarters of his force at the top of the Hunmunt Ghaut, and field detachments under Lieutenant Colonel Carruthers, C.B., and Colonel Wallace, were likewise encamped, the former at the foot of the Hunmunt Ghaut, and the latter on the crest of a hill overlooking the Seevapoor valley, between the Ghaut and a hill called Susedoorg. Though no regular attack was for some time made on the enemy, yet Colonel Wallace occasionally threw shot and shell into Seevapoor* from the hill where he was encamped, and thus rendered the rebel position as unpleasant as it was unsafe.

About the middle of this month (January) a new difficulty arose in the appearance of Soobhana Nikum, a notorious leader, who had made his escape from Belgaum, and had been dispatched by the insurgents to the neighbourhood of Malwan, there to endeavour to raise the standard of rebellion among the Honorable Company's subjects, and cause, if possible, a diversion in favour of the insurgents in this territory. He issued some proclamations in the name of the Kollhapoor Government, to which power Malwan and its dependencies formerly belonged, inviting all good Hindoos to join him immediately, under threats of incurring the heaviest penalties; and he succeeded in attaching some few discontented spirits for a time to his cause.

About the same date, in the northern part of this principality, a person named Dajee Luxoomon Kala, who was formerly a personal servant of Anna Saheb (the heir apparent), also made himself conspicuous, by heading a party

* Seevapoor is immediately under the fortress of Musohur.

of insurgents, and not only collecting the revenues of the State, but likewise sending his emissaries into the neighbouring Turufs of Wurad and Peadoor, which formerly belonged to this principality, to realize the revenues of the Honorable Company's villages there.

On the Ram Ghaut road, another leader, named Hir Sawunt Dingnekur, a Sirdar of this State, assembled (January 1845) a number of followers, and threatened the Baitsee outpost, and Major Lucas, of the 8th Regt. Madras N. I., marched with his detachment in that direction to relieve this party, and endeavour again to open the communication by that line of road, which had been for a length of time almost entirely suspended.

Owing to the near proximity of the Goa frontier, and the great facilities enjoyed by the insurgents for doing so undetected, in consequence of the high road being closed, considerable quantities of ammunition found their way across the border, and the Desaees in that neighbourhood had numerous opportunities of assisting the insurgents in this territory; and though, at the commencement of the rebellion, means were taken to prevent the manufacture of gunpowder within this territory, this proved of little avail, for the rebels obtained large supplies of the materials for making it from the Deccan, and set up a manufactory of their own in the jungles of Seevapoor and Sursingé.

It has been observed that Colonel Wallace, from his elevated position, annoyed the rebels by firing and shelling into Seevapoor, the village immediately under the stronghold of Munohur, at this time in the possession of the rebels, who had, in consequence, removed their families and effects into the neighbouring jungles of Parpolee, Verlé, and Sursingé, where the Phond Sawunts had also conveyed their wives, children, and property, and, it was said, had stored large quantities of grain, &c. with the view of seeking shelter in these dense jungles when driven from the fortress of Munohur.

Seeing such formidable preparations going on all round for their circumvention, the spirit of the insurgents now (towards the end of January 1845) appeared to be considerably broken: numerous desertions from their cause daily took place, and a change for the better was perceptible in the public feeling respecting their ultimate success; the collection of the public revenues, which had been suspended for a length of time, again commenced, and the inhabitants of many of the villages began to return to their homes and occupations.

To the great energy and spirit displayed by Lieutenant Colonel Outram, and the salutary dread inspired by the promulgation of martial law, while room was permitted by the offer of pardon to the less guilty for large numbers to abandon the rebel cause, was this satisfactory and so much desired change to be attributed.

The Huwélkur and Oosupkur Desaees joined Hir Sawunt Dingnekur, who, as stated, had assembled a number of followers in the neighbourhood of the Ram Ghaut, and raised the standard of revolt against the Waree Government, while the Purnekur Desae, one of the brothers of the Oosupkur Desae,

whose villages are close to the town of Baitsee, behaved remarkably well, and showed no disposition whatever to countenance the disaffection of the other Desaees; but, on the contrary, evinced his attachment to our cause, by performing services calculated to bring on him the enmity and vengeance of the rebels.

These insurgents, it may be observed, had no connection with the Phond Sawunts, further than that they had been encouraged to throw off their allegiance by the impunity so long enjoyed by the rebels in other parts of the principality. The Desaees pleaded as their grievance, that they had been deprived of their Haks on the customs by the British Government, and that their right to nominate the Foudjars of their villages had been infringed; but the truth was, so many robberies had taken place on the roads leading to their villages, both in the neighbourhood of the Ram Ghaut and towards the Goa frontier, and so many complaints were made of the insecurity for travellers in passing through them, that it became absolutely necessary to improve, if possible, the rural police in these districts.

With this view Mr. Courtney, at the time Political Superintendent, requested the Desaees to nominate the Foudjars to the different villages, and to inform him of their names, in order that they might have the usual Sunuds given them. The Desaees objected to this measure, on the ground that they were themselves at the head of the police in their districts. It was then intimated to them, that if that were the case, it was their duty to prevent such complaints of insecurity to life and property, and that as they had not done so, it was incumbent that some responsible person should be nominated to each village as the Foudjar, in the same way as had been done in other parts of the principality with good results; and that if they did not select fit and proper persons for Foudjars, Mr. Courtney informed them that he would be compelled to do so for the safety of the traffic on the road. Three years, however, elapsed, and the evil was in no way abated; and Mr. Courtney was at last compelled to appoint a Foudjar to each village. But it was not until a year and a half afterwards that the Desaees went into rebellion, and made this one subject of complaint.

It may be here noticed that the inheritance of the Desae of Purma was a half share of the Oosup estates and rights, held in joint tenure with the Oosup Desaees: the latter were declared to have forfeited all the possessions they held in the Ware territory, in consequence of their connection with the rebellion, and Government took the opportunity thus offered to reward the Purma Desae, who, as already observed, remained faithful to his allegiance, by conferring upon him the forfeited rights of the Oosup branch on tenure of service. The Purma Desae being at that time childless, Government directed, as another mode of testifying how highly his services were appreciated, that permission should be given him to adopt a son.

Nothing could be worse than the confusion and discontent that now (January 1845) prevailed throughout the State; and although large bodies of regular

troops occupied the country in every direction, little could be done against an enemy concealed in a densely thick jungle.

On the morning of the 27th of January 1845, the force under Major General Delamotte took possession of the forts of Munohur and Munsuntosh, which it was found the enemy had evacuated during the night, and had made their escape towards the Goa frontier, closely followed by the force under Colonel Outram. The rebels obtained a temporary shelter with the Oosup and Huwéles Desaees, also in the rebellion, as just noticed, and whose villages border on the Goa settlement. They were attacked and routed with considerable loss, and compelled to seek shelter in the southern boundary of this State, and in the neighbouring Portuguese possessions.

Under the authority of Government, a proclamation was issued on the 13th February 1845, offering a reward of Rs. 3,000 for the apprehension of Phond Sawunt's three elder sons, viz. Bheem Sawunt *alias* Nana Desae, Tan Sawunt *alias* Baba Desae, and Hunmunt Sawunt. A further sum of Rs. 1,000 each was offered for Appoo Desae and Phond Sawunt himself, the latter an old man upwards of eighty years of age, yet strong and hale; Appoo Desae being a drunken, dissipated character. No one, however, succeeded in capturing any of these rebels, who were shortly afterwards driven to seek shelter in the Goa territory.

The insurgents, on leaving the fort of Munohur, created disturbances in the villages on the Ram Ghaut road, plundered travellers, and surrounded Baitsee, where there was a small military post. With these marauders the Oosupkur and Huwélkur Desaees, and some of the inhabitants in the neighbourhood of Baitsee, together with the Sunudkuree sepoy of the fort of Awara, joined and threatened to attack the detachment at Baitsee, but no attack took place; and the insurgents sought safety in flight, knowing that Colonel Outram's force was in pursuit.

The Huwélkur Desae had established a Chowkee at Moolus, at the foot of the Ram Ghaut, and, with the view to obstruct in some degree the passage of troops from Belgaum, had dug deep trenches across the road; and the Oosupkur had done the same at the Mangelee Ghaut; and to add to the confusion this state of affairs created, the insurgents who had obtained shelter at the hands of the Portuguese authorities on the Goa frontier used to cross into this territory at night, and commit all kinds of outrage and depredation.

Phond Sawunt, his sons, and Anna Saheb, the chieftain's eldest son, after leaving the fort of Munohur, sought refuge in the Kolbag jungle, between Neturdé and Mope; from thence they were conveyed to the dense jungles of Jogsawuntachiware, and they were concealed (February 1845) in the neighbourhood of the village of Wuraodé, in the province of Pedna, in the Goa country, where they remained for some days awaiting the orders of the Goa Government as to whether shelter would be afforded in the Portuguese possessions or not.

Troops were now stationed and actively engaged in all quarters of the State. Colonel Outram took up a position in the neighbourhood of the Goa frontier, east of Banda, and detachments of British troops were placed on the Warea side, both to prevent communication being carried on between the insurgents who had fled for safety into the Goa country, and their families in this State, and also to act as a check on the proceedings of the Goa authorities.

The Oosupkur and Huwélkur Desaees had made themselves conspicuous as leaders in the insurrection in the neighbourhood of Baitsee, and at the foot of the Ram Ghaut, from whence they were driven, after considerable difficulty and opposition, by the force under Colonel Outram, when they concealed themselves in the thick jungles which surround all their villages, and thus active operations in a manner ceased for a time.

When the insurgents were fairly driven across the border into the Goa country, and thus beyond our reach, it became necessary to ascertain the intentions of the Government of that State in respect to them. Captain Arthur, Military Secretary to the Honorable the Governor, was therefore deputed in February 1845 to Goa, for the purpose of conferring with the Governor General of that settlement in regard to the best means to be adopted for preventing the insurgents from Warea finding an asylum in the Goa territory, and for apprehending those who had already sought shelter within the limits of that State.

But the Goa Government did not afford any satisfactory information relative to the actual proceedings and measures which it purposed to adopt, consequent on the repeated requisitions which had been made for the surrender of all the offenders against the British Government, who had sought refuge in the country under the Goa jurisdiction.

Neither could it be ascertained what course the Goa Government intended to adopt towards Portuguese subjects who had aided in the disturbances in the Warea districts; and it became necessary to depute Captain Arthur a second time to Goa, for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, the final determination of the Governor General upon the points at issue; but with no better success.

This mission having failed, the British Government, in the latter end of the year 1845, directed Major Jacob, then Political Superintendent of Warea, to place himself in communication with the Governor General of Goa, in the hope of obtaining, for the information of Government, a decided answer as to what were the intentions of His Excellency in regard to the surrender of the offenders who had taken refuge within the Goa territory.

The result of Major Jacob's inquiries on the subject, however, were equally unsatisfactory, and were reported to Government on the 16th of January 1846, when, in a reply dated 16th April of the same year, Major Jacob was informed that Government had resolved not further to agitate with the Goa authorities, the question of surrendering the Warea offenders, amongst whom were the Phond Sawants, together with the chieftain's eldest son Anna Saheb, and many other rebel chiefs, all of whom sought and found an asylum in the

Portuguese territory. The total number of Warea fugitives reported and acknowledged to have been in custody of the Goa authorities was 161, of which some 15 or 20 were men of influence.

Their quarters and treatment at Goa, whether good or bad, did not, however, long please the fugitives, for in May 1847 they began to adopt measures for procuring pardon, and returning, if possible, to their homes in the Warea country, and transmitted a packet through the late minister Moro Krishna Lelé to the address of Major Jacob. This packet was found to contain letters to Major

Huwélkur Desae, Oosup ditto, Tamboolkur ditto, Hoomruskur, Bapoo Ghatgey, and others.

Jacob, and the late minister, from certain of the Warea offenders at Goa named in the margin; it also contained petitions to the Bombay Government, praying for pardon and restoration to their former state for the parties named therein, to the number of 92.

The first named petitioners, the Oosup and Huwélee Desae, were in arms, and had set the authority of the British Government, as well as that of the Warea State, at open defiance, before the chieftain's son, Anna Saheb, joined the other rebels: it has also been alleged that these Sirdars were in a manner unconnected with the Phond Sawunt leaders, though they latterly made common cause with them.

The Tamboolkur's petition was from the younger sons of Phond Sawunt's second wife, half brothers to the other sons Nana, Baba, Appoo, and Hunmunt Desae, the leaders, and most conspicuous men in the rebellion. These latter, it would seem, did not concur in the prayer of the petitions from the other Warea fugitives, either supposing it hopeless to expect pardon, or continuing to retain their enmity to British rule.

Anna Saheb had likewise addressed his uncle Aba Saheb Patunkur (the present Khasgee Karbharee), praying him to exert himself, and intercede in his behalf for pardon, and permission to return to Warea. This paper was duly laid before the Political Superintendent.

It ultimately ended in Major Jacob transmitting (May 1847) the petitions above referred to for the information and instructions of Government. Major Jacob intimated in his letter on the occasion, that the cause of public order had nothing to fear from any exercise of clemency that might be shown to the humbler followers, who had not personally committed any atrocity; and further remarked, in regard to the nominal head of the rebellion, the young prince, that he was doubtless made a mere tool of by the intriguing and dangerous family of Kulumbest, from whose grasp, after the one fatal step, he was never able to extricate himself.

But Government deemed it inexpedient to negotiate with these rebels for their release, so long as they were detained by the Goa authorities, though it was intimated that very probably clemency might be extended to the greater number of them were they surrendered to the British Government; and Major Jacob was directed to intimate (October 1847), on a suitable opportunity, to the Goa authorities, that he

would be happy to recommend to the clemency of the Bombay Government, and with a view to their release on security, those humbler followers of the leaders in the Waree disturbances who might not personally have committed any heinous offence.

About this time, the Government of Portugal recommended to Her Britannic Majesty's Government the grant of a general pardon to the Sawunt Waree rebels who were refugees in Goa, and Major Jacob was accordingly, in November 1847, called upon by the Bombay Government for his opinion as to the advisability, or otherwise, of the clemency applied for in their behalf, being wholly, or in part, extended to the refugee insurgents. Major Jacob, after giving the subject his attentive consideration, submitted his opinion on the inexpediency of extending clemency to Baba Desae, Phond Sawunt's second son, who was the real head of the rebellion below the Ghauts, cordially supported by the whole Tambookur family; neither did Major Jacob deem it at all advisable to pardon Phond Sawunt and his other two elder sons, Nana and Hunmunt Desaees. He further doubted the propriety of pardoning the Oosup and Huwlee Desaees and Bhonslay Sirdars for some time, though he thought mercy might eventually be extended even to them; and, moreover, he considered it would be positively unsafe to forgive some men of less rank, such as Ilir Sawunt Dingnekur, Baba Bhogta, Yesoo Koobul, Phutum Blut, Nana Talgaonkur, and sundry others. He, however, recommended, that after a time the younger sons of Phond Sawunt might perhaps be pardoned, and his opinion was also in favour of Anna Saheb, the eldest son of the Sir Desae, having clemency extended to him, subject to certain conditions.

In accordance with the instructions he had received in December 1847, Major Jacob deputed Lieutenant Schneider, the adjutant of the local corps, to communicate in a friendly way with Mr. Gomes, the Secretary to the Goa Government, about the prisoners in custody at Goa, and a list was jointly made out by those gentlemen of 64 persons, supposed to be of the humblest classes. On examining the Political Superintendent's records, however, it was found that some of this number stood charged as murderers, gang robbers, and leaders of bands of marauders, so that the list was reduced to 45, and then submitted to the Bombay Government, with a recommendation for clemency being extended towards them. The result was a grant in May 1848 of authority to the Political Superintendent to make a communication to the Goa Government, proposing to permit all minor participators in the insurrection under surveillance at Goa to return to the Waree territory under a promise of free pardon being extended to them for their past offences, on their furnishing security for their future good conduct.

Three refugees, including the Oosup and Huwelkur Desaees, and the four sons of Phond Sawunt by his youngest wife, as well as his grandson, accordingly returned to the Waree State. Four of the refugees, who were known to have committed atrocious crimes, were, on conviction, sentenced

according to the merits of their deeds, and all the others were granted free pardon on the terms above recorded.

Anna Saheb arrived at Waree from Goa on the 21st of August 1849, having accepted the conditions on which pardon was granted to him; but in consideration of the loss of life, and other evil consequences which ensued from Anna Saheb's joining the insurgents under the Phond Sawunts, thereby extending and protracting the rebellion, Government felt itself precluded from granting him any more favourable terms than those already authorised, viz. his being permitted to return and reside at Waree on a pension of Rs. 100 per mensem, but with a forfeiture of all rights he would have possessed, present and prospective, on the Sawunt Waree State, had he not personally joined the insurgents, and thereby given them the weight and influence of his name, when he had not a shadow of a pretext for participating in the rebellion.

Matters having been thus arranged for the pardon and return to their homes of these Desaees (March 1850), it became requisite to settle the question of a

Sabajee, Tatoba, Laroba, and Bhoj Desaees; and Atmaram Desae, the grandson.

provision for their maintenance. The younger sons and the grandson of Phond Sawunt, named in the margin, were entirely destitute on their arrival at Waree, possessing actually nothing but the clothes on their backs; and after Major Jacob had made himself acquainted with their characters, and had ascertained that they had nothing to do with the insurrection, beyond following the elders of their family, suggested to Government that some trifling allowance should be made for their support. This was the more necessary, since the Tamboofkur patrimony had dwindled down amongst many descendants to little or nothing. Phond Sawunt, as Kildedar of Mahadeogur, it is true, had nevertheless always a considerable following, and a power over the country far beyond his mere rank as a local Desae, and Sirdar of the State.

The provision originally allotted to him, through the interference of Government, on the appointment of the first Political Superintendent (Mr. Spooner) in 1838, consisted of the revenues of the villages noted in the margin, and entered in the accounts at Peerkhanee Rs. 1,580-13-9 per annum, but producing much more to one all powerful over the villagers.

This provision of course ceased with the rebellion, and the patrimony only, a (Nufa) profit of Company's Rs. 2-9-2 per annum, remained, which was also confiscated at its close. The younger sons, and the grandson, above named, had therefore absolutely nothing, and their relations by marriage were also in poverty; and Major Jacob, in consequence, sought and obtained the sanction of Government (April 1850) for a pittance of Rs. 5 per mensem being allowed to each under the head of Siledars.

The pardoned Oosup and Huwelkur Desaees have also been provided for from the proceeds of their confiscated estates, but their present incomes are no

more than subsistence money, yet quite as much as they had any just reason to expect, after their long continued participation in the disturbances.

The British force engaged in quelling the insurrection below the Ghauts consisted of the left wing 2nd Queen's royals; one company of H. M.'s 17th foot; the 7th Regt. Bombay N. I.; detachments of the 10th, 21st, and 23rd Regts. Bombay N. I.; the 3rd Regt. Madras N. I.; detachments of the 8th and 16th Regts. Madras N. I.; detachments of Madras L. C.; a detachment of Poona Auxiliary Horse; and one company of Sappers and Miners, besides a very considerable force above, in the Belgaum and Kolhapoor country, under the immediate command of Major General Delamotte.

The troops had most harassing duties to perform during the rebellion, and the wonder was it was put down so soon, for the country presented so many remarkable facilities for irregular warfare, that it often happened that the result of the best laid plans proved most unsatisfactory. There was no want of secret enemies to the introduction of British rule at Warea, but where an open foe could seldom be met with, the troops employed in quelling the disturbances were rarely engaged in fair fight. The system that had to be pursued was one of driving the rebels out of their strongholds and dense jungles, and this duty, the most unpleasant that troops can be employed on, was performed with unwearied zeal and cheerfulness by all engaged on the occasion.

The Sawant Warea Local Corps is now the only force retained for the preservation of peace, and for the general security of life and property throughout the State. The present strength of the corps is adequate to the various duties required of it, the best possible arrangements being made with the men available; and outposts are established throughout the districts. The southern frontier is well guarded against inroads from the Goa territory, where anarchy and confusion have long unhappily prevailed.

Several of the Warea fugitives of note are still under the protection of the Goa Government, and though it was implicitly guaranteed that these dangerous characters should be kept in safe custody, it is a notorious fact that certain of them have been employed, and furnished with arms and armed followers, under the delusion that such wicked and faithless men will aid the Goa Government in the suppression of the long existing unhappy confusion that prevails in the Satary Mahal of that settlement. The Warea fugitives may for a time consider it expedient to conduct themselves honestly and properly, but if most stringent arrangements are not made for their security and more strict custody, the chances are, such turbulent spirits will sooner or later give the Goa Government cause to repent the indulgence and confidence that have been reposed in them.

After the insurrection had been put down, and tranquillity had been restored, it was decided by the Court of Directors and the Government of India, that the position which Sawant Warea was henceforth to occupy amongst the Southern Maratha States in relation to the British Government, in consequence of the

uniform disaffection and faithlessness of its engagements which had marked the history of this State from its first connection with us, added to the fact of our having been obliged to set aside the present titular chief on account of his incapacity and misconduct, and of the heir apparent having joined and taken an active portion in the rebellion, would have warranted the British Government in declaring the State confiscated, and its territories annexed to the British possessions; but the Governor General in Council, in consideration that the disturbances had not taken place while the State was under the government of its own chief, but were committed while the principality was under our management, and that the widely spread feelings of disaffection and rebellion were in a great measure, if not entirely, caused by the dislike to British rule, determined that no change should be made in the chief's position. British administration was, however, to be carried on during his life in the same manner as heretofore, and he and his family supported, as hitherto, by a fixed allowance.

Peace and tranquillity now reign where, previously to Government having taken the Sawunt Ware State under its management in the year 1838, all was turmoil and confusion; and though discontent, as may be naturally expected, still prevails in many quarters, in consequence of the altered state of affairs, the great mass of the people, is undoubtedly happier and more secure than when under the Native dynasty.

The Sir Desae's character has been often described, and it does not appear that any material change has taken place in his disposition of late years. He is a soft, good-natured, and, if left alone, an inoffensive man; he is said to have a certain degree of intelligence—low cunning is perhaps a better term for it; he is decidedly weak, fickle, and easily played on by any designing party. He associates chiefly with Khuwases and other menials, and is at a loss to sustain the most commonplace conversation with more suitable companions. His time is chiefly engrossed by superstitious observances and ceremonies, &c. &c.; and, so far as these keep him from brooding over the degradation consequent on loss of political power, they are doubtless very useful.

In all the little petty intrigues that go on in the palace, and amongst people connected with the different parties and interests, the Sir Desae is seldom mixed up: in truth he has neither head nor inclination to meddle much in such affairs, though some of those about him do, and at times succeed, in interesting him in their own squabbles, that have sprung, perhaps, from finding themselves outwitted by greater adepts at intrigue.

The Sir Desae's eldest son, Phond Sawunt, better known as Anna Saheb, was, as has been noticed, seduced away from his father's roof by Baba Desae in the latter part of the year 1844, and joined in the rebellion. The rebel leaders made a mere tool of him, carrying on all their unlawful acts in his name; for when the lad took this fatal step of joining the rebel cause,

was only between sixteen and seventeen years of age, and was neither a
 lass, ambitious, nor intelligent youth.

It was said, and in all probability with some truth, that Jankee Bacc, the
 Desacc's youngest wife, was the secret cause of Anna Sahab's joining the
 rebels. She had gained ascendancy over him, and it was ascertained that
 interviews with her and the Tamboolkar Desaccs had been frequent previous to
 the insurrection. Her object, of course, was to get Anna Sahab to commit
 himself, and thus to a certain extent clear the way for her own son's succession
 to the Oudee. Jankee Bacc is fond of intrigue, and she has many friends
 able and willing to assist her, none more so than her uncle Narayan Rao
 Khanvilkar, a deep, cunning, and intriguing man, hostile to our interference
 with this State: his character has long been known, and on a late occasion
 it was found necessary to caution him against mixing himself up in matters
 that did not concern him.

The Sir Desacc has had three wives. The first, Luxoomee Bacc (the
 sister of Aba Sahab Patankar, the present Khasgee Karbharee), died on the
 25th April 1832. She left three children—Sahabjee a daughter, born
 16th May 1824, married the 7th April 1835 to Bhowanjee Rajay Jhoonjar
 Rao Ghatgay of Bood, in the Satara country; Anna Sahab, the eldest son
 above alluded to, who was born on the 23rd March 1828; and Bayann,
 born on the 18th April 1831, married 27th April 1844 to Nagojee Rao, eldest
 son of Pownojee Rao, Sir Desacc of Jamboot, a petty chiefship just above
 the Ghauts.

The second wife, Savitree Bacc, whose family live in retired obscurity at the
 neighbouring village of Mazgaun, and possess neither influence nor wealth,
 has one child, a son, Ramchundru Sawunt *alias* Bhow Sahab, who was
 born on the 9th of August 1838. He is a dull, and not very intelligent
 youth. Savitree Bacc is of quiet disposition. She never had much influence
 over her husband, and they have been estranged for some time past, in
 consequence of petty squabbles in the palace. She has long been on bad
 terms with the youngest wife, Jankee Bacc, and naturally enough suspects
 her of a desire to supplant her and her son; and there can be no doubt her
 suspicions are well grounded.

Jankee Bacc, the youngest wife of the Sir Desacc, has two children, the elder
 Sam Sawunt *alias* Aba Sahab, who was born 4th May 1842. He is a sharp,
 intelligent boy, and fond of his studies, though as yet not very far advanced
 with them. Her second son, Bawa Sahab, was born on the 19th March 1848,
 and is therefore still a mere child, but is an interesting boy, and promises to be
 an intelligent youth.

Anna Sahab had, previous to his quitting his father's roof and joining in
 the insurrection, received the first rudiments of his education, that is, could
 read, write, and cipher a little, but an effectual stop was put to his studies by
 the unhappy step he took, and for some time after his return to Waree, on

being admitted to clemency after his past offences, it was found necessary to place him under restraint, being at times quite out of his mind, caused by the evil course and dissipated life he had been living, so that his studies were not resumed, and much of the little learning he ever had, was lost.

For the last two years or so he has been sane enough, and lately, to give him something to do, his uncle (Aba Saheb) was recommended to induce him to read for an hour or two daily with the Pundit who teaches his younger brothers, by way of amusement, and affording some food for his mind; and he has kept to his reading longer than was expected he would, considering that he is now up in years, and, it may be inferred, less inclined to renew his studies than if they had never been so long and so unhappily interrupted.

The education of the two other sons, Bhow Saheb and Aba Saheb, has been regularly and carefully attended to for some years past; and though their progress has not been so great as we had a right to expect, they are far from ignorant Native youths, and perhaps the want of a more able teacher had something to do with their backwardness; but steps have lately been taken to remedy this evil. The younger son, Bawa Saheb, is just about to enter on his studies, and, as has already been observed, he is a promising and intelligent child, and having the advantage of an early beginning, we may hope the more for him.

Several of the old Sirdars and Native gentry of the State, both male and female, have died within the last ten years. Amongst the departed may be mentioned Dhar Rao Khanvilkar, first cousin to the Sir Desaee, who died in the month of March 1844. He was in the receipt of an allowance of Peerkhane Rs. 360 per annum. After his death an allowance of Peerkhane Rs. 120 per annum was continued to his widow.

Madhow Rao Patunkur, father-in-law of the Sir Desaee, died on the 10th July 1844. He received Peerkhane Rs. 360 per annum. Peerkhane Rs. 120 were continued to his widow, Bala Bae.

Yemona Bae *alias* Dadee Bae, widow of Shreeram Sawunt, died on the 20th September 1845. She was the widow of the first cousin of the present chief, and mother of Ramchundru Sawunt, who reigned from A. D. 1803 to 1808. This lady was in the receipt of a stipend from the State of Rs. 3,300 per annum. She left issue one daughter, now a widow, named Shaba Bae, who had been for twenty years residing under her mother's roof, and two grand-daughters, one married to Venkut Rao Patunkur, the maternal uncle of Anna Saheb, and the other to Bhowanjee Rao Rajey Ghatgay, a Sirdar of Kolhapoor.

The Dowager Ranee Nurmada Bae expired on the night of the 6th June 1849, aged seventy-six, of gradual decay of nature. This lady was one of the four widows of Khem Sawunt (here commonly called the great), who died in 1803, after reigning forty-eight years, and succeeded jointly with Savitree Bae to the regency, on the death of Doorga Bae,* the second widow, that is from

* Doorga Bae died 17th January 1813.

the 28th December 1818 to the 14th February 1823. Nurmuda Bae was much respected by the community, and possessed more influence over the Sirdars than any other person of her time at Waree. She was at the time of her death in the receipt of an annual allowance of Rs. 2,964.

Pokbrojee Rao Dhar Rao *alias* Bapoo Sahob Nimbalkur, grandson of the Sir Desaee Khem Sawunt, by Luxoomee Bae, of the house of His Highness Sindia, died here on the 26th November 1850. He was in the receipt of a reduced stipend of Rs. 300. He left a son seven years old, and two widows. An allowance of Rs. 350 is now continued to the family.

Yeshwunt Rao Dhar Rao *alias* Bala Sahob Nimbalkur died on the 15th October 1853. He was a brother of Pokbrojee Rao Nimbalkur. He has left a son, aged about fifteen years, and two widows. A reduced allowance of Rs. 340 per annum is now continued to the family.

Babnee *alias* Aka Bae Patunkur, sister to the present Sir Desaee's father, also his mother-in-law, her daughter being given in marriage to him, by whom the eldest son Anna Sahob was born, died 15th December 1853.

The late minister Moro Krishna Leté died on the morning of 29th June 1847. He had been unable to attend the Kucheree for some days, but no alarm was felt until the day preceding his death, when he rapidly sunk under his disease, the force of which he had till then so successfully struggled against as to have concealed his danger even from his friends.

In reporting the death of the minister, the Political Superintendent spoke favourably of his character, and observed that he did not believe he had the slightest participation in the rebellion; and accounted for his enjoying so little general influence, however much his character was otherwise calculated to ensure it, from the fact that we had deprived him of all power, and that he (the minister) was kept in place by us without reference to Durbar wishes; but that a more upright, firm, yet conciliatory person, and of unpretending manners, it would be difficult to find.

Moro Punt was a devout Bramin, and of rare integrity of character. He had many enemies, for all who thought him the obstacle to their own chance of being ministers, or to their requests of divers sorts being complied with, or who feared his bringing their misdeeds to light, were disposed to look on him with feelings of jealous dislike: yet by none such, whatever evil they might impute to him, was it ever whispered of his being accessible to a bribe; a circumstance redounding to his honour in a community such as this, the more especially as he was of a generous disposition, and daily fed and lodged numbers who were in distress; thus he died leaving no wealth.

Moro Punt was a great upholder of all the old customs of the State, a stickler for every Braminical form and institution, and opposed to alterations: he was slow in responding to references made requiring his opinion, and rendered very little assistance in enforcing measures of economy. On the other hand, his advice was useful in checking undue haste in matters connected with the entangled system of revenue here in force; his experience and opinions were

valuable, and his just and well expressed sentiments as an assessor of the criminal court materially contributed to fulfil the ends for which this mixed system was established. In all Durbar matters and caste disputes his loss was seriously felt.

Little now remains to be noticed save the lines of communication for general traffic.

The only road of importance at present running through this State is the one from Belgaum by way of the Ram Ghaut to Vingorla; other two Ghauts are now in course of construction, both leading into the Waree county, the first the Tulkut Ghaut, and the other the Parpolee Ghaut: these roads, when finished, will be of great advantage, not merely to this district, but to the county both above and below the Ghauts. The lines through the hills have been selected with great skill and attention, and by officers thoroughly understanding their work, and so gradual and easy is the ascent that loaded carts will pass up or down with perfect facility.

The Tulkut Ghaut road will join the Vingorla road near Banda, and the Parpolee Ghaut road also joins the Vingorla road three miles from Waree. At present this road from the foot of the Ghaut is but an indifferent line, and only as yet a cleared way, but when the Ghaut is completed, it is in contemplation to improve and repair the whole road.

The Malwan road has also for some years been slowly progressing, and has lately been much improved, and finished to the village of Pingoollee, about ten or eleven miles distant. There are numbers of Native roads intersecting the country in all directions, but they are of the very worst description. With the two Ghaut lines, however, above referred to, in addition to the Ram Ghaut road, and the Malwan one, the State will soon be tolerably well off in respect to internal communication.

It has been generally admitted that the Parpolee and Tulkut lines of Ghaut, though neither is yet finished, display considerable science in the selection of the lines.

Venkut Rao *alias* Aba Saheb Patunkur, the present Khasgee Karbharee, is a Native gentleman of high and honorable character, and has always used his best endeavours to promote the good government and best interests of the State. From our first connection with Waree in 1838, four Political Superintendents have borne testimony to the high sense entertained of his services, as well as to his intelligence, conciliatory disposition, and general upright behaviour in all matters relating to the welfare of the people and country. He is a person in whom every confidence may be placed; he rendered good and faithful service to Government during the rebellion in 1844 and 1845; and it is recorded that he made himself equally useful during the earlier disturbances in 1838-39. In a word, his conduct has been honest and straightforward from first to last in his relations with us, and he is entitled to all credit and consideration, which he has fairly and justly earned by a long course of faithful services.

Atmaram Sheoram, the chief hereditary Chitnees of the State, who is associated with Aba Saheb in his various duties, is a most intelligent and valuable officer, and he is generally respected by the community at large. He is a sensible, well-behaved person, and justly enjoys the esteem of all who know him, both as regards his public and private character.

Descriptions of the Munohur, Waree, Koodal, Banda, and Awara Forts, are annexed, marked A to E. A rough map of Munohur Fort is also appended, marked F.

A short memorandum of the expenses incurred in quelling the insurrection forms Appendix G.

Ditto ditto of the date on which the mint of the Peerkhanee coinage at Sawunt Waree was suppressed, and Company's currency introduced (H), which is followed by a genealogical table of the Sir Desaee's family.

The respective ages of the four sons of the Sir Desaee are—

- 1st, Phond Sawunt *alias* Anna Saheb, aged 26 years.
- 2nd, Ramchundra Sawunt *alias* Bhow Saheb, aged 15 years.
- 3rd, Som Sawunt *alias* Aba Saheb, aged 12 years.
- 4th, Naroba Desaee *alias* Bawa Saheb, aged 6 years.

MUNOHUR FORT.

The hill fort of Munohur lies NNE. from Waree. It is a solid mass of rock, and is perhaps one of the strongest forts in India. It constitutes an outwork of the Konkun against the Deccan, to which, however, it is connected by a narrow ridge about two miles long. It is of an angular shape. Its height is about 2,500 feet. Its greatest length is 440 yards, and its breadth 350 yards. It has two strong gates to a single entrance, which is approached by a flight of steps cut through the solid rock, and is a stronghold that may certainly be pronounced in good hands impregnable.

The fortress, previous to 1845, belonged to Kolhapoor, but after the rebellion was quelled, the place and its revenues were entirely disconnected from Kolhapoor, and transferred to the Waree State. The Gurkutees were permitted to retain their lends on certain conditions, but were declared to have forfeited all their money claims; and those of them who inhabited the Kolhapoor territory were directed to quit Waree and reside above the Ghauts.

B.

WAREE FORT.

This fort is situated in the Sawunt Waree territory, and is the residence of the Sir Desaee and of the Political Superintendent. It lies about 13 miles ENE. of Vingorla, and 7 miles NNW. from Banda. The walls are built of loose stone and mud, and are in a dilapidated state.

The fort is of an irregular shape, and is constructed of towers and curtains, loop-holed. The bastions are not capable of holding ordnance from their dilapidated state, and there are no embrasures. The towers are roofed over. There are three entrances to this fort. The principal, or north entrance is flanked by two towers, but the gate is of no strength. A ditch runs round the fort on the north-east and south sides (dry in the fair season, but filled during the monsoon). On the west side is a large tank 280 yards wide, by 650 yards in length, which comes close up to the fort wall. The fort is enclosed on three sides by buildings and trees, within 25 yards of the fort walls. There are several pieces of ordnance of different calibre, all unserviceable; only two (brass) are mounted on carriages. There are several wells of good water in the fort. All the buildings are tiled, and the Peta contains about 10,000 inhabitants. The local corps lines are situated outside the fort, on the north side, and about 280 yards from the north entrance.

This fort is of no strength, and could make little or no resistance against regular troops. A few pieces of ordnance placed on the northern side of the tank would bring the walls down in a few hours. The walls being roofed over, afford plenty of accommodation for troops inside the fort. There are also Sudurs which are at present used as jail, treasury, and other Native offices.

C.

KODAL FORT.

This fort is situated in the Waree territory, 13 miles NW. of Waree, and 12 miles NNE. of Vingorla. It is of an irregular shape, erected upon a rising ground about 160 yards long, by the same in breadth (in the broadest part), having a dry ditch all round, but is a place of no strength. The Kumavisdar of the district resides in the fort, which is built of loose stone and mud, and consists of bastions, with connecting curtains, but in a very dilapidated condition. The parapet wall inside varies about 2½ to 3 feet in height, and the towers are in a very crumbling state. The only building in the fort is the Kumavisdar's Kucheree, within which the detachment of sepoy is accommodated. There is also a stone Musjed, which might be converted into a store-room by adding a roof and doors. There are 12 pieces of ordnance of different

calibre in this fort, all unserviceable. There is only one well in the fort, but the water is not good, and seldom used for drinking purposes. The entrance to this fort is in the south-eastern angle, having three gateways to it, neither of which is of any strength. There is a sally-port on the western side, the gateway of which is very narrow, and in a very dilapidated state. The village contains about 250 good tiled houses, with several wells of good water. There is good encamping ground on the north-east, near the river.

This fort could offer but little resistance against regular troops, as the walls can with the greatest ease be entered in every direction without even scaling ladders, and there is good cover for troops in the Peta, within 100 yards of the south-east entrance.

D.

BANDA FORT.

Situated in the Waree territory, on the Vingorla road, about 18 miles ESE. of Vingorla, and 7 miles nearly south from Sawunt Waree. It is erected on a rising ground, on the left bank of the Tirakole river. The fort is built partly of good masonry, and partly of loose stones and mud, but in a state of dilapidation. It is irregularly shaped, lying nearly due east and west, being about 100 yards in length, by about 50 yards in breadth. It is constructed of towers connected by curtains, and both are loop-holed. The towers are in too dilapidated a state to admit of ordnance being used on them. The towers are roofed with mud, and are the walls, affording good cover for troops. The Sudur or well calculated for stores, as is also another building. The entrance is on the south-eastern angle; the gateway is of no strength, and is to view, and the ascent to it is very gradual. There is a sally-port on the western side, leading down to the river by a flight of narrow steps. There are a few pieces of ordnance of different calibre, but all are unserviceable. There is no tank or well in the fort. It is of no strength, and could make no resistance against troops. The gateway is partially exposed, and the only water to be had is from the river, and a well which is about 60 yards outside the entrance gate. The Peta is within musket-range of the gateway, and would afford good cover to an attacking party unprovided with guns. There is excellent encamping ground on the right bank of the river, and also on the left bank north of the fort.

E.

AWARA FORT.

Situated in the Waree territory, about 300 yards on the north side of the Vingorla road, and being at a distance from the village of Baitsee of about one mile and a half in a NNE. direction. The fort was surrounded by a dry ditch,

covered with thick brushwood, and bamboo jungle, almost concealing it on the southern and western sides. The village is entirely destroyed. The little strength this fort could boast of was its gateway, but it was completely exposed to view, and could have offered very little resistance. The walls were built of stones and mud. There was an outwork on the north side, which was connected with the fort by a very thick bamboo hedge on the eastern side, and on the western by a low wall. But, as already observed, it was dismantled in May 1845.

G.

The charge on the Warea State for the extraordinary expenses incurred in quelling the insurrection, including interest, amounted in all to Rs. 4,89,067-12-8. Of this sum Rs. 2,35,572-7-0 had been liquidated up to the month of April 1854. A balance of Rs. 2,53,495-5-8 now remains due, which is being gradually though slowly reduced, at the rate of about Rs. 40,000 per annum.

H.

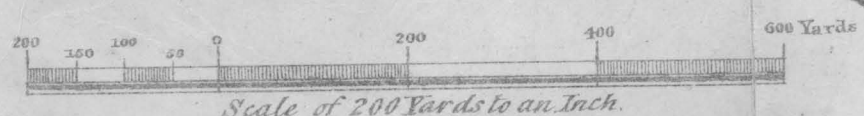
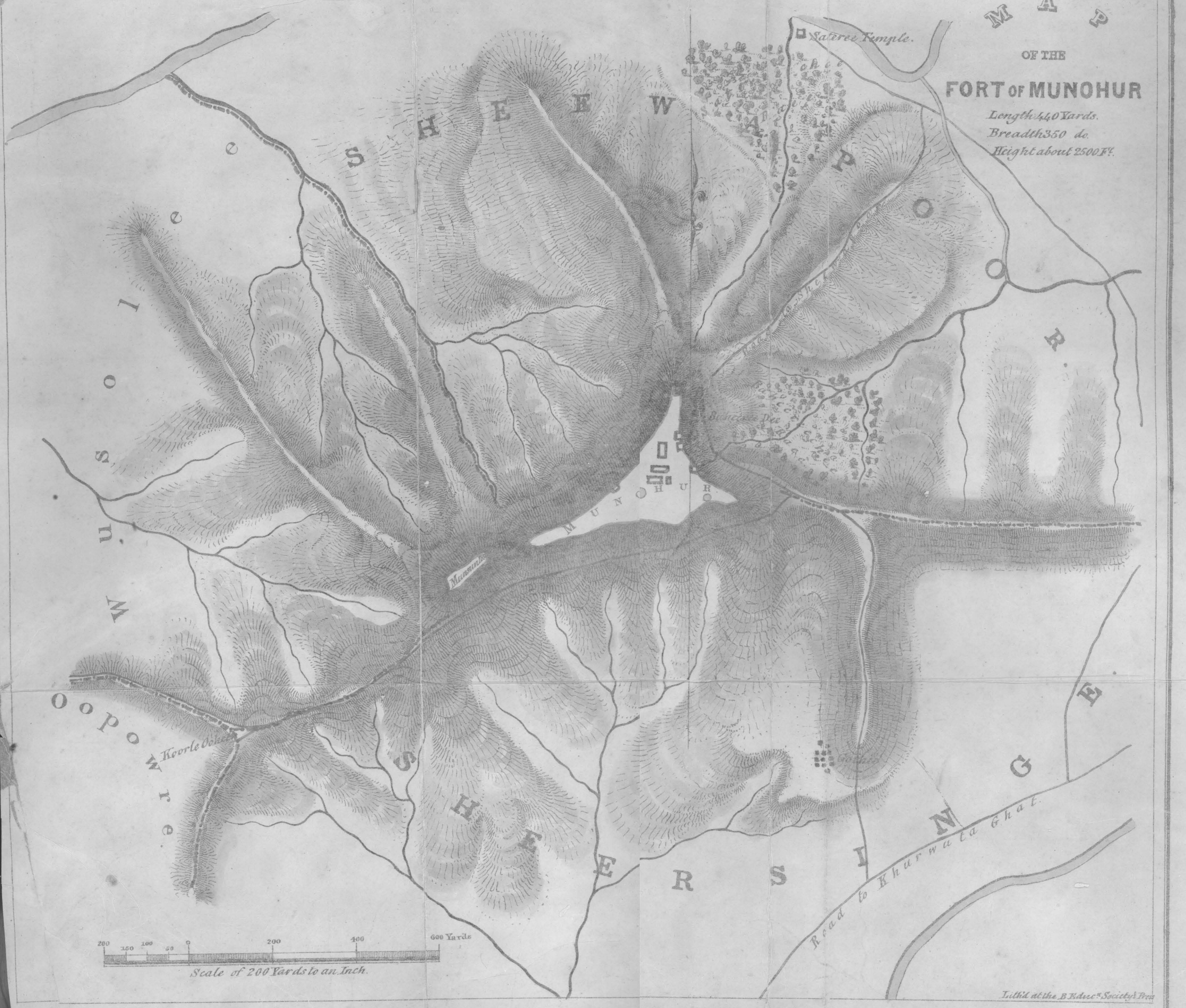
The mint of the Peerkhane coinage at Sawunt Warea was suppressed in the year 1845, under the authority of Government, and Company's currency was introduced throughout the Warea territory instead. The value of the Peerkhane rupee was fixed by Government at the average rate recommended by the Mint Committee, namely 87.175 per cent.; and according to the whole revenues were converted into Company's rupees. (May

F.

M A P

OF THE FORT of MUNOHUR

Length 440 Yards.
Breadth 350 do.
Height about 2500 Ft.



Lith'd at the B. K. Soc. Society's Press

Statement showing the Number of Schools at the different Villages under the
Saurast Warea State, as also the Number of Students attending them.

No.	Names of Villages.	Number of Schools in each Village.	Number of Students.
PRIVATE SCHOOLS.			
<i>Warea Division.</i>			
1	Mangaum	1	9
2	Akrees	2	16
3	Kolgaum	2	32
4	Ghaonulé	1	4
5	Mazgaum	1	13
6	Churaté	1	5
7	Adelee	1	11
8	Toolus	1	5
9	Horowdé	1	17
10	Mulgaum	3	33
11	Newjd	1	*10
12	Naroor	1	9
<i>Banda Division.</i>			
13	Saturdé	2	13
14	Podlus	1	13
15	Insoolec	1	11
16	Azgaum	2	30
17	Tserowdé	1	2
18	Aronda	1	9
19	Banda	2	15
20	Kusnee	1	10
<i>Koodal Division.</i>			
21	Koodal	1	25
22	Walawal	1	10
23	Pavus	1	20
24	Anow	1	20
25	Neroor	3	27
26	Hoomar Mula	1	15
27	Pingoolca	1	15
28	Chendwun	1	20
29	Pot	2	22
30	Kuwutee	1	10
31	Ambrud	1	15
32	Bordawé	1	5
33	Pokhrun	1	10
34	Wary	4	108
Total		47	589

No.	Names of Villages.	Number of Schools in each Village.	Number of Students.
GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.			
1	Waree	1	175
2	Banda	1	53
Total		2	228
Grand Total		49	817

BRIEF NOTES
RELATIVE TO
THE SAWUNT WAREE STATE.

BY
MAJOR J. W. AULD,
POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT AT SAWUNT WAREE.

Submitted to Government on the 1st July 1854.

EDITED BY R. HUGHES THOMAS, ASSISTANT SECRETARY, POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

*Brief Notes by Major J. W. AULD, Political Superintendent at
Sacunt Warea, containing information on the following points
connected with that State:—*

- I. Name, title, and age of chief.
- II. Usual place of residence.
- III. Names and ages of legitimate male issue, and of the principal persons of the Court.
- IV. Whether tributary or not; if so, to whom, and annual amount of tribute.
- V. Estimated gross annual revenue.
- VI. Boundaries of territory, and estimated area in square miles.
- VII. Prevailing nature of the soil, usual means of irrigation, and general features of the country.
- VIII. Natural and industrial resources.
- IX. Routes, approaches, and means of communication by land and water.
- X. Climate, and average range of thermometer.
- XI. Average annual fall of rain.
- XII. Estimated population.
- XIII. Religion, language, tribes, and castes.
- XIV. Brief notice of the mode in which civil and criminal justice are administered.
- XV. Nature of punishments awarded for criminal offences.
- XVI. Educational measures.
- XVII. Progress of vaccination.
- XVIII. Prevalent diseases.

SAWUNT WAREE.

Name, Title, and Age of Chief, I. Khem Sawunt Bhonslay Rajey Bahadoor, Sir Desaee of the province of Koodal and its dependencies, aged fifty years.

Usual Place of Residence II. The fort of Soondur Waree, or Sawunt Waree.

II The following are the four legitimate sons of the Sir Desaee :—

- Names and Ages of legitimate Male Issue of the principal persons of the Court.
- 1, Phond Sawunt *alias* Anna Saheb, aged twenty-six years.
 - 2, Ramchundra Sawunt *alias* Bhow Saheb, aged fifteen years.
 - 3, Som Sawunt *alias* Aba Saheb, aged twelve years.
 - 4, Naroba Desaee *alias* Bawa Saheb, aged six years.

7 principal persons of the Court are—

- 1, Venkut Rao Aba Saheb Patunkur.
- 2, Jan Rao Dhar Rao Nimbalkur.
- 3, Buhserjee Rao Appa Saheb Patunkur.
- 4, Man Dhaté Soorvé.
- 5, Soobrao Nimbalkur.
- 6, Jotyjee Rao Patunkur.
- 7, Dowlut Dulvee Bhonslay.
- 8, Atmaram Sheoram Chitnia.
- 9, Gunesh Roodru Chitnia.
- 10, Antajee Gopal Subnis.
- 11, Luxoomon Dhondeo Lelé.
- 12, Sid Sawunt Bhonslay.
- 13, Jeewun Rao, Desaee of Purma.
- 14, Sooban Rao Bajee Ghatgay.
- 15, Kasee Rao Sirké.
- 16, Khundé Rao Mohité.
- 17, Narayen Rao Khanvilkur.
- 18, Koot Sawunt Bhonslay.
- 19, Jeewajee Atmaram Pagnees.
- 20, Balkrishna Ramchundra Rangnekur.
- 21, Shamjee Ramchundra Furnis.
- 22, Narayen Mahadajee Potnis.
- 23, Dhondoo Sumbhoo Sir Soobhedar.
- 24, Esso Baboo Soobhedar.
- 25, Sukharam } Soobhedars of Banda.
- 26, Sudoba }

Whether Tributary or not; if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute. IV. Not tributary to any power; but the country is at present under the superintendence of the British Government.

Estimated gross Annual Revenue. V. The average annual gross revenues of the Waree State may be reckoned at a little more than Rs. 2,00,000.

VI. The Sawunt Wares territory is bounded on the North by the Karlee river, and the Salsee Mahal of the Malwan Tulooka of the Rutnageeree Zilla; on the East by the line of Ghauts; on the South by the Tirakole creek and the Portuguese possessions; and on the West by the Vingorla Mahal of the Rutnageeree Collectorate. It contains an estimated area of about 900 square miles.

VII. The nature of the soil is principally a light sand, full of stones, gravel, incapable of yielding the superior kinds of produce, such as cotton, tobacco, gram, wheat, Jowaze, and Bajree. The means of irrigation in the Sawunt Wares territory are the rains for the monsoon crops. During the dry season, the land is irrigated by means of water raised from the Nulas, wells, and tanks and thus rendered capable of yielding a dry season crop. The water from the Nulas is conducted into and through the fields and gardens by means of narrow water-courses. The water of the wells and tanks is generally drawn by a Lat, which is a long beam or spar supported by a perpendicular forked post, with a bucket attached to one end by means of a long bamboo, and a weight at the other sufficient to raise the bucket when full of water. These Lats are worked by a single man, and the water thus drawn emptied into a water-course at the mouth of the well, and conducted to all parts of the fields.

This principality presents the same general features as are to be found in the greater part of the Southern Konkun. The jungles are dense, and the hills are generally very steep and inaccessible, particularly as they approach the Ghauts, and abound with many wild beasts of prey. The tempera- ture in the winter months, though not cold, is pleasant and agreeable. The rain during the months of April and May is excessive, and in the monsoon months the rain is very heavy.

VIII. The natural resources of this small State are very limited indeed. It possesses few if any advantages of position; it is cut off from the sea coast, and the only two navigable rivers, or rather creeks, scarcely deserving notice, are the Karlee and Tirakole, of which mention will be subsequently made. Markets there are none, nor can Wares boast of any marts of consequence in its neighbourhood. The only mineral product is iron ore, which is found in each of the three divisions of the State, though not in any very great abundance: it is worked in a few villages of the Wares, Banda, and Koodal divisions, and the iron is pronounced to be of good, if not of superior quality. The country yields a little salt, but it

is of a most inferior kind. The muddy nature of the soil where it is produced imparts to it a colour that gives it the appearance of very dirty-looking earth, and it is difficult for a person who may not before have seen the salt to recognize it as such when exposed in the bazar for sale; and yet, with all its impurity, it is very generally used by the Natives of the State.

The teak forests are of no great extent, and the trees as yet of but moderate size; they are, however, progressing towards perfection, and every care and attention is paid to the protection of the young trees. The fisheries, though small, might be turned to some account, if there were markets to receive the supply that might be furnished.

The natural products are rice; the inferior grains, such as Nachnee, Waree, Hurk, Til, Moong, &c. are cultivated in the high lands and amongst the hills in considerable quantities. Cocoanuts and Sooparee are produced, but excepting in these two last mentioned products, the country does not yield sufficient for its own consumption, and grain of all kinds is annually imported from the Deccan in large quantities.

With regard to industrial resources, the chief, and indeed only manufactures are gold and silver embroidery work on saddle-cloths, and horse-appointments, and scabbards of swords, Native guns, swords, daggers, spear-heads, &c.; Pankhas, painted toys, sealing-wax, and fire-works; but it exports scarcely any of these, and consequently they are, generally speaking, only manufactured in small quantities sufficient to meet the local demand.

IX. The principal roads throughout this State are from Belgaum down the
F des. Approaches,
an caps of Commu-
r n by Land and Ram Ghaut to the port of Vingorla; from the Deccan by the Tulkut Ghaut to Banda and the Goa territory; down the Parpolee Ghaut to Waree and Vingorla, with a branch-road through Bowlut and Banda into the Portuguese possessions; down the Hunmunt Ghaut by Naroor, Waroos, and Mangaum to Vingorla and Path; down the Raugna Ghaut by Naroor, Hateree, and Anow to Malwan, with a branch-road through Toolsoolee and Pingoolee to Vingorla; and by the Ghotgha Ghaut through this State to the port of Malwan.

There are also numerous cross-roads leading into the Goa territory on one side, and the Company's on the other, and various small passes in the line of Ghauts from the upper to the lower country.

The chief means of communication by land are two lines of road, one from Malwan to Waree, and the other from Belgaum to Vingorla, the latter meeting the Waree line at Banda.

The only water communication is by the Tirakole creek on the south, inland as far as Banda, where, however, small boats only can be used at any distance from the mouth of the creek, and on the north by the Karlee creek as far as Sonowra, near Koodal.

X. Sawunt Waree is situated in lat. 15° 56' N., long. 74° E., altitude
Climate, and average
Range of thermometer 355 feet. The general aspect of the country is hilly, and covered with dense jungle. The climate partakes some-

what of that of Malwan or Vingorla proper, but is modified by being more elevated above the sea, and in a higher latitude. Taking the year throughout, it may be a little cooler. The cold season begins about the middle of November, and the sudden transition from the moist warm month of October to the cold dry air of November is very disagreeable. There are violent north-westers from February to the middle of May, the wind strong, and blowing in gusts. There are generally a few showers of rain in April, and sometimes in May, accompanied with thunder and lightning, which invariably come from about north-east, and they are preceded by mists and fogs, coming from the same direction. The regular hot months are March, April, and May. The hot dry winds prevail occasionally in March from 1 to 3 p. m., which are unpleasant, and even hurtful to those whose constitutions are not acclimated. The sky is generally overcast during this season with clouds. The rainy season commences early in June, and ends about the middle of October. The average range of thermometer is, of the maximum 79°44, and minimum 75°89.

XI. The annual fall of rain is very unequal—it may be considered to range from 110 to 150 inches. The average annual fall during three years has been registered at 134.45, the greatest monthly fall at 65.8, and the extreme daily fall at 7.67.

XII. The estimated population of the Waree State, according to the census for the year 1852, is as follows:—

Estimated Population.					
Males .. .. .	..	..	..	..	78,398
Females .. .. .	..	..	..	..	73,808
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	152,206

XIII. The predominant religions in the Waree State are Hindoo, Mahomedan, and Christian: the followers of the last mentioned are Roman Catholic. The languages in use are generally the Murathee and Urdu. The latter is spoken by the Mahomedan population. The original language used throughout the State by Hindoos, excepting the higher classes, is impure Murathee, and was termed Koodalee, from its being peculiar to the district of that name, and to the southern Talooka of the Rutnageeree Collectorate; but this dialect is now gradually being superseded by a purer Murathee. Most of the Native Christians speak a mixture of Murathee and Portuguese, neither language very perfectly spoken, but nevertheless such as is in general use among the people of a great part of the Goa territory.

The Hindoos of the Waree State may be divided into the following classes:—

The Brahmins; the Murathas, with the Sir Desae at their head; the Warees; and the Shoodras. The first of these act chiefly as priests and Karkoons, scarcely any of them following any other occupation; the second are soldiers,

servants of the State, and cultivators of the soil; the third are engaged in trade; and the last form the labouring class. These, again, may be subdivided into numerous and various sects.

The Mahomedan population chiefly consists of four sects, viz. Shaik, Syud, Puthan, and Mogul, in all numbering about 3,000. The Native Christians number about 2,000 souls.

XIV. As respects civil justice, there is but one court of first resort, under an officer styled the Nayadhis. All suits are first brought before the Political Superintendent in the shape of petitions, which are referred to the Nayadhis for investigation. In doing this, this officer follows a similar process of summoning the defendants, witnesses, &c. to that prescribed in the Regulations—in short, the procedure of the Honorable Company's Courts. This being done, and the case being ready for hearing, the Nayadhis has then to hear the pleadings of the parties if themselves in attendance, or their Vukeels or accredited agents, after which he passes his decision. His decree is binding, whatever the amount, unless appealed against within thirty days from the date thereof. The Political Superintendent himself sits as a court of appeal, and he receives, if necessary, any further proofs the parties may have to produce, and passes his decision, from which a further appeal only lies to Government, the time for the presentation of this appeal being ninety days from the date of the decision. The limits of appeal from the Political Superintendent's decision to Government are respectively above Rs. 500 and 1000, according as he may reverse or confirm the decree of the lower court. A fee is levied according to the following scale, as sanctioned by Government on the 14th February 1843, from the losing party:—

Sum sued for, or decreed, as the case may be, do not exceed one rupee, the amount of the fee is four annas.

} but do not exceed	Rs. 1	} the amount of the fee is	0 8 0
	2		1 0 0
	5		2 0 0
	10		3 8 0
	20		5 0 0
	40		7 0 0
	65		10 0 0
	100		15 0 0
	200		22 0 0
	500		30 0 0
	1,000		50 0 0
	2,000		100 0 0
	5,000		200 0 0
	10,000		350 0 0
50,000	500 0 0		
1,00,000 to whatever amount	800 0 0		
	1,200 0 0		

On the fee is payable by plaintiff it is levied in proportion to the amount

claimed, and when by the defendant to the amount decreed. On suits withdrawn during process, half the amount of the fixed fee is levied; and on suits struck off the file, from one-half to two-thirds of the stated amount.

As to criminal justice, the State is divided into three Kumavidarees, and each Kumavidar has magisterial powers of simple imprisonment up to twenty days, and of fine up to Rs. 15. The Kotwal of the town of Waree has like powers within its limits. All cases requiring more serious treatment are referred, together with the documents of the case, to the Political Superintendent. There is only one criminal court, namely the Superintendent's, but as he is vested with the powers of a Session Judge, he may up to that limit sit by himself, or, if more serious cases are to be disposed of, he selects, from amongst the officers of the State and Sirdars, three assessors, whose opinions he records. A sentence is then passed by the Political Superintendent, which is submitted for the confirmation of Government, pending the receipt of which the prisoner is kept in custody.

Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences. XV. All punishments laid down in the Criminal Code are awarded, as the nature of the crimes demand.

XVI. There are two Government vernacular schools, one at the town of Waree, and the other at Banda. The former is paid by Educational Measures. the Waree State, and the latter partly by the Waree Government, and partly by the inhabitants of that village. Besides this, there are 47 indigenous schools throughout the villages, the expenses of which are defrayed by the inhabitants of those villages, but they are not regularly kept up, as their existence depends on the circumstances and pleasure of the inhabitants.

XVII. Vaccination is progressing favourably in the Waree districts. It was established here in the year 1844, and for nearly Progress of Vaccination. years the Natives appeared sceptical as to the benefit to be derived; but this doubt has entirely been removed since the numerous proofs they have observed in its favour, and now they have great confidence in the operation as a preventive against that disease. During the past eight and six months 37,743 persons have been vaccinated, and of these have been successful, and 2,941 unsuccessful.

XVIII. The diseases that have been most prevalent in this country for last fourteen years have been fevers of the intermittent and remitting types, acute dysentery, affections of the stomach, lungs, pleura, bowels, and urinary organs, and rheumatism. The latter disease prevails pretty extensively at all seasons of the year, the acute form from November to April, but the most frequent in the cold weather, December and January, during which period swellings of the large joints, acute pyrexia are frequent. In the latter, pains about the shoulders, wrists, knees, and ankles, with more or less loss of power, are the symptoms chiefly complained of.

CENSUS
OF THE
SAWUNT WAREE STATE,
FOR THE YEAR 1851.

H. L. ANDERSON, POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT

Division for the Year 1851.

FEMALES according to Age.												Total of each Cast.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upwards.					
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24			
28	33	14	17	15	7	4	1	..	..	238		
375	294	240	213	215	187	69	18	2	..	3,593				
13	2	2	5	6	2	2	1	..	..	64		
10	5	4	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	52		
..				
626	334	260	239	237	198	75	20	2	..	3,947	3,947			
6	11	13	12	3	6	6	1	..	..	119		
223	209	211	166	123	71	27	5	3	..	2,063				
67	44	63	50	27	15	2	..	..	..	640		
4	6	3	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	31		
..				
800	270	310	229	156	93	35	6	3	..	2,853	2,853			
18	11	18	12	6	6	2	1	..	..	147		
273	169	211	155	102	37	35	12	4	3	2,037				
4	1	1	1	..	2	2	..	1	..	20				
..				
295	181	250	168	108	45	39	13	5	3	2,204	2,204			
..				
226	149	84	49	59	38	25	12	3	2	1,253				
2	3	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	16		
..				
..				
225	152	86	51	59	38	25	13	3	2	1,209	1,269			
19	19	21	14	9	4	..	2	3	2	184				
117	156	120	82	68	32	9	8	7	7	1,302				
11	16	13	8	8	2	..	..	..	..	150		
4	5	6	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	36		
1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10		
153	177	163	106	86	39	9	10	10	9	1,682	1,682			

CASTES.	Names of Villages.	MALPS according to Age.											
		No. of Houses.	Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years.	
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Bramins	Turuf MANGAUM.	31	33	16	11	9	5	6	1	1	..	1	
		77	80	30	38	30	21	12	2	2	..	..
		47	50	20	11	21	11	5	4	..	..	..
	
	
Hindoos of other castes	JEARAP.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		
		
		
		
Musulmans .....	}	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		
		
		
		
Native Christians .....	}	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		
		
		
		
Seedees .....	}	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		
		
		
		
Bramins	7. NANELEE.	155	163	66	60	60	37	23	7	3	..	1	
		
		
		
		
Hindoos of other castes	}	3	5	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		110	106	53	58	25	25	10	1	..	..	..
		11	2	8	3	4	3	..	3	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		
Musulmans .....	}	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		
		
		
		
Native Christians .....	}	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		
		
		
		
Seedees .....	}	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		
		
		
		
Bramins	8. BAMBURDE.	125	113	63	63	30	28	10	4	..	..	..
		
		
		
		
Hindoos of other castes	}	27	26	12	16	10	4	6	2	..	..	..
		117	122	63	53	40	30	15	2	3	..	..
		
		
		
Musulmans .....	}	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		
		
		
		
Native Christians .....	}	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		
		
		
		
Seedees .....	}	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		
		
		
		
Bramins	9. SALGAUM.	144	148	75	69	50	34	21	4	3	..	..
		
		
		
		
Hindoos of other castes	}	41	50	16	21	15	9	9	4	1	..	..
		271	309	162	148	113	27	58	12	8	1	..	
		
		
		
Musulmans .....	}	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		
		
		
		
Native Christians .....	}	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		
		
		
		
Seedees .....	}	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		
		
		
		
Bramins	10. CHURATE.	312	359	178	169	128	36	67	16	9	1	..	
		
		
		
		
Hindoos of other castes	}	3	3	1	1	3	2	1	..	..	..	..
		53	42	39	37	19	11	3	1	2	4	4	
		
		
		
Musulmans .....	}	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		
		
		
		
Native Christians	}	23	31	12	16	9	12	4	..	1	1	1	
		
		
		
		
Seedees .....	}	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		
		
		
		
79	76	52	54	31	25	8	1	3	5	5	5		

FEMALES according to Age.												Total of each C. etc.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.			
From 10 Years	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 25 Years.	26 to 30 Years.	31 to 35 Years.	36 to 40 Years.	41 to 45 Years.	46 to 50 Years.	51 to 55 Years.	56 to 60 Years.	61 to 65 Years.	66 to 70 Years.				71 to 75 Years.	76 to 80 Years.	81 to 85 Years.	86 to 90 Years and upwards.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
32	12	9	7	15	3	3	..	1	..	165							
52	32	40	30	22	19	5	2	..	..	437							
48	25	15	18	12	7	1	2	..	..	250							
..							
..							
152	69	64	55	49	29	9	4	1	..	852	852						
3	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	18							
101	39	50	26	29	14	2	1	..	..	540							
8	4	3	3	4	1	1	..	..	..	47							
..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3							
..							
112	46	55	29	35	15	4	1	..	..	608	608						
25	8	10	12	5	4	2	..	..	..	142							
123	60	66	46	27	18	18	2	..	..	678							
..							
..							
148	68	66	58	32	22	20	2	..	..	820	820						
41	13	20	11	11	7	7	4	1	..	243							
292	162	167	86	51	52	34	9	4	..	1,675							
..							
..							
353	175	167	100	62	59	41	13	5	..	1,918	1,918						
2	2	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	21							
13	35	33	30	18	9	1	2	4	4	339							
21	23	4	11	3	1	1	1	1	1	161							
..							
66	58	28	45	24	10	2	3	5	5	524	524						

CASTES.	Names of Villages.	No. of Houses.	MALES according to Age.										
			Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and over.	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TURUF MANGAUM.													
Bramins	11. OTOWNE.	21	19	15	12	6	9	2					
Hindoos of other caste		150	97	75	69	46	34	21	3	2	1		
Musulmans		2	1		1	1							
Native Christians													
Seedees													
		173	117	90	82	53	40	23	3	2	1		
12. GHAONDE.													
Bramins	12. GHAONDE.	11	8	5	6	3	4	4	1	1			
Hindoos of other caste		274	255	197	136	103	79	58	23	3			
Musulmans		2	1		1	1							
Native Christians													
Seedees													
		287	264	202	143	107	84	62	24	4			
13. KAREWDE.													
Bramins	13. KAREWDE.	5	5	6	3			4					
Hindoos of other caste		80	90	57	44	26	26	17	5	4			
Musulmans													
Native Christians													
Seedees													
		85	95	63	51	26	26	21	5	4			
14. MADHODE.													
Bramins	14. MADHODE.	21	27	12	7	13	8	9	4				
Hindoos of other caste		64	57	41	25	25	18	10	5				
Musulmans													
Native Christians													
Seedees													
		85	84	53	32	46	26	19	9				
15. TOONODDER.													
Bramins	15. TOONODDER.	16	13	7	8	9	9	4	6	1	1		
Hindoos of other caste		155	99	82	53	70	50	34	21	8	2		
Musulmans													
Native Christians													
Seedees													
		171	112	89	61	79	59	38	27	9	3		

FEMALES according to Age.												Total of each Cause.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upwards.					
113	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24			
11	11	11	6	2	5	..	..	..	1	110		
95	74	53	50	46	26	9	1	..	..	699		
..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6		
106	89	64	58	48	31	9	4	..	1	815	815			
4	4	10	3	2	1	1	2	..	..	59		
185	165	140	113	68	85	34	9	1	..	1,654				
..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	6		
189	170	150	116	71	87	35	11	1	..	1,719	1,719			
2	4	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	30		
90	57	34	34	21	16	8	8	..	..	551		
..				
..				
92	61	44	36	23	18	8	8	..	..	581	581	
22	5	4	16	7	6	3	3	..	..	151		
57	29	21	21	24	12	8	2	..	..	362		
..				
..				
79	34	38	37	30	18	11	5	..	..	513	513	
14	9	11	5	7	5	3	1	2	1	116				
112	91	59	60	40	34	18	2	3	1	849				
..				
..				
126	100	71	65	47	39	21	3	5	2	955	955			

CASTES.	Names of Villages.	No. of Houses.	MALES according to Age.										
			Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upwards.	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Turuf TULOWRE.		18	11	9	6	11	4	4	1
Bramins	16. TULOWRE.	291	226	149	118	156	129	57	33	9	5	2	
Hindoos of other castes .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Musulmans		2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Native Christians.....		..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seedees.....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		311	237	158	125	168	133	61	34	9	5	2	
	WAZRAT.		2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bramins	17. WAZRAT.	77	53	44	39	44	16	10.	4	4	1	1	
Hindoos of other castes .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Musulmans .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Native Christians.....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seedees.....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		79	53	44	40	44	16	10	4	4	1	1	
	MULGAUM.		37	44	27	28	14	8	3	1	1	..	
Bramins	18. MULGAUM.	208	230	127	110	84	59	31	16	2	..	..
Hindoos of other castes .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Musulmans		2	4	3	3	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Native Christians.....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seedees.....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		247	278	157	141	99	68	34	18	3	..	..
	TOOLUR.		28	21	17	7	16	9	7	2	3	1	
Bramins	19. TOOLUR.	322	228	164	121	165	121	69	23	13	3	3	
Hindoos of other castes .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Musulmans .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Native Christians.....		2	2	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Seedees.....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		352	251	182	129	183	131	76	25	16	4	3	
	HOROWDE.		14	10	7	4	6	4	4	3	..	..
Bramins	20. HOROWDE.	193	95	77	70	73	66	47	32	16	5	2	
Hindoos of other castes .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Musulmans .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Native Christians.....		3	2	4	2	1	3	..	1	1	1	..	
Seedees.....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		210	107	88	76	80	73	51	36	17	6	2	

REMARKS according to Age.											Total of each Caste.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upwards.				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
13	12	3	10	5	3	..	..	..	..	92		
230	128	87	135	123	58	29	14	3	5	1,696			
2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	8		
..			
245	142	90	146	129	61	29	14	3	5	1,796	1,796		
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2		
59	40	39	38	26	8	4	1	1	..	432			
..			
..			
..			
59	10	40	38	26	8	4	1	1	..	434	434		
31	24	19	14	12	13	3	3	..	..	245		
185	92	130	93	55	27	12	7	..	..	1,260		
2	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	20		
..			
..			
218	117	152	107	67	41	15	10	..	..	1,525	1,525	
..	26	11	10	16	11	5	2	..	2	160			
188	162	94	143	117	67	21	12	3	2	1,721			
2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	12		
..			
..			
190	189	106	156	127	78	26	14	3	4	1,893	1,893		
10	9	..	6	5	5	1	1	..	..	75		
106	90	63	67	64	57	25	14	8	2	979			
3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	28			
..			
..			
119	102	61	74	70	63	27	16	9	2	1,082	1,082		

FEMALES according to Age.												Total of each Caste.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
Births 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upwards.					
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24			
4	4	1	3	4	2	1	1	1	..	39				
119	101	51	72	56	46	41	14	9	4	1,008				
1	1	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	10		
..				
..				
121	106	53	75	62	49	43	15	10	4	1,057	1,057			
4	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	24		
43	49	40	44	31	36	19	9	7	2	616				
..				
..				
..				
52	49	42	46	31	38	21	9	7	2	640	640			
3	5	2	3	1	3	1	1	..	..	43		
97	91	48	61	40	38	26	14	5	4	861				
..				
..				
..				
100	96	50	64	41	41	27	15	5	4	904	904			
7	7	3	5	3	3	..	..	..	..	66		
83	79	43	53	41	33	23	6	6	2	771				
..				
..				
..				
90	86	46	58	44	36	23	6	6	2	837	837			
3	3	1	3	2	3	1	..	..	..	37		
38	20	20	22	11	11	11	3	3	2	311				
..				
..				
..				
41	23	21	23	24	13	12	3	3	2	348	348			

CASTES.	Names of Villages.	MALES according to Age.										
		No. of Houses.	Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years.
			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Turuf MANGAUM.											
Bramins	26. WATOB.	35	22	21	24	9	11	5	..	1	..	..
Hindoos of other castes		109	116	57	78	47	11	5	1	..	..	..
Musulmans .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Native Christians .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seedees .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		144	138	78	102	56	22	10	1	1	..	..
	27. MATOND.											
Bramins	27. MATOND.	21	19	10	10	11	10	6	6	1	2	..
Hindoos of other castes		266	189	121	112	128	123	82	27	14	5	3
Musulmans .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Native Christians		1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Seedees .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		288	208	132	122	139	134	88	33	15	7	3
	Kureat NAROOR.											
Bramins	28. NAROOR.	11	15	5	7	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
Hindoos of other castes		204	206	133	103	79	40	24	6	4	3	..
Musulmans .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Native Christian. s.		1	2	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seedees .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		216	223	141	110	84	42	24	6	4	3	..
	29. WAROOS.											
Bramins	29. WAROOS.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hindoos of other castes		60	54	58	31	23	5	4	1	1	2	2
Musulmans .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Native Christians		2	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seedees .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		62	55	60	33	23	5	4	1	1	2	2

FEMALES according to Age.											Total of each Caste.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upwards.				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
										189			
	24	20	11	15	10	..	..	..	..	628		
99	61	61	44	24	16	6	1	1	..	..	
..			
..			
115	85	81	55	39	26	6	1	1	..	817	817		
19	6	8	10	8	5	1	..	..	..	132		
183	128	78	123	115	81	27	13	7	2	1,561			
..			
..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4		
..			
202	135	86	133	121	86	23	13	7	2	1,697	1,697		
8	10	3	6	5	..	1	..	..	..	65		
195	116	113	71	42	15	9	4	2	..	1,165			
..			
2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12		
..			
205	128	117	77	47	15	10	4	2	..	1,242	1,242		
..			
56	37	29	24	8	8	3	2	2	2	354			
..			
..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	11		
..			
61	39	29	25	8	8	3	2	2	2	365	365		
11	4	5	5	10	6	3	1	..	..	98		
209	126	113	90	83	50	23	15	8	4	1,431			
..			
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4		
..			
214	130	118	95	91	56	26	16	8	4	1,533	1,533		

FEMALES according to Age.											Total of each Case.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upwards.				
13	11	15	16	17	18	16	20	21	22	23	24		
..	
51	30	26	29	8	6	2	3	3	1	323		..	
..	
..	
51	30	26	29	8	6	2	3	3	1	323	323	..	
..	
27	34	24	23	26	11	4	..	..	..	5		5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	331		..
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5		..
..	
27	33	27	23	26	14	4	..	..	..	341	341	..
..	
73	55	42	31	46	26	7	1	4	..	3		3	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	632		..
3	1	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	18		..
..	
76	56	43	36	48	27	7	5	..	..	653	653	..
..	
30	28	26	21	12	1	..	..	..	..	2		2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	342		..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2		..
..	
30	28	27	22	12	1	..	..	1	2	346	346	..
..	
121	33	90	43	22	20	24	2	..	..	708		..
..	
4	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	11		..
..	
125	34	92	45	22	21	24	2	..	..	719	719	..

CASTES.	Names of Villages.	MALES according to Age.											
		No. of House.	Birth to										
			10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upwards.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Bramins	Kureat NAROOR.	4	2	5	2	..	1	1	
		36. NEWZ.	131	143	86	82	53	23	15	16	..	2	..
		
		
		
135	145	91	84	53	24	16	16	..	2	..			
Bramins	37. WASLEE.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		26	17	10	13	11	5	3	1	..	..
			
			
			
26	17	10	13	11	5	3	1	..	..		
Bramins	38. NEROOR.	5	3	2	5	1	1	2	1	..	..
		267	174	151	123	117	61	26	14	4	2		
			
		2	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
			
274	177	154	128	118	62	30	15	4	2				
Bramins	Turuf MUNOOR.	14	13	3	13	8	4	4	..	1	..		
		168	187	101	88	67	23	29	7	1	..		
		2	2	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
		2	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
			
186	203	104	102	77	28	34	7	2	..				
Bramins	39. KALEEE.	7	6	..	4	2	3	1	2	1	..		
		230	219	140	116	114	97	48	34	18	10		
			
			
			
237	225	140	120	116	100	49	36	19	10				
Bramins	40. SANGLEE.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				
				
				
				
237	225	140	120	116	100	49	36	19	10				

FEMALE according to Age.												Grand Total.	REMARKS.
Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upwards.	Total of each Cause.	Grand Total.		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
5	2	2	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	24		
138	65	85	29	32	37	15	2	2	..	528			
..			
..			
113	70	87	30	33	37	17	2	2	..	852	852		
..			
13	8	10	6	3	6	..	..	..	..	106		
..			
..			
..			
13	8	10	6	3	6	..	..	..	..	106	106	
..			
2	3	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	28		
170	143	140	75	51	30	7	8	3	2	1,275			
..			
2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	7		
..			
171	147	143	76	58	31	7	8	3	2	1,310	1,310		
..			
18	6	9	2	5	1	5	1	..	..	93		
205	89	98	53	48	44	7	2	..	..	1,049		
3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	10		
4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10		
..			
230	96	110	55	54	45	12	3	..	..	1,162	1,162	
..			
2	8	2	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	34		
301	111	61	112	95	70	30	21	9	7	1,550			
..			
..			
203	141	66	115	98	72	50	21	9	7	1,584	1,584		

CASTES.	Names of Villages.	MALES according to Age.												
		No. of Houses.	Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upwards.		
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Muslimans Native Christians Seedees	Turuf MUNOHUR.	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		41. KEREE.	49	43	13	17	16	18	8	5	3	..	1	
		
		
		
50	45	13	17	17	18	8	5	3	..	1				
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Muslimans Native Christians Seedees	42. PARPOLEE.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		29	6	15	7	14	11	6	5	2	..	..
		
		
		
29	6	15	7	14	11	6	5	2	..	..		
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Muslimans Native Christians Seedees	43. SURRINGE.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		87	61	29	28	31	34	24	14	5	3	1		
		
		
		
87	61	29	28	31	34	24	14	5	3	1				
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Muslimans Native Christians Seedees	44. KANDOLEE.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		60	51	33	28	27	21	17	7	3	2	..		
		
		
		
60	51	33	28	27	21	17	7	3	2	..				
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Muslimans Native Christians Seedees	45. AMBGAUM.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		178	113	84	71	79	65	44	25	14	8	6		
		
		1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		
179	113	85	71	80	65	45	25	14	8	6				

FEMALES according to Age.												Total of each Case.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upwards.					
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	
35	13	17	15	14	14	11	5	2	1	251				
..		
30	13	18	15	15	14	11	5	2	1	256	256			
..		
12	7	11	14	12	8	6	2	1	..	139				
..		
..		
12	7	11	14	12	8	6	2	1	..	139	139			
..		
53	34	19	25	29	27	5	9	1	..	432				
..		
..		
53	34	19	25	29	27	5	9	1	..	432	432			
..		
48	33	23	28	21	14	6	6	3	2	375				
..		
..		
49	33	23	28	21	14	6	6	3	2	375	375			
..		
128	80	63	57	65	49	21	16	9	5	1,025				
..		
2	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	8			
..		
130	91	63	58	65	50	24	16	9	5	1,033	1,033			

FEMALES according to Age.											Total of each Case.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upwards.				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
..	77	16	37	29	26	14	8	3	..	..	468	
..	6	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	17	
..		
83	47	38	30	27	14	8	3	..	..	485	485	
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	
108	70	51	59	46	33	9	11	1	2	834	..		
..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	7	..	
..		
108	71	51	60	47	34	9	11	1	2	847	847		
..		
73	12	52	47	41	37	17	13	4	2	690	..		
..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	..	
..		
73	42	53	47	41	38	17	13	4	2	687	687		
..		
6	3	5	3	3	4	1	1	1	..	62	..		
..		
..		
6	3	5	3	3	4	1	1	1	..	62	62		
..		
3	3	5	5	4	7	3	1	..	..	67	..	
..		
3	5	5	5	4	7	3	1	..	..	67	67	

CASTRO.	Names of Villages.	No. of Houses.	MALES according to Age.															
			Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upwards.						
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
	TURUF MUNDHUR																	
	51. DEOSOO.		39	11	23	17	22	15	9	2								
Bramins .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hindoos of other castes .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Musulmans .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Native Christians .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seedees .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	52. OORVARE.		39	11	23	17	22	15	9	2								
Bramins .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hindoos of other castes		69	47	11	24	25	27	17	5	4								
Musulmans .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Native Christians		1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seedees .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	53. DANSOLE.		70	47	11	24	26	27	17	5	4							
Bramins .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hindoos of other castes		16	6	8	7	6	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Musulmans .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Native Christians .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seedees .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	54. MORE.		16	6	8	7	6	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bramins .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hindoos of other castes		70	82	33	39	32	26	14	11	3	2							
Musulmans .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Native Christians		1	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seedees .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	55. MANSHOLA.		71	84	33	40	32	27	14	11	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
Bramins .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hindoos of other castes		2	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Musulmans		144	91	45	55	54	48	27	20	11	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Native Christians .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seedees .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		146	92	45	56	55	48	29	20	11	5	3						

FEMALES according to Age.											Total of each Caste.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upwards.				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	22	23	24	
..
11	19	17	13	14	8	3	1	..	..	..	185	185	
..
..
11	19	17	13	14	8	3	1	..	..	..	185	185	
..
..
45	16	25	27	18	11	5	..	..	..	1	308	311	
..
..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
..
45	17	25	27	19	11	5	..	..	..	1	311	311	
..
..	8	5	4	5	5	2	4	..	..	1	81	81	
..
..
..
8	8	5	4	5	5	2	4	..	..	1	81	81	
..
..
69	16	18	27	23	11	7	3	1	..	..	437	464	
..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..
..
71	36	39	27	23	11	7	3	1	..	..	464	464	
..
..
..
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
86	47	65	53	45	25	11	10	7	4	..	712	718	
..
..
..
87	47	65	54	45	25	11	10	7	4	..	718	718	

CASTES.	Names of Villages.	No. of Houses.	Males according to Age.									
			Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upwards.
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Turaf MUNOHUR.											
Bramins	56. KEREDE.	2	4	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Hindoos of other castes		139	89	58	49	57	43	45	25	17	7	2
Musulmans .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Native Christians.....		1	2	..	1	..	1	2	1	1	..	..
Seedees.....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		142	95	60	52	57	46	47	26	18	7	2
Bramins	57. WOLEEZE.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hindoos of other castes		33	12	24	11	17	7	6	1	2	..	..
Musulmans .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Native Christians.....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seedees.....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		33	12	24	11	17	7	6	1	2	..	..
Bramins	58. AMHOLEE.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hindoos of other castes		123	67	69	47	66	42	25	15	13	4	3
Musulmans .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Native Christians.....		1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Seedees.....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		124	67	69	48	67	43	25	15	13	4	3
Bramins		538	500	302	274	213	179	131	45	20	9	3
Hindoos of other castes		8,346	6,862	4,698	3,930	3,422	2,472	1,588	752	322	133	83
Musulmans		225	190	141	110	86	66	27	13	1	1	..
Native Christians.....		93	81	50	49	39	28	11	3	3	2	1
Seedees.....		4	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total Warea Di- vision		9,206	7,633	5,192	4,384	3,762	2,746	1,758	813	346	155	87

Savunt Warea, Political Superintendent's Office, Camp Belgaum, 30th October 1852.

1. MALES according to Age.												Total of each Casto.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
Birth to 10 Years	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upwards.					
13	11	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24			
3	1	2	1	1		1				19				
90	44	60	56	47	32	29	13	7	2	782				
2	1		1							13				
101	50	62	58	48	33	30	13	7	2	814	814			
13	15	9	14	9	11	5	2	1		159				
15	17	9	14	9	11	5	2	1		159	159			
80	53	58	52	53	29	19	5	6	3	710				
		1	2	1						7				
80	54	59	54	54	29	19	5	6	3	717	717			
300	292	250	221	184	124	58	26	8	6	3,235				
6,461	4,236	3,664	3,204	2,580	1,794	818	369	158	83	47,687				
153	93	119	86	60	28	7	4			1,187				
83	66	44	32	19	17	5	2	3	1	539				
1	1	3								10				
7,088	4,600	4,077	3,513	2,813	1,963	918	401	189	90	52,638	*52,638			

26,876
25,752
Males
Females
62,638
* Grand Total

(Signed) · H. L. ANDERSON,
Political Superintendent.

Census of the Banda

CASTES.	Names of Villages.	No. of Houses.	Males according to Ages.										
			Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years.	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Muslimans Native Christians Seedees	1. BANDA	27	23	24	15	11	9	6	1	1	1		
		239	186	93	116	88	67	40	18	14	1		
		43	42	25	15	23	10	5					
		1	2	1	1	1	2						
		3	1	2	2	1							
		313	254	144	149	124	88	52	23	14	2		
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Muslimans Native Christians Seedees	2. DABHEEL	6	4		4	1	2	1					
		6	4		4	1	2	1					
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Muslimans Native Christians Seedees	3. ARNEEY	10	2	4	6	4	1	3	2				
		48	30	73	9	10	12	21	7	4	3		
		58	32	17	15	14	14	21	9	4	5		
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Muslimans Native Christians Seedees	4. DHALAWUL	22	19	5	15	11	1	4					
		22	19	5	15	11	1	4					
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Muslimans Native Christians Seedees	5. DUNGEY	1	1	1	1		1						
		46	48	19	12	24	13	6	1				
		2		1	2	2							
		2	1		2								
		51	50	21	17	26	14	8	1				

Division, for the Year 1851.

FEMALES according to Age.											Total of each Cast.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
Under 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upwards.				
15	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
22	14	23	7	1	4	2				165			
176	63	110	84	63	51	27	34	5		1,239			
28	5	16	21	10	6	7	9			228			
2		2			2			1		13			
2		2	1						1	13			
231	82	153	113	77	66	36	43	6	1	1,658	1,658		
3		2	2	1	2					22			
3		2	2	1	2					22	22		
6	1	3	1	2	2	3	1			41			
22	12	16	11	19	15	10	4	1		219			
28	13	19	12	21	17	13	5	1		260	260		
13	12	6	6	1	8	1				102			
2		1								5			
15	12	7	6	1	8	1				107	107		
1	1		1	2						9			
31	25	28	14	8	6					217			
2		2		1						8			
										7			
44	28	30	15	11	6					271	271		

CASTES.	Names of Villages.	No. of Houses.	MALES according to Age.										
			Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to the Years and upwards.	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees	6. WADOLE.	2	102	86	65	40	23	24	16	5	..	..	..
		1	2	1	5	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
		7	7	6	3	5	3	1	3	..	..	..	..
	
	
		111	93	73	45	27	26	20	5	..	..	..
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees	7. KUDHOLE.	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		
	
	
	
		23	9	10	14	3	3	3	..	..	..	..
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees	8. PHONDRE.	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		9	12	2	2	4	2	1	..	..	..	..
		1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	
	
		11	14	4	2	4	2	1	..	..	..	..
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees	9. DONGURPAL.	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		
	
	
	
		15	17	12	5	4	6	1	..	..	..	..
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees	10. TURKE.	3	1	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
		35	29	11	10	18	2	1	1	..	..	..
	
	
	
		38	30	13	11	20	3	1	1	..	..	..

FEMALES according to Age.												Total of each Caste.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
Born to 10 Years	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upwards.					
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24			
1	2	2	.	1	1	1	..	..	..	17		
23	49	47	35	39	10	7	2	..	..	531		
10	5	4	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	45		
..				
..				
94	56	53	38	42	11	8	2	..	..	593	593	
..				
18	8	7	7	8	3	..	..	..	..	93		
..				
..				
..				
18	8	7	7	8	3	..	..	..	..	93	93	
2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5		
6	4	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	40		
..				
1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5		
..				
9	4	6	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	50	50	
..				
11	5	7	3	5	..	1	..	..	..	77		
..				
..				
..				
11	5	7	3	5	..	1	..	..	..	77	77	
3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	13		
28	10	20	4	5	8	2	..	..	..	149		
..				
..				
..				
31	11	21	5	5	8	2	..	..	..	162	162	

CASTES.	Names of Villages.	No. of Houses.	Males according to Age.									
			Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upwards.
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees	11. KOLAHUR.	59	61	39	35	18	14	8	4	3
	
	
	
	
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees	12. KONAS.	8	3	1	2	2	3	1	..	..	..
		32	17	15	18	19	5	5	2	..	..
		
		
		
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees	13. KUDURU.	40	20	16	20	21	8	6	2	..	..
		..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		
		
		
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees	14. TAMBOOLE.	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	51	40	19	21	15	19	5	2	1	..
		
		
		
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees	15. SARBOLE.	51	40	19	21	15	19	5	2	1	..	
		
		..	74	83	38	30	33	12	1	..	..
		
		..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		75	83	38	30	34	12	1	..	..	..

FEMALES according to Age.											Total of each Cast.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upwards.				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
..	
67	21	30	28	9	5	10	1	..	..	353	353	
..	
..	
67	21	30	28	9	5	10	1	..	..	353	353	
2	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..
9	17	27	15	5	1	..	..	..	..	155	..	..
..	
..	
11	..	32	16	5	1	..	..	..	..	176	176	
..	
..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	
..	
..	
..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	
48	20	25	12	8	6	1	1	..	..	243	243	
..	
..	
..	
48	20	25	12	8	6	1	1	..	..	243	243	
..	
..	
..	
37	44	36	31	6	3	..	..	..	..	354	354	
..	
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	
..	
38	44	37	31	6	3	..	..	..	..	357	357	

CASTES.	Names of Villages.	No. of Houses.	MALES according to Age.										
			Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upwards.	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Muslimans Native Christians Seedees	16. PROOWARE.	45	9	24	18	11	4	4	1	2
		45	9	24	18	11	4	4	1	2
		1	2	1	1	..	1
		73	82	45	35	32	16	4
		1	1
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Muslimans Native Christians Seedees	17. DRUWE.	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		77	84	47	37	32	18	4	..	..	..	..
		1
		2
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Muslimans Native Christians Seedees	18. VELOWDE.	82	74	45	34	19	25	9	9	1	..	..
		6	6	..	..	6	1	1	..	..	..	..
		89	80	45	34	25	26	10	9	1	..	..
		3	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		17	15	6	6	8	3	..	..	..	..	..
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Muslimans Native Christians Seedees	19. GALEL.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20	15	6	9	9	4	1	..	..	..	..
	
	
	
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Muslimans Native Christians Seedees	20. NEURDE.	48	57	27	27	13	8	5	2	1	..	..
		
	
	
		48	57	27	27	13	8	5	2	1	..	..

FEMALES according to Age.												Total of each Caste.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upwards.					
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24			
..	16	21	21	10	6	2	2	1	..	..	154	
..			
..			
18	21	21	10	6	2	2	1	..	..	154	154	
1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8		
71	46	46	22	7	3	..	..	..	..	409		
..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5		
..				
72	48	16	24	8	3	..	1	..	..	424	424	
..				
71	32	39	34	21	16	13	4	..	..	446		
6	2	2	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	30		
..				
77	34	41	34	25	16	15	4	..	..	476	476	
7	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	11		
..	6	8	7	3	4	..	1	..	..	74		
..				
..				
7	7	11	8	3	4	..	1	..	..	85	85	
..				
41	25	24	18	13	1	5	1	..	1	269				
..				
..				
..				
41	25	24	13	13	1	5	1	..	1	269	269			

FEMALBS according to Age.											Total of each Caste.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upwards.				
43	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
..	5	17	10	3	1	..	..	..	..	121		
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5		
20	5	18	11	3	1	..	..	..	..	126	126	
..			
..			
..			
33	15	21	22	20	12	9	1	..	..	287		
..			
..			
..			
33	15	24	22	20	13	9	1	..	..	287	287	
..			
..			
..			
28	10	16	11	6	2	3	..	..	..	155		
..			
..			
..			
28	10	16	11	6	2	3	..	..	..	155	155	
..			
..			
..			
16	11	5	8	5	5	2	3	1	..	114			
..			
..			
..			
16	11	5	8	5	5	2	3	1	..	114	114		
..			
..			
..			
53	31	41	28	4	4	1	..	..	..	347		
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2		
..			
..			
53	31	42	28	5	4	1	..	..	..	349	349	

FEMALES according to Age.											Total of each Cause.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upwards.				
43	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
..	
59	20	15	24	9	3	1	..	..	..	258		
..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5		
..			
59	21	15	24	10	3	1	..	..	..	263	263	
..			
..			
..			
..			
..			
9	4	7	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	53		
..			
..			
..			
9	4	7	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	53	53	
..			
21	16	19	9	8	9	2	3	..	..	193		
115	34	67	40	37	23	11	1	..	..	667		
1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5		
9	5	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	32		
..			
..			
146	55	89	50	47	33	13	4	..	..	897	897	
..			
2	..	2	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	19		
21	18	19	20	11	15	4	..	..	..	230		
..			
..			
..			
23	18	21	23	12	16	5	..	..	..	249	249	

CASTES.	Names of Villages.	No. of Houses.	Males according to Age.												
			Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upwards.			
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees.....	Turuf SATURDE. 36. SHERLE.	1	99	124	60	43	40	30	12	2	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	
	
	
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees.....	37. RONAPAL.	1	50	25	18	18	13	10	5	2	..	..	..	..
		
	
	
	
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees.....	38. NECODE.	..	81	95	75	64	37	16	4	..	..	..	2	..	
		
	
	
	
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees.....	39. JUSOLEE.	2	236	127	163	119	98	68	36	8	2	..	..	..
		..	15	13	14	8	2	5	2	1	..	..	..	..
		..	5	3	5	7	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	
	
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees.....	40. KOVETURR.	6	89	69	48	61	44	19	8	1	..	..	..	..
		
		..	8	10	2	2	8	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	
	
		103	83	52	69	54	22	9	1	..	..	..	..

FEMALES according to Age.												Total of each Cause.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upwards.					
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24			
1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	6		
51	49	47	34	28	3	6	..	..	..	529		
1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5		
..				
53	50	47	35	29	4	6	..	..	..	540	540	
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	2		
21	13	23	19	16	10	2	..	..	..	195		
..				
..				
21	13	23	19	16	10	3	..	..	..	197	197	
..				
72	48	41	31	19	5	3	..	1	1	514				
..				
..				
..				
72	38	41	31	19	5	3	..	1	1	514	514			
1	2	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	15		
113	67	107	93	80	48	28	10	..	..	1,186		
12	12	5	8	5	3	2	..	..	..	92		
3	6	6	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	42		
..				
128	107	118	104	87	53	31	12	..	..	1,335	1,335	
7	2	4	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	34		
78	26	33	44	29	19	4	..	..	..	503		
..				
8	3	1	5	2	..	1	2	..	..	46		
..				
93	31	58	51	31	21	6	2	..	..	583	583	

CASTES.	Names of Villages.	No. of Houses.	MALES according to Age.																
			Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upwards.							
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12					
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees	Turuf SATURDE.	41 SONOOLEE.	1	163	187	87	68	49	44	26	4	1	..	..			
							
						
						
						
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees	42 MUDOORE.	..	17	87	18	54	11	62	77	43	5	30	4	1			
					
				
				
				
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees	43 WAZER PACH- SOWEN.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
						
					
					
					
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees	44 SATELEE.	..	1	35	36	13	13	7	10	12	3	1	..	..			
							
						
						
						
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees	45 AROS.	..	44	161	34	151	27	128	39	107	18	65	18	9	2	2	..	1	
			
		
		
		
			210	189	155	148	86	57	38	17	2	4		

FEMALES according to Age.											Total of each Case.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upwards.				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5		
169	81	89	53	43	6	2	1	..	..	910		
..			
..			
170	82	89	53	43	7	2	1	..	..	915	915	
11	10	6	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	92		
48	49	85	34	31	20	7	..	..	..	527		
1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7		
..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	9		
..			
60	61	62	43	37	21	7	..	..	..	635	635	
..			
..			
..			
..			
..			
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5		
34	3	11	21	9	5	1	2	..	..	181		
..			
..			
..			
35	3	12	21	9	5	1	2	..	..	186	186	
46	27	27	15	11	9	3	..	..	1	289		
139	97	82	36	47	32	16	1	..	..	1,005		
1	..	3	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	18		
..			
..			
186	124	112	71	58	43	20	1	..	1	1,312	1,312		

FEMALES according to Age.											Total of each Cause.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upwards.				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
4	1	4	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	34		
79	53	63	57	40	18	7	2	..	..	683		
..			
..			
83	54	67	58	40	21	8	2	..	..	717	717	
2	2	3	3	1	1	2	..	..	..	32		
80	38	52	31	24	20	12	..	..	..	522		
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3		
..			
82	40	58	36	25	21	14	..	..	..	557	557	
47	23	29	7	6	7	2	..	..	..	264		
..			
..			
17	23	29	7	6	7	2	..	..	..	264	264	
85	61	48	45	27	23	10	2	..	..	603		
299	181	149	106	111	82	33	3	..	..	1,927		
1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	11		
92	18	9	10	4	4	2	..	1	..	140			
..			
407	261	208	171	143	108	45	5	2	..	2,681	2,681		
6	3	3	5	5	1	..	1	..	..	58		
61	30	21	25	33	18	8	2	1	4	392			
..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5		
..			
67	86	27	30	38	20	8	3	1	4	455	455		

CASTES.	Names of Villages.	No. of Houses.	MALES according to Age.										
			Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upwards.	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Turuf SATURDE.		28	29	14	16	7	12	9	6	2
Bramins	51. ASOLE.	294	198	134	109	102	92	71	46	20	2
Hindoos of other castes		9	7	2	3	4	3	..	1	1
Musulmans		6	3	4	5	2	1	..	1
Native Christians
Seedees		337	237	154	133	115	108	80	54	23	2
Bramins	52. ARONDE.	27	19	16	13	10	14	4	..	..	..	..
Hindoos of other castes		266	240	134	145	87	65	36	22	1
Musulmans		5	4	3	1	2	1	2	1
Native Christians		16	13	7	3	4	8	1
Seedees
		314	276	160	162	103	88	43	23	1	..	..
Bramins	53. TULANE.	12	15	7	9	3	6	2	1	1	..	..
Hindoos of other castes		106	102	73	52	33	22	13	..	1	..	..
Musulmans .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Native Christians		12	22	5	4	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
Seedees .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		130	139	85	65	39	30	15	1	2	..	..
Bramins	54. KINLE.	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hindoos of other castes		25	20	17	6	10	4	4	1	..	..	..
Musulmans		7	16	2	3	6	5	..	..	..	..	..
Native Christians		26	30	7	15	9	3	3	1	..	..	..
Seedees .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		59	68	26	24	26	12	7	2	..	..	..
Bramins	55. NANOS.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hindoos of other castes		15	12	8	10	3	7	2	..	..	..	..
Musulmans .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Native Christians		1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Seedees .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		16	12	9	10	3	8	2	..	..	..	..

FEMALES according to Age.											Total of each Cause.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
8 to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upwards.	23			
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
24	10	9	11	3	6	5	3	..	..	166		
150	102	98	96	87	69	46	27	1	1	1,451			
2	5	2	2	4	3	1	1	..	..	41		
4	3	1	3	..	3	1	..	..	..	31		
..			
180	120	110	112	94	81	53	31	1	1	1,689	1,689		
22	10	19	6	16	9	2	..	..	..	160		
212	110	119	122	71	91	39	..	..	..	1,494		
3	..	..	2	2	4	1	..	..	..	26		
10	2	5	3	9	3	1	..	..	..	69		
..			
217	122	143	133	98	107	43	..	..	..	1,749	1,749	
11	4	7	4	3	2	2	..	..	..	77		
82	38	49	33	34	27	4	2	..	..	565		
7	3	5	6	3	1	1	..	..	..	62		
..			
100	45	61	43	40	30	7	2	..	..	704	704	
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5		
12	9	4	14	6	4	2	..	..	..	115		
8	..	8	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	58		
27	4	11	13	7	3	2	..	..	..	135		
..			
48	14	23	32	20	7	4	..	..	..	313	313	
..			
14	10	10	6	1	6	..	..	..	..	89		
..			
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3		
..			
14	10	10	7	1	6	..	..	..	..	92	92	

CASTES.	Names of Villages.	No. of Houses.	MALES according to Age.										
			Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upwards.	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees.....	Turuf SATURDE. 56. GOODOOY.	40	38	33	24	15	12	10	1
		1	1	1
		68	38	47	44	39	27	8	7
		8	4	5	4	3	3	1
	
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees.....	57. MUNEREE.	77	43	32	48	42	31	9	7	..	..	..
		4	9	3	4	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
		107	127	72	28	26	5	6	2	5	..	..
		6	6	6	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
		
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees.....	58. OOSUP.	117	142	81	36	26	7	7	3	5	..	..
		1	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		127	101	48	63	55	26	15	..	..	..	..
		1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
		1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees.....	59. KOODARE.	130	103	51	64	57	26	16	..	..	..	..
		
		20	15	10	10	8	6	7	4	..	..	..
		
		
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees.....	60. JHURE.	20	15	10	10	8	6	7	4	..	..	..
		
		
		
		
		20	15	10	10	8	6	7	4	..	..	..

FEMALES according to Age.											Total of each Cause.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upwards.				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7		
31	34	16	14	10	18	4	1	..	..	256		
..			
..			
..			
32	34	16	15	10	18	4	1	..	..	263	263	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3		
39	47	43	29	12	3	1	..	..	..	383		
3	3	4	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	35		
..			
..			
..			
..			
42	50	47	32	14	3	2	..	..	..	421	421	
8	2	3	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	39		
102	50	38	15	3	..	11	..	..	..	490		
13	5	6	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	46		
..			
..			
..			
123	57	47	21	6	1	11	..	..	..	575	575	
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7		
54	38	71	44	12	2	..	..	..	..	529		
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4		
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2		
..			
..			
54	41	72	44	12	2	..	..	..	..	542	542	
..			
13	16	10	7	4	1	..	..	..	..	111		
..			
..			
..			
13	16	10	7	4	1	..	..	..	..	111	111	

FEMALES according to Age.											Total of each Caste.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upwards.				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
8	1	7	..	4	3	1	..	..	..	45		
..	20	23	11	19	15	17	2	1	..	227			
..			
..			
8	21	30	11	23	18	18	2	1	..	272	272		
..			
..			
..			
14	8	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	66	
..			
..			
..			
14	8	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	66	
..			
..			
..			
47	45	8	8	12	11	..	..	..	..	274	274	
..			
..			
..			
47	45	8	8	12	11	..	..	..	..	274	274	
..			
..			
..			
1	3	11	12	12	10	6	1	..	..	120	120	
..			
..			
..			
1	3	11	12	12	10	6	1	..	..	120	120	
..			
..			
..			
14	6	2	5	5	3	..	..	..	..	71	71	
..			
..			
..			
14	6	2	5	5	3	..	..	..	..	71	71	

CASTES.	Names of Villages.	Males according to Age.												
		No. of Houses.	Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upwards.		
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees	66. TURUF SATURDE. MATRE.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		44	34	14	20	11	22	15	6	3	..	..	..
	
	
		44	34	14	20	11	22	15	8	3	..	..	..
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees	67. VIDEH.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		54	39	47	39	19	8	2	1	..	..	..	..
	
	
		54	39	47	39	19	8	2	1	..	..	..	..
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees	68. TULKHOLE.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		54	41	43	36	21	11	5	4	..	..	..	..
	
	
		54	41	43	36	21	11	5	4	..	..	..	..
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees	69. KOKRUL.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		5	8	3	3	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
		43	39	24	24	23	13	6	3	..	..	..	..
	
		48	47	27	27	23	15	7	4	..	..	..	..
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees	70. GEERWEE.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		27	27	13	14	9	9	1	2	..	1	..	..
	
	
		27	27	13	14	9	9	1	2	..	1	..	..

FEMALES according to Age.											Total of each Caste.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upwards.				
43	14	15	15	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
..	
31	10	12	14	18	12	1	3	1	..	229	229		
..	
..	
31	10	12	14	18	12	1	3	1	..	229	229		
..	
38	41	29	11	4	3	2	1	1	..	285	285		
..	
..	
38	41	29	11	4	3	2	1	1	..	285	285		
..	
..	
39	44	29	15	7	6	2	..	..	..	303	303	
..	
..	
39	44	29	15	7	6	2	..	..	..	303	303	
..	
..	
5	..	1	5	..	2	1	..	..	..	32	..	..
29	17	30	22	15	2	13	..	..	..	260	..	..
..	
..	
..	
34	17	31	27	15	4	14	..	..	..	292	292	
..	
..	
..	
24	9	11	11	4	2	3	..	..	..	140	140	
..	
..	
..	
24	9	11	11	4	2	3	..	..	..	140	140	

Castes.	Names of Villages.	No. of Horses.	Males according to Age.											
			Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upwards.		
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees	71. SATURDE.	Turuf	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		SATURDE.	97	43	63	68	58	28	8	..	..	..	..	..
		..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	
		..	99	45	66	69	59	29	9	..	..	..	..	..
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees	72. PURGOLEE.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	28	20	9	15	6	10	8	4	3	..	..
	
	
		..	28	20	9	15	6	10	8	4	3	..	..	..
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees	73. PURB.	3	1	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		94	67	73	52	41	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
		15	6	13	12	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	
		..	112	74	87	66	50	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees	74. PIKOOLEE.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	75	62	43	32	33	25	14	4	1	..	..
	
	
		..	75	62	43	32	33	25	14	4	1	..	..	..
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees	75. KUNB.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	50	48	30	26	29	17	5	3	..	..	..
	
	
		..	50	48	30	26	29	17	5	3	..	..	..	..

FEMALES according to Age.											Total of each Caste.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
Below 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upwards.				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
1	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	13		
25	38	64	53	38	19	4	..	..	..	509		
..			
1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4		
..			
27	41	66	54	38	19	4	..	..	..	526	526	
..			
11	11	7	14	6	7	..	..	..	..	131		
..			
..			
..			
11	11	7	14	6	7	..	..	..	..	131	131	
3	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	18		
90	70	51	35	12	2	..	..	..	..	512		
10	12	10	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	75		
..			
..			
103	81	68	41	13	2	..	..	..	..	605	605	
..			
47	27	40	30	29	12	6	..	..	..	405		
..			
..			
..			
47	27	40	30	29	12	6	..	..	..	405	405	
..			
23	29	20	28	15	7	5	1	..	..	286		
..			
..			
..			
23	29	20	28	15	7	5	1	..	..	286	286	

CASTES.	Names of Villages.	No. of Houses.	Males according to Age.											
			Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and above.		
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees	76. TURUF SATURDE. KONAL	27	18	13	9	9	11	4	1					
		27	18	13	9	9	11	4	1					
		18	11	14	12	1	1							
		18	11	14	12	1	1							
		111	69	58	71	61	33	14						
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees	77. PALIE.	111	69	58	71	61	33	14						
		111	69	58	71	61	33	14						
		29	19	12	21	8	17	12	6	1				
		29	19	12	21	8	17	12	6	1				
		12	14	8	6	4	3	1						
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees	78. MANGELEE.	12	14	8	6	4	3	1						
		12	14	8	6	4	3	1						
		29	19	12	21	8	17	12	6	1				
		29	19	12	21	8	17	12	6	1				
		12	14	8	6	4	3	1						
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees	79. AMBUDGAM.	12	14	8	6	4	3	1						
		12	14	8	6	4	3	1						
		29	19	12	21	8	17	12	6	1				
		29	19	12	21	8	17	12	6	1				
		12	14	8	6	4	3	1						
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees	80. AMBELEE.	12	14	8	6	4	3	1						
		12	14	8	6	4	3	1						
		29	19	12	21	8	17	12	6	1				
		29	19	12	21	8	17	12	6	1				
		12	14	8	6	4	3	1						

FEMALES according to Age.											Total of each Cause.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
Under 10 Years.	11 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upwards.					
43	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
..	6	12	8	6	10	5	3	..	..	..	115	
..		
6	12	8	6	10	5	3	..	..	..	115	115	
..	15	16	6	2	1	..	..	..	..	79		
..		
15	16	6	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	79	79	
..	76	59	64	46	9	4	1	..	..	565		
..		
76	59	64	46	9	4	1	..	..	..	565	565	
..	17	10	9	16	14	7	2	3	..	174			
..		
17	10	9	16	14	7	2	3	..	..	174	174	
..	9	11	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	63		
..		
9	11	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	63	

FEMALES according to Age.											Total of each Cast.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upwards.				
43	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	*	
..		
..		
..		
..		
..		
30	17	16	13	12	7	4	2	1	..	202			
..		
..		
..		
..		
..		
30	17	16	13	12	7	4	2	1	..	202	202		
..		
..		
..		
..		
..		
67	24	25	22	19	9	12	1	2	..	366			
..		
..		
..		
..		
..		
67	24	25	22	19	9	12	1	2	..	366	366		
..	2	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	16		
39	17	18	16	12	9	4	..	3	..	233			
..		
..		
..		
..		
..		
39	19	18	17	15	9	4	..	3	1	249	249		
..		
..		
..		
..		
..		
..		
31	18	16	7	8	11	3	..	..	..	189		
..		
..		
..		
..		
31	18	16	7	8	11	3	..	..	..	189	189	

FEMALES according to Age.												Grand Total.	REMARKS.
Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upwards.	Total of each Class.			
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
..	
37	12	18	12	13	7	..	..	..	..	180		
..	
3	1	4	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	23		
..	
40	13	23	13	13	8	1	1	..	..	203	203	
..	
5	3	2	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	28		
..	
..	
5	3	2	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	28	28	
..	
4	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	19		
..	
..	
4	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	19	19	
..	
9	8	7	4	2	1	1	..	1	..	63			
..	
2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	10		
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4		
..	
11	8	8	4	2	2	1	..	1	..	77	77		
..	
..	
..	
..	
..	
..	
..	

CASTES.	* Names of Villages.	No. of Houses.	MALES according to Age.*												
			Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upwards.			
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees	Turuf SATURDE. 91. KHURADEE.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		
	
	
	
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees	92. TASURDEE.	50	35	20	25	29	20	9	1	..	..	..	..	..
		5	..	1	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	
	
	
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees	93. KONAL.	55	35	21	29	32	21	9	1	..	..	..	..	..
		31	34	18	11	13	9	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
	
	
	
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees	94. GHOTEE.	31	34	18	11	13	9	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
	
	
	
	
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees	95. SEERINGE.	40	36	14	18	12	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
	
	
	
	
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees	95. SEERINGE.	41	43	16	11	23	9	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
	
	
	
	
		41	43	16	11	23	9	2	..	1	..	..	..	..

FEMALES according to Age.												Total of each Caste.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upwards.					
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24			
..			
..			
..			
..			
..			
25	19	32	22	16	14	2	..	..	..	269	..	
..	4	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	
..			
25	23	35	23	17	14	2	..	..	..	287	287	
..			
16	14	15	14	5	4	..	..	..	..	157	..	
..			
..			
..			
16	14	15	14	5	4	..	..	..	..	157	157	
..			
34	15	19	12	7	4	2	1	..	..	184	..	
..			
..			
..			
34	15	19	12	7	4	2	1	..	..	184	184	
..			
36	7	21	21	3	1	2	1	..	..	197	..	
..			
..			
..			
36	7	21	21	3	1	2	1	..	..	197	197	

CASTES.	Names of Villages.	No. of Houses.	MALES according to Age. *											
			Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upwards.		
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees	96. TURUF SATURDE. SIRWUL.	12	9	4	5	3	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
		12	9	4	5	3	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
		23	17	9	9	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..
		23	17	9	9	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..
		1	53	53	17	10	13	20	4	1
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees	97. BREKKOLEE.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		
	
	
	
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees	98. KER.	54	53	17	10	14	20	4	1	..	..	..	..
		
	
	
	
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees	99. KUDUPUDE.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		
		
	
	
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees	100. CHOWKOL.	243	248	181	132	90	63	21	14	10	11	..	..
		
		1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	
		244	250	183	132	90	63	21	14	10	11	..	..

FEMALES according to Age.												Total of each Caste.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upwards.					
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24			
..	10	2	4	1	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	48	
..		
..		
18	2	4	1	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	48
..		
..		
..		
21	14	6	6	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	105	
..		
..		
..		
24	14	6	6	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	105	105
..		
..		
..		
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
38	12	17	14	12	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	221	
..		
..		
..		
39	12	17	14	12	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	233	233
..		
..		
..		
..		
..		
..		
224	119	118	66	43	33	32	14	19	3	1,441	..			
..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	8	..		
..			
224	120	118	67	44	34	32	14	19	3	1,449	1,449			

CASTES.	Names of Villages.	No. of Houses.	MALES according to Age.									
			Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years.
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Turuf SATURDE.											
Bramins	101. AWARA.	28	26	8	17	11	5	3	..	..	..	..
Hindoos of other castes		17	12	12	13	5	4	..	2	..	..	..
Musulmans .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Native Christians.....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seedees.....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45	38	20	30	16	9	3	2	..	..	..
Bramins		382	330	233	215	143	138	84	29	9	1	2
Hindoos of other castes		5,992	5,105	3,252	2,937	2,217	1,572	819	332	111	24	3
Musulmans		145	126	88	72	62	39	16	11	1	..	..
Native Christians.....		140	125	65	68	58	28	10	3	..	..	..
Seedees.....		7	8	4	5	2	1	..	1	..	..	..
Grand Total of the Banda-Division		6,666	5,694	3,642	3,297	2,482	1,778	929	376	121	25	5

Sawant Waze, Political Superintendent's Office, Camp Belgaum, 30th October 1852.

FEMALES according to Age.												Total of each Castle.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 29 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upwards.					
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24			
..	29	15	22	6	3	6	1	145	Grand Total . 35,317 { Males . . . 18,349 Females . . . 16,968
..	16	11	9	4	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	94
..	
..	
..	
..	38	26	31	10	8	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	239
..	311	186	209	143	101	80	40	11	1	1	..	..	2,267
..	4,416	2,643	2,832	2,111	1,485	981	483	136	39	10	..	..	31,511
..	109	62	70	57	40	19	12	10	1	1	..	..	795
..	108	57	59	48	36	23	10	4	2	..	..	..	704
..	6	1	7	2	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	40
4,950	2,919	3,177	2,361	1,662	1,107	546	161	43	12	35,317	*35,317			

(Signed) H. L. ANDERSON,
 Political Superintendent.

Census of the Koodal Division

CASTES.	Names of Villages.	MALES according to Age.												
		No. of Houses.	High to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years.		
			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	1 Turuf HUWELEE.													
Bramins	1. KODAL.	25	40	14	12	16	5	7	1	..	..	..	..	..
Hindoos of other castes		188	248	160	84	73	33	23	2	1	1	..	..	..
Musulmans		24	36	22	13	12	7	5	2	3	1	..	..	..
Native Christians		2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seedees .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		239	325	198	109	103	46	35	5	4	3	..	..	..
Bramins	2. WALAWUL.	90	93	71	41	35	25	20	7	2	..	..	..	..
Hindoos of other castes		241	230	170	100	68	65	20	13	2	..	..	..	..
Musulmans		3	..	2	2	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Native Christians .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seedees .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		334	323	243	143	104	92	40	22	4	..	..	..	..
Bramins	3. NAROOR.	79	116	62	49	25	27	12	5	2	..	..	..	..
Hindoos of other castes		419	480	297	224	139	105	46	2	1	..	..	..	..
Musulmans		8	7	5	3	5	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Native Christians		1	4	2	1	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Seedees .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		507	607	366	277	170	134	62	9	3	..	..	..	..
Bramins	4. SURUMBUL.	2	..	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hindoos of other castes		169	225	117	70	75	51	17	12	1	..	..	..	1
Musulmans		1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Native Christians .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seedees .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		172	226	121	72	75	51	19	13	1	..	..	..	1
Bramins	5. SONOWRE.	14	16	7	5	5	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Hindoos of other castes		98	95	66	65	19	14	15	10	12	..	..	..	..
Musulmans .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Native Christians .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seedees .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		112	111	73	70	24	17	16	12	12	..	..	..	..

for the Year 1851.

FEMALES according to Age.												Total of each Class.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
Under 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upwards.					
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24			
22	12	10	8	6	7	2	1	1	..	164				
180	129	110	60	30	31	9	1	..	..	1,177		
35	15	15	7	7	3	2	1	..	..	189		
1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	9		
..				
238	160	136	76	44	41	13	3	1	..	1,539	1,529			
112	58	45	23	31	16	10	1	..	..	590		
255	159	112	71	68	45	28	12	..	..	1,418		
3	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	16		
..				
..				
370	218	158	91	99	62	39	13	..	..	2,024	2,024	
90	52	56	33	23	18	8	2	..	..	580		
440	257	223	112	103	53	13	1	..	..	2,526		
9	3	5	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	48		
2	1	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	20		
..				
641	312	285	179	182	73	22	3	..	..	3,174	3,174	
2	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	13		
170	112	101	73	47	29	14	2	..	..	1,120		
1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	7		
..				
..				
173	113	105	71	50	30	14	2	..	..	1,140	1,140	
20	7	5	4	4	4	3	1	..	..	87		
82	51	64	18	20	23	8	5	..	..	370		
..				
..				
102	61	69	22	21	27	11	6	..	..	657	657	

CASTES.	Names of Villages.	MALES according to Age.										
		No. of Houses.	Age Groups									
			Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upward.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians..... Seedees.....	Turuf HUWEELEE.	25	21	16	16	6	10	9	2	2	..	..
	6. BEEWNEE.	74	54	50	41	29	12	7	2	1	..	..
	
	
	
	99	75	66	57	35	22	16	4	3	..	..
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians..... Seedees.....	7. BAMBOOLEE.	19	15	9	7	4	4	4	3	1	..	
		43	70	54	41	30	23	21	8	1	..	
	
	
	..	62	85	63	48	34	27	23	11	2	..	
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians..... Seedees.....	8. WADER WANDRA.	3	4	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
		61	44	31	35	22	16	4	2	..	..
	
	
	..	64	48	31	37	23	17	4	2	..	..
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians..... Seedees.....	9. BOW.	21	10	11	16	5	3	2	2	..	1	
		113	86	60	81	29	22	10	11	1	1	
	
	
	..	134	96	71	97	34	25	12	13	1	2	
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians..... Seedees.....	10. ANOW.	5	15	2	5	7	3	2	..	..	..
		198	240	141	86	66	32	28	9	3	..	
	
	
	..	203	255	143	91	73	35	30	9	3	..	

FEMALES according to Age.											Total of each Caste.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upwards.				
43	14	15	16 ¹	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
24	10	10	11	2	9	5	..	..	..	159	
75	31	23	28	16	21	4	3	..	..	399	
..			
..			
99	41	35	39	24	30	9	3	..	..	558	558
14	8	10	1	8	5	5	3	..	..	101	
69	36	37	32	20	19	21	1	..	..	483	
..			
..			
..			
83	41	47	33	28	24	26	4	..	..	584	584
3	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	16	
48	26	34	22	14	4	1	..	..	..	303	
..			
..			
..			
..			
51	27	35	24	15	4	1	..	..	..	319	319
11	8	10	7	10	2	1	2	2	..	106			
85	52	64	47	23	15	11	3	1	..	602			
..			
..			
..			
..			
99	60	74	51	33	17	12	5	3	..	708	708		
9	3	4	4	2	2	1	..	..	..	59	
235	138	118	67	43	40	14	..	..	..	1,280	
..			
..			
..			
264	141	123	71	45	42	15	..	..	..	1,339	1,339

FEMALES according to Age.												Grand Total.	REMARKS.
Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upwards	Total of each Case.			
63	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
60	21	31	29	28	9	..	..	..	..	376		
60	21	31	29	28	9	..	..	..	..	376	376	
10	3	5	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	47		
47	51	28	23	7	19	5	1	1	..	399			
57	54	33	26	7	20	5	1	1	..	446	446		
150	67	65	53	27	13	3	4	..	..	713		
150	67	65	53	27	13	3	4	..	..	713	713	
1	36	19	32	16	6	2	1	2	1	4			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	286		
57	19	32	17	6	2	1	2	1	..	290	290		
6	5	3	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	39		
93	155	96	102	55	37	21	3	..	..	1,123		
99	160	99	104	56	39	22	3	..	..	1,162	1,162	

CASTES.	Names of Villages.	No. of Houses.	MALES according to Age.									
			Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and over.
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Turuf HUWEELEE.											
Bramins	16. PINGOOLEE.	42	35	28	29	9	12	8	4	3	1	
Hindoos of other castes		150	160	93	100	72	33	21	13	7	3	
Musulmans		11	15	5	6	5	3	2	2		1	
Native Christians .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seedees .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		203	230	126	135	86	48	31	19	9	5	
	17. KUSOOLEE.											
Bramins	17. KUSOOLEE.	3	4	3	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Hindoos of other castes		319	371	192	107	100	69	56	29	35	..	..
Musulmans .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Native Christians .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seedees .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		322	375	195	108	101	69	57	30	35	..	..
	18. POKERUM.											
Bramins	18. POKERUM.	11	9	8	5	3	3	3	3	..	..	..
Hindoos of other castes		230	267	175	165	82	68	40	22	11	1	..
Musulmans .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Native Christians .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seedees .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		241	276	193	170	85	71	43	25	11	1	..
	19. BAMBERDE.											
Bramins	19. BAMBERDE.	15	22	15	11	10	5	1	4	1	..	..
Hindoos of other castes		160	167	98	80	62	41	16	13	4	..	..
Musulmans		7	13	7	3	3	1	2	1	..	..	..
Native Christians .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seedees .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		191	202	120	94	75	47	19	18	5	..	..
	20. SEWDOW.											
Bramins	20. SEWDOW.	1	4	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Hindoos of other castes		225	290	135	100	77	65	36	16	11	..	..
Musulmans .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Native Christians .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seedees .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		236	294	135	101	78	65	36	17	11	..	..

FEMALES according to Age.											Total of each Cause.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
Under 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upwards.				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
25	21	25	14	10	4	5	1	1	..	234			
24	82	112	38	19	37	23	9	2	..	868			
..	4	8	2	3	2	1	1	..	..	60		
..			
..			
40	107	145	54	32	43	29	11	3	..	1,162	1,162		
\$	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	19		
325	167	115	90	60	50	43	66	..	..	1,905		
..			
..			
..			
329	169	116	91	61	50	43	66	..	..	1,924	1,924	
9	5	3	3	5	4	..	..	..	..	62		
231	118	170	78	65	41	27	9	2	..	1,602			
..			
..			
..			
289	153	173	81	70	45	27	9	2	..	1,664	1,664		
23	8	6	2	5	2	5	..	..	..	120		
166	78	71	32	33	31	26	25	..	..	916		
6	9	5	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	52		
..			
..			
195	91	85	36	42	33	31	25	..	..	1,118	1,118	
4	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14		
267	119	129	72	54	38	13	7	..	..	1,429		
..			
..			
..			
271	121	130	72	54	38	13	7	..	..	1,443	1,443	

CASTES.	Name of Villages.	No. of Houses.	Males according to Age.																								
			Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upwards.															
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12													
Bramins	Turuf HEWULLE.	14	17	6	4	8	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	..								
															21. WUNDE.	161	160	113	100	60	41	26	11
															
															
															
175	177	119	104	68	44	30	15	..	..	..	..												
Bramins	22. BIRISAM BUDURKAL.	5	11	4	5	1	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..								
															102	107	80	61	29	27	20	7	..	..	..
															
															
															
107	118	84	66	30	30	22	8	..	..	..	..												
Bramins	23. KONGAUM.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
															42	45	22	22	8	6	5	1	..	..	..
															
															
															
42	45	22	22	8	6	5	1	..	..	..	..												
Bramins	24. KINDLOS.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
															29	39	17	21	11	11	8	2	..	..	..
															
															
															
29	39	17	21	11	11	8	2	..	..	..	..												
Bramins	25. GEEGAM.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
															42	30	17	24	17	5	8	4	..	2	..		
															
															
															
42	30	17	24	17	5	8	4	..	2	..	..														

FEMALES according to Age.												Total of each Case.	Grand Total.	REMARKS
Birth to 10 Years	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upwards.					
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24			
10	9	3	4	5	8	1	..	..	..	86		
157	128	86	57	45	30	11	6	..	..	1,031		
..				
..				
167	137	89	61	50	35	12	6	..	..	1,117	1,117	
3	1	7	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	42		
29	78	52	34	25	15	7	..	..	..	571		
..				
..				
32	79	59	35	25	17	8	..	..	..	613	613	
..				
..				
..				
..				
..				
..				
50	23	23	8	6	6	1	..	..	..	226	226	
..				
..				
..				
..				
..				
30	23	23	8	6	6	1	..	..	..	226	226	
..				
..				
..				
..				
..				
..				
38	22	13	11	4	4	6	..	..	..	210	210	
..				
..				
..				
..				
..				
..				
..				
34	21	17	9	6	4	4	6	3	..	211	211			
..				
..				
..				
..				
..				
..				
..				
..				
34	21	17	9	6	4	4	6	3	..	211	211			

CASTES.	Names of Villages.	No. of Houses.	Males according to Age.													
			Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upwards.				
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees	26. TURUF HUWEELEE. DEMGUS.	3	3	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		182	180	139	71	84	45	31	8	4	..	..	..	..
		
		
		
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees	27. DAREE.	185	183	140	71	85	47	31	8	4	..	..	..	..
		
		79	84	51	20	28	16	7	9	7	..	..	..	..	..
	
	
Hindoos of other castes Native Christians Seedees	28. GHOTSE.	6	2	3	4	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		139	98	59	73	51	27	24	16	3	..	..	..	..
		
		1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees	29. JAMBURE.	146	100	63	78	54	28	24	17	3	..	..	..	1	
		
		18	12	15	4	9	6	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		184	131	104	77	69	66	24	25	4	..	..	..	..	..
		
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees	30. SONWRE.	202	143	119	61	78	72	28	26	5	..	..	..	..
		
		7	5	2	6	7	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		158	90	77	77	57	39	41	16	10	..	..	..	..	..
		6	4	3	3	4	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Seedees	SONWRE.	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			
		172	99	82	88	68	44	43	19	11	..	..	..	..

PRIZES according to Age.												Grand Total.	REMARKS.
Up to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upwards.	Total of each Class.	Grand Total.		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
7	4	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	31		
50	40	38	32	28	20	20	13	3	1	498			
..			
..			
57	41	40	33	30	20	20	13	3	1	529	529		
7	5	3	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	39		
38	48	51	26	19	14	7	2	..	..	522		
..			
..			
95	53	54	26	21	16	7	2	..	..	561	561	
2	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	13		
83	46	43	38	27	21	12	10	6	1	574			
..			
..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	6		
86	47	41	10	27	22	14	10	6	1	593	593		
..			
..	38	30	21	13	9	5	1	..	..	340		
..			
..			
52	38	30	24	12	9	5	1	..	..	310	340	
..			
..			
5	10	13	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	91		
52	101	110	45	23	17	2	..	..	..	849		
..			
..			
..			
37	111	123	52	24	17	2	..	..	..	940	940	

CASTES.	Names of Villages.	No. of Houses.	MALES according to Age.										
			Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and above.	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees	36. TURUF HUWEELEE. KUDAWUL.	1	47	48	39	20	11	10	8	6	2	1	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees	37. NEEROOHEE. KUDAWUL.	4	100	86	61	62	35	18	12	3	2	1	..
		6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees	38. OMOS KUOOD. KUDAWUL.	4	104	92	66	64	37	20	12	5	2	1	..
		3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	
	
	
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees	39. KUDAWUL. KUDAWUL.	3	100	121	47	39	26	17	14	4	..	..	..
		7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	
	
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees	40. AWIFGAM. KUDAWUL.	10	167	156	140	129	63	35	42	11	2	2	..
		14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		167	156	140	129	63	35	42	11	2	2	..	

FEMALES according to Age.											Total of each Cast.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upwards.				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
13	4	3	3	5	1	..	..	..	..	57		
251	142	145	121	156	17	6	3	2	..	1607			
23	9	21	10	1	2	1	..	..	..	170		
..			
..			
287	155	169	137	162	20	7	3	2	..	1,834	1,834		
11	13	5	2	5	6	2	..	..	..	89		
161	129	126	60	31	15	2	2	..	..	1,031		
..			
..			
172	142	133	62	36	21	2	2	..	..	1,120	1,120	
..			
57	42	21	17	15	20	5	1	..	..	364		
..			
..			
..			
57	12	21	17	15	20	5	1	..	..	364	364	
1	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	10		
29	16	21	14	10	3	3	1	..	..	193		
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4		
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4		
..			
32	18	23	15	10	3	4	1	..	..	211	211	
..			
75	35	42	21	16	6	1	3	..	..	414		
..			
..			
75	35	42	21	16	6	1	3	..	..	414	414	

CASTES.	Names of Villages.	No. of Houses.	MALES according to Age																							
			Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years.														
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12												
Bramins	Turuf BORDWE.	2	4	2	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..						
															51. KOONDE.	142	165	88	62	20	24	28	18
															
															
															
144	169	90	62	20	24	30	18	..	..	..													
Bramins	52. GOWRAE.	8	7	6	9	1	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..						
															53. KUSUN.	99	94	62	45	65	16	10	4	1	..	
																
																
																
107	101	68	54	66	21	12	4	1	..																	
Bramins	53. KUSUN.	7	3	4	5	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..							
															54. Oora BOMBAB.	75	88	48	54	30	20	6	3	..		
																	
																	
																	
82	91	52	59	31	22	7	4	..																		
Bramins	54. Oora BOMBAB.	6	1	7	5	6	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..							
															55. WUSURGAM.	223	192	141	120	65	48	25	8	1		
																	
																	
																	
230	196	148	125	73	48	27	9	1																		
Bramins	55. WUSURGAM.	3	4	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
															56. ...	208	228	128	92	73	38	24	8	4		
																	
																	
																	
213	233	130	92	75	40	24	8	4																		

MEMOIR
ON
THE SAWUNT WAREE STATE.

BY THE LATE
CAPTAIN GIDEON HUTCHINSON,
10TH REGT. BOMBAY N. I.,
ON SPECIAL DUTY AT SAWUNT WAREE, IN THE YEAR 1818.

Submitted to Government on the 13th December 1818.

FEMALES according to Age.											Total of each Cast.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
11 to 15 Years.	16 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upwards.				
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24			
4	388	367	243	207	134	72	23	6	1	4,468			
7	4,528	4,381	2,688	1,945	1,315	666	303	28	3	46,813			
9	52	70	31	27	13	5	2	..	..	679	
13	4	15	6	5	1	3	..	..	..	95	
10	4,972	4,833	2,968	2,184	1,463	746	328	34	4	52,055	*52,055		

(Signed) H. L. ANDERSON,
Political Superintendent.

* Grand Total... 52,055
Males... 52,730
Females... 52,055

Census of the Town of Warco.

CASTES.	Names of the Wades.	N ^o . of Houses.	MALES according to Age.											
			Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upwards.		
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Muslimans Native Christians Seedees	1. KARAKULERA.	17	16	10	17	13	6	7	5	2	1	..	..
		210	174	111	97	97	57	34	6	..	1	..	..
		9	5	4	5	3	2	2	1	..	..	..	..
		6	10	5	5	1	2	2	..	1	..	..	..
		22	15	5	6	9	8	2	..	2	..	..	..
		264	220	135	130	123	75	45	12	5	2	..		
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Muslimans Native Christians Seedees Jews	2. BIRAWAD KULAS OHRE TEMU.	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		22	25	10	7	9	5	1	2	..	..	..	..
	
		4	6	3	4	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	
		28	31	15	12	11	6	2	3	..	..	..
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Muslimans Native Christians Seedees	3. WADI SAKTER.	22	15	15	18	12	8	8	6	..	..	..	..
		132	122	69	73	61	46	29	14	..	2	..	..
		45	43	28	19	26	13	11	2	2	..	..	..
		13	24	5	5	6	3	2	1	..	..	..	..
	
		212	204	117	115	105	70	50	23	2	2	..		
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Muslimans Native Christians Seedees	4. JOPIA HADAL.	11	18	7	9	7	7	3	1	..	..	..	..
		52	48	24	32	20	13	14	5	1	..	..	..
		22	24	16	15	12	8	5	1	..	..	..	..
		24	29	9	8	11	7	2	3	..	..	..	..
	
		109	119	56	64	50	35	24	10	1	..	..
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Muslimans Native Christians Jews	5. WANI MATRIA KORHEL.	38	41	35	34	26	24	10	6	4	..	..	..
		83	71	48	51	44	28	19	13	..	..	..	..
		17	11	12	14	10	8	2	3	..	..	..	..
		4	3	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	
		142	126	97	101	80	61	32	22	4	..	..

for the Year 1851.

Males	FEMALES according to Age.											Grand Total.	REMARKS.
	13 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upwards.	Total of each Cast.	Grand Total.		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
22	17	12	13	6	4	1	..	..	..	152		
95	101	119	101	63	52	18	6	..	1	1,263			
5	1	5	3	3	..	1	..	..	..	40		
6	2	5	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	45		
17	11	9	8	4	5	..	..	..	..	101		
245	132	180	129	77	61	23	6	..	1	1,601	1,601		
1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	8		
15	5	5	12	5	4	3	..	..	..	108		
7	5	5	5	1	1	2	..	..	..	43		
..			
23	11	10	17	7	5	6	..	..	..	159	159	
17	20	12	10	9	6	2	..	1	..	159			
113	84	70	61	53	35	22	6	..	..	883		
87	24	24	17	16	13	2	..	..	..	281		
15	7	9	3	2	1	3	1	..	..	87		
..			
282	135	139	94	80	51	29	7	1	..	1,410	1,410		
16	15	9	8	3	3	3	..	..	..	108		
144	54	32	37	15	19	13	3	..	..	344		
22	9	19	6	4	11	6	..	..	..	158		
21	12	14	8	10	5	2	2	..	..	146		
..			
105	60	74	59	32	38	24	5	..	..	756	756	
36	28	30	28	13	20	4	6	1	..	346			
56	40	49	32	42	21	18	2	..	..	554		
26	5	6	11	8	3	5	1	..	..	125		
3	3	2	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	22		
..			
121	76	87	91	67	44	28	9	1	..	1,047	1,047		

CASTES.	Names of the Villages.	No. of Houses.	MALES according to Age.										
			Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upwards.	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees	6. ODHA BAZAR.	21	23	12	16	21	10	6	5	1	1	..	
		227	146	75	94	96	66	43	10	4	..	..
		13	15	8	7	5	6	3	..	1	..	..
		19	19	4	5	8	10	2	1	..	..	..
	
		280	203	99	122	130	92	54	16	6	1	..	
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees Jews	7. WANER WUTRAR.	3	1	..	..	2	1	..	2	..	..	..
		74	85	58	54	49	38	17	5	3	..	..
		10	11	2	2	1	6	2	..	..	..	..
		23	23	10	5	13	6	..	2	1	..	..
	
		110	120	70	61	65	51	19	9	4	..	..
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees	8. SANTER WADA.	28	22	16	11	22	14	10	1	1	..	..
		62	29	17	26	23	13	11	5	..	..	..
	
	
	
		90	51	33	37	45	27	21	6	1	..	..
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Seedees	9. DANSARA WADA.	18	15	10	6	11	5	4	2	1	..	..
		62	54	24	29	25	22	11	5	1	..	..
		49	53	22	19	26	14	16	4	..	..	..
		8	13	5	5	1	2	3	1	..	..	..
	
		137	135	61	59	63	43	34	12	2	..	..
Bramins Hindoos of other castes Musulmans Native Christians Jews	10. IN PORT.	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
		..	6	5	6	7	2	2	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
		..	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
		..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	8	6	10	9	6	3	1	..	..	..

FEMALES according to Age.												Total of each Cause.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upwards.					
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24			
13	14	12	13	6	5	1	2	..	..	160		
131	102	106	126	65	65	37	26	..	..	1,187		
12	8	8	6	5	3	1	..	..	..	83	
13	4	6	9	5	5	2	..	..	..	93	
..				
171	113	132	154	81	78	41	28	2	..	1,523	1,523			
3	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	12	
90	47	60	64	43	21	16	6	..	..	646		
3	1	3	8	2	4	..	..	..	..	45	
19	5	11	11	3	4	2	2	..	..	117		
..				
..				
115	53	74	75	49	29	18	8	..	..	820	820	
26	15	15	21	5	13	4	1	..	..	197		
50	19	27	27	29	16	11	2	..	..	285		
..				
..				
..				
56	34	42	48	34	29	15	3	..	..	482	482	
20	2	9	10	7	3	5	1	..	..	111		
43	25	24	28	30	18	11	2	..	..	344		
49	23	15	34	16	9	6	..	1	..	307				
5	2	1	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	46	
..				
119	52	49	76	45	32	22	3	1	..	808	808			
3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	
5	6	5	3	2	3	2	..	..	..	54	
..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	
2	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	
..				
10	10	8	5	3	4	3	..	..	..	86	86

CASTES.	Names of the Vaddas.	No. of Houses.	Males according to Age.									
			Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bramins	} IN THE CLASSES OF LOCAL CASTES.	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hindoos of other castes		27	5	105	56	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Musulmans		4	3	64	36	4	2	..	..	..	..	..
Native Christians		1	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seedees .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	32	8	174	95	10	2	..	..	..	..
Bramins		160	151	107	114	115	78	48	29	9	2	..
Hindoos of other castes		924	787	446	574	487	296	181	65	9	3	..
Musulmans		165	166	95	147	119	62	43	12	3	..	..
Native Christians		101	129	44	44	45	32	12	8	2	..	..
Seedees		22	15	5	6	9	8	2	..	2	..	..
Jews .....		..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand Total of the Town of Ware	1,372	1,249	697	885	776	476	266	114	25	5	..

Sawunt Waree, Political Superintendent's Office, Camp Belgium, 30th October 1852.

FEMALES according to Age.													REMARKS.
Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years and upwards.	Total of each Class.	Grand Total.		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
23	28	31	4	2	426		
5	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	285
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	128
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
29	31	38	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	426
155	113	100	106	51	21	10	2	..	..	1,265	
750	471	578	508	337	151	53	3	1	..	5,953			
1,09	71	89	88	54	21	1	1	..	..	1,174	
93	40	56	45	29	15	5	..	..	..	617
17	11	9	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	101
2	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	8
1,176	707	833	735	475	373	209	69	5	1	9,118	* 9,118		

*Grand Total.....9,118 { Males.....4,513
Females.....4,605

(Signed) H. L. ANDERSON,
Political Superintendent.

General Census of the Sawant Warea State, for the Year 1851.

CASTES.	No. of Houses.	MALES according to Age.										FEMALES according to Age.										Total of each Caste.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
		Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years.	Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
WAREE DIVISION.																								
Bramins	583	500	302	274	213	179	131	45	10	9	3	390	292	250	221	184	124	58	26	8	6	3,235		
Hindoos of other castes	8,346	6,862	4,698	3,950	3,422	2,472	1,589	752	312	143	83	6,461	4,236	3,661	3,204	2,589	1,794	848	369	158	83	47,687		
Musulmans	225	190	141	110	86	66	27	13	1	1	..	153	95	119	86	60	28	7	4	..	..	1,187		
Native Christians	93	81	50	49	39	28	11	3	3	2	1	83	66	44	32	19	17	5	2	3	1	539		
Seedees	4	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10		
Total	9,206	7,635	5,192	4,384	3,762	2,746	1,758	813	316	155	87	7,088	4,690	4,077	3,543	2,843	1,963	918	401	169	90	52,658	52,658	
BANDA DIVISION.																								
Bramins	382	330	233	215	143	138	84	29	9	1	2	311	186	209	143	107	80	..	..	1	1	2,267		
Hindoos of other castes	5,992	5,105	3,252	2,937	2,217	1,572	819	332	111	24	3	4,416	2,643	2,832	2,111	1,485	984	483	166	39	10	31,511		
Musulmans	145	126	88	72	62	39	16	11	1	..	..	109	62	70	57	40	19	12	16	1	..	795		
Native Christians	140	125	65	68	58	28	10	3	..	..	..	108	57	59	48	36	23	10	4	2	..	704		
Seedees	7	8	4	5	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	6	1	7	2	..	1	1	..	..	1	40		
Total	6,666	5,694	3,642	3,297	2,482	1,778	929	376	111	25	5	4,950	2,949	3,177	2,361	1,633	1,107	546	161	43	12	35,317	35,317	
KOODAL DIVISION.																								
Bramins	688	744	508	389	252	223	129	71	3	3	1	684	388	367	243	207	134	72	23	6	1	4,468		
Hindoos of other castes	7,898	7,993	5,128	4,199	2,769	1,981	1,085	533	263	40	13	7,007	4,528	4,381	2,688	1,945	1,315	666	303	28	3	46,813		
Musulmans	101	124	71	51	58	29	31	10	4	2	..	99	52	70	31	27	13	5	2	..	..	679		
Native Christians	14	16	7	7	7	5	2	4	..	..	..	13	4	15	6	5	1	3	..	..	..	95		
Seedees	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	8,701	8,877	5,714	4,646	3,086	2,238	1,247	618	215	45	14	7,803	4,972	4,833	2,968	2,184	1,463	746	328	34	4	52,055	52,055	
TOWN OF WAREE.																								
Bramins	160	151	107	114	115	78	48	29	3	2	..	155	113	100	106	51	54	21	10	2	..	1,265		
Hindoos of other castes	924	787	446	574	487	296	181	65	9	3	..	750	471	578	508	337	254	151	53	2	1	5,953		
Musulmans	165	166	95	147	119	62	43	12	3	..	..	159	71	88	88	54	44	21	1	1	..	1,174		
Native Christians	101	129	44	44	45	32	12	8	2	..	..	93	40	56	45	29	18	15	5	..	..	617		
Seedees	22	15	5	6	9	8	2	..	2	..	..	17	11	9	8	4	5	..	..	..	..	101		
Jews	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	8		
Total	1,372	1,249	697	885	776	476	286	114	15	5	..	1,176	707	833	755	475	375	269	69	5	1	9,118	9,118	
TUNKHA VILLAGES.																								
Bramins	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	7		
Hindoos of other castes	205	129	112	115	65	53	13	5	2	..	..	114	87	83	54	49	19	6	..	..	..	906		
Native Christians	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4		
Total	207	129	113	118	65	53	13	5	2	..	..	117	89	83	55	50	19	6	..	..	..	917	*917	

* Grand Total 150,065 { Males 76,956
Females 73,109

Abstract of the Census of the Sawunt Waree State, showing the Total Amount of each Caste, for the Year 1851.

CASTES.	No. of Houses.	MALES according to Age.										FEMALES according to Age.										Total.	REMARKS.
		Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years.	Birth to 10 Years.	11 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	71 to 80 Years.	81 to 90 Years.	91 to 100 Years.		
Bramins	1,769	1,725	1,350	994	723	618	392	174	61	15	6	7,542	980	926	714	544	392	191	70	17	8	11,242	Grand Total . . 150,065 } Males . . . 76,956 } Females 73,109 }
Hindoos of other castes	23,365	20,876	13,536	11,775	8,960	6,374	3,687	1,687	652	216	99	18,748	11,965	11,535	8,565	6,396	4,366	2,154	861	227	97	132,870	
Musulmans	636	606	395	380	325	196	117	46	9	3	..	520	280	347	262	181	104	45	17	2	..	3,835	
Native Christians	349	351	167	169	149	93	35	18	5	2	1	298	168	174	131	89	59	33	11	5	1	1,959	
Seedees	33	23	10	12	13	10	2	1	2	..	..	24	13	19	10	4	6	1	..	..	1	151
Jews . . . . .	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	8
Total	26,152	23,582	15,358	13,330	10,171	7,291	4,233	1,926	729	230	106	21,134	13,407	13,003	9,682	7,214	4,927	2,425	959	251	107	150,065	

(Signed) H. L. ANDERSON,
Political Superintendent.

Sawunt Waree, Political Superintendent's Office, Camp Belgaum, 30th October 1852.

SAWUNT WAREE.

Previous to the conquests of Shivajee Raja,* the celebrated founder of the Muratha empire, the country now denominated the Sawunt Waree State consisted of the Koodal province, † sub-divided into twelve districts, each under a petty

* Shivajee, descended from the Patels of Hingway, near Seroor, was born in the era Shalivahan 1549, year Akshuee, month Vyshakh, on the 2nd day of the moon's increase (A. D. 1627); was crowned about the year A. D. 1674, and died in the era Shalivahan 1602, year Rowdru, month Chaitru, on the day of the full of the moon (A. D. 1680).

† The Koodal province contains twelve districts (Turuf), two extra districts (Kureat), one sub-division (Wilayut), and one port:—

1. Musoree, containing eleven villages, yielding a revenue of	Rs. 25,000
2. Wurad, containing ten villages, yielding a revenue of	17,000
3. Páth, (a) with ten villages, and a revenue of	15,000
4. Hwálee (a) has fifteen villages, and a revenue of	20,000
5. Maloondee has seventeen villages, paying a revenue of	5,000
6. Mangam has fourteen villages, and a revenue of	25,000
7. Tulwar has twelve villages, and a revenue of	7,500
8. Azgaum has twelve villages, and a revenue of	25,000
9. Satary has twelve villages, and a revenue of	15,000
10. Munohar or Sanglee has twenty-four villages, and a revenue of ..	12,000
11. Boruree has sixteen villages, and a revenue of	12,000
12. Kulsoolee has twenty-two villages, and a revenue of	13,000

Extra Districts.

Pathgaum has twelve villages, and a revenue of	Rs. 6,000
Naroor has fourteen villages, and a revenue of	7,500
Wilavut contains forty-eight villages, and a revenue of	14,000
Bonda Wilayut, Vingoria, the port (duties excluded)	10,000

Ra. 2,29,000

Duties collected at the Ghaut, port customs, peaceable times, presents, fairs, &c.

may be estimated at 90,000

Ra. 3,19,000

Deductions from the Sawunt Waree Revenue.

Vingoria, revenue of	Rs. 10,000
Customs of the port of Vingoria	3,000
The Musoree revenue	25,000
The revenue of Wurad	17,000
The revenue of Maloondee	5,000
	60,000

Amount of the present revenue of the Sawunt Waree State Rs. 2,59,000

(a) From the revenue of these two districts Ra. 6,825 were paid to the Government of Sindhoobetoor

chief, collectively styled the Bara Naiks, and the five Purgunas* of Dichoolce, Phonda, Pedna, Sanklee, and Munéree, under as many several Desaees, all subject to the superior authority of the Desae of Koodal, by birth a Bramin, himself tributary to the Nuwabs of Beejapoor on the Krishna.

As circumstances aided, the several chiefs and Desaees, until overpowered or awed, used to resist the payment of their respective quotas. Of these, Lukum Sawunt, the Mangaum Naik, was the most distinguished, by his enterprising and turbulent disposition; during the course of a successful resistance, in a predatory incursion he made captive the Desae of Koodal, and subsequently assumed his authority through the inability of the Beejapoor Durbar to oppose this usurpation. Vigorous measures shortly reduced to his submission the other Desaees and petty chieftains, and fixed his power on a basis so firm as to have been transmitted to his descendants.

It is the popular tradition that the Desae, after a short imprisonment, fell a victim to the ambition of his conqueror, and died a violent death. In the Hindoo code, the murder of a Bramin is branded as a crime heinous in the highest degree, and the family of the present rulers of Waree has ever since been considered obnoxious to the implacable vengeance of the vindictive spirit of the murdered Desae, particularly excited by using the seal of the Koodal province; and which is assigned as the reason of its being never affixed by them, but by the hand of another person, in general a Bramin, who, by his sanctity, is supposed less liable to the spirit's revengeful malice.

During the conquests of Shivajee in the north of the Konkun, Lukum Sawunt had established his authority. On their approach to his own frontiers, he assembled a force of 12,000 Murathas, and promised the Beejapoor Durbar a sufficient aid to stop the further progress of the enemy's arms.

Of the troops granted, under the command of Ghorepuray, 2,000 descended to the town of Koodal, whilst Lukum Sawunt advanced to the northward. A picked body of Shivajee's troops, eluding Lukum Sawunt, attacked and defeated Ghorepuray, who hastily retreated to the upper camp at the Ghauts, and thence to Beejapoor. Though thus deserted, Lukum Sawunt risked the fate of a battle, and was routed with severe loss by Shivajee's Sirdar, Namnath. Unable to rally his troops, Lukum Sawunt sought refuge in the Portuguese territories; but not finding the expected protection, as the Portuguese were fearful of displeasing Shivajee, he sent Peetambur, a Shenvee, to implore the conqueror's clemency. Political, as well as family reasons, (Lukum Sawunt being also a Bhonslay,) induced Shivajee to grant him protection and safety,

* *Purgunas.*

Dichoolce contains twenty-four villages.

Phonda contains twenty villages.

Pedna contains twenty-four villages.

Sanklee contains seventy villages.

Munéree contains twenty-five villages.

After the sole conference permitted to Lukum Sawunt, he was reinstated in his possession under the restrictions—*1st*, of confining his residence to the town of Koodal; *2nd*, not to repair or erect any fortified places; *3rd*, to entertain no considerable body of troops.

Lukum Sawunt was succeeded by his son Khem Sawunt, who first assumed the title of Desaee of the Koodal province.

Shivajee, carrying his arms against the Portuguese, captured the ports of Mardungur, Seewáswar, and Kurwal.

During those transactions, Anunt Rao Shenvee, in the employ of Khem Sawunt, ingratiated himself with Shivajee, and, in concert with the Viceroy at Goa, planned a sudden attack on his camp.

These intrigues were disclosed to the Raja by Gunojee Ram, lately appointed to adjust the amounts of the collections of the Koodal province and the five Purgunas, which settlements in principal and material points are even now not unfrequently referred to.

Conducted by Anunt Rao Shenvee, the projected attack took place at dawn of day. The first fire was the signal to the ambuscade to sally out, led on by the Raja in person. So impetuous and unexpected was the charge, as instantly to disperse the column, which suffered much in this pursuit. Shivajee gave up the Bardese district to unrestrained plunder as a reward to his soldiery.

Khem Sawunt having secretly aided the above attempt, Shivajee, to prevent a similar recurrence, stationed strong detachments in the principal towns and places in his possession.

Shivajee had experienced the most determined and successful opposition to his arms from the fortified islands on the pirate coast, especially at Dunda Rajpoor, held in Jageer and defended by the Hubshees, the Abyssinian slaves of the Emperors of Dehli.

Anxious to possess a similar fortified island to protect his vessels, and be a stronghold in adversity, he ordered a survey of the coast to be made by his Sardars Tamrojee Manojee, Gungajee, and Shivajee Kolee.

After much research, the mass of rocks opposite to Malwan was fixed on in Shahvahan 1586 (A. D. 1664) as the site of Sindhoodoorg (the sea girt rock). The superintendence of the works being committed to the Sirdar Wiswanath, and to one of the descendants of the Koodal Desaee, Shivajee re-ascended the Ghauts.

Unable to refuse, Khem Sawunt was necessitated to furnish the supplies demanded, and to assist in the erection of a fortress, which was to become so great a check upon him and his successors.

Shivajee, desirous to view Sindhoodoorg, which he fondly hoped would extend his fame and power, descended the Baiwese Ghaut, and on his arrival at the town of Musooree (A. D. 1670) surveyed the hill, the present site of Blaurngur, but was deterred from fortifying it from the total want of water.

At this period were built the small forts of Padmagur Rajkote, and that of Sezoekote, at the mouth of the Musooree river or Gurunhee (fort-studded

river), which, though at present choked with a large accumulation of sand, was at that time navigable for vessels to the town of Maloondée, in the ruins of which, as monuments of its former trade and commerce under the Musulman government, the quay, and the paved ascents of the high road leading to the Ghauts *viâ* Kulsoolee, are still to be traced.

Overawed by the troops at Sindhoodoorg, and the many principal stations of his country, Khem Sawunt, however reluctant, was compelled to bow to the terms imposed upon him.

Phond Sawunt succeeded to his father's authority, and taking advantage of the dissensions which arose between the two sons of Shivajee at his death, recovered, in Shalivahan 1602 (A. D. 1680), notwithstanding the troops at Sindhoodoorg and other stations, nearly the whole of the lands possessed by his grandfather, Lukum Sawunt, to the south of the Koodal or Karlee river.

The collections in the districts to the north of the Koodal river were in proportion to the effective strength of each in arms, thus giving existence to that state of anarchy and confusion so productive of oppression and exaction in their worst forms.

To secure these advantages, much attention was paid to the repair of the defences of the several hill forts, especially to those of Eshwuntgur, erroneously called Réree, the name of an adjoining village.

The province of Salsee at this period was held in divided authority, two-fifths of the revenue being paid to the Waree State, one-and-a-half-fifth to Augria, and one-and-a-half-fifth to Bowrékur, clogged with the payment of an annual sum to the fort of Sindhoodoorg.

Wanee Purub, the Patel of the town of Musooree, discovered that Bowrékur intended to fortify the present site of Bhurutgur, and apprehensive a new power would lead eventually to heavier impositions of tribute, communicated the design to Phond Sawunt.

The Sirdar Krishnu Rao Heejaeeree was immediately sent to discover water if possible, failing in which after much labour, an abandonment had nearly taken place; yet, with repeated injunctions not to relax in any exertions, water was at last found at a very great depth.

His desire thus obtained (A. D. 1700), Phond Sawunt in person superintended the erection, then consisting of four bastions, joined by a curtain.

It is currently reported that the water in the wells disappears on the firing of a few guns from the works. The garrison having wooden reservoirs, such as used in Patamars, in which their supply of water is kept, would warrant this report.

To render nugatory any influence Phond Sawunt might have obtained by the possession of Bhurutgur, so immediately on the Salsee frontier, Bowrékur, exactly on the opposite bank, and also on an eminence, erected the fort of Bhugwuntgur (A. D. 1701), commanded by some high ground on the north, overlooking the whole of its interior. The two places may be within the range of a long cannon-shot of each other.

To secure the district of Maloona, Phond Sawunt also built the small fort of Sadgur on a commanding situation, about the year 1708 A. D.

Phond Sawunt, who was married to several wives, had a numerous issue. Of these it will be only necessary to name Naroba Sawunt, Koot Sawunt, Som Sawunt, Jyram Sawunt, and Nag Sawunt.

It was during this long and extended government that the Waree State appears to have attained its greatest celebrity; the abilities and prowess of Jyram Sawunt preserved in the Konkun the superiority in arms over the Kolhapoor (or Karweer) Raja, and the daring enterprise of Nag Sawunt obtained for him the Waree (or Chundrugur) province from the Nuwab of Beejapoor about the year 1724 A. D.

The latter days of Phond Sawunt were embittered by the conspiracy of his eldest son, Naroba Sawunt, by whom for a short time he was deposed and imprisoned.

Phond Sawunt brought the guard placed over him to their allegiance, and in the consequent skirmish between the adherents of the father and the rebellious son, the latter was mortally wounded by a musket ball.

This event was much deplored by the unfortunate father, who, as somewhat in atonement to the manes of his deceased son, and in prevention of similar domestic treason, nominated his infant grandson Ramchundru Sawunt (the son of Naroba Sawunt) to be his successor about 1728 A. D., and in his name held the reins of government until his own death.

Affairs were principally conducted by Jyram Sawunt during the minority of Ramchundru Rao Sawunt, at an early period of which the celebrated Angria extended his acquisitions by the capture of Bhugwuntgur and Bhurutgur, which latter place he retained for three years, adding to its several defences, and the ditch around at the base of the hill.

Thus successful, he advanced, and crossing the Koodal river, defeated Jyram Sawunt at Bamburdee, and took prisoner Sheoram Sawunt.

In a treaty then entered into, the Waree State ceded to Angria its two-fifths of the revenue of Salsee.

Peace between two such predatory powers could be but of short continuance. Hostilities soon commenced, and Angria, near the scene of his former victory, experienced a signal overthrow (A. D. 1748), in remembrance of which, his State Nobut is daily beaten at the palace at Waree.

This defeat led to the recovery of Bhurutgur, and the districts between the Koodal and Gurnar rivers.

By his vigilance and promptitude Jyram Sawunt repelled the third and final attempt made by Angria.

The Waree troops thus occupied, the Portuguese seized the five Purgunas, which, in consequence of the predatory irruptions of Jyram Sawunt, carried even into the Portuguese territories, were speedily relinquished and evacuated, as was also Eahwuntgur, which two years previously (A. D. 1745) had fallen into their hands, by surprise, and a breach of friendship.

Affairs thus remained until his father's death, which occurred prematurely during a journey to Bhurutgur, when Khem Sawunt, a minor, succeeded (A. D. 1750), the government, during his minority, being conducted by Jyram Sawunt, assisted by Jewajee Vishram Subnis, who, to secure the advantage of a powerful alliance, procured for him in marriage Luxoomee Bae, the daughter of Mahadajee Sindia; Doorga Bae, the daughter of Dhar Rao Khanvilkur, then a Sirdar in the Waree service; Nurmuda Bae, a daughter of Mausing Rao Sookwee; and Savitree Bae, daughter of Hunmunt Rao Ghatgay, at that time a Poona Sirdar.

In the course of the minority (Shalivahan 1686, A. D. 1764), after nine days' hostilities, the fort of Sindhoodoorg surrendered to an English fleet, which, after an occupation of sixteen months, was restored to the Kolhapoor Raja; to the same fleet also did Eshwuntgur lower its flag, which, after a space of two years, was exchanged for the possession of Vingorla.

On assuming the direction of affairs, in order to counteract the too great influence of Jewajee Vishram Subnis, Khem Sawunt assembled his relations around him. Notwithstanding his favourable sentiments in regard to his relatives, domestic dissensions arose, causing his uncle Jyram Sawunt to retire to the town of Koodal, in which he exercised his authority until his death.

The disasters which have reduced the Waree State to its present weakness and insignificance commenced in this reign (A. D. 1781), by the capture by the Portuguese of Dichoolee, Phonda, Sanklee, and Munéree.

The Waree troops, under the Sirdar Bhaskur, taking advantage of the absence of Mr. Henshaw, the Company's Agent at Goa, recovered possession of Vingorla in the year 1781 A. D.

The expedition to recover the four districts under Som Sawunt was attended with considerable success (A. D. 1782), but a sudden retreat without adequate cause has given rise to surmises injurious to his fame.

The long subsisting contrariety of interests between the Kolhapoor and Waree Durbars seldom broke out into open hostility; mutual petty attempts to surprise and gain by treachery the hill forts each possessed being only essayed by either party.

This contemptible warfare did not materially affect the general tranquility of the inhabitants, as the two powers, fully sensible of the detriment each sustained by arbitrary collections of the revenues, mutually agreed that one-third of the revenue of Maloondée and Wurad, with the fixed annual sum from Páth and Huwálee, should continue to be paid regularly to the Kolhapoor Raja.

Matters remained thus situated, with only the appearance of peace, until Luxoomee Bae, through her influence with Sindia, procured from the Delhi Durbar for her husband the regal honour of the peacock's feather in Shalivahan 1705 (A. D. 1783).

The pride of the Kolhapoor Raja, as a descendant of Shivajee, ill brooked the accession of royal privileges by the Descendants of Waree. With this rank-

long in his breast, causes of remonstrances with Khem Sawunt were not long wanting, which ended in an irruption into the Waree territory, as far as the post of Akreee. Unable to carry this post, the troops, after some devastating, were recalled.

Short was the interval before hostilities recommenced, by the taking of Nuringur (since called Seedgur), commanding the Ghotgha pass, in Shalivahan 1709 (A. D. 1787), by the Kolhapoor forces.

To preserve Seedgur from capture, it was in Shalivahan 1709 (A. D. 1787) put into the possession of the troops of Madhow Rao Peshwa, and after a period of six years it was restored by him to the Waree State.

Aided by artillery from Malwan, Bhurutgur was carried, and with it undisputed possession of the districts north of the Koodal river. Newtee and Vingorla were taken with little resistance.

In this distress, Khem Sawunt sent Kooshaba Nana Subnis as ambassador to Goa, to negotiate for assistance; and as security for the payment of the troops, gave the district of Phonda, in which the fort of Tirakole was immediately built.

The troops from Goa landed near Vingorla, and on their juncture with those from Waree the Raja retired to Malwan, evacuating both Newtee and Vingorla.

As Bhurutgur and the district north of the Koodal river were still retained by the Raja, he, previous to ascending the Ghauts, made the necessary arrangements for their defence. In the interim Khem Sawunt, instead of resorting to arms for their recovery, had recourse to the interference of Sindia and Parasram Bhow, by whose remonstrances, not unaccompanied by threats, Bhurutgur and the districts were restored (A. D. 1793), the revenue payable as heretofore, the Waree Durbar relinquishing its collection within ascertained limits around, and in the town of Malwan itself.

Sensible of his approaching dissolution (Shalivahan 1725, A. D. 1803), Khem Sawunt was desirous of a last interview with Rao Saheb, but was thwarted by Som Sawunt (in charge of the palace and city guards), who was desirous his own son should be nominated to the succession in preference to Rao Saheb.

A few hours previous to his decease, at the age of fifty-five years, Khem Sawunt appointed Luxoomee Bacc regent, delivering the seals into her hands.

Rao Saheb and Som Sawunt in a very few months broke out into undisguised opposition, each essaying his utmost to procure his own son's public nomination as successor to be made by Luxoomee Bacc, who called in the aid of procrastination to secure to herself the sole direction of affairs, during the vacancy in the succession, in which she was much assisted by Vishnoo Kanut, her minister.

To accomplish his purpose, Som Sawunt resorted to the extreme measure of imprisoning Luxoomee Bacc and Doorga Bacc. As the first step, Phond Sawunt, his son, was sent to Eshwuntgur, of which he was Kiledar, there to collect a number of men, a party of whom were to be at Waree soon after break of day, at which time Som Sawunt was to secure the gate of the new fort

or palace, situated near the centre of the city, the residence of the widows. On the day appointed, Som Sawunt executed his part of the plan. This coming to the knowledge of Rao Saheb at his country seat, he without delay took post at the old fort, near the outer boundary of the city. The aid from Eshwuntgur arrived not until the afternoon was far advanced. Som Sawunt's party was attacked, and routed with considerable loss by Rao Saheb, who thus was able closely to blockade the entrances to the new fort.

Undismayed at these violent proceedings (Shalivahan 1726, 1st Chaitra, A. D. 1804), Luxoomee Bae refused compliance with the demands of Som Sawunt. Rao Saheb in the interim hastily assembling his own and Luxoomee Bae's adherents, stormed the new fort, gave liberty to the female captives, and compelled Som Sawunt to retire to his own fortified house, accompanied by 400 followers.

Under the dread of falling into the hands of his enraged enemies, who refused all terms, Som Sawunt adopted the desperate resolution of destroying himself and family, which was carried into execution by springing a mine, and thus, besides the destruction of his wealth, which he had collected for that purpose, himself, his pregnant wife Joyuwantee Bae, a young son, Bawa Saheb or Jyram Sawunt, a daughter's son Baboo Rao Ghatgay, and menials, in all amounting to eighteen souls, made a miserable exit (Shalivahan 1726, A. D. 1804), Phond Sawunt, then at Eshwuntgur, and a sister, alone surviving.

Luxoomee Bae still resisted the importunities of Rao Saheb to adopt and appoint to the succession his son, Bhow Saheb, fearing that her influence in the State would be lessened in consequence.

Phond Sawunt, by the death of his father, unable to oppose Rao Saheb, solicited aid from Kolhapoor, from whence Rutnakur Appa Rajadnu was ordered to Malwan, and proceeded from thence to Eshwuntgur, where he personally conferred with Phond Sawunt, who, previously strengthening the garrison with a considerable number of Rutnakur Appa's troops, and settling the necessary arrangements for their regular supply from Sindhoodoorg, accompanied him to Malwan.

Shortly after Rutnakur Appa returned to Kolhapoor, Phond Sawunt visited that capital, and was received with much respect by the Raja (Shalivahan 1726, A. D. 1804), who gave him strong assurances of aid after the rains. The monsoon had no sooner passed by, than Rutnakur Appa descended and seized on the town of Koodal. From thence, the country was laid waste until Luxoomee Bae consented to Phond Sawunt's return to Waree, and to the restoration of his father's rights. This accomplished, Rutnakur Appa re-ascended the Ghauts.

Phond Sawunt soon obtained such influence with Luxoomee Bae and the ministers, that Rao Saheb, securing Hunmuntgur and Banda, by putting Jugutoba* in possession of the former, and Chundroba of the latter, abandoned Waree.

* Jugutoba and Chundroba were illegitimate sons of Rao Saheb.

To oppose Rao Saheb, a force was speedily collected, with which the Ranees Doorga Bae, Jan Rao Nimbalkur, Phond Sawunt,* and many of the chief ministers, marched to Ensolee and Wagdota (Shalivahan 1727, A. D. 1805). Here they were attacked and routed by Rao Saheb, with 600 men. Phond Sawunt with much difficulty escaped to Akeree in disguise. Jan Rao Nimbalkur and others, the principal Sirdars, became prisoners to Rao Saheb, who the next day entered Waree in triumph.

At this distracted period the garrison of Seedgur fell much in arrears, which in the intestine broils remained unliquidated. Chitko Punt, Amuldar of Salsee, insidiously supplied their wants, and latterly gained possession of the fort, and somewhat appeased the disunited Waree Durbar, in representing that under the protection of the Peshwa it would be free from any attacks of the Kolhapoor Raja.

Rao Saheb stained his victory by several acts of cruelty at Waree, and subsequently constrained Luxoomee Bae publicly to acknowledge his son as the heir to the government, which ceremony took place with much pomp in A. D. 1805, and at which Doorga Bae was present, having previously been released from confinement at Hunnuutgur, her prison since the action of Wagdota.

Phond Sawunt had taken refuge at Koodal, and, aided by Chitko Punt in person, with a party drawn from Seedgur, and Ranojee Naik Nimbalkur, Killeddar of Rangna or Prusidgur, had penetrated to Akeree, when the seizure by Ranojee Naik of Cheetko Punt, and his subsequent confinement at Malwan, stopped all further progress.

In the rains of this year (A. D. 1806) Seedgur was blockaded by Ranojee Naik for upwards of a month. The place was found too strong for the party, though reinforced from Malwan.

Phond Sawunt, with the present Sirdars Babna Gopal and Sumbhaje Sawunt,† passed the monsoon at Wulowlee and Koodal, in the course of which Rao Saheb died; and ere the monsoon was over, the Raja of Kolhapoor descended with a considerable force to Malwan.

The Raja, seeing the distractions of the Waree State, attacked and carried the forts of Bhurutgur and Newtee, and established the port of Nandooguree previous to his return to Kolhapoor.

Phond Sawunt, brother to Sumbhaje Sawunt, the Portuguese, at last was set at liberty, and obtained the command of a considerable body of the Waree troops, and, aided by Luxoomee Bae, was enabled to reduce the too great power of both Chundroba and Jugutoba, and to imprison Esha Soobhedar, an illegitimate son of Koot Sawunt, who shortly afterwards died in confinement.

Whilst affairs were taking this turn, Phond Sawunt had returned to Waree (Shalivahan 1729, A. D. 1807). The Government, though in the name of the

* Phond Sawunt was son-in-law to Luxoomee Bae.

† Sumbhaje Sawunt's grandfather was the son of Phond Sawunt by a female slave.

young Bhow Saheb, was chiefly directed by Ramechundra Rao (the brother of Doorga Bae), who surprised and put to the sword the garrison of Namdoor Ghunbee, and compelled the other posts to take shelter in Sindhoodoorg.

After the rains, these incursions were carried even to the gates of Malwan, where the Waree troops received a severe check. At a second attack, eight days subsequent, the village at the bottom of the Malwan pagoda pass was laid in ashes by the Ranees's troops. The cruelties committed on this occasion in the districts north of the Koodal river are still fresh in the remembrance of the inhabitants.

To repel similar attacks, 1,000 picked men were immediately detached from Kolhapoor. These, and a reinforcement from Malwan, raised the siege of Bhurutgur, just begun by Chupdroba.

By cutting off the communication with Newtee and Eshwuntgur, the latter still in the possession of the garrison placed by Phond Sawunt, these two forts again reverted to the Waree State.

The Kolhapoor Raja, having detached in advance Hybut Rao Gaikwar Sirkhuwas, and 200 horse, descended the Munohur Ghaut with Rutnakur Appa Rajadnu at the head of 3,000 infantry, and gained a victory at Chowkool (A. D. 1807). Pursuing his success with considerable caution, he in a few months encamped before the gates of Waree.

These disasters compelled Luxoomee Bae to call in foreign aid. Appa Desaee Nepaneeekur and Venkut Rao Tambooleekur being applied to, the former granted 1,000 men, chiefly Arabs, and the latter 400 Murathas.

A considerable body of men from Nepane had on the same day that the Raja came in sight of Waree thrown themselves into the fort, and rendered it too strong to be stormed. A few houses in the suburbs were, however, destroyed by fire. On the arrival of the whole of the auxiliaries, a retreat (not unattended with loss) became necessary (A. D. 1808), as Nepaneeekur, to create a diversion, had threatened the Kolhapoor territories above the Ghauts.

The auxiliary troops, too powerful to be resisted, shortly seized on the country they had been called on to deliver. In this extremity, the widows fled to the district of Paindné. Ramechundra Rao Khanvilkur, with the young Bhow Saheb, took refuge at Eshwuntgur, and Phond Sawunt retired to Wulowlee. The promises and representations of Appa Soobrao induced their return to Waree, where, however, the semblance of authority they soon found was all that remained to them. Ere the rains commenced, in the name of Luxoomee Bae, Appa Soobrao, without whose approbation nothing was transacted, possessed himself of Eshwuntgur, Vingorla, Newtee, and the other forts.

Affairs remained thus situated, until Luxoomee Bae (Doorga Bae not unconsulted) and Phond Sawunt conspired to murder the young Bhow Saheb, in order to cut off on the part of Dae Bae (Bhow Saheb's mother) and Chundroba all opposition to Phond Sawunt's succession, who became by the death of Bhow Saheb the next male heir to the government.

Previous to perpetrating the murder, Bhow Saheb's Arab guard, placed by

Appa Soobrao, was exchanged for one composed of men devoted to the interest of Phond Sawunt (Shalivahan 1731, A. D. 1809). Those most particularly branded as actors in the murder were Kaloo Bhikajee, hereditary Patel of Barea, afterwards Killedar of Belgaum, and Vishnoo Kamut, who subsequently enjoyed much consideration at Waree.

On the arrival at Waree, from Nepanee, of Maun Sing Rao Patunkur, Phond Sawunt took alarm, and leaving the Koodal province, fled towards Mahar (eastward of Bankote), pursued by Maun Sing Rao as far as Rajapoor, on which towp Maun Sing Rao levied a very heavy contribution. On his return, at Scedgui, he received information of a projected attack, which accelerated his march to Kolhapoor.

At this period, party feuds being swallowed up in general distress, Sumbhajee Sawunt, Chundroba, and other Waree chiefs, who, apprehensive of their personal safety, had fled to the neighbouring fastnesses, or to the Paidnd district, collected their several forces, and commenced operations against, and gained great advantage over Appa Soobrao, who, in the true Muratha spirit, extorted from Luxoomee Bae and the wealthy inhabitants large sums of money. This persecution brought on an illness, which carried Luxoomee Bae to her grave.

Amongst other operations, Chundroba had laid siege to Hunmuntgur, which became much straitened for provisions. Appa Soobrao determined in person to relieve the place, by marching a strong detachment from Waree. Chundroba, apprised of this, seized the opportunity of possessing himself of Waree, by throwing in a party stronger than that left to defend it. On Appa Soobrao's arrival at the Phookeree Ghaut, close to Hunmuntgur, he was surrounded, and compelled to surrender by Chundroba (Shalivahan 1732, A. D. 1810). This was followed by the fall of Hunmuntgur and Banda, the recovery of Eshwuntgur and Newtee, with the evacuation of the whole of the country by the Nepanee troops before the setting in of the monsoon.

In order that the Government should have an acknowledged head, Sumbhajee Sawunt, Chundroba, and the other chiefs of Waree, had an interview with Phond Sawunt, to whom, on his being invested with the authority of the State, they paid homage, he on his part promising oblivion of past occurrences.

It was at this time the desire of the British Government to annihilate the system of piracy which for many years had been carried on by the Waree and Kolhapoor States, from Sindhoodoorg, Eshwuntgur, and the neighbouring forts, and had been highly detrimental to the interest of the coasting trade of Bombay. It was resolved that this object should be attained by the same measures which were then to be employed to enforce a compliance, on the part of the Poona Southern Jugeedars, to such revision of their tenures as the interests of the Peshwa required, and which it was the Governor General's wish should be accomplished by negotiation, which was rendered the more efficient by the march of two detachments of the Bombay and Madras armies, under the command of Colonels Montresor and Dowse.

These arrangements were so far attended with success, that the Kolhapoor

Raja concluded a Treaty, on the 1st October 1812, in which, to put a final stop to his piratical depredations, Sindhoodoorg, Puduangur, Rajkote, Serjékote, and their dependencies, were ceded to the Honorable Company, who in return guaranteed the integrity of his dominions. Phoud Sawunt, in a Treaty negotiated* at Mardoor by the British envoy at Goa, relinquished as a security against further piracies the fort and fortified factory house of Vingorla, and the adjoining land within a boundary of 600 yards, inclusive only of a part of the town, the Treaty conferring on the British Government the right to station on the south bank of the Newtee creek a party to watch the egress and ingress of vessels.

In consequence of these cessions, a battalion of Native infantry, under the command of Major Webb, was detached from Colonel Montresor's force, and arrived at Malwan, where Colonel Smith, of H. M.'s 65th regiment, already was, to receive on the part of Government possession of the cessions (6th November 1812); to report on the state of the country; and ascertain the disposition of the inhabitants.

It was soon discovered, that excepting the town of Malwan and its boundaries, all the lands ceded were held in divided authority, viz :—

The district of Musooree, divided into the Governments of Sindhoodoorg and Bhurutgur, the latter in the possession of the Kolhapoor Raja, the villages undistributed paying a moiety of the revenue to each.

The district of Maloondée, divided into the two Tunkhas of Sindhoodoorg, with eight, and Seedgur with nine villages. The revenue in the former Tunkha was paid in the proportion of one-third to Sindhoodoorg, and two thirds to Waree, and of the latter Tunkha (in the possession of the Peshwa), in the proportion of one-third to Sindhoodoorg, and two-thirds to Seedgur.

The district of Wurad paid two-thirds of its revenue to Waree, and one-third to Sindhoodoorg.

The districts of Páth and Huwéelee were charged with the payment of an annual sum to Sindhoodoorg.

The distribution of the revenue of the district of Salsee was much divided and very intricate, the principal part being paid in the proportion of three-and-a-half-fifths to the Peshwa, and one-and-a-half-fifth to the Government of Bawaree, from which latter proportion certain sums or shares from each village were payable to the forts of Puduangur, Rajkote, and Serjékote. In this district, also, fines, fees, and every other emolument were increased by the payment in addition to the original fine, &c. of three-and-a-half-fifths or one-and-a-half-fifth, according as either Government might have had cognizance of the subject in dispute or reference.

The police being chiefly that of Waree, justice was generally administered at that city; a person fined, if at Waree, paying a sum in addition of one-

* On the 3rd October 1812.

third to the Government of Sindhoodoorg, and if at Sindhoodoorg, a sum of two-thirds of the amercement to Waree.

From such a complicated system, never-ending disputes could only arise, the more especially with the Sawunt Waree State, which principally administered justice, thus rendering nugatory that protection the inhabitants looked for from the known generosity and equity of the British Government.

Phond Sawunt died at Waree very shortly after the signing of the Treaty of the 3rd October 1812, leaving two sons, the elder Nana Saheb, by the sister of Toregulur, the younger Bapoo Saheb, by the sister of Aba Nesreekur. Of the mother of the former, it is related, that during the stay of Phond Sawunt at Malwan, she resided in the Goa territories, and on her return after one year's absence, was pregnant with Bapoo Saheb. This circumstance, Phond Sawunt, to suppress his own and her family's disgrace, was silent upon; but on a visit to Toregul an indignant brother put an end to her existence, by cutting her to pieces with his sword.

The Ranee Doorga Baea, who had assumed the regency (Phond Sawunt's sons being minors), attacked Bhurutgur in January 1813, although well acquainted with the guarantee entered into with the British ally, the Raja of Kolhapoor, and Bhurutgur surrendered to Sumbhaje Sawunt and Chundroba after a short blockade.

To the demand of the British Government for the restoration of Bhurutgur to the Kolhapoor Raja, a refusal was made to relinquish it to any but a British force. Colonel Dowse, in consequence, descended the Ghaut, on whose approach (17th March 1813) the place was evacuated, a party from Malwan garrisoning it until its delivery to the Kolhapoor Raja in April 1813.

These acts of hostility to our ally, with the Ranee's subsequent conduct, were considered as sufficient grounds on which to demand a compensation for the expense and inconvenience incurred, as also a fit opportunity to effect an exchange of the districts on the south for those on the north of the Koodal river, together with the offer of an ample remuneration to the Ranee for any loss of revenue which might be sustained by the proposed State arrangement.

Negotiations continuing even whilst the troops under Colonel Dowse were before Eshtwuntgur, the Ranee, as its ransom, relinquished her rights to the unceded part of the vale of Vingorla, and promised, on the retreat of the English from the territory, to return to Waree, and settle every dispute in an amicable manner. After a considerable delay on her arrival, her communications with Colonel Dowse were little else than a string of futile arguments and propositions, most unreasonable and inadmissible. A sudden termination to this correspondence took place on the Ranee expressing her unalterable resolution never to enter into any other Treaty than that which, as already stated, had been concluded at Mardoor on the 3rd October 1812. On this unqualified refusal, Colonel Dowse re-ascended the Ghauts (May 1813), previously intimating that Vingorla would be considered a conquest, and not a cession.

In the monsoon, sprung up a domestic enemy, Dace Baea, who, since the

death of her son Bhow Saheb, and husband Rao Saheb, in right of the latter had received the usual annual sums and emoluments for furnishing a proportion of men for the service of the State, as Rao Saheb had possessed in the lifetime of Khem Sawunt. Her demands, supported by Chundroba, were, that one of the children of Phond Sawunt should be nominated the heir to the government, assume the name of her murdered son, Ramchundru Rao Sawunt, and be adopted as her son. These propositions were rejected by the Ranee, who was well aware a compliance would be but a surrender of her authority.

In pursuance of arrangements on account of the Ranee's refusal to exchange her rights in Wurad and Maloondée for those of the *Honorable Company's* in Páth and Huwélee, the two former were, on the 27th January 1813, taken possession of by the 2nd Battalion 7th Regt. Bombay N. I. and Artillery from Malwan, and a similar detachment from Colonel Dowse's force. To this force no resistance was made, though the population on the south of the Koodal river was raised *en masse*, and daily threats made of the recovery of the district by force of arms. On this occasion a proclamation was issued, assigning this occupation of the districts by the British Government to be an act absolutely necessary to put an end to the miseries entailed on the inhabitants by a divided authority, the same instrument containing a formal renunciation of Páth and Huwélee.

On Sumbhajeé Sawunt suffering under an attack of the palsy, he accused Chundroba as inflicting it by means of magic, and vowed revenge on a return to health. On this occasion so violent were the expressions and determined the enmity of Sumbhajeé Sawunt and the Ranee, that Daeé Baeé, whose sole reliance was on Chundroba, left Majgaum and joined him at Banda on the 19th April 1815. The breach, by a repetition of outrages and insults, was so evident, that hostilities between the parties seemed not improbable.

After much ill health, Nana Saheb by his death left his brother undisputed successor to the government, in May 1815.

The hasty marriage about this time of Bapoo Saheb to the daughter of Narayen Rao Patunkur, in opposition to the decided and unqualified disapprobation of all at Waree, caused great dissatisfaction, the general wish and desire being an alliance with Sindia, who was himself extremely anxious on this head, and had more than once proposed it to the Ranee. Her objection to this alliance chiefly arose from the taint in Sindia's blood, whose grandfather, admitted to the rights of a husband by the female he was to have espoused, before the celebration of the marriage, had by her a son, Sindia's father. This prevented the ceremony ever taking place, as the Sindia caste could not be prevailed on to give their consent.

Two parties at this time divided Waree—the Ranee, supported by the Sirdars Sumbhajeé Sawunt, Ramchundru Rao Khanvilkur, chief minister, in opposition to Daeé Baeé, and Chundroba; the demands of the latter party still being the assumption by Bapoo Saheb of the name of Ramchundru Rao Sawunt, and by Daeé Baeé to adopt him as her son. In the event of a refusal

to the above being still persisted in, she threatened to adopt and nominate to the succession the son of Nag Sawunt Ooruskur, distantly related to the Waree family.

These feuds, it was expected, would eventually lead to hostilities, for which both parties prepared by adding to their respective forces. The Ranee was computed to have in her own personal pay 1,000 men; under Sunbhajee were exclusive of the garrison at Eshwuntgur, consisting of 300 men, 400 Konknees, 400 Deccan Murathas and Musulmans, and 250 Purdasees. With Babna Gopq, inclusive of the garrison at Newtee, were 300; with Tatoo Khem Sawunt 200; with Dajee Pednakur 200; and with Apa Nesreekur, lately retained in the service, 200; making a total of 3,250. Daeé Baeé and Chundroba were reckoned to have 800 men, with a promise of aid from Tambooleekur in case of extremity, who was adverse to Nesreekur, having become a party in the family quarrels.

These troops were entertained at a less expense than might generally be supposed, a very large proportion possessing land for their services, and, to cultivate it, were permitted to be absent, but ready at the call of their chiefs. The Purdasees and some of the Deccan Murathas only, were in receipt of full pay from the treasury.

A considerable agitation took place in the Waree Durbar owing to a frequent correspondence with Poona. Although the subject of the letters was kept secret, it was generally surmised they were of a hostile tendency, as consultations were held on the necessity of coming to an immediate agreement with Daeé Baeé and Chundroba. Arrangements were made for the assembling a considerable body of troops at Nepanee, to be at Waree after breaking up of the monsoon, and much activity prevailed in the making gun-carrages, and in the preparation of military stores.

TREATIES, AGREEMENTS, &c.

ENTERED INTO

BETWEEN THE HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY
AND THE SAWUNT WAREE STATE,

Between the 12th January 1730 and the 29th November 1843.

SAWUNT WAREE.

Treaty with the Sawunt Waree State, dated the 12th January 1730.

Articles of Peace and Friendship, agreed on and concluded by ROBERT COWAN, Esq., President and Governor of Bombay, for and in behalf of the Honorable English East India Company, and BAPOOJEE NAIK, Chief Commander at Sea, for PHOND SAWUNT, Sir Desae of Koodal, for and in behalf of the said Sir Desae.

ARTICLE I.

That there shall henceforward, for ever, be a firm peace and friendship betwixt the said Honorable English East India Company, their servants and subjects, and the said Sir Desae, his subjects and vassals, by land and sea, under the following conditions:—

ARTICLE II.

That in case the fleet of the said Sir Desae shall at any time meet at sea any ships or vessels under English colours, whether of war or merchandize, they shall not molest them, but on discovery that they belong to the English, give them all the assistance they can; and in case of meeting with a single vessel, they shall not, after showing her colours, chase her with more than one gallivat, to be certainly informed that she is really English. In like manner, when the vessels of war of the said Honorable Company shall meet at sea the fleet or vessels of the said Sir Desae, they shall permit them to pass unmolested, on showing their colours, and sending a gallivat or other small embarkation, to certify who they are.

ARTICLE III.

If at any time, through stress of weather, or any other accident, any vessels belonging to the English should be drove ashore, and shipwrecked, in the ports or territories of the said Sir Desae, they shall not be forfeited; on the contrary, all aid and assistance shall be given the people belonging to them, in saving and preserving the said vessels and their cargoes, and free liberty granted to transport or dispose of what is so saved, as they shall think proper, without paying any salvage, custom, or duty whatever for the same; and the like shall be observed with all vessels belonging to the subjects of the said Sir Desae, that shall meet with the like misfortune in the ports or territories of the said Honorable Company.

ARTICLE IV.

The ports, places, and settlements of the said Honorable Company and the said Sir Desae shall be free and open to the subjects and servants of both, to navigate and trade in, on paying the respective duties that are usually paid at the said ports and places, or that shall be hereafter stipulated and agreed on.

ARTICLE V.

The sons of Kanojee Angria being professed enemies to the Honorable Company and the said Sir Desae, it is agreed that the joint endeavour of both shall be exerted to destroy the said enemy, the Honorable Company by their vessels of war, by sea, distressing them as much as possible, and the Sir Desae both by land and sea, as much as in his power; and when a proper opportunity offers, the said President and Governor, in behalf of the said Honorable Company, promises to give the said Sir Desae what assistance he can to destroy the said enemy, by uniting one or more of the Honorable Company's vessels of war with the fleet of the Sir Desae, the better to obtain the end desired; but in case of such an union of the marine force of both parties, the chief command of the united force shall remain to the English Commander.

ARTICLE VI.

That the Honorable Company shall supply the Sir Desae with such artillery and warlike stores as he may want, and they can conveniently spare, at reasonable prices.

ARTICLE VII.

That these Articles, agreed on and concluded, shall be exchanged and ratified by the said President and Governor, under the seal of the said Honorable Company, and by the said Sir Desae under his proper seal, in six months from the date hereof, or sooner if opportunity offers.

Done in Bombay Castle, the 12th day of January 1729-30.

MEMORANDUM.—*This Treaty was ratified by the Government of Bombay, on the 17th April 1730.*

Treaty with the Bhonslay (Sir Desae of Sawunt Waree), dated the 7th April 1765.

Articles of Agreement with the Bhonslay, concluded at the Fort of Réree, the 7th April 1765.

ARTICLE I.

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship re-established between the Honorable Company and Khem Sawunt, the Bhonslay, their successors and

heirs ; and for the stricter observance of the following Treaty of Peace, Khem Sawunt, the Bhonslay, agrees to send two hostages of note, with their families, to reside at Bombay, and to be maintained at his charge.

ARTICLE II.

The Bhonslay renounces all pretensions which he has heretofore formed, or might form, to the lands and tenements situated between the rivers Karlee and Salsee, from the sea shore up to the foot of the Ghauts, which he cedes and guarantees to the Honorable Company, in full right, and will put them in possession of the same ; as likewise the sovereignty of the said river and the islands therein ; but the Bhonslay requests and hopes the Honorable Company will cause the amount of one-third of the annual revenues of the said lands and tenements to be paid him, either in money, or Europe staples, or in grain. In consideration of his agreeing to, and fulfilling the X. Article, the Honorable Company, on their part, renounce all pretensions to the lands, rents, revenues, and tributes, which now or heretofore did pay obedience, rents, or tributes, to the Malwans, in any part of this country to the south of the river Karlee, and cedes and guarantees the same in full right to the Bhonslay.

ARTICLE III.

The Bhonslay agrees to pay to the Honorable Company one lakh of rupees, as the restitution for the expenses they have been at, during the troubles subsisting between the contracting parties ; half to be paid in eight days from the time in which this Treaty is concluded ; 25,000 rupees within twelve months of this date ; and the remainder, 25,000 rupees, within three years from the date hereof.

ARTICLE IV.

The Bhonslay will not, by any menaces or otherwise, directly or indirectly, deter the inhabitants of the different districts or villages ceded to the Honorable Company, from living in them peaceably ; and, furthermore, will oblige all the inhabitants, with their families, who belonged to or lived in the aforesaid districts, who have quitted them, or may hereafter leave them, to return to their habitations.

ARTICLE V.

The English subjects, and the subjects of the Bhonslay, shall have free liberty of trade and commerce with each other, without any hindrance or molestation.

ARTICLE VI.

The Bhonslay will permit the Honorable Company to build a factory or factories, on any part of his territories, adjacent to the sea shore, for vending their commodities, and to keep there such servants and people as they shall

think necessary for conducting the same ; and should any of the merchants or others, his subjects, become debtors to the English, they shall have liberty to imprison their persons, or seize their effects, and vend them, till satisfaction is obtained.

ARTICLE VII.

The Bhonslay grants to the Honorable Company an exclusive right (except to the Portuguese nation) of importing and vending all Europe cloths, lead, iron, steel, copper, and Europe commodities, in his territories, and to pass the same through his country.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Bhonslay will allow all merchants or Vunjaras free liberty to pass and repass his territories, to and from Fort Augustus, with their effects, merchandize, carriages, and beasts of burden, they paying the accustomed duties, and no more, on any pretence whatever.

ARTICLE IX.

The Bhonslay agrees to deliver up all the effects which have been carried away from Fort Sundero, in the Malwan gallivats, with guns, and all kinds of stores belonging to them, if any such can be proved to be in his possession now, or at any other time.

ARTICLE X.

If Jeeja Bae Maharaj, the Ranee, shall offer to invade the territories of either of the contracting powers, or that she hinders the merchants from passing the Ghauts, and the Honorable Company should find it necessary to attack her, in such case the Bhonslay agrees to assist and aid the Honorable Company with his whole force, and furnish a sufficient number of draught and pack oxen, to carry ammuntion, provisions, and stores.

ARTICLE XI.

The Bhonslay shall not keep any fleet, or have any vessels or gallivats equipped for war.

ARTICLE XII.

If ever the Honorable Company should think proper to demand of the Murathas the lands in the districts of Salsee, which formerly belonged to the Malwans, in such case, they will likewise demand, for and in behalf of the Bhonslay, the lands in the said districts formerly belonging to him. The Bhonslay to pay an adequate share of the expenses that may accrue to the Honorable Company, in making these demands.

ARTICLE XIII.

The fort of Musoora, with all the guns, shot, carriages, and stores therein, shall be delivered up to the Honorable Company, in its present situation, within eight days from this date; in lieu whereof, the Honorable Company shall, at the same time, deliver up to the Bhonslay the fort of Réree, with all the guns and carriages found on the walls, when conquered by the English.

ARTICLE XIV.

The Bhonslay will not entertain in his service any people belonging to the English, whether Europeans or others, nor suffer any European deserters to pass through his districts; but on the contrary, give strict orders to all his officers to seize such as may be seen in his dominions, and return them to the chief of Fort Augustus, on promise of pardon, whether they are applied for or not. The English will observe the same in respect to the subjects of the Bhonslay; and slaves to be returned on both sides.

ARTICLE XV.*

If any vessels or boats belonging to the English, their subjects or dependents, shall at any time be drove ashore, or wrecked in any part of the Bhonslay's dominions, he agrees to afford all suitable assistance for the preservation of such vessels and their cargoes; and whatever part thereof may be saved, to be delivered up to their right owner, without any salvage whatever, except the labourers' hire. The English on their parts to observe the same in respect to the vessels belonging to the Bhonslay.

* ARTICLE XVI.

If at any time the Bhonslay should have occasion for powder and ball, and military stores, the Honorable Company will supply him with what they can spare, at the usual rates.

ARTICLE XVII.

The Honorable Company agree, if convenient to them, to furnish the Bhonslay with troops, to go against his and their enemies.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The Bhonslay agrees to fulfil the I. II. III. and XIII. Articles, within eight days from the signature of this Treaty; in default of which, he agrees to pay all the charges of maintaining the garrison of the fort of Réree, till they are fulfilled, at which time the Honorable Company will deliver up the fort of Réree.

ARTICLE XIX.

In witness of these articles of Agreement between the contracting parties, we, the underwritten agents, and Ministers Plenipotentiary, have signed with

our hands, and in their name, and in virtue of our full powers, the present definitive Treaty, and have caused the seals of the Honorable Company and the Bhonslay to be put thereto.

Done at the Fort of Réree, the 7th day of April 1765.

MEMORANDUM.—*The foregoing Treaty was superseded by the conclusion, on the 24th October 1766, of the following "Articles of Agreement."*

Treaty with the Sawunt Warea State, dated the 24th October 1766.

Articles of Agreement made and entered into by and between the Honorable United Company of MERCHANTS OF ENGLAND, trading to the East Indies, and KHEM SAWUNT, the Bhonslay, concluded at the Fort of Réree, the twenty-fourth day of October 1766.

ARTICLE I.

There shall be perpetual peace and firm friendship re-established between the Honorable Company and Khem Sawunt, the Bhonslay, their successors and heirs; and for the stricter observance of the following Treaty of Peace, the Bhonslay agrees to send (should the Company require it) two hostages of note, with their families, to reside at Bombay, and to be maintained at his charge.

ARTICLE II.

The Bhonslay agrees to pay the Honorable Company two lakhs of rupees (2,00,000), as restitution for the expenses they have been at, from the time the troubles subsisted between the respective parties, and maintaining the fort of Réree; eighty thousand (80,000) rupees to be paid in three months from the 24th October 1766, that is, fifty thousand (50,000) the first month, and thirty thousand (30,000) within the three months; the remaining one lakh and twenty thousand (1,20,000) to be paid in two years from the said 24th of October 1766, at equal payments of sixty thousand (60,000) each year, for the performance of which the Bhonslay agrees to give Vitojee Cammotim, of Goa, as security, and the amount to be paid in Peerkhanee and Hookeree rupees, and as security to Vitojee, the Bhonslay agrees to lodge in the Honorable Company's hands two hostages, by name Dowlut Dulvee and Surzum Bawa, who are to reside at Bombay, and to be maintained at his expense.

ARTICLE III.

The Honorable Company, in consideration of the Bhonslay's fulfilling the foregoing Article, do agree, on the payment of the first sum, viz. 80,000

These copper plates, 1 foot long, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, and $\frac{1}{20}$ of an inch thick, *con* of the Edict dated 1182 (A. D. 1261)
are joined by a ring running through them. Waseodeu Ramchundru Shas *ree* procured them, as a loan for decipher-
ing, from Bhao Bullal Phunsulkur Khol of the village Bhoon Terwin, and *the* manager of Wimuleshwur, the deity
thereof. They have been many years in his possession, but once, some years ago *we* shown to the Inam & $\frac{1}{2}$ inspecting
authorities. The inscription is not in good Sanscrit. This plate would appear *to* be one same as the one which has been
imperfectly translated in English in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, Vol. V.

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ARTICLE III.

The Honorable Company, in consideration of the Bhonslay's fulfilling the foregoing Article, do agree, on the payment of the first sum, viz. 80,000

rupees, to deliver him, the said Bhonslay, the fort of Réree, and do further renounce all claims or pretensions to the lands and tenements belonging thereto.

ARTICLE IV.

The Honorable Company will carry away all guns, carriages, mortars, shot, shells, powder, stores, &c. of what kind soever they may have brought here, and they do give up to the Bhonslay such guns and carriages as are here, that were belonging to Fort Réree.

ARTICLE V.

Khem Sawunt, the Bhonslay, will permit the Honorable Company to build a factory, &c. with warehouses at Réree, at such place as may be most convenient for them, at which place they will hoist their flag, or on any part of his territories adjacent to the sea shore, for vending their commodities, and to keep there such servants and people, also vessels and boats, as they shall think necessary for conducting the same; and should any of the merchants, or others, his subjects, become debtors to the English, they shall have free liberty to imprison their persons, seize their effects, and vend them, till satisfaction is made and obtained.

ARTICLE VI.

The English subjects, and the subjects of the Bhonslay, shall have free liberty to trade and commerce with each other, without any hindrance or molestation.

ARTICLE VII.

Khem Sawunt, the Bhonslay, will not directly nor indirectly give any hindrance or molestation to any vessels or boats with English colours and passes, or any vessels or boats going under English convoys; in like manner the English will not molest any boats or vessels belonging to Khem Sawunt, the Bhonslay, or his subjects, provided they have passes or certificates, with the Bhonslay's seal affixed.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Bhonslay grants to the English nation an exclusive right (except the Portuguese) of importing and vending all Europe commodities, as lead, iron, steel, cloths, copper, &c. in his country, and to pass the same through his territories.

ARTICLE IX.

Khem Sawunt, the Bhonslay, will allow all merchants or Vuujaras free liberty to pass and reposs his territories, to and from the English factory, with their effects, merchandizes, packages, carriages, and beasts of burthen, they paying the accustomed duties, and no more, on any pretence whatever.

ARTICLE X.

Khem Sawunt, the Bhonslay, will not entertain in his service any people belonging to the English, whether Europeans or others, but, on the contrary, give strict orders to his officers to seize such as may be seen in his dominions, nor suffer any European deserters to pass through his country, but return them to the Resident of the English factory, whether they are applied for or not, on promise of pardon; the English will observe the same in respect to the subjects of the Bhonslay, &c. and slaves to be returned on both sides.

ARTICLE XI.

If any vessels or boats belonging to the English, their subjects or allies, or those trading under their protection, at any time be drove ashore or wrecked in any part of the Bhonslay's dominions, he agrees to afford all suitable assistance for the preservation of such vessels and their cargoes, and whatever part thereof may be saved to be delivered up to the lawful owners, without any salvage whatever, except the labourers' hire. The English on their parts to observe the same in respect to any vessels belonging to Khem Sawunt, the Bhonslay.

ARTICLE XII.

Khem Sawunt, the Bhonslay, will not, by menaces or otherwise, directly nor indirectly, plunder, or in any shape molest the inhabitants or others they may have served or lived under the protection of the English, during the time they were in possession of Fort Réree, but permit them to enjoy peaceably their houses, lands, and tenements, in the same free and ample manner as when the Bhonslay's Government subsisted, before the English conquered this place. The least infringement of this Article will be highly resented by the Honorable Company.

ARTICLE XIII.

Khem Sawunt, the Bhonslay, agrees, should the Honorable Company be attacked, and they should require his assistance, to provide them with what troops they may want, they supplying them with provisions only. The Honorable Company in like manner agrees to assist the Bhonslay, should it be convenient for them.

ARTICLE XIV.

Khem Sawunt, the Bhonslay, in consideration of Vitojee Cammotim's standing his security to the Honorable Company for the amount of this Treaty, does make over to the Honorable Company in his behalf, and for his use, the village and district of Vingorla, with all its oarts, farms, rents, customs, &c. of any kind or sort whatsoever, for the term of thirteen (13) years, at which place the Honorable Company will hoist their flag, and keep there such servants and

people as they may think proper; and should Khem Sawunt, the Bhonslay, not have satisfied Vitojee Cammotim for the amount of the Treaty at the expiration of the term of 13 years, the Honorable Company will continue to keep it in their hands until he has received full satisfaction, at which time it will be returned to Khem Sawunt, the Bhonslay, but the Honorable Company will still continue their factory, if they think proper.

ARTICLE XV.

In witness, of these Articles of Agreement between the contracting parties, I, the underwritten Agent, for and in behalf of the Honorable United East India Company, and Khem Sawunt, the Bhonslay, for himself, have signed with our hands and in virtue of our full power, the present definitive Treaty, and have caused the seals of the respective parties to be affixed thereto.

Done at Fort Réree, this 24th day of October 1766.

(Signed) THOMAS MOSTYN.

MEMORANDUM.—*The above Treaty was signed by the Sir Desaeé of Sawunt Waree, on the 28th October 1766, and was approved and confirmed by the Government of Bombay on the 3rd of the following month, with the exception of that part of Article XIV. which stipulated that the Honorable Company's flag should be hoisted at Vingoria, and which stipulation Mr. Mostyn was directed to have cancelled, if practicable. For reasons, however, subsequently explained by Mr. Mostyn, this Article was permitted to remain unaltered.*

*Treaty with the Sir Desaeé of Sawunt Waree, dated the
3rd October 1812.*

Articles of Agreement concluded between the Raja PHOND SAWUNT BHONSLAY, Bahadoor, Sir Desaeé of Koodul and its dependencies, on the one part, and COURTLAND SCHUYLER, Esq., Captain of His Britannic Majesty's 84th Regiment of Foot, and British Envoy at Goa, under instructions from the Right Honorable GILBERT, LORD MINTO, Governor General of British India, on behalf of the Honorable East India Company, on the other part.

ARTICLE I.

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the Honorable Company and the Raja Phond Sawunt Bhonslay, and their Successors and Heirs, for ever.

ARTICLE II.

In order to the effectual suppression of the piracies which have hitherto been practised by the subjects of the Raja Phond Sawunt Bhonslay, it is hereby agreed upon, on the part of the Bhonslay, that the fort of Vingorla, and the battery of Gunaram Tembé, with the port and proper limits thereof, shall be ceded, in full right and sovereignty, to the Honorable Company, for ever; and the British troops shall be put in immediate possession of the same.

ARTICLE III.

It is further agreed, on the part of the Raja Phond Sawunt Bhonslay, that he will deliver up to the Honorable Company all gallivats, patamars, and other vessels of every description that may hereafter be found equipped in a warlike manner, and that the same shall become lawful prize to the Honorable Company.

ARTICLE IV.

It is further agreed upon, on the part of the Raja Phond Sawunt Bhonslay, that no vessel of any description whatever, belonging to the Sawunt Waree State, shall be allowed to proceed to or from the port of Newtee, without first being examined by a person or persons, who will be appointed for that purpose by the British authority, and also, that a guard of British troops shall be stationed at the port of Newtee, for the same purpose.

ARTICLE V.

It is also agreed upon, on the part of the Raja Phond Sawunt Bhonslay, his heirs and successors, that if at any time hereafter, any of his subjects shall be guilty of piratical acts, the forts of Réree and Newtee shall be given up to the Honorable Company, in like manner with Vingorla.

ARTICLE VI.

It is further agreed, on the part of the Honorable Company, that as soon as the British troops shall be put in possession of the fort of Vingorla, the blockading squadron shall be withdrawn, and the ports in the Sawunt Waree State shall be opened for the free trade of the subjects of the Honorable Company and the Raja Phond Sawunt Bhonslay.

ARTICLE VII.

British merchants shall be allowed the free liberty of passing and repassing the territories of the Raja Phond Sawunt Bhonslay, with their effects, merchandizes, carriages, and beasts of burthen, upon paying the same land tolls as paid by the natural subjects of the Raja, and no more, upon any pretence whatever.

ARTICLE VIII.

The British troops and subjects, residing within the territory of the Raja Phond Sawunt Bhonslay, shall not be obliged to pay a greater price for the produce of his country than the natural subjects of the Raja.

ARTICLE IX.

That British subjects residing within the territories of the Raja Phond Sawunt Bhonslay shall be solely amenable to the British authority, and any offences they may commit shall, on a representation from the Raja to the officer commanding, be duly attended to; and the like to be observed, on the part of the British, towards the subjects of the Raja.

ARTICLE X.

All military stores of every denomination, and all supplies of provisions and Europe articles, imported for the use of the British officers and troops residing in the Sawunt Waree State, to be allowed to pass duty free.

In witness hereof, we, the undersigned, Raja Phond Sawunt Bhonslay, Bahadour, Sir Desace of Koodal and its dependencies, and Courtland Schuyler, Esq., Captain in His Britannic Majesty's 84th regiment of foot, and British Envoy at Goa, have signed the present Agreement, and have caused our respective seals to be set thereto.

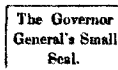
Done at the village of Mardoor, in the District of Saturda, Sawunt Waree State, on the 3rd day of October 1812.

(A true copy)

(Signed) COURTLAND SCHUYLER, Envoy.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

It is further agreed upon, that private property of every description belonging to subjects of the Raja Phond Sawunt Bhonslay, within the limits of the fort of Vingorla and battery of Gunaram Temb , ceded to the British, shall be respected; and farther, that the British authority will not afford its protection to any of the subjects of the Bhonslay who may be guilty of offences against the Sawunt Waree State: the latter part of this Article to be observed by the Raja Phond Sawunt Bhonslay towards British subjects.



(Signed) MINTO.
N. B. EDMONSTONE.
" A. SETON.

MEMORANDUM.—*This Treaty, with the Additional Article, was ratified by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, at Fort William, on the 15th January 1813.*

Deed of Cession, dated the 29th April 1813, transferring the Village and Bunder of Vingorla to the Honorable East India Company, and Mandate to the Villagers and Inhabitants, to attend to and obey the orders of the Honorable East India Company, from the period of such Transfer.

This is the order from the presence, (in the year) Soorsun Sullas Ushur Mya Tyne wu Uluf (corresponding with A. D. 1813).

The above-mentioned village and bunder, except (what appertains to) temples, charities, Bramins, and Inams (formerly allowed as deductions from the Dust, or dues), Sirkar's oarts, grain-land, and salt-pans, and claimants or Hukdars; with these deductions all the rest of the village is given, from the beginning of next year, to the Honorable Company's Sirkar, whose orders you must attend and obey, and pay their dues.

Dated on the 27th day of the Moon, or Month Rubee-ool-Akhir, (corresponding with the 29th April 1813, A. D.).

Treaty with the Sawunt Waree State, dated the 17th February 1819.

Treaty between the Honorable East India Company and the Regency of Sawunt Waree, on the part of RAJEE KHEM SAWUNT BHONSLAY, settled by Major General SIR WILLIAM GRANT KEIR, K. M. T., on the part of the British Government, and by RAJEE KHEM SAWUNT BHONSLAY, on the part of the Government of Sawunt Waree, by virtue of full powers from the British Government, on the one part, and with the concurrence and consent of the Regency of Sawunt Waree, on the other.

ARTICLE I.

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the British Government and the State of Waree.

ARTICLE II.

The British Government engages to protect the principality and the territory of Sawunt Waree.

ARTICLE III.

The Regency, on the part of Rajee Khem Sawunt Bhonslay, agrees to act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government, and acknowledge its supremacy, and will not have any connection with other chiefs and States.

ARTICLE IV.

The Regency, on the part of Rajey Khem Sawunt, agrees not to enter into negotiations with any chief or State without the knowledge or sanction of the British Government.

ARTICLE V.

The Regency, on the part of Rajey Khem Sawunt Bhonslay, agrees not to commit aggressions on any one; if by accident disputes arise with any one, they shall be submitted to the arbitration and award of the British Government.

ARTICLE VI.

The Raja, and his heirs and successors, shall remain absolute rulers of the country, and the jurisdiction of the British Government shall not be introduced into that principality.

ARTICLE VII.

The Treaty of X. Articles concluded at Mardoor, between Captain Courtland Schuyler and Rajey Phond Sawunt Bhonslay, on the 3rd October 1812, is hereby confirmed; but Rajey Khem Sawunt Bhonslay, having perfect confidence in the justice of the British Government, agrees, that if any of his subjects be guilty of crimes within the territories of the British Government, they shall be tried and punished by the officers of the British Government.

ARTICLE VIII.

Whereas frequent depredations have been committed in the British territory by subjects of the State of Sawunt Waree, the Regency, on the part of Rajey Khem Sawunt Bhonslay, agrees never to employ in the service of the Government of Sawunt Waree, Sumbhajeo Sawunt, or Babna Gopal, the principal instigators of these depredations. The Regency further engages to deliver up to the British Government such of the perpetrators of those depredations as it may be in their power to apprehend, and whose names have been given in by Major General Sir William Grant Keir, K. M. T. It is further stipulated and agreed, that all subjects of the State of Sawunt Waree, who may in future be guilty of plundering the territories of the British Government, or any of its allies, are to be given up to the British Government, to be punished according to the laws of that Government; and in the event of the real criminals not being given up, the amount of the property plundered is to be paid by the Government of Sawunt Waree to the British Government.

ARTICLE IX.

The Regency, on the part of Rajey Khem Sawunt Bhonslay, cedes, in perpetuity, to the British Government, the forts of Réree (Eshwuntgur) and Newtee, together with the lands round those forts which have hitherto

belonged to their jurisdiction, comprehending the districts of Páth and Azgaum, and the whole line of sea coast from Karlee river to Vingorla, and from Vingorla to the Portuguese territory; and as Sumbhajeé Sawunt and Babna Gopal are unable to reimburse the claims of the British Government, out of consideration to the Rajey Khem Sawunt Bhonslay, those claims are expressly relinquished on the part of the British Government.

ARTICLE X.

As a further security against a renewal of the depredations committed by the subjects of the Sawunt Waree Government, the Regency, on the part of Rajey Khem Sawunt Bhonslay, agrees to admit any British detachment that may be thought necessary by the British Government, into any part of the territory of Sawunt Waree, and to afford it every assistance in seizing plunderers and freebooters.

Concluded at Muzgaum, the 17th February 1819.

(Signed) WILLIAM GRANT KEIR,
Major General.

The above Treaty, consisting of X. Articles, was agreed to by Rajey Khem Sawunt Bhonslay, Bahadoor, Sir Desaeé, with the approval of Nurbudu Baeé, and Savitree Baeé.

(A true translate of the last paragraph)

(Signed) G. HUTCHINSON,
Interpreter.

*Treaty with the Regency of Sawunt Waree, dated the
17th February 1820.*



Articles of Agreement stipulated and agreed upon between the Honorable East India Company and the Regency of Sawunt Waree, on the part of RAJEY KHEM SAWUNT BHONSLAY, Bahadoor, Sir Desaeé of Koodal and its dependencies, settled by Captain GIBSON HUTCHINSON, in charge of the Political duties, on the part of the British Government; and by RAJEY KHEM SAWUNT BHONSLAY, Bahadoor, on the part of the Government of

Sawunt Waree, by virtue of full powers from the British Government on the one part, and with the concurrence and consent of the Regency of Sawunt Waree on the other.

ARTICLE I.

The British Government, in token of its friendship towards the Sawunt Waree State, and to evince that it demanded the cession of the Azgaum and Páth districts, ceded by the Treaty concluded on the 17th February 1819, for the sole purpose of putting an effectual stop to the depredations committed in the Honorable Company's territories, by the subjects of the Sawunt Waree State, does hereby restore to Rajey Khem Sawunt Bhonslay, Bahadoor, the Azgaum and Páth districts, with the exception of the forts of Eshwuntgur (Réree) and Newtee, and the villages forming the line of sea coast, and the undermentioned villages, in perpetuity, viz:—

<i>In Turuf Azgaum.</i>	<i>In Turuf Boordavé.</i>
1 Muojé Azgaum.	1 Muojé Véras.
1 " Asolee.	1 " Yusurgaum.
1 " Nanos.	1 " Koondé.
1 " Artvdé.	1 " Kansrul.
1 " Tuluvné.	1 " Kusvun.
1 " Tiruvré.	1 " Kusal.
1 " Kinlé.	1 " Purvé.
1 " Gooldoové.	1 " Gaonraecteerowre.
<hr/> 8	<hr/> 8

In Turuf Páth.

1 Muojé Páth.
1 " Terolee.
1 " Chendvun.
1 " Kuvthee.

4

ARTICLE II.

It is expressly agreed and stipulated, on the part of the Regency, for and in behalf of Rajey Khem Sawunt Bhonslay, Bahadoor, that no person of or belonging to the above-named places, and others that may be hereafter given, on any account or cause whatsoever, shall be responsible, or punished for any acts committed or done by the order, sanction, or cognizance of the Honorable Company, prior to the date of their being delivered to the possession of the Sawunt Waree State.

The above Treaty, consisting of II. Articles, was agreed to and concluded by Rajey Khem Sawunt Bhonslay, Bahadoor, Sir Desae of Koodal and its dependencies, with the approval of Nubuda Bae and Savitree Bae, at

Sawunt Waree, the 17th day of February 1820 (corresponding to Thursday, the third of Rubee-ool-Akhir, in the year Soor Sun Ushreen Mya Tyne wu Uluf).



(Signed) GIDEON HUTCHINSON, Captain,
In Charge Political Duties.

MEMORANDUM.—*This Treaty was confirmed by the Bombay Government, on the 9th March 1820.*

Engagement entered into by the Sir Desae of Sawunt Waree, dated the 25th December 1832.

Memorandum agreed to by RAJEE KHEM SAWUNT BRONSLAY, Bahadoor, Sir Desae Prant Koodal, and Mahals—Soor Sun Sullasheen Mya Tyne wu Uluf.

My country has been thrown into disorder and confusion more than once, through my own misconduct, and the Honorable Company now, at my request, undertakes to restore my authority: I therefore engage to act up to the following conditions, on which alone the assistance of the Honorable Company is extended to me:—

ARTICLE I.

I will appoint Wital Rao Mahadeo Subnis, my Karbharee, to manage the affairs of my State, and I will not remove him without the consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE II.

Whatever measures of reform, for the reduction of my expenses, or those of my State, and whatever arrangements, for the satisfaction of those whom my misgovernment has rendered discontented, the said Karbharee may advise, and the British Government may sanction, I will authorise, and act up to and enforce, and I will offer no obstructions whatever; and I will engage, to the utmost of my ability and power, always to support the said minister in the discharge of the duties entrusted to him.

ARTICLE III.

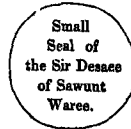
If I fail in either of these conditions, I shall have deservedly forfeited the

friendship and confidence of the British Government, with whom it will then remain to make a suitable arrangement for the State, preserving the Musnud to my son, according to the Treaty.

ARTICLE IV.

Whatever extra expenses are required on account of the troops, or for any other causes relative to the settlement of the principality, I agree to defray.

The above IV. Articles I agree to. Dated 2nd Chundru Shaban, corresponding with 3rd Poush Shood Shuk 1754, Mundunnam Sumwutsur (25th December 1832). The Memorandum executed on the 19th instant did not contain the name of the Karbharee appointed, in consequence of which this Memorandum is drawn up, and the first destroyed.



(True translation)

(Signed) G. GIBBERNE,

Principal Collector.

MEMORANDUM.—*This Agreement was approved by the Bombay Government on the 15th January 1833.*

Agreement with the Sir Dessee of Sawunt Waree, dated the 15th September 1838.

Agreement entered into between ALEXANDER ELPHINSTON, Esq., Collector of Zilla Rutnagherry, and UJUM RAJEE KHEM SAWUNT BHONSLAY, Bahadour, Sir Dessee of Prant Koodal, Suwusthan Soondur Waree (Sawunt Waree), dated 25th Jumades-ool-Akhir, Soor San Tissa Sullaseen Mya Tyne wu Uluf (corresponding with the 15th September 1838, A. D.).

ARTICLE I.

Ujum Rajey Bahadour does hereby renounce all claim to the sea and land customs, including the fee for stamping piece goods, which he has hitherto levied within, as well as on the borders of the territory of the Waree Suwusthan; hereafter the Rajey Bahadour has no claim to the above-mentioned items of customs.

ARTICLE II.

Ujum Rajey Bahadoor does hereby make over to the British Government the right of establishing Nakas on the frontier of the Waree Umul, and the territory, consisting of Perné, and other Mahals now held by the Portuguese of Goa, and of levying customs there, as also of levying sea customs at the port of Banda. The British Government can levy the customs according to its own rules, and in any manner it pleases, to which levy the Rajey Bahadoor is not to raise any objection, on any account.

ARTICLE III.

With the exception of the places mentioned in Article II. of this Agreement, the levy of land customs, including the fee for stamping piece goods, at all other places in the Waree Suwusthan Umul, is abolished.

ARTICLE IV.

The British Government shall annually make a certain payment to the Rajey Bahadoor, in lieu of the sea and land customs, including the fee for stamping piece goods, which the Waree Suwusthan hitherto levied, and of the Huks which the Hukdars received direct after examining the collections for the three years, viz. 1834-35, 1835-36, and 1836-37, and after fixing the average or a third of the total thereof, the amount of the average shall be annually paid to the Rajey Bahadoor.

ARTICLE V.

The Rajey Bahadoor having signified his wish to the British Government, that articles imported from Goa, for his own use, and for the use of his Durukdars, might be exempted from customs as long as the customs did not exceed rupees five hundred, the British Government complied with the request, and with a view to avoid constant trouble, the British Government agrees to pay annually to the Rajey Bahadoor, on account of the remission, a sum of rupees five hundred, in cash, in addition to the amount of average alluded to in Article IV., and therefore the Rajey Bahadoor is not to raise any dispute on account of the above exemption.

ARTICLE VI.

If the British Government should give orders to re-establish the levy of land customs in its own dominions, the Rajey Bahadoor is at liberty to levy customs within his territory at all land Nakas, with the exception of the above-mentioned Nakas, on the Waree and Goa frontier and sea-ports, which have been made over to the British Government for the purpose of establishing Nakas. If the British Government should not issue orders to levy land customs in its own dominions, the Rajey Bahadoor is not at liberty to levy them within his own territory. But should a decision (for levying) be passed (by

the British Government), then the difference between the average of the customs of the frontier and sea-port Nakas, and the average agreed to be paid to the Rajey Bahadoor, in Article IV., (that is) the average of the customs of the Nakas at which the Rajey Bahadoor may commence levying customs, is not to be paid to him by the British Government.

The above are the VI. Articles agreed upon.

Dated 25th, Jumadee-ool-Akhir (15th September 1838
A. D.).

Small Seal
of the Waree
State.

(True translation)

(Signed) C. J. ERSKINE,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

MEMORANDUM.—*This Agreement was confirmed by the Bombay Government, on the 12th October 1838.*

*Proclamation against the performance of the RITE OF SUTEE, in the
SAWUNT WAREE TERRITORY.*

Dated the 29th November 1843.

PROCLAMATION.

The rite of Sutee is a sinful and unjustifiable taking of human life, and has, in consequence, been entirely abolished in all the territories subject to the Honorable Company's Government, since the year A. D. 1829-30; and also subsequently to that time many powerful States and princes have, at the advice of the British Government, totally put a stop to it in their respective dominions. In like manner, since the Waree State has been managed through the interposition of the British Government, no Sutee has been permitted to take place; but as yet no formal Proclamation has been issued on the subject.

Notice is therefore hereby publicly given to all the inhabitants of this principality, that the rite of Sutee will not be permitted to take place in this State; but that it is entirely prohibited: let no one therefore now attempt to commit Sutee; and let every one use his best endeavours to prevent any one from attempting it; and should any one attempt it, let information be immediately given to the Sirkar. And be it clearly understood, that any person assist-

ing in the rite of Sutee, or not giving immediate information of any one attempting it, or not using his best endeavours to prevent the rite, shall be considered as guilty, in the eyes of the Sirkar, of the gravest offence, and will render himself liable to the severest punishment.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 29th November 1843.

116,

OBSERVATIONS
ON
INSCRIPTIONS ON COPPER-PLATES
*Dug up at Naroor, in the Koodal Division of the Sawunt Waree Sa
in April 1848 ;*
WITH TRANSLATIONS.

BY
MAJOR G. LEG. JACOB,
(LATE) POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF SAWUNT WAREE.

No. 158 OF 1848.

From Major G. LEG. JACOB,
Political Superintendent of Sawunt Waree,

To ARTHUR MALET, Esq.,
Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Camp Arondé, 15th November 1848.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the translations of the copper-plates promised in my letter No. 147, dated the 27th ultimo, together with fac-simile copies and rescripts in modern Sanscrit. Verbatim translations are added, the better to facilitate the correction of mistakes if I have made any, and I have appended a few observations, as the subject-matter is of some historical interest.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. LEG. JACOB,
Political Superintendent.

OBSERVATIONS.

These inscriptions are in what has been termed the cave-character or the old Sanscrit, and are of the sixth and seventh centuries A. D.; but they do not differ much from the Girnar inscriptions of the third century B. C. A table explanatory of, and showing the varieties in these letters, is annexed to the translations.

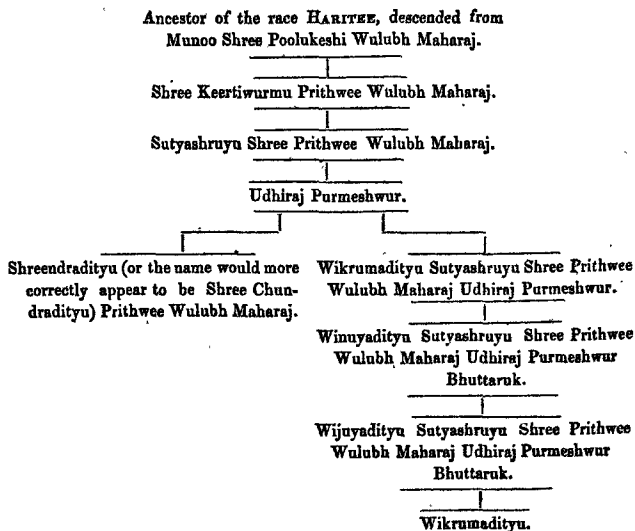
These plates all refer to the Chulookyu or Chuliky race—the name is therein spelled both ways. The earliest recorded date is Shalivahan Shuk 627 (A. D. 705-06); the donor, Wijuyadityu, son of Winuyadityu. This plate has been numbered II. The earliest inscription appears to be that numbered I, describing a grant by Wijuyubhattarika, the beloved wife of Shreendradityu, elder brother of Wikrumadityu, father of the abovenamed Winuyadityu, and was therefore written three generations previously. Whether Shreendradityu, or, as would appear the more correct name, Shree Chundradityu,* reigned previous to his younger brother, jointly with him, or not at all, is left in doubt; but from the title applied to him, and from the royal boon bestowed by his wife,

* Since completing these translations, another set of plates has been found, recording a grant by another wife of this same prince, whose name is written Shree Chundradityu; the letter *ch* seems therefore omitted by oversight in this plate.

one of the two first alternatives appears probable; hence, as the era of Wikramadityu's ascension to the Gadee has been shown by the Canarese inscriptions translated by Walter Elliot* to have been Shuk 514 (A. D. 592-93), this plate must have been written about the close of the sixth century.

Wijuyadityu's grant (Plate No. II.) was made in the tenth year of his reign, thereby corroborating the era assigned for its commencement by Mr. Elliot; but the genealogy of this dynasty slightly differs from his in both these plates, which correspond one with the other as far as the eras reach. They both commence with Poolukeshi, and as they were evidently written when the grants were made, they would scarcely have omitted two whole generations between him and their own period; perhaps, therefore, the "Amuru" and "Adityu Varmu" of the comparatively modern Yeoor Inscription, succeeding Sutyashree,† were, if existing at all, this sovereign's brothers, as Chundradityu was of Wikramadityu, or otherwise *alias* names, in after years taken for separate rulers.

The genealogy and titles of the family, as gathered from these two plates, are as follows :—



* Article I. July 1836, Vol. IV. E. A. S. Journal.

† Throughout these plates written Sutyashruyu (Truth-asylum).

The third set of plates names only two Rajas Mungul (or Mungulä) the donor and his father Wulubh, of the Chulikyu race; but whether of the same branch, or conquerors thereof, is left in doubt. The character appears of the same age as the others: perhaps this Mungulä is Mungulisa, the son of Poolukeshi, also styled Wulubh, the first-named of the dynasty; and if so, this inscription is older than No. I. set by two generations. The only place in these grants that I can recognize is that named in this plate Koondiwaduk, probably the modern village of Koondé, not far from Naroor, where the plates were exhumed.

The most interesting passage is in No. II., where Winuyadityu is described as having conquered the ruler of Kanchi (Conjeveram), forced the lords of the islands Kumer, Parseek, and Sinhuba, to pay him tribute, and subdued all the northern countries, as his father Wikrumadityu previously had the south. Can this dynasty have reached at the same time both Persia and Ceylon, or what are these places? These words may also in the construction of the language imply the names of the island rulers, as well as of the so-called islands.

Being very imperfectly acquainted with Sanscrit, I should not have been able to master these inscriptions, nor have found time to devote to them, but for the aid rendered me by Wasoodeo Ramçhundru Shastree, and an intelligent young Bramhun trained in the Elphinstone Institution, by name Anunta Bulal.

I do not understand how Mountstuart Elphinstone, whilst quoting Walter Elliot's researches, should have assigned the tenth century for the rise of the Chulikyu dynasty, nor why Bal Gungadhur Shastree, in his translation, or, I should rather say, Muratha edition of this history, published in 1846, omitted to rectify the mistake, since he had himself translated some inscriptions (published in Nos. V. and VIII. of the Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society) whereby he had verified the names of some of the early kings of this race.

TRANSLATIONS.

Translation of Plate No. I.

Be it peace! Glory be to the boar-like body, in whom Wishnoo was made manifest, who agitated the ocean, and bore the world on his right erect tusk! The prosperous race of the Chulookyus, the sons of Haritee, of the lineage of Munoo; praised by the world; brought up by the mothers (1) of the seven nations; who obtained choice blessings through the protection of Kartik; who brought all kings under their allegiance, from the time of their obtaining the boar's signet through the grace of the divine Narayun. The great King Poolukeshi Wulubh, the ornament of the race, purified himself by the sacrifice of a horse, and consequent ablution rites. His great-grandson, the grandson of Keertiwurnu (lord of the earth, the great king, who, having subjugated and forced his enemies to take refuge in forests, &c. firmly implanted his pure fame amongst them), the beloved son of Satyashruyu (lord of the earth, king of kings, ambitious of supremacy, devoted to war, to whom all kings paid homage, and who gained by the defeat of Shree Hurshuwurdhun, famous in the northern countries, the name of Purmeshwur), is the unconquerable * * * (2) Wikrumadityu. His elder brother Shreendradityu, lord of the earth, the great king, whose beloved wife, Wijuyubhuttarika, the anointed queen, in the year Purdhooms (3) of her family's reign, on the autumnal equinox, the 2nd day of the waning moon of Ashween (September and October), for the attainment of the virtue of a deed done on this day, bestowed, along with water, the privilege of supervision (*i. e.* benefice) of the eight markets Poliyumuputhu, Adigiriku, &c. in Nurukagahur, on Aryuswami Dikshit (a sacrificer), grandson of Grihuputi, a descendant of Wutsu; and son of * * * (4) The donor says: "He who will continue this privilege to be enjoyed by the future generations of this person, will be, like the donor, an enjoyer of virtue; while, on other hand, whosoever may deprive him of it, will be guilty of the five capital crimes." The same is even prescribed by the omniscient Wyas, who says—"Whosoever resumes what is given by himself or others shall be doomed to pass sixty thousand years in hell."—*Finis.*

(1) The seven divine powers typified by female deities—Bráhmí, Maheshwarí, Kaomari, Waeshnawí, Wáráhí, Indráni, and Cházamunda.

(2) A few words before this are illegible.

(3) The letters are plain, but the signification is unknown.

(4) Name is illegible.

PLATE No 1 (Facsimile)

ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೆರಡನೆಯ ಶತಮಾನದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕವಿತೆ

ಯಶಸ್ವಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯಯ್ಯ

ರಚಿಸಿದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕವಿತೆ

ಯಶಸ್ವಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯಯ್ಯ

ರಚಿಸಿದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕವಿತೆ

ಯಶಸ್ವಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯಯ್ಯ

ಸುಪ್ರಸಂಗವು ಸುಪ್ರಸಂಗವಾಗಿ ಉಂಟಾದಾಗಲೇ ಉಂಟಾದಾಗಲೇ

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പഠനത്തിനായി വേണ്ടുന്ന സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ

കുറയാതെ പൂർണ്ണമായി നൽകാൻ തയ്യാറായിരിക്കണം

അതുകൊണ്ട് അതിനുള്ള സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ

പ്രദാനം ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്. അതിനുള്ള

സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

മറ്റൊരു കാര്യം കൂടി ഉണ്ട്.

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ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥
 सुविज्ञानाय नमः ॥ १ ॥
 ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥
 सुविज्ञानाय नमः ॥ १ ॥
 ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥
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 ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥
 सुविज्ञानाय नमः ॥ १ ॥
 ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥
 सुविज्ञानाय नमः ॥ १ ॥

Translation of Plate No. II.

May it be well! Glory be to the boar-like body (1) in whom Vishnoo was made manifest, who agitated the ocean, and on the tip of whose right erect tusk rested the world! The prosperous race of the Chulikyus, (2) sprung from the universally-praised lineage of Munoo; the sons of Haritee; brought up even by the seven nations' mothers (*i. e.* by the seven female deities, Bramhi, Maheshwari, &c. or by seven mothers like Luxomee, who obtained a succession of blessings through the protection of Kartik Swamee; (3) who brought all the kings under their allegiance from the time of their obtaining the boar signet through the grace of the divine Narayun. This race was ornamented by the great King Poolukeshi Wulubh, who purified himself by the sacrifice of a horse, and consequent ablution rites. His son, the great King Keertiwurmu, lord of the earth, having subdued and forced all his enemies to take refuge in forests, &c. firmly implanted his pure fame amongst them. His son Sutyashruyu, (4) lord of the earth, and king of kings, much devoted to war, and to whom all kings paid homage, gained by the defeat of Shree Hurshuwurdhun, hero of the northern countries, the name of Purmeshwur. (5) His beloved son, Wikrunadityu, father of intelligent sons, lord of the earth, and king of kings, desirous of supremacy, supported by a harmonious brotherhood, whose lotus-like feet were kissed by the crown of the despotic King of Kanchi, * * * * (6) subdued all his rivals on one horse alone, the excellent Chitru Kundhu. (7) His beloved son Winuyadityu, lord of the earth, and king of kings, desirous of supremacy, disabled as Tarukarati (*i. e.* Skund) did the Dytyas, the insolent forces of Dhuerajyu, King of Kanchi; he made the rulers of the islands Kumer, Parseek, Sinhuha, &c. pay him tribute, and gradually acquired the full symbol of supremacy (Padhidhuru, &c.) by the overthrow of the kings of the northern countries. His beloved son Wijuyadityu, lord of the earth, and king of kings, desirous of supremacy, attained, even in his childhood, the whole science of rendering weapons efficacious by charms. His grandfather (Wikrumadityu) had conquered the kings of the south, but he exterminated all of them who were inimical to him, and after the death in battle of his father (Winuyadityu), who made conquest of the northern countries, he, moving about at will, got his scymitar's edge blunted by the slaughter of his enemies'

(1) The third incarnation of Vishnoo, for the recovery of the earth from the waters.

(2) In this, and all the plates save Nos. I. and IV., the word is written Chulikyus.

(3) The son of Mahadeo, and Commander in Chief of the Celestial Forces.

(4) Literally, "truth-asylum."

(5) The kings succeeding Sutyashruyu henceforth bear in the plate both his name and the new title acquired by him, in addition to their own.

(6) A few words before this are unintelligible.

(7) Literally means "many-coloured neck."

numerous elephants. He, foremost in battle, (8) ardent in noble enterprises, made all his enemies subject to him * * * * (9) No sooner did he hear of anarchy than he left his home, like Wutsuraj (i. e. Ooduyun, of the solar race), relying on his own power, removed this source of misery in the country, the excess of every vice, which had arisen from the oppression of Bramhuns, a royal calamity; giving protection to all his subjects by the strength of his arms. He is arbitrary, at all times possessed of the three royal attributes (i. e. bravery, policy, and energy). He humbled the pride of his enemies, but he himself cannot be mastered. He is spotless, and for all this is become all the world's support. His dominions adorned by all the symbols of supremacy (Padhidhuruj, &c.) are extensive. He commands thus:—"Be it known to you that we, in Shuk 627, the tenth current year, Pruwurdhuman, of Wijuyadityu's reign, at the request of * * * * Doopendru, (10) granted Koomaru * * * * (11) in the country *Mahasuptaminawidigo*, (12) to the best and amiable Bramhuns, inhabitants of the village of Hikoodhumbu * * * * (13) who have penetrated through the Veds and their branches. We mention their names and lineage, viz. Dewu Swami, a descendant of Bharudwaj; Kurku Swami, a descendant of Kuoshik; Yudua Swami, a descendant of Bharudwaj; * * * Swami, (14) a descendant of Kuondinnyu; Dewu Swami, a descendant of Muodgulyu; Gurggu Swami, a descendant of Atreyu; Roodru Swami, a descendant of Kashyup; and Rasunwommun, a descendant of Wutsu. Knowing that life and wealth are transient as glittering sun-beams, our successors or other kings, who may thirst for fame, enduring as long as the world, the moon, and the sun exist, should protect this grant as their own child. It is prescribed by the omniscient Wyas too, that many kings, Sugur and others, have enjoyed the earth; to whomsoever the earth belongs, to him belongs the fruit thereof. It is easy for the great to grant wealth once, but it is difficult to preserve what others have given; therefore the latter is a more meritorious act than the former. He who resumes what is given, either by himself or others, stays sixty thousand years as a worm in hell. The unblemished Poonyu (15) Wulubb, most prudent in suggesting the time of peace and war, wrote this edict.—*Finis*.

- (8) The words also imply "first in beauty."
 (9) Some words being entirely effaced, the connexion is here broken.
 (10) One letter preceding Doopendru is illegible.
 (11) Four letters following Koomaru are illegible.
 (12) Two letters, *su* and *go*, in *Mahasuptaminawidigo*, are doubtful.
 (13) Three letters preceding Hikoodhumbu are illegible.
 (14) Three letters preceding Swami are unintelligible.
 (15) Or Poonyu may be the epithet of Wulubb.

ಸ್ಮರಣ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರವು ಇರುವುದು ಅರ್ಥವಲ್ಲ
ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರವು ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನಾಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ

ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರವು ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನಾಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ

ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರವು ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನಾಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ

ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರವು ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನಾಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ

ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರವು ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನಾಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ

ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರವು ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನಾಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ

ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರವು ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನಾಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ

ಶ್ರೀಕೃಷ್ಣಾ ಕೃತಕೃಪಾಪೂರ್ವಕೋಪಾಸಕ್ತಾಪೂರ್ವಕೋಪಾಸಕ್ತಾ

ಕದಾಪ್ಯಪಿಃ ಸಹಸ್ರೋಪಿಃ ಪುತ್ರಾಪಿಃ ಪದಾಪ್ಯಪಿಃ ಪದಾಪ್ಯಪಿಃ

ಪ್ರಿಯಾಪಿಃ ಪೂರ್ವಕೋಪಾಸಕ್ತಾಪೂರ್ವಕೋಪಾಸಕ್ತಾ

ಪೂರ್ವಕೋಪಾಸಕ್ತಾಪೂರ್ವಕೋಪಾಸಕ್ತಾ

ಪೂರ್ವಕೋಪಾಸಕ್ತಾಪೂರ್ವಕೋಪಾಸಕ್ತಾ

ಪೂರ್ವಕೋಪಾಸಕ್ತಾಪೂರ್ವಕೋಪಾಸಕ್ತಾ

வழக்கியை நவாக்கரின் சிவனாகிய சிவனாகிய சிவனாகிய

சீவியாகிய சிவனாகிய சிவனாகிய சிவனாகிய சிவனாகிய

சிவனாகிய சிவனாகிய சிவனாகிய சிவனாகிய சிவனாகிய

சிவனாகிய சிவனாகிய சிவனாகிய சிவனாகிய சிவனாகிய

சிவனாகிய சிவனாகிய சிவனாகிய சிவனாகிய சிவனாகிய

சிவனாகிய சிவனாகிய சிவனாகிய சிவனாகிய சிவனாகிய

Translation of Plates No. III.

May it be well! The King Wulubb, belonging to the wealthy Chuliky race, the offspring of Haritee, descended from the children of Munoo, and constantly meditating on the feet of Swami Muhasev (*i. e.* Kartik), well versed in the institutes of Munoo, the eighteen Poorans, ValmEEK's Rāmāyun, Vyās's Mahābhārāt (ancient history), like Brihispūti in ethics, purified himself by the abstinences made after the Ugnishtome, Wajupeyu, Puondureek, and a costly Ushwamedh (a sacrifice of a horse) sacrifice, and rendered himself popular by his qualities. His son Mungul Raj is most attached to the Bramhuns, a subduer of other's territories, equitable in his own dominions, and devoted to the worship of God (the gods), Bramhuns, and his preceptor. His pure fame pervades the world. He, by his personal prowess, made other kings submissive, and obtained tribute from them. His gait, sight, and voice are like those of a bull; he is uncontrollable as a lustful and high-mettled elephant; brave as a lion, full of justice, humility, charity, mercy, modesty, and truth; possessed of the three attributes (*i. e.* bravery, policy, and energy); most pious, inimitable in good qualities—by the lustre of whose virtues the darkness of opprobrium is repelled. This illustrious king expelled Shunkurugun's son, Goodh Raj, strong in elephants, horses, infantry, and treasure. He slew Swamj Raj, a descendant of the Chuliky race, who had been victorious in eighteen battles. After this, the king, fasting on the most hallowed day in the year, the 12th day of (the waxing moon) Kartik, and worshipping Vishnoo, spiritual-mindedly granted with water (1) Koondiwaduk, a village in the Konkun, to Priynswami, descended from a respectable family, versed in the Veds and their parts, good-tempered, well-behaved, the son of Soonuti Swami, who understood the Veds, and their parts, and was descended from Kashyap. Mungul Raj said: "Any one, either of my or other's family, that may angrily, or maliciously, or avariciously, or foolishly, withdraw the grant, will be guilty of the five capital (2) and also minor crimes." It is not he only, that says so, but even the religious code prescribes the same. Many kings, Sagur and others, possessed the land. All rulers reap the fruits of their acts. Any one who takes back the land given by himself or others, stays as a worm sixty thousand years in hell. The land-donor remains sixty thousand years in heaven; on the contrary, the depriver and his abettor dwell the same number of years in hell. It is easy for the great to grant wealth, but it is difficult to preserve what others have given. Granting and preserving are both virtuous deeds, but the latter is more so than the former.—*Finis.*

(1) A ceremony observed previous to any donation, intimating the entire relinquishment of right over the thing given.

(2) 1st, Slaughter of a Bramhun, 2nd, Drinking of wine; 3rd, Stealth of gold; 4th, Incest with father's or Gouro's wife; and 5th, Drinking and eating with the perpetrator of any of these crimes.

No. IV. is entire, having three plates, like the others, in the set. From the first leaf, which is greatly corroded, to the word *Purmeshwurusyu* on the first line of the second leaf, is a repetition of a part of Plate No. II. *Priyutanuyasya*, which follows it, an adjective of *Wikrumadityu*, is evidently wanting on Plate No. II. From that, however, Plate No. IV. continues up to the words *Waditam-astu-wosmábhil*, in the first and second lines of its last page, the same as Plate No. II., and then follows thus:—*Soonoo Wikrumadityu-sutyashrayo-shree-prithwee-wulubhu-muhárájádhi [son] Wikrumadityu [titles] * * * * Rája-Purmeshwuru surwájnapuyuti * * * * (1) to all commands.*

No. V. has lost its third leaf. Its first leaf is greatly corroded. The few words that are legible from *Swasti* to *Wurtumáne* are a repetition of a part of Plate No. II., followed by *Rásuwungure*, the last word. The donor is *Wijuyadityu*. The grant is conferred in *Shuk 622*, in the 5th year of his reign.

No. VI. has two leaves, almost eaten away, the middle one wanting. The few words decipherable convey no meaning.

No. VII. is the upper part of one leaf. It contains the final Shloks of the other plates.

(1) Five lines come next, which are full of omissions of several words, as is obvious from the last Shloku, and are therefore unintelligible. There is no *Shuk* found in it. This plate is very badly written, and abounds in numerous orthographical errors. *Wijuyadityu* is the donor, but he gives it in his son's name.

NO 1 (Transcript)

स्वस्ति श्रीमतां सकल भुवन संसृज्य मान मानव्यस

गोत्राणां हारितिपुत्राणां सप्तलोकमातृभिः[#]सप्तमातृभिः[#]रिभिः

रक्षितानां कार्तिकेयपरिरक्षण प्राप्तकल्याणपराणां

भगवन्नारायण प्रसाद समासादितवराहलाञ्छनेक्षणक्ष

णवशीकृताशेषमहीभृतां च लुक्यानां कुलमलंकरिष्णोरश्वमे

धावभृथस्नानपवित्रीकृतगात्रस्य श्रीपुलकेशिवल्लभमहाराज

अत्रैतच्चिह्नं तत्राधस्तात् पट्टे ऽक्षराभावो बोध्यः

स्यप्रपौत्रःपराक्रमांक्रान्तवनयास्यादिपरनृपतिमण्डलप्रणिवध्
विशुध्दकीर्तिश्रीकीर्तिवर्म्मपृथिवीवल्लुभमहाराजस्यपौत्रस्सम
रसंसक्तसकलोत्तरापृथिवीश्वरश्रीहर्षवर्धनपराजयोपलथ
परमेश्वरापरनामधेयस्यःसत्याश्रयश्रीपृथिवीवल्लु
भमहाराजाधिराजपरमेश्वरभट्टारकस्यप्रियतनयो
राजरिपुनरेन्द्रहन्तादिशिजि-----

* यत्रैतच्चिह्नं तत्राधस्तात्प्रपट्टेऽक्षरभेदलेखनानभित्त्वं बोधे.

त्राय्य --- नमनिवारित्तविक्रमादित्यः तस्य ज्येष्ठं

भ्रातुः श्रीन्द्रादित्यं पृथिवी वरुभ महाराजस्य प्रियमहि

षी विजय भट्टारिका स्वराज्य पधो मस्सं वत्सरे आश्व

युज पौर्णमासं स्य द्वितीयायाम् विषुवे बहु पुण्यार्थम्

नरकागाहरे वत्स सं गोत्राय गृहपति पौत्राय स्वामिच

-रैवि-स्य पुत्राय आर्य्य स्वामि दीक्षिताय पोळियम

पथादिगिरिकात्रभृतिदक्षिणोपरिश्वष्टाट्टेसिकाउदकपू

र्वेदत्ताः तस्यवहुजेधनिर्विशेषंपरिपालयति -- स

दातुः पुण्यफलभागभवतियोचस्य --- स

पंचभिर्महापातकैस्संयुक्तोभवति उक्तंच भगवताव्या

सेनः स्वदत्तांपरदत्तांवायोहरेतवसुधरां षष्ठिवर्ष

सहस्राणिषिष्टायां जायते रुमिः

Nº II. (Transcript.)

स्वस्ति जयत्यायिष्कृतं विष्णो यो राहं क्षोभितार्णवं दक्षिणोन्नतदंष्ट्राग्रविश्रान्तभुवनं
वपुः श्रीमतां सकलभुवनसंस्तूयमानमानव्यसगोत्राणां हारि तीपुत्राणां सप्त
लोकमातृभिस्सप्तमातृभिरभिवार्थितानां. कार्तिकेयपरिरक्षणप्राप्तकल्याणप
रंपराणां. भगवन्मारायणप्रसादसमासादितवराहलाञ्छनेक्षणक्षणवशी
कृतारोषमहीभृतां. चण्डिकायां कुलमलङ्क. ष्वोरश्वमेधावभृथस्नानपवित्रीकृतगा
त्रस्य. श्रीपुलकेशिवल्लभमहाराजस्य सन्तुः पराक्रमाक्रान्तवनयास्यादिप
रनृपतिमण्डलप्रणिवत्थविशुधकीर्तिः श्रीकीर्तिवर्मापृथिवीवल्लभमहाराजस्त
स्यात्मजस्तमरसंसक्तसकलोत्तरापथशूरश्रीहर्षवर्धनपराजयोपात्तप
रमेश्वरशङ्खस्य. सत्याश्रयश्रीपृथिवीवल्लभमहाराजाधिराजपरमेश्वरस्य
प्राज्ञतनयस्य सुसोभ्रात्रसहायस्य. चित्रकन्धाभिधानप्रवर्तुरङ्गमेणैकमेव
वारिताशेषविजिगीषोरवनिपतित्रितया कृतिता स्वयुगे श्रीयिमात्मपाद्

स्यप्रभावकुलिशदालितपाण्ड्य-----विभ्रमस्वानन्याव
चनतकाञ्चीपतिमुकुटचुंबितपादांबुजस्यविक्रमादित्यसत्याश्रयश्रीपृथिवीव
ह्युभमहाराजाधिराजपरमेश्वरभट्टारकस्यप्रियसूनोःपितुराज्ञा---विन्दु
शेरवरस्य वारका रातिरिवदैत्यबलमति समुत्थतन्धै राज्यकाञ्चीपतिबलमव
ष्टभ्यः करदीकृतकमेरपारसीकसिंहहादिद्वीपाधिपस्यः सकलोत्तरापथना
थमधनोपार्जितार्जितपादिध्वजादिसमस्तपारमेश्वर्यचिह्नस्यविनयादि
त्यसत्याश्रयश्रीपृथिवीबहुभमहाराजाधिराजपरमेश्वरभट्टारकस्यप्रियात्मजशे
शवएवाधिगताशेषारुशरुओः दक्षिणाशाविजयिनिपितामहेसमुन्मूलितनिखि
लकण्टकसंहतिरुत्तरापथविजिगीषोगुरोरग्रत आबधाहं व्याहारमाचरन्
रातिगजघटापादनविशीर्यमाणकृपाणधारस्समग्रविग्रहाग्रेसरस्त
साहसरसिकः परात्मनीकृतशत्रुमण्डलोः गंगायमुनापादिध्वजपद छः

कामागिक्यमतागजादिपितृसात्कुर्ष्यन्परेऽपलायमानेरासाद्यकथमदिवि-
 धिवशादुपेतविप्रतापादेवविषयप्रकोपमराजकमुत्सारायन्वत्सराज -
 इधानपेक्षितापरसाहाय्यकस्तदेवावग्रहान्निर्गत्य स्वभुजावष्टंभप्रसवि
 ताशेषविश्वंभरः प्रभुरखण्डितशक्तित्रयत्वाच्छुभदभंजनत्वादुर्धरत्वान्निरव-
 दत्वाद्यः समस्तभुवनाश्रयस्सकलपारमेश्वर्य्यव्यक्तिहेतुपादिध्वजाद्यु
 ज्यलत्वाज्यराज्योविजयादित्यसत्याश्रयश्रीपृथिवीवल्लुभमहाराजाधिराज
 परमेश्वरभट्टारकस्सर्वाभेवमाज्ञापयतिविदितमस्तुवोस्माभिस्सप्तविंशत्युत्तरष
 ट्ठुतेषुशकवर्षेक्षतीतेषुप्रवर्धमानविजयराज्यसंवत्सरेदशमेवर्तमाने
 - दुर्पेन्द्रविज्ञापनयामहासप्तगि विदिना विषयेकुमार - - - - रग्रामो
 - - - - हिकुटम्बनामग्रामवेदवेदांगपारगेभ्योत्रेष्टम्राह्मणेभ्योदत्तः
 ए - तेषान्नामगोत्राण्युच्यन्ते- भारद्वाजसगोत्रदेवस्वामिकौशिकसगो

त्रकर्कस्वामिभारहाजसगोत्रयज्ञस्वामिकौण्डिन्यसगोत्र -- म्मस्वामिमौद्रव्य
 सगोत्रदेवस्वामिआत्रेयसगोत्रगर्गस्वामिकाश्यपसगोत्ररुद्रस्वामिवत्ससस
 गोत्ररासवर्मणांदत्तः -- आगामिभिरस्मद्दंशैरन्यैश्चराजभिरायुरैश्वर्यादीनां
 विलसितमचिरांशुचंचलभवगलन्यराचंद्रार्कवराणवस्थितिसमकालं
 यथाश्चिचिषुभिस्तपुत्रनिर्दिशेषमुक्तंचभगवतावेदव्यासेनबहुभि
 र्बैसुधाभुक्तराजभिस्सगरादिभिः यस्ययस्य यदाभूमिस्तस्यतस्य
 तदाफलं स्वन्दातुंसुमहच्छक्यदुःखमन्यस्यपालनं दानं वा पालनं वेति दाना
 च्छ्रेयोनुपालनं स्वदत्तांपरदत्तांवायोहरेतवसुंधरां षष्ठिवर्षसहस्राणि
 विष्टायां जायते कृमिः महासान्धिविग्रहीकनिरयपुण्यबलुभेनल्लिखितमि
 दंशासनमिति.

स्ततो जनिः ॥ ३ ॥ भिधेर्भृत्प्रतिपक्षरक्षणक्षमतः ॥ कोकालसुतरणविग्र
समुत्पन्नः ॥ जायता जातशत्रोस्तस्य महीभुजः भीमसेनार्जुनोपात्तयशो
त्रजान् गोविन्दे रणीधरतः प्रतापकलितात्मा लक्ष्म्या नंदनउदितो जनिविजयी
लितसकलं ⁺ क्षन्ने दाभिमुक्तभुजवज्रः अनिमिषदर्शनयोग्योयः सत्यमिहे
दर्पदलने श्रीहेहयानां कुले कोकूलः प्रतिपादितो स्यच गुणज्येष्ठोर्जुनोभूत्सुतः तत्पु
लस्तन्नाहिजात्वाभवत्पद्मेवांबुनिधरुमेवहिमवन्नाम्नः क्षमाभृत्प्रभोः ॥ श्रीन्द्रन
जीवायां गोविन्दराजनामकाधिकरूपसौंदर्यः ॥ सामर्थ्यसतिनिन्दितां प्रविहितानैव
गरुनादिभिः कुचरितैरावर्जितं नायशः ॥ शैचाशौचपराङ्मुखं नचभियापैशाच्य
येनासमसाहसैश्वभुवनेयस्माहसांकोभवत् ॥ वर्षन्सुवर्णवर्षः प्रभूतवर्षोपिकन
राभिः जागताखेलमेककांचनसचमकरोदितिजनैरुक्तः ॥ यदधिदिग्विजयावसरेस
भसंभ्रमभावनएवभूः ॥ संपदिनृत्यतिपादिसहाध्वजोच्छृतकरान्यकुनाथविचर्जिता
रमेषोभ्युदयीसमुद्धतं ॥ इतिजातभियाधियाग्रतोरविचंद्रावपियस्यधावते ॥ अव
श्वरंसहविजयद्भिवेश्मशोभितं समहिमकरतोरणचिरंनिजतेजस्ततियस्यराज
तेसमताहिधीमयंनपरेषांसविशेषशालिनी ॥ यदनिंदितराजमंदिरंननुगंगाचमुन
यस्मिन् राजनि सौराज्यं निर्जिता रिवितन्यतिविमानस्थितिरित्यासीन्नभोगेषु कवाच
पानलबहलशिखाकज्जलं नीलमेघाविस्फूर्ज्जरवडू धारास्पुरणविसरणान्येवविद्युद्धि
दुर्घारारीभकुंभस्थलदलनगलन्मौक्तिकान्येवताराश्चंद्रक्षीराधिशेषाभृतभुवनयशो

महारायन्यायेनाचंद्रार्कनमसंभोजनालैर्भृयेवोन्मग्रंनपयस्त्युकोशवसतिलक्ष्मीः कृतोपयमं
वज्रुलीनामाग्रामः पश्चिम
हीनामाग्रामः एवंचतुराघाटविशुद्ध
भुंजतोभोजयतोवानकेचिद्दयावा
रलमैश्वर्यशरदभ्रविभ्रमंजीवितंसासा
मिनृपतिभिरस्मद्वंशैर्वायमस्मद्वर्मादा
चरामचंद्रेण ॥ सामान्योचंधर्मसेतुन
योभवद्भिः सर्वाभेवंभाविनः प
रामभद्रः ॥ षष्टिवर्षसहस्राणिस्व
त्ताचतान्येवनरकेवसेत् ॥ स्वदत्तांपर
स्वविष्ठायांकृमिर्भूत्वापितृभिस्तहपच्यरे
त्तस्याहरणेनच ॥ जन्मप्रभृति यद्दत्तं तत्स
त्यकोटिसहस्राणि कल्पकोटिशतानि
के भूमिदानं ददातियः ॥ शिवमस्तु सर्व

भोजनालैर्भृयेवोन्मग्रंनपयस्त्युकोशवसतिलक्ष्मीः कृतोपयमं
धकारोदरेभूगर्भेप नसेनवेत्रलतया रार्थात्मशुदये स्थितं ॥ यश्चससु
नित्यकंदर्परूपसौंदर्यदर्यः श्रीनित्यकंदर्पः ॥ प्रभुमंत्रशक्त्युपबुंहि
सुखश्याणक्यचतुर्मुखः ॥ प्रथितैर्कारिकमाक्रांतवसुंधराहितकरणा
वकरकलितहेतिहलदाहितविपक्षवक्षस्थलक्षेत्रः श्रीनृपतित्रिणेत्रः
राजाधिराजपरमेश्वरश्रीमन्नित्यवर्षदेवपादानुध्यातपरमभट्टार
मत्सुवर्णवर्षदेवपृथ्वीवल्लभश्रीमद्वल्लभनरेन्द्रदेवः कुशलोसर्वोनेव
विषयप्रतिग्रामकूटमहत्तरयुक्तकोपयुक्तकाधिका
नंयथामान्यखेटराजधानीस्थिरतरांबण्डानेनमाता
पपूर्वतुत्तानपिदेवभोगाग्रहारान्प्रतिपालय
मशासनानिशतसः प्रयच्छताशकनृपवलातीतसंवत्सर
वंकतोपिसंवत्सराणां ८५५ प्रवर्तमानविजयसंवत्सरांतर्ग
पूर्वाभद्रपदानक्षत्रेप्रथमकरोदकालिसर्गेण ॥ पुंड्र
गोत्रवाजिकृष्यसब्रह्मचारिदासोदरभद्रसुताय
तातांतर्गतलोहग्रामः सबृक्षमालाकुलः स
शापराधसभूतोपात्तप्रत्ययः आवाटभटप्रवेश

Literal Verbatim Translation of Transcript No. II.

svasti jayanti avishkītam Wishnoh
 May it be well may live victorious (in whom) made the appearance of Vishnoo
 vārahān kṣobhītarūpam dukṣhnamuta- dunsītrāgya-
 relating to (the) boar (who has) agitated the sea right erect task's tip
 vishramu- bhoovunam vṛpooḥ || śhrīmatām sukulu- bhoovann sunstoaya-
 rests the world (such) body prosperous the whole universe by prais-
 mōnu Mānuvysugotu-nām Haritī- pootrānām sūptu-(1) loku
 ed begotten of the offspring of Manoo Haritee's sons seven nations'
 or seven lokamatas
 mātribhi- sūptu- mātribhīḥ abhiwarddhītānām Kārtikeya puri-
 na thers seven mothers by nourished Kartik Swami's pro-
 (i.e. Lakshnee's) (such) seven mothers by
 rukṣham- pṛapta kalyāṇa- pāramparāgām Bhuguvu-(2) Nārīyanu prasadu-
 teeta from obtained welfare's continuity the divine Narayan of grace by
 samāśrita warāhu- lauchhun-e- kṣhūni- wushkrit-ā-sheshu
 guard (the) boar's signet of appearance's time from (who have) subjugated all
 mūhūrītan Chulikyāmōn koolum alunkuri (3) śhṛṇōḥ ashwa
 the kings of the Chulikyans to the family an adorner sacrifice of a
 medh-ā-wubhithusānu- puwtri kritu- gātrasya Śhrī-poolukeshi-
 home (belonging to) formal ablution by (who has) purified the body Poulukeshi
 wulubhu- mahārājasya soonoḥ purākram-ā- krātu- wunuwā-
 Wulubi the great king of a son by (whose) bravery deposed (therefore) forest in-
 sy-āli- pura-nripati- mundulu- pṛayibuddhī- wishooddhī-
 habitants, &c. imperial king's circle in (who has) firmly established pure
 Kirīḥ Śhrī keertivāraṇnu- prithwee-wulubhu- mahārāj- tasya ātmajasya-(4)
 laue Keertivāraṇnu landlord the great king his a son (who is)
 su (5) man- sunskta- sukul- o-ttura- putha- shooru- Śhrī-harsowu- Jdhānu
 to war devoted in whole northern country brave Harsowu-dhānu
 puṇjny-ō-pāctu- Purumeshwuru- shubdasya
 defeat from (who has) procured Purumeshwar (the Supreme Being) name
 Sūya-hruya- Śhrī-prithwee-wulubhu-mahārāj-ā-ātmaj-
 (as) Sūyasruya (truth-asylum) the world-lord the great king's lord (therefore)

(1) The Shāstra Wasodeo Itam-hundra Goojpur, assisting me in the translation of the plate, gave a third meaning to these words, i. e. that the seven mothers are understood to imply Brāhmi, Mānashwari, Kaemari, Wasdwanā, Wārāhi, Indrāni, and Chāmundā.

(2) wā is omitted on the plate.

(3) ri is wanting on the plate.

(4) sya is wanting on the plate.

(5) written as.

Purumeshwurusya * * *(6) prájnu tnuú yusyu soosadhástru
 Purumeshwur's (whose) intellectual sons (are) harmonious brotherhood
 suháyusyu Chitru-kaadh-á-bhidhānu- pruwura- toornugumenu ebe-
 (whose) help (is) Chitrukandha (whose) name (is) the best steed by
 nuewu wárit-á-sheshu-wijigishoh awunée-puti-trituyáurwítā-
 one only (who has) removed all the lovers of conquest
 swa- gooroh- shryumátmapāda [unintelligible]

-syu prubhāwu- koolishu- dnlitu Pandyu [eleven letters illegible]
 by bravery (that is) thunderbolt-pelted Pandyu

Wibhramusyu anuny-á-wunutu- Kanchi-puti- mookootu-
 not to other bending down (such) Kanchi's ruler of crown by
 choombitu- pudámboojusyu Wikrumádityu Saty-á-shryu- shree-prithwee-
 kissed the feet lotus-like (such) Wikrumádityu truth-asylum land-
 wulubhu- maháraj-á-dhiráju- purumeshwura- bhutt árukusyu priyul
 lord the great king's king Purumeshwur (who) by the speech saves of dear
 or (who) desires mastership

soonoh pitoorájáná [three letters illegible] bindooshekhurusyu
 son father's command a drop (who has) on the crown of head

Tárakáráti-riwa Duetyu-bulum uti- sumooddhutum Dhueráryu
 Taruka's enemy (i. e. Skundu) like Duetya's forces very insolent Dhueráryu
 Kánci-puti- bulum awushubhyu kuradi- kritu Kumeru-Parasik
 Kanchi's ruler of forces having disabled tribute givers (who) made Kumer Parseek
 Sínhuh-á-de- dwip-á-dhipusyu sukul-o-tturá- pathu- náthu- muthun-o-
 Sínhuh and also islands of kings the whole northern country of master's defeat by
 párijit-á-rjittu- pádhidhwaj-á-di- sumnsta- párumushwuryya- chinhusyu
 gained (and) gained flags of supremacy, &c. entire supremacy of marks (such)

Winuyádityu Saty-á-shryu Shree-prithwee-walubhu- maháraj-á-dhiráju-
 Winuyádityu truth-asylum laudlord great king's king (therefore)
 purumeshwura bhutt árukusyu priyá-tmaju- shshaewe ew-ádhigut-
 Purumeshwur (who) by the speech saves of dear son childhood in even (who) attained
 or (who) desires mastership

á sheab- á-strushástru duksh in-áshá-
 the whole science of rendering weapons efficacious by charms the south direction of
 wijnyuni pitámuhe sumoonmoolita- nikhilu- kanjuku- sunbuthi- ootará-
 conqueror (being) grandfather eradicated all enemies' multitude northern
 pathu wijigishoh- gooroh- agra áwáliá-
 heaven of a desirer of going (such) father (i. e. Winuyádityu) of after from
 or country of a desirer of conquest

(6) The sense is incomplete, and the words priya tnuu yasyu, inserted in the duplicates of this passage, repeated in Plates Nos. IV. and V., appear to have been omitted.

huan wyáharum- áchurum áráti- goju- ghuṭá- paṇau
 death's (day) at will moving about enemies' elephants number of slaughter by
 conversation maintaining

wialoryyuañau- kṛpānu- dhāraḥ sumagra- wigrub-á-gresuruḥ
 blunted (whose) scymitar's edge (during) the whole battle foremost
 (amongst) all forms (the) first

suts ihusa-rusikaḥ purátmunī-kṛitu * shutroo- munḍuluḥ Gaugá-
 in doughtous enterprises ardent (who) dependent upon made enemies circle
 yamooóá- pádhi dhwaju padumu [eleven letters gone]

Kámáni k yumulá gujádi pitrisut-koorwan paraē- puláyamáneḥ ási-
 father-like having made by enemies fugitives having
 or by others

dyu kuthumupi widhiwushát oopetu Wipru táp át-ewu wis-
 established whatsoever by chance happened to Branhuns, oppression for the
 lnyu- prukossum arájukum ootsáryun Wutsu-rajū-īwu
 five senses in excess which brings anarchy (who has) removed Watsuráj (i.e. Ooda-
 or in country molestation which brings [yun of solar race) like

anupekshít-á-puru- sáháyikaḥ tuda (7) ewagruhát nirggutyu
 (who has) unexpected others aid at that time, house from having set out

awu-bhojū-á- wushtumbbu prusuwit-á- sheshu Wishwunilhuraḥ
 own arm's support (who has) rendered all Wishṇoo (i. e. protector)

prubhooḥ akhūḍitu- shukti-truyutw át
 absolute (with whom) permanently (are) the attributes three (i. e. prubhāwu,

shutroo- mudu- bhunjuntwát
 muntru, and utsihu) enemies of pride of (who has) agency of breaking down (therefore)

doodhuutwát niruwadyutwát yah sumustu-bhoowun-á- shru-
 difficult to be mastered without blemish (therefore) who all the world's sup-

yah sukulu- purameshwarya- wyukti-hetou- pádhidhwuj-á-d
 part the whole of the supremacy appearance cause (is) flags of supremacy and others by

oojwulul- prájyn- rájyaḥ- Wijnyádityu- suty-á-shruyu- shri-prathwee-
 resplendent, extensive dominion (such) Wijnyadityu truth-asylum landlord

wulubtu-unharaj- állirāju Parumeshwaru (8) Bhutárakṭu
 great king's king Parumeshwar (the Supreme Being) (who) by the speech saves
 or (who) desires mastership

suruwan-ewun ájuḍpuyuti widitumustooḥ usmabhiḥ suptu-winsbutyoot-
 to all thus commands known let it be to you (we) by us seven (8) twenty (whose)

uru- shuchhuteshoo Shuk-warasheshoo áliteshoo
 letter part six hundred (years) (so many) Shalwan's epoch's years in having passed

(7) wawa written on the plate.

(8) ra is omitted on the plate.

Pruwurdhhumánu- Wijnu-rajyu- Sunwatsurá dashumyam wurtthamaw
 Pruwurdhhumau Wijnudityu's reign's year in tenth current
 or accession to the throne from the reigning year

[one letter illegible] doopendru- wijnápannyá- Muhá-saptaminawidgo wishaye Koo-
 by supplication Mahasaptaminawidgo in country Koo-
 máru [four letters illegible] rugrámañ [one letter illegible] ma [one letter illegible] Híkoo-
 máru a village Híkoo-

dhamba- namu- gránu- Wedu- welángu- parugebhyáñ age-
 dhumb name (of whose) village the Veds (and) the parts in ver-ed best (and)
 shítu- Bránuhebhyañ duttañ etesham nánu- gotránu-ya- chalyante
 amiable (such) Brahmans for granted of these names lineage (we) pronounced

Bháru-dwájusugotra- Dewuswámi Kúshiku sugo.
 a descendant of Bharudwaj Dewuswami a descendant of Kuoshik.

tra-Kurkuswámi Bháru-dwájusugotra Yujuswámi Kaonjnyusugotra

Kurkuswami a descendant of Bharudwaj Yuduswami a descendant of Kaonjnyu
 [two letters unintelligible] Mmaswámi Muodgulyusugotra- Dewuswámi A'tre-

Mmaswami a descendant of Muodgulya Dewuswami a de-
 yusugotra- Gurgguswámi Kushynpusugotra- Roodruswámi Wut-
 scendant of A'treyu- Gurgguswami a descendant of Kashyap Roodruswami a de-
 sa- (9) sugotra (10) rusuwarmanand dattá [two letters illegible] ágámibhíñ as-
 scendant of Wutsu successors (such)

raut- wunshyae- ranyaescha rájubhíñ áyoorueshwary yédi nam wilútan
 our-belonging to family, others or. by kings age, wealth, &c. of existence
 achir-nashoo-chanchulum awagachchhandhará ebundr-árku- warannaw-
 moving rays (like) transient having known the world the moon, the sun, the ocean of
 sthiti- sunu- kalam yushushchichishubhíñ swu-pootru- nirwialesh-
 existence (till) the same time celebrity of gainers by own son (from) is gone distri-
 um ooktanchu Bhuguwatá Veduwyásenu Wyásenu.
 tion (in which deed) (it) is said also omniscient the Ved's divider by Wyas.

* Buhubhir-wasoodhá bhooktá rájubhir-sugurálibhíñ yasyu yasyu yatá bhoomáñ tusyu
 tusyu tadá phulum swunditoom soomhuch ebhukyann dookham unyusyu pálanam
 danam wá palanam we-ti dándach chhreyo noopalunám, swuduttám puruduttám wa yo
 hareta wasoondharám shushṭi-warshu-suhusrámi wishtháyaná jáyuté krimít.—[Vide
 Translation of Transcript No. III.]

Mubásandhiwigruhika- nirawa (11) dya Poonyu-walúthena
 Well peace (and).dissension knowing the season of unblemishable Poonyu Walúth
 or pure virtue (whose is) Walúth
 or pure virtue of lord (he be)

ikhitam-ídam shasanam-iti.
 by is written this command in this manner.—*Finis.*

(9) sasa written on the plate.

(10) All these names are the same as mentioned in the Sootra I rawar.

(11) wa is omitted on the plate.

N^o III (Transcript)

स्वस्ति. श्रीमतां स्वामिमहासेनपादानुध्यातानां. मानव्यसगो
त्राणां. हारितीपुत्राणां. चलिद्यानां. वंशेसंभूतः मानवपु
राण रामायणभारतेतिहासकुशलः नीतौ बृहस्पतिसमः
अग्निष्टोमवाजपेयपौण्डरीकबहुसुवर्णाश्वमेधावभृथ
स्नानपवित्रीकृतशरीरः स्वगुणैर्लोकवल्लभोवल्लभः तस्यपु
त्रः परमब्रह्मण्यः परराष्ट्रावमर्दीस्वराष्ट्रन्यायानुवर्तीदेवद्विज
गुरुपूजानिरतः सकलहीमण्डलव्यापिविमलयशाः

स्वभुजबलपराक्रमोऽर्जितान्यराजवित्तः वृषभगमननयननिना

दः समदवरवारणाविलासः सिंहविक्रमः नयविनयदानदया

दाक्षिण्यसत्यसंपदोपेतः शक्तित्रयसंपन्नः परमभागवतः

मङ्गलराजः बभौसत्वेन्यप्रतिमानकीर्तिस्तमः प्रमृन्दन्त्व

गुणांशुजातैः तेनराज्ञाशंकरगणपुत्रंगजतुरगपदाति

कोशबलसंपन्नबुधराजविद्राव्यन्नालिस्यवंशसंभवं अष्टा

दशसमरविजयिनं स्वामिराजं चहत्वा संवत्सरपूज्यतमायां

५ कार्तिक द्वादश्यां कृतोपवासेनार्चितविष्णुना काश्यपगोत्रस्य वेद
वेदाङ्गविदुषः सुमतिस्वामिनः पुत्राय वेदवेदाङ्गपारगायः *
प्रियस्वामिने कुलशीलवृत्तसंपन्नाय कोंकणविषयेनिःश्रे
यसमुदकपूर्वकुण्डिवादकग्रामोदत्तः उक्तंच तेन राज्ञा
योस्मत्कुलाभ्यन्तरोन्यो वारागद्वेषलोभमोहाभिभूतो हिंस्यात्
सपंच महापातकोपपातकैस्संयुक्तस्यात् धर्मशास्त्रेष्वप्युक्तं

* एतच्चिन्हाधोविसर्गोस्ति सलेखकदोषइति मन्मतीषा

बहुभिर्वसुधाभुकाराजभिस्सगरादिभिः यस्य यस्य यदा

भूमिः तस्य तस्य तदा फलम् स्वदत्तां परदत्तां वा यो हरेत वसु

धराम् षष्टिवर्षसहस्राणिविष्टायां जायते कृमिः पष्टि

वर्षसहस्राणि स्वर्गेतिष्ठति भूमिदः आच्छेता चानुमन्ता

चतान्ये वनरके वसेत् ॥ स्वन्दानुं सुमहच्छक्यम् दुःख

५ मन्यस्यपालनं दानं वा पालनं वेति दानाच्छ्रेयोनुपालनमिति

Literal Verbatim Translation of Transcript No. III.

Swasti . shrímatám Swámi-mahásena- pádánoodhyá-
 May it be well wealthy Swami Muhasen (i.e. Kartik) constantly meditating on
 tánám Manuwysu-gotránám Háríti-pootrápám Chullkyánám wunshe sum-
 the feet of descended from Munoo Haritee's sons of the Chulikyus in a race begot-
 bhootaá Mánuyyu Poorápu Rámáyupu Bháratu
 ten the institutes of Munoo the Pooraps the Ramayun (by Valmeek) the Muha-
 itihásu koshúluá nitúó Brihusputi-sumaá Agnishto-
 bharut (by Vyas) ancient history well versed in ethics Brihusputi-like a particular
 mu wajupeyu puoñdurka buhoosoo-
 Yudnu or sacrifice [a particular sacrifice] [a particular sacrifice] much gold (expended in
 wurpáshwumedhu awubhrítasnánu puwitrí-
 which) a sacrifice of a horse by the ablutions made at the end of sacrifices purified
 kritu-shuríraá swugooñueá lokuwullabho Wulubhuá pasyu pootraá purunu-
 body own qualities by popular Wulubh his son most attached
 Brumbhuyúá puru-ráshtráwumurddí swu-rashtrú-myáśánoo-wurtá
 to the Bramhuns other's dominions of a subduer (his) own kingdom in, equity guided by
 dewu-dwiju-gooroo-pooján irutaá sukulu-muhi-muñdulu
 God (or gods) Bramhuns and preceptor of worship devoted to the whole globe
 wyápi-wimulu-yusháá.
 (whose) (is) pervaded pure fame by.

Swu-bhooju-bulu- purákrumopárijitá-nyu-rajuwittáá
 (Who has) by his personal prowess obtained from other kings riches (tribute) (whose)
 wriśabha-gumuuu-nuyunu ninádaá sumuda-wurawárunuwilá-
 bull-like-gait-eyes voice (are) (as) lustful high-mettled elephant uncon-
 saá sinhu-wikramaá nayu-winyu-dunu-dyá- dákahinyu- sutyu-
 trolled lion's like bravery, justice, humility, charity, mercy, modesty, truth, (these)
 sumpudo-petaá shukti-truyu-
 riches, full of powers, three (i. e. prabháva, mantra, utchéha, that is: bravery,
 sumpunnaá purumu-bhágawutuá Mangulu-rajaá bu-
 policy, and energy) plentifully possessed of most pious Mungul the king be-
 bhoo satwenya-pratimána-kirtístanma ⊕ (1) pramrindanswa-
 came illustrious inimitable in good qualities (& one) the darkness of opprobrium re-
 guñáshujáluaá teau Rájna Shunkurguñu-pootrum guja-
 pelled, by the lustre of (whose) virtues that by King Shunkurguñ's son to elephants,

(1) This mark is used instead of a preceding akarg.

toorugu-pudáti-kosha .. bulu-sumpunnam Booddhu-rájum widráwyu
horses, infantry, treasure (this) strength possessed of Booddh the king having driven out

Chulikyu wunshu-sumbhuvum Ashtádushu-sumuru-wijuyinum Swamirájum chu
the Chulikyu race in begotten eighteen battles in victorious to Swamiraj also

hutwa sunwutsuru-poojyutumáyám.
having slain in the year hallowed most in.

Kartíku-dwádushyám krito-puwásen Archchitu-wishnoóná Káshyupu-
On the 12th day of Kartik (who has) fasted worshipped Wishpoo a descendant
sugotrasyu Wedu-wedangu-widooshaá Soomuti-swámináá pootrayu
from Kashyup the Veds (and their) parts, understanding of Soomuti Swami for theson

Wedu-wednága-párngáyáá (2) Priyuswámine koolu-ablu-writtu-
the Veds (and their) parts (who has) passed over for Priyuswami one of a respectable
sumpunnáyu Konkupu-wishaye nishreyusum coduku
family, good-tempered, well-behaved in the Konkup country spiritual-mindedly with

poorlawum Koonqiwáduku-grámo duttaá ooktunch tena rájná yo smatko-
water Koondiwaduk village gave said also by that king who our fami-

álbhyunbaronyowá raga-dweasha- lobha mohabbibhoota hinsyátu su-puncha-
ly in any other or anger, malice, avarice, folly, subdued by will deprive that the five

mahápátukopupátke sunyookt-syátu dharmashástrashwupi-ooktum.
capital crimes minor crimes will be guilty of in the code of religion even (it is) said.

Buhoobbhir-wusoodhá bhooktá rajubhi Sugar-adibhiá yasyu yasyu yudá
By many land enjoyed by kings Sugar and others whose whose with

bhoomiá tasyu tasyu tada phulum swaduttám puruduttám wá yo kuretu
land his his then fruit self-given by others given or who deprives

wusoodhnram shushpi-warshu-suhusráni wishtháyám jayute krimiá(3) 16 shushth
land (world) sixty years thousands in hell becomes a worm sixty

wurshu-suhusráni swurgge tishthuti bhoomidaá achchhettá chá-noomunta-chu
years thousands in heaven stays land-donor depriver and abettor also

tanyewu naruke wuset|| swun-détum soo-muhuch-chhakyum dookhum an-
those same in hell dwells wealth to give for the great very easy difficulty of

yasyu pálanum dánum wá pálanum we-te danach-chhreyo- noopálu-
others to preserve granting or preserving or in this than a grant virtue con-
num iti.

tinued preservation in this manner.—*Finis.*

(2) It ought to be párngáyá.

(3) kri written on the plate.

No. 11 of 1849.

From Major G. LEG. JACOB,
Political Superintendent of Sawunt Waree,
To A. MALET, Esq.,
Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Sawunt Waree, 8th January 1849.

SIR,

With reference to the observations accompanying my letter No. 158, dated 15th November last, I have the honour to send (Enclosures Nos. 1 to 4) a facsimile copy, with transcript in modern Sanscrit, and English translation, of the set of plates mentioned in note to the 2nd paragraph as just found, and as giving the correct name of the elder brother of Wikrumadityu. The owner, a Bramhun of Kochré, the village to which the grant refers, would only part with it whilst being copied, and that most grudgingly, conceiving it to possess some talismanic virtue. For reasons already advanced, the inscription must have been written in the sixth century of our era.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. LEG. JACOB,
Political Superintendent.

Translation of Enclosure No. 3 to Letter to Chief Secretary, No. 11, dated 8th January 1849, as literal as is consistent with the sense in English.

May it be well! The prosperous race of the Chulookyus, the sons of Haritee, of the lineage of Munoo, praised by the world; brought up by the mothers of the seven nations; who obtained a succession of blessings through the protection of Kartik; who brought all kings under their allegiance from the time of their obtaining the boar's signet through the grace of the divine Narayan. The great king Poolukeshi Wulubh, the ornament of the race, purified himself by the sacrifice of a horse, and consequent ablution rites. His great-grandson, the grandson of Keertiwurmu (lord of the earth, the great king, who, having subjugated and forced his enemies to take refuge in forests, &c. firmly implanted his pure fame amongst them), the beloved son of Sutyashruru (lord of the earth, king of kings, devoted to war, to whom all kings paid homage, and who gained by the defeat of Shree Hurshuwurdhun, lord of the northern countries, the name of Purmeshwur), is Wikrumadityu. He, having subdued all the hostile kings of every quarter, and inherited his family's property, (throne, &c.) rendered himself invincible by his paramount power. His elder brother was Chundradityu, lord of the earth, and king of kings, whose beloved wife, Wijuyu Mahadévee * * * (1) the anointed queen, an enemy to the Kuliyoog (iron age), thus publicly ordains:—Be it known to you, that on the 12th day of the waxing moon of Vyshakh (April and May), I, having fasted, bestowed, along with water, the Thikan Wukoolukuchchhu, together with a salt marsh in Kochchooruku village (modern Kochuré), on * * * Goluswami, (2) a descendant of Wutsu. Any one, * * * (3) either of our or other's family, who will preserve the grant, will be an enjoyer of virtue; while, on the other hand, he who will resume it will be guilty of the five capital crimes. The land donor enjoys heaven for sixty thousand years; while, on the contrary, the resumer, and the one who approves of the resumption, are doomed to pass the same number of years in hell. Whosoever resumes land, given by himself or others, stays sixty thousand years as a worm in hell. * * * (4)

(1) Four following letters are unintelligible.

(2) Four letters preceding the name are unintelligible.

(3) A few letters before this are plain, but their signification is unknown.

(4) The final ten letters are unintelligible.

සුප්‍රචාර: ව්‍යාප්තආකාරි පරිපාලනව්‍යවස්ථාප
අනුගමනයට අදාළව පවතින විවිධ වර්ගයේ පාලන
ව්‍යවස්ථාප ව්‍යාප්තආකාරි පරිපාලනව්‍යවස්ථාප
පරිපාලනව්‍යවස්ථාප ව්‍යාප්තආකාරි පරිපාලනව්‍යවස්ථාප
ව්‍යාප්තආකාරි පරිපාලනව්‍යවස්ථාප ව්‍යාප්තආකාරි
පරිපාලනව්‍යවස්ථාප ව්‍යාප්තආකාරි පරිපාලනව්‍යවස්ථාප
ව්‍යාප්තආකාරි පරිපාලනව්‍යවස්ථාප ව්‍යාප්තආකාරි
පරිපාලනව්‍යවස්ථාප ව්‍යාප්තආකාරි පරිපාලනව්‍යවස්ථාප

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Transcript in Modern Sanskrit of Copperplate Inscription.

स्वस्ति श्रीमतां सकलभुवनसंस्तूयमानमानव्य
सगोत्राणां हारीतीपुत्राणां सप्तलोकमात्रिभिस्सप्त
मातृभिरभिवर्द्धितानां कार्तिकेयपरिरक्षणप्राप्तक
ल्याणपरंपराणां भगवन्पारायणप्रसादसमासा
दितवराहलाञ्छनेक्षणक्षणवशीकृताशेषमहीभृतां
चलुक्यानां कुलमलङ्कुरिणोरश्वमेधावभृथस्नानपवि
त्रीकृतगात्रस्य श्रीपुलकेशिवल्लभमहाराज

स्यप्रपौत्रः पराक्रमाक्रांतवनवास्यादिपरनृपतिमण्ड
लप्रणिबद्धविशुद्धकीर्तिश्रीकीर्तिवर्मप्रिथिविवल्लुभ
महाराजस्यपौत्रस्समरसंसक्तसंकलोत्तरापथेश्वरश्री
हर्षवर्द्धनपराजयोपलब्धपरमेश्वरापरनामधे
यस्यसत्याश्रयश्रीप्रिथिवीवल्लुभमहाराजाधिराज
३ परमेश्वरस्यप्रियतनयरणशिरसिरिपुनरेन्द्रान्दि

३ शिदिशिजित्वा स्ववङ् शजां लक्ष्मीं प्राप्य च परमेश्वरतया
निवारितविक्रमादित्यस्तस्य ज्येष्ठो भ्राता श्रीचंद्रादित्य
प्रिथिवीवल्लुभमहाराजाधिराजस्तस्य प्रियमहि
षीकलिकालप्रतिपक्षभूता श्रीविजयमहादे
वी (चा ३८) ४ सर्वाज्ञापयति विदितमस्तु बोवेशाख
शुक्लद्वादश्यां सोमवासा सुसु) वत्सस्त गोत्राय केख
का (७) गोलस्यामिने कोचुरकग्रामेव कुलक

च्छ क्षेत्रना मखज्जन सहितं उदकपूर्ध्वं न्दतं ४ सय ७ द्यु

द्वीक सेतुनामि वार्यते यो स्म हंडः शा जो न्यो वा तु पाल

यति स पुण्य भाग भवति षष्टिवर्ष सहस्राणि स्वर्गे

मोदति भूमिद आच्छेत्ता चानु मन्ता च तान्ये व नरके व

सो स्वदत्तां परदत्तां वा यो हरेत वसुन्धरां षष्टिवर्ष

५४ सहस्राणि विष्ठायां जायते क्रिमि गयले ११ ६२ १० १० १०

ॐ इयं त्रिप्रसन्नः सञ्च विष्णुमुदितात्मकः सरस्वती तूतवैवागुनाग्रामवीर्यः रासारायकाग्र
पैरावृत्तवा वाकसरघपित्री वाङ्मंसान्तैर्लाङ्किका विपद्यदित्तनचकनटायादृष्टिद्वारपत्रादृ।
प्रावृत्तश्चीरसिद्धार्थं तिनरुतसि तद्विद्युत्पदं पद्मार्दलः तामादयं यस्तु सुयक कमनीवास
सो भद्रुपेतः ॥ तस्मा द्वियः कुलपदं दवर्कम ॥ श्रीगणेशदेवि तिमहर्षिणा दीरता मौर
प्रीयक सत्पनिपापक लक्ष्मीर्दिव्यं ॥ शावद्वयदुष्टनिर्मुक्तिरुद्यत्तना परि ॥ तपरमंडलः कला
प्राक्युदिततवदभयामी सुप्रनितान्तः ॥ नरु वेर ॥ वदकिदुदुनाकायदुकुत्नतिमलद्वियवत्यादिया
य ॥ तस्याद्यं कृपतः पितृव्य उदवी श्रीवीरसिंहासकं नलाः संका भिगा विपुस्तनदिव क्री
कृष्णादस्तः ॥ धास्तादृक्चभुषवंसति निरः ॥ दृष्टी कृतां भक्तकलापः सकलं
तवात्प्रवित्तितेत्सु प्रादिजाग्रंतवाक् ॥ तस्माद्भि विदुनाका दूदिकुविम्बितिला तलयश्चानि
शुषूष्कां कः प्रसंस्वरिवलम्क तना ॥ यथा चवदुष्टपापकवीनदुद्विनुदुत्तवतति निद्वतका ॥
गजाकुजा किनुपमावत्यायकृपुष्ट्यां दुतिन पिप्रथितः समुद्रः ॥ तदकुजागुर्वाजनिप रिहतकिजय
के भमंडलाद्राडाः वातयोश्चकद मिताडुकुयस्तद्वलायय ॥ विविनपाः ॥ तस्याद्या तमापवर्षोद
वेदतुल्यव लोपन कोपादप्रवेन्ना सुक्ता ॥ शुषवताद्यो कृतिभरियमः प्रीतिगता विवा द ॥ ॥ नदेरिंदां एादां
केद्विदुपरितलयक सुक्ता ॥ शुषवताद्यो कृतिभरियमः प्रीतिगता विवा द ॥ ॥ नदेरिंदां एादां
व्यनकनद्यैः अद्यः समंड ॥ नार्थाववटकमहि सिः ॥ नमिनाके ॥ सहजा हं मूर्धं स च्य दूष ली
का कला त्मज्ञान तस्या र वम्न हा दिवी वी रु वा तु वर

Fac-simile of three Copper Plates

in possession of a Native Gentleman,

at Sawant Waree.

Shukla 855,

A.D. 933.

*Literal Verbatim Translation of Enclosure No. 4 to Letter to Chief Secretary,
No. 11, dated 8th January 1849.*

Swasti śhrimutám sukulu-bhoowunu sunstooyumánu Mánu-
May it be well prosperous the whole universe (by) praised (who) are lineage of
wynau- gotránám Hárítí-pootránám suptu-loku-mátri(1) bhiá- suptu- mátri-
Munoo descendants Haritce's sons seven nations (of) mothers seven (such)
bhiá abhiwurdhitánám Kártikeyu- purirakshunu- praptu- kulyánu-
mothers by brought up Kartik (by) protection (from) obtained blessings (of)
purumpuránám¹ bhuguwun Náráyunu- prusádu- sumésáditu- wuráhu
succession the divine Narayun (of) grace (from) gained the boar (of)
láncchhunu- e-kabunu- kabunu- wushíkrit-a-sheshu- muhíbbritám
mark (of) appearance (of) time (since that) subjugated all kings
Chulookyánám koolun- alunkurishnoá ashwamedh-á- Wubhritu-
Chulookyus to the race an adorer the sacrifice of a horse (of) Awubhritu
snanu- puwítrikritu- gátrusya Shree-poolukeshi-wulubhu- muháráju-
ablution (by) purified body Poolukeshi Wulubh the great king

syu propuotrúá purakrum-á- krántu- wunuwásyádi- puru-
of a great grandson bravery (by) subdued (therefore) forest inhabitants, &c. hostile
uriputi- mundulu pruibuddhu- wishooddhu- kirti- Shree-kirtiwurmu-
kings (of) circle in fixed pure fame Keertiwurmu
pri-(2)thwee-(3) wulubhu- muhárájusyu puotrúá sumuru- sunsuktu- su-
earth lord the great king of a grandson war (to) devoted the
kul-o- thurá- puth-e-shwuru Shree Hurshuwurdhdhunu- purajuy-o-
whole northern country (of) lord Hurshuwurdhdhun (of) defeated (from)
pulubíhu Purumeshwur- á-puru-námudheyusyu Satyashruyu- shree-prithwee- wulubhá
got Purumeshwur other name Satyashruyu earth lord
muharájádiráju Purumeshwurusyu priyu tannyaá (4) runu-
the great king (of) kings Parmeshwar (lord paramount) of dear a son war
shirusi ripoo-nurendrámu di-
in inimical kings to

abidishi jitwa swu-wunshujám lokshím prapyu-
in (all) directions having conquered own family (in) sprung wealth having obtained
chu purumeshwurutuyá aniwáritu- Wikramádityaá tasyu jeshtho bhráá Shree-
also supremacy from unsubdued Wikramaditya his elder brother Chun-

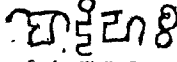
(1) tri written on the plate.


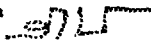
(2) Throughout the plate proo is written instead of pri in the word Prithwee.

(3) wi written on the plate.

(4) áá wanting on the plate.

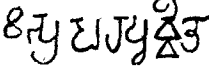
chundsádityu- prithwee-(5) wulubhu- mubáráj-á- dhirájaś tusyu pri-(6)yu
 dradityu land- lord the great king (of) kings his beloved
 mubishí Kulikálá prutipukshubhootá Shree Wijayu-ma-
 anointed queen the Kuliyoog (iron age) to enemy (who) is become Wijayu Má-

hádewi  suruwán ájnápnuyiti wíditumu (7) stoowaś Wue-
 hádevee to all commands be it understood to you Wue-
 [unintelligible]

shákha- Shooklu dwádushyám sopn-
 shakhu (April-May) Shooddhu (white or waxing) 12th day on (who has been) with
 wásá  Wutsusu(8)gotrayu kekha  Goluswámins
 fast the descendant of Wutsu Goluswami for

[unintelligible]- [doubtful]

Kochchooruka gráme Wukooluku-
 Kochchooruku village in

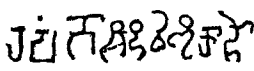
chchhu kshetru- námu khajjunushi-
 Wukoolukuechhu a piece of land (a thikan) (of) name a salt marsh along
 tum oodukupoorwum duttum  setooná niwaryate yaś
 with water before granted bridge prohibits who
 [unintelligible]

asmudwunshujaś anyowá anoo- palnyuti saś poonyubhak bhuwuti
 our descendant other or after preserves that virtue (of) participator becomes
 yushchu upuhurtá saś punchu mahápátuku- sunyooktaś bhuwuti
 who and resumer that the five capital crimes with (blended) becomes

Shushṭi-wurshu-suhusrani swarage modubti bhoomidá (9) śchchhetá

[Vide translation of Transcript No. III.]* enjoys

chánunantáchu tanyewu nurukewuset (10) swudutám puruduttám wá yohareś.
 wusoondhurám shushṭi-wurshu-suhusráni wishtháyám jáyate kri(11) mih


 [unintelligible]

(5) vi written on the plate. (6) pra written on the plate.
 (7) ma wanting on the plate. (8) asa written on the plate.
 (9) ná wanting on the plate. (10) t wanting on the plate.
 (11) kri written on the plate.

* Accompanying letter to Chief Secretary, No. 158, dated 15th November 1848.

To A. MALLET, Esq.,

Chief Secretary to Government.

SIR,

With reference to your letters Nos. 5329, 279, and 681, dated the 21st December 1848, 18th January and 15th February last, we have the honour to return the enclosed papers regarding the copper-plates forwarded by Major Jacob.

These plates have been carefully examined, as also the transcripts in the old characters and the Devunuguree. We are of opinion that these transcripts are generally faithful and correct: a few instances of partial inaccuracy are noted on the margin in pencil; they do not exceed half a dozen.

As to the English versions, we regard them likewise as generally correct, that is to say, they generally give a correct notion of the meaning of a passage on the whole, though not perhaps literally or verbally.

We had begun to mark on the margins of these also the variations which we traced from the original, but finding this would lead into greater detail than might be required by Government, and that the translations are sufficiently correct for all practical purposes, we thought it better merely to report our opinion of their general accuracy.

The common invocation has inadvertently been prefixed to the translations of Plate I.

We have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. STEVENSON.

„ C. J. ERSKINE.

Bombay, 5th April 1849.

No. 162 of 1849.

From Major G. LEG. JACOB,
Political Superintendent of Sawunt Waree,
To A. MALET, Esq.,
Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Sawunt Waree, 16th November 1849.

SIR,

As on a former occasion His Lordship in Council expressed a desire to obtain ancient inscriptions found in this district, I do myself the honour to transmit additional ones of a subsequent date to the Naroor plates, referred to in cor-

No.	Political Superintendent to Government.	No.	Replies.
93	13th July 1848...	3114	28th July 1848.
147	27th October " "	5328	21st Dec. "
168	16th November " "		2260	25th May 1849.

respondence as per margin, but still of some historical interest. They are respectively of the years A. D. 933 to 1261, and 1391. Of the two first, the copper-plates exist in excellent preservation, but their owners decline parting with them, supposing them to contain

The eras of the plates so referred to were—

- No. I. set shortly after A. D. 592-93, date inferred.
 " II. set A. D. 705-06, date given.
 " III. set doubtful, but probably two generations prior to No. I.

some mystic virtue: as I annex fac-similes, whereby the variety of character is exhibited, this seems a matter of no moment. Inscription No. III. is taken from a copy in possession of a descendant (named Ram Krishn Tengsé) of one of the grantees, who says the plates are in possession of another descendant, now residing at Belgaum. Ram Krishn Tengsé lives in Kochré, the same village that was thus bestowed nearly five centuries ago, under the Sanscrit name of Koochchur, and the limits of this village, as described in the grant, appear the same to this day. This inscription was brought to me whilst engaged last year in ascertaining the boundaries of the adjoining villages of Pât and Mhapun, but I have found no time to make a correct translation of this and the others till now, and should have been unable to do so at all, but for the assistance given by Wasoodeo Ramchundru Shastree, and a young Bramhun named Anunta Bulal.

The enclosures are fac-simile transcripts in modern Sanscrit, verbatim, and free translation of the oldest plates, with a table explanatory of their character; fac-simile transcript and translate of No. II.; copy and translation of No. III.; with a paper of observations on the points they severally offer worthy of note.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. LEG. JACOB,
Political Superintendent.

Observations on three Inscriptions on Copper-plates, referred to in a Letter to the Chief Secretary, No. 152, dated 16th November 1849.

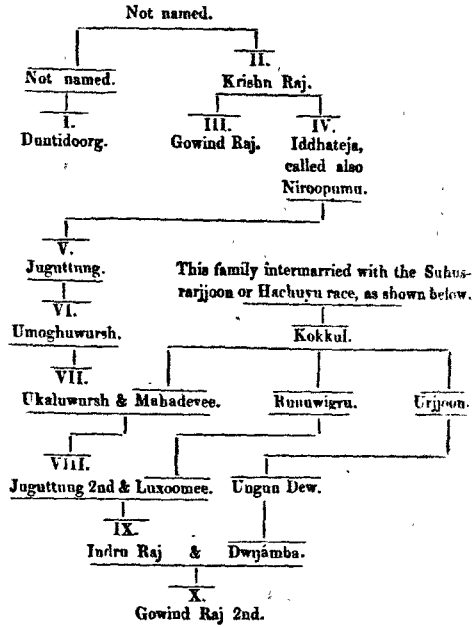
ON No. 1, OF A. D. 933.

This records the grant in the Shalivahan year 55, by a sovereign of the Yudoo race, Gowind Raj, of the village Lohugrám, in the district of Rampoor,* to Keshow Dikshit, son of a Bramhun fellow-student. The language is pure Sanscrit, but inflated with gigantic hyperbole, puerile conceits, and far-fetched metaphors, containing little matter to compensate the labour of digging out the meaning.

The plates belong to a Bramhun family residing near Sanglee, but to what quarter the grant may pertain I know not: the seven places recorded may help to fix this—1st, Lohugrám, the village given away; 2nd, Rampoor, the Talooka; 3rd, the four villages bounding the grant, viz. Ghodégrám, Wunjoolce, Winchuwihurubh, and Sonnuhee; and 4th, Poonduwurddhun, the birth-place of the grantee. From a passage alluding to the Ganges and Jumna as "watering his kingdom," the Yudoo sovereignty at this era must have been more extensive than is generally supposed.

The following genealogical tree is gathered from the plates, and it will serve to clear up doubts left by previous inscriptions. It differs little from Bal Gungadhur Shastree's attempt to reconcile his and Mr. Wathen's notices, published in No. V. (for April 1843) of the Journal of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, page 213. The Roman figures give the order of succession.

* Called Rampoori Suptu Shut, or Rampoor of the seven hundred (villages probably).



Donor of the grant called also Soowurunwarsh and Wulubh Nurendru Dew.

The senior name of the race, second in succession to the Gadee, is described as having overthrown the Chulookyus, the reigning tribe celebrated in the Naroor plates. Supposing the ten reigns to average fifteen years, which, as the fourth Raja was a first cousin to the first, will be nearer the mark than the higher average generally assumed, this would give the year A. D. 783 as the period of the overthrow of the Chulookyu dynasty by the Yudoo.

No. 2, of A. D. 1261.

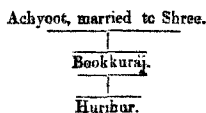
This inscription shows the Chulookyus again in the ascendant, and reigning at Kulyán, Kunwu Dew the king.* His minister, Keshow Mahajani, bestows the village Terwátuk, the modern Terwun, in the Rajapoor Talooka, on certain Brambuns, and the deity Vinuleshwur, the latter said still to enjoy

* Boasting also four other high-sounding names.

his portion. The Sanscrit is not grammatical; the character approaches much nearer to the modern type. The inscription is probably the same of which an imperfect copy and translation are given in Vol. V. Royal Asiatic Society's Journal, page 177.

No. 3, OF A. D. 1391,

Is an interesting relic of the Beejanuggur dynasty, founded, according to Ferishta, in A. D. 1344, by Bilal Dew, Raja of the Carnatic, who named it after his son Beeja,* I regret not having Wilks to refer to. Hamilton, quoting him and other authorities, dates the commencement of this city A. D. 1336, and completion A. D. 1343, by Aka Hurihar and Bukka Hurihar, and their minister the learned Madhuwa Acharyu. This inscription gives only the following genealogy:—



The first-named is not spoken of as a sovereign, but the second is. The discrepancy between all three—Ferishta, Hamilton, and the plates—remains to be cleared up; but there would evidently seem an error in attributing the foundation of Wijuyu to the parties named, for supposing another and previous Hurihar, there would scarcely have been another and powerful Madhuwa. This person is celebrated in Sanscrit writings as the minister of the Bookkuraj race, which, supposing him to retain office under the son, agrees with this genealogy. His different names, according to the Shastree who is my authority on this point, are Madhuwa Acharyu, and Chutoor Wedacharyu. Later in life he forsook mundane affairs, turned Sunyasee, and received the name of Widyaranyu.† This inscription, alluding to Wijuyu, says that Bookkuraj here lived as an Indru, defying all his enemies; and as no mention is made of Achyoot's deeds, or residence, the inference is that Bookkuraj was the first of the race who established himself in power in this quarter. Hurihar is described as ruling over the whole of the Indian peninsula that is washed by the ocean, and it seems doubtful whether supremacy to the Indus be not claimed. His prime minister, the aforesaid Madhuwa, whom he invested with the sovereignty of Juyuntipoor, conquered Goa from the Toorooshkas (Turks), and re-established there the worship of the ancient idols, which they had uprooted. This victorious personage, before transferring control over the Goa country to another minister, named Nuruhari, granted to the parties named in the plates the village of Kuchchur, called also Madhuwapoor. This village, the modern Kochré, is not many miles from the present Goa frontier.

* Properly Wijuyu-nuggur, the City of Victory, called in this inscription Wijuyu only.

† His works are said to be Adhikaranyu Nyasyu, Madakulu Madhuwa, Parasurua Madhuwa, and several others much praised.

*Free Translation, but as close to the Sanscrit as the Language will admit of.
Date of Plate Shalivahan Shuk 865 (A. D. 933).*

The melodious Samved songs, in which Suruswatee (1) takes delight, sung by Brumhu, pleased with the creation of the universe, continue in honour ! From the moon [that swan sitting on the lotus of the cerulean lake, surrounded by a numerous train of star-like lotuses ; that silvery parasol of the great king Kam, (2) whose unrivalled sway prevails throughout the creation ; that milky ocean in beauty ; that silvery mountain in resplendence ; that ivory comb of the goddess (3) who rules over the eastern quarter ; that mansion of universal beauty] there sprung a race whence issued forth on earth an ocean-like branch of Yudoos, the abode of riches and fame ; the theatre of policy, prosperity, and deep meditation ; beneficent and renowned for protecting the poor. In this cloudless heaven rose Duntidoorg, skilled in arts, (4) to whom his host of enemies were submissive as the starry spheres to the moon ; the abundant and extensive rays of whose fame, like those of the moon's white light, filled all quarters. (5) His illustrious sun-like paternal uncle Krishn Raj, having ascended the hero's ancient Meroo's crest-like throne, dispelled the dark and insolent Chulookyu race, and sent forth, as the sun does when first rising over the mountain tops, the light of his power over other kings, (6) and diffused his glory throughout the world. His son Gowind Raj, born at Indooabin-bushilatul, ornamented by a mark caused by the smoke of his burning enemies, came after him. He was succeeded by his illustrious younger brother Id-dhateja, also called Niroopumu, who had a heroic and philanthropic heart, whose dread made the progeny of his numerous enemies to tremble, and whose sway-tracing signet (Moodra) reached to the seas, hence known by the name of Sumoodru (with signet), which they still bear. (7) He was followed by his son Juguttung, whose rivals, bereft of their authority, had become as sapless and impotent as the withered breasts of old women. His son Umoghwursh, who succeeded him, was of incomparable power. * * * * (8) His spotless fame so wide, that, filling up the whole universe, and finding no outlet, it ultimately over-flowed in the form of water into the deep ocean of the world. Of him was born king Ukaluwursh, to whom experienced shieldsmen, terrified by his prowess, instantly surrendered, throwing down their swords and bucklers.

(1) The Indian Muse.

(2) The Hindoo Cupid.

(3) Untranslatable.

(4) Here is an untranslatable play upon words, founded on the double meaning of the adjective " Kulawano," " possessed of digits," and " possessed of arts"; the former applicable to the moon, and the latter to the king.

(5) Also " gratified the hearts of mankind."

(6) The play upon the word अग्नि (Agni), signifying both " light" and " command," admits of no exact translation in English.

(7) Here is a play on the word " Sumoodru," signifying " seas" in one sense, and " with signet" (or power) in the other.

(8) A few words following are unintelligible.

Mahadeva, an ornament of the Suhusrarjooon race, (9) the daughter of Kokkul, became his queen. Their son, King Juguttung, resembling Dhurm (Ujātu-shutroo), by having no enemies, but glorious for prowess, like Bheemusen and Urjooon, (10) was married to Luxoomee, (11) the daughter of Kokkul's son Runuwigru, who was able to withstand his rival kings, deep, and holding (like the ocean) precious things. From the King Juguttung arose Luxoomee's son, (12) like the sun from the Ooduyaschul, (13) glorious, flourishing, called another sun amongst the kings, and who truly deserved in this world the name of Indru Raj, (14) being one entitled to continual homage, (15) exterminating all iniquitous kings and their adherents by the thunderbolt of his prowess. (16) Dwijambū (who, like Luxoomee from the ocean, or like Parwutī from the Himaliya, the lord of the mountains, was born from Ungun Dew, very strong in force, the son of Urjooon, who became by his virtues the senior son of the aforementioned Kokkul, who was a descendant of the Hachuyu race, that broke down the pride of Rawun) became Queen of Indru Raj. Their son Gowind Raj (who surpassed Kam in beauty; who never committed wicked deeds, although with full opportunity; who never dishonored the elders, nor brought disgrace on himself by perpetrating evil actions, such as going with a brother's wife, &c., nor ever acted the coward's part by assuming derangement to cloak misdeeds; who signalized himself in the world as adventurous only in charity and war), became the next king. He poured forth bounties like rain upon his people, so that he at last was said to have inundated the whole creation with gold. The earth, finding herself rid of her wicked rulers, at the height of his triumph over the world, commenced to dance for joy, raising, as if to gesticulate, her hands, the flapping banners of supremacy. (17) The sun and moon, also, knowing that this victorious king does not bear with any insolent

(9) Afterwards also called Hachuyu.

(10) Dhurm, Bheemusen, and Urjooon are the first three of the brothers called the "Five Pandoo."

(11) The metaphor is constructed by comparing this princess to Luxoomee the wife of Wiswaan, the goddess of wealth, and also the first of the fourteen precious things produced by the ocean when it was churned by the gods and giants.

(12) The play upon the words "Lakshmyā nundunā" signifies as above given in one sense, and "supporter of splendour" in the other.

(13) The name of the mountain behind which the heavenly bodies are supposed to rise.

(14) The metaphor is constructed by comparing this king with Indru, the chief deity (quite a Jupiter Tonans), supposed to have punished the flying mountains by scorching up their wings with his thunderbolts.

(15) The play upon the term "Animistu-darshanu-yogyā" signifies as given above in one sense, and "fit for the visits of the divinities" in the other.

(16) Here is another play upon the term "Sthū-cūlitu-sūkūlu-bhūbhritpūshu-chched-a-himroku-bhoju-wyā," signifying as given above in one sense, and also "hurling out of his hand a thunderbolt to deprive all the flying mountains of their wings."

(17) Pāl, called also Padh in some of the previously translated plates.

and inimical ruler, (18) became terrified, and submissively ran, like heralds before him. Princes and authorities bowed themselves down before his ever-victorious palace, shining with his lustre, having its external gateway lofty, and shaped like the moon. Has it actually happened that the Ganges and Jumna have poured themselves into and watered his kingdom because of its superiority over all others in virtue and genius? While this victorious king has been peaceably reigning, his virtuous kingdom has been freed from all enemies, and the expression "Wimanu," an evil character, is understood only as a celestial vehicle, (19) to the truth of which parrots even bear testimony. The soot of the numerous fumes rising from the fire of his great valour in battle produced another heaven of azure clouds, in which the rays, reflected while brandishing the glittering swords, are the flashes of lightning, and the pearls (20) that drop in breaking the temples of the stubborn and hostile elephants, shine like the stars. His fame so pervades and saturates the universe, that the moon, the milky ocean, and the thousand-headed snake, are the produce of its superfluity. It is no wonder that enemies succumbed to his authority when he desired to search out and exterminate all such, (21) for even the conscious lotus, (22) being terrified, but knowing its concealment under water still more dangerous, implored mercy, as it were, by offering Luxoomee to him out of its bud. (23) The *Pandanus odoratissimus* took, as if through fear, shelter in a valley under a mist of its own odoriferous particles scattered by the wind, but the jack-tree (24) and cane (25) saved their lives by becoming vassals, and standing at the doors (26) of his palace. The king, by his beauty rivalling that of Kam, has become another Nitykundurp, (27) thus deiding Mâhâdeo's third fiery eye, for having in vain burned up and made Kam Unitynkundurppu. (28) He has been so richly blessed with energy, nursed by council and valour, the other two constituents of royal strength, that he thought little of even Indru's happiness. He, a second Brumha amidst the

(18) The words "Parum-mundulâdhipum," signifying as above, and also "other lord of circle" (disc or system), such as the sun and moon, a Raja in his Durbar, &c.; hence the allusion to the sun and moon, lost in the translation.

(19) An untranslatable play upon the double meaning of the word "Wimamu."

(20) This metaphor is founded on the popular belief of the elephant's forehead containing a pearl.

(21) Here is an untranslatable play upon the double meaning of the word "Kantuku," which means "thorus" as well as "enemies."

(22) A particular species of red lotus, having thorns.

(23) Here is a play upon the word "Koshu," which means a "bud," and also "treasury."

Luxoomee dwells in both the lotus-bud and treasury.

(24) The jack-tree, though itself not thorny, bears a fruit covered with prickles.

(25) Porters and mace-bearers generally stand with their canes at the doors; hence the allusion.

(26) Door-frames are generally of jack-wood.

(27) That is "everlasting" or "imperishable Kam."

(28) That is "transitory" or "perishable Kam."

Chaukyus, (29) a Narayun (30) on account of his being devoted to the welfare of the world, subjugated by his unparalleled valour, became also a Trinetru, (31) living as it were within the inimical breasts (32) that he had himself torn open with his plough. This blessed king of kings [independent, and ever most desirous of maintaining his supremacy, called Soowurunwursh, and also for his universal popularity Wulubh Nurendru Dew, (33) constantly meditating on the feet of the prosperous and independent Nityuwurshu Dew, a great teacher, and a king of kings] orders all ministers, Mankurees, (34) rulers of kingdoms and countries, principal villagers, respectable men, and all who are tenacious of their dignity: "Be it well known unto you, that the king [who, with a view of promoting his own and his parents' virtue and fame, by a long continuance of his capital, shielded by wise counsellors, even restores by-gone grants to gods and Bramhuns, and who daily issues by hundreds innumerable edicts of village grants, on Thursday, while the moon is in the mansion Poorwu Bhadrupudu, the 15th of Shrawun (July-August), in the Shalivahan year Wijayu, 855 years having passed of that era] has given in Inam, till the sun and moon endure, formally pouring water (35) from the hand, the village Lohwgrán, in Rampoori Suptu Shut, with all the trees thereon, exempt from payment of grain or gold, * * * * (36) and from the ingress of the military, to Keshow Dikshit, son of his fellow-student Damodur Blut, bora in the city of Pooudawurddhun, a descendant of Kuoshik, and a Kunwu (37) sectary. The undisputed boundaries of the village so granted as never to be coveted back are Ghodégrán on the east; Wunjoolee village on the south; Winchwihurubh village on the west; and Sonnuhee village on the north. No one should ever interfere with Keshow Dikshit or his posterity whilst they are cultivating or enjoying, or suffering the village to be cultivated or enjoyed. Future kings (either of my own or other lineage, who may know that wealth is as transient as the waves undulated by a hurricane, life as the summer clouds, and also that preserving an assignment of land is more meritorious than granting it, which is their common duty) should duly observe and protect this our grant. Ram has said— to give land, and thus build a bridge, to pass, as it were, over an ocean of sin, is a duty common to rulers'; but oh! you future kings, to

(29) May be perhaps the descendants of Chaukyu, the name of a sage, now applied to a man of prudence.

(30) That is Vishnoo.

(31) The Three-eyed, a title of Mahádeo.

(32) One of Shiva's epithets is "Smashanuwasi," or "dweller in cemetery"; hence this far-fetched metaphor.

(33) This, signifying "the darling of kings," is the king's sixth epithet.

(34) The persons entitled to certain honours and presents rendered at courts, councils, festivals, village assemblies, &c.

(35) A practice observed at the time of making a donation, to intimate relinquishment of right over it.

(36) A few words following are unintelligible.

(37) A particular section of the Yujourwed.

protect this bridge of charity from time to time is the repeated solicitation of your suppliant Ramchundru." It is also said that he who gives land abides sixty thousand years in heaven, but a resumer and an abettor in its resumption are doomed to pass the same number of years in hell. He who takes back land given, either by himself or others, becomes a worm, and rots along with his ancestors in his own hell. Charity given by a single handful, (38) or resumption of what is given, destroys the merit of all former donations. He that gives land dwells myriads of years in the heaven of Brumha. Be there blessing throughout the creation ! Be our salutation to Shiva !

(38) Giving with a double-handful is held meritorious by the *Shastras*.

Verbatim Translation. (Compound words are shown by a connecting hyphen.)

Juyanti Brumhaṅgāḥ surga- nishpatti moodit- ā-tmuaḥ
Live victoriously Brumba of universe (of) creation (by) pleased heart (whose is)
Surasvatī (1) त्रै तानुदाह mudhoorāḥ Samuṣṭuyāḥ (2) तार-
Surasvatce by (made ?) joy (in which) melodious Samved songs stars (of)
chukr-ā-bju- śhu (3) ṣṭ-ā- writu- gugunu- surush- (4)
circle (like) lotuses (of) number (by) surrounded (such) sky (this is) a lake
pudmāni- rājānsāt tree- loky- kādhipitya- sṭhita- Mudunu-
lotus (on) a swan (is it) three worlds (in) (whose) supremacy existed Kam
mubārāju- shooddh- a-tuputrar lāwuyū kshīru- sindhoḥ
the great king (of) white parasol (is it) beauty (in) milk (of) ocean (is it)
dyooti- rujuta-giraḥ digwudhoo-duntuputtrāt wunshuḥ
splendour (in) silver mounted (is it) direction-females (of) an ivory comb (is it) a race
somāt uyū yuḥ tribhoowunu- kumul-ā-wāsu- suodbāt
the moon from this which universe (of) fortune (of) living (of) mansion (is it)
upetaḥ || tasmāt shriyūḥ koolu-gruham bhoowanum muhimnuḥ krid-ā-
originated that from riches of family-house (is it) a house (is it) greatness (of) a diver-
spudum sṭhiti- muhurddhi- gubhīrutānām trāyū usutwu-
men place (is it) protection great prosperity (and) seriousness of a patron the weak
puripālūtu- lubdhu- kirtīḥ wunshoḥ bubhoowu bhoowi
(of) protection (from) (which) obtained fame (such) a race sprung the world in
sindhoo- mbhoḥ Yudoenam || parinātu- puru- mūduluḥ
enemies
an ocean-like Yadoos of (to whom) submissive (is) (of the moon) others (of) circle
kulāwān pruwitatu- buhulu- yush-o-ashoo-
arts (in) skilled fame (of) rays
(of the moon) with (1b) digits extensive many (of the moon) white rays
poorit-ashāḥ- shushudhuru iwa Dantidoorgurajoḥ Yadoo-
by (who has) filled up directions the moon like (such) Dantidoorg king Yadoo
koolu- wimūlu- wiyati utho dityāyuḥ tasyu ādyam nripoteḥ pitriwiyu
(of) race (this) pure heaven in then arose his old king of paternal uncle
osluṣī- shreewīru sinhāsanum Meroḥ shringum iwa adhiroohyu
flourishing heroes (of) throne Merou of horn (or crest) like having mounted

(1) Wae of Brumba, and the Indian Mase.

(2) Sam is the third of the four Ved-ā, always recited in a singing tone.

(3) It should be read kha. Śhu is usually written for kha, and kha for sha, and pronounced so, except in proper names, by the followers of Kunwu-Shākhā of the Śud Ved Yajurved.

(4) śhu is incorrect. O-pudmāniyu W-sung is here wanted.

ruwi-wat Shri-kṛṣṇarājāḥ tataḥ dwast-o-dri (5) kṛu- Chulookya
 the sun-like Krishn Raj then (who has) dispelled insolent Chulookya
 wanshu- timirāḥ prithweebhrītam- mustake nyast-a-tṛāḥ
 race (this) darkness (of the sun) mountains of (of the sun) fixed light
 kings of head over (who has) fixed combats
 sukalam jagat pravitutueḥ tejobhīḥ ākrāntwān || tasmāt Govindarājāḥ
 the whole world very extensive resplendence by pervaded him from Govind Raj
 abhoot Indoobimbushilātule yasya ari-plasha- dhootas
 was born Indoobimbushilātul in whom to enemies (of) burning (of) smoke (of)
 kuḥ (6) prushastiriwa lukshute || tasya abhawat bhoowanu palanu-
 mark an ornament-like looks his had been the world (of) protection (for)
 wiru-boodhiḥ ooddhītu- shuroo- koolu- suatāḥ
 powerful (whose) mind (is) (who) shook enemies (of) races (of) offspring
 Iddhatejāḥ Rājā aucojāḥ Niroopum-ā- puru- nānuclayāḥ
 (such) Iddhateja king younger brother (whose) Niroopuma other name (is)
 yunmoodyā amboodhirapi pruthitāḥ sumoodrāḥ || tudunoo Juguttungāḥ
 whose signet by ocean too became known with signet that after Juguttung
 aguni purihutu- niju- sukulu- mupdul-a-bhogāḥ gatu-
 was born lost relations (of) whole circle (of) (whose) all enjoyments (are) passed
 yaowunu- wuuitajunu- koochu- sudrishoḥ yasya wueri-wirpāḥ ||
 youth (such) women number (of) breasts like whose identical kings
 tasmāt chu Umoghawurshāḥ abhuwat- atoolu- bulaḥ yeu
 that from also Umoghawursh sprung unequalled (whose) strength (is) whom by
 kopāt apoorwueḥ Chulooky-ā-bhy nshukhādyaueḥ junitu-rotee-yunnā pripatāḥ
 anger, by modern [unintelligible] [unintelligible]
 winguwullyām Wuerinch-a-nd-a-dur-ā-nturbuhīḥ oopuri tule yaḥ na
 [unintelligible] Brumba (of) egg (of) belly in (and) out over beneath which (for) not
 lubdhwā awukāshum toyu- wryājāt wishooddhum yushāḥ iwa
 having attained space water (of) counterfeit by pure renown is it?
 nihitum tat jaguttoongu-sindhao || tasmāt Ukālurwarshāḥ nripitāḥ
 placed that world (in) deep (such) ocean in that from Ukālurwarsh king
 abhoot yut- parākramu- trustueḥ sdyuḥ sumundulāgrum khetaku- mahi-
 was born whose prowess (by) harassed instantly also sword shields (in) the
 tueḥ purity uktum || Suhusrārjjoonu- wanshusyu bhooshannu Kokkul-ā-
 expert by threw down Suhusrārjjoon (of) race of an ornament Kokkul (of)
 tmujā tasya abhawat Māhādevi Juguttungu-
 daughter his (i. e. Ukālurwarsh's) became anointed queen Juguttung

(5) Should be dree.

(6) 'nronkuḥ' written by mistake for 'mṛnkuḥ'.

-h tutuā agani || ganabhīrāt rita-u-mdieā bhoobhrit- priti-
 serious
 her from was born (of the sea) deep precious things (of) mine kings ene-
 pukshu- rakshunu kshunutaā Kokkha (7) lu- soota- Runuwigruha
 mics (from) protection (for) able Kokkul (of) son (such) Runawigru
 juladheā Lakshmiā surmootpuanā || sā jāyā ajāyuta ajātu-shuttiroā
 dhurm
 (this) ocean from Luxoomce was born she wife became not became enemies
 tasyu mulibhoojāā Bhimusen-A-rjjoon-o-
 (to whom) that (i. e. Juguttung) king of Bheemsen (&) Urjjoon (from) (as if)
 pntto (8) a- yushdā bhooshunu- shalīnāā || tūtru Jugut-
 (of the sun) the
 procured renown ornament (by) one who looks handsome there Jugut-
 tung- O-dyu-dhurunī dhurutaā prutāpu- kulit-a-
 world (in) high prowess
 tung (that is) Oodnyachul mountain from (of the sun) heat by pervaded
 tmā Luk (9) myāā sundunāā ooditāā ajuni-
 (whose) boty (is) (of the sun) splendour of (of the sun) pleaser
 Luxoomce of son is said to have been
 wijuyī rāju- mārtūyāā || sthiti-
 morality
 born victorious kings (among) the sun (i. e. best) (of Indru) situation (from)
 ehalitu- sukulu- bhoobhrit- pukshu- chehched-ā-bhimooktu-
 deviators kings (of) adherents (of)
 (of Indru) movers all (of Indru) mountains (of) wings (of) lopping off (for) hurled
 bhooy- wujraā anizishu- durshunu-
 prowess thunderbolt constant visit (of)
 (who has) (of Indru) arm (by) thunderbolt (of Indru) gods (to) (of Indru) visit (for)
 yogyāā yuā satyum ihu Indrarājūh iti || yuā tasmā dushu-
 worthy
 worthy (who is) who truly (therefore) here Indra Raj thus who that in the ten-
 knutlu durpu- dulune Shréehuchuyānām koola Kokkuliaā
 necked (i. e. Rawun) (of) pride (of) destroying Huchuyas (of) race in Kokkul
 prutipādītāā asyu chu goonu- jyeshthāā Arjjoonāā abhoot
 previously told this of also qualifications (by) elder (such) Urjjoon had been
 sootah tat-pootraā Ungunudewaā iti utibulāā tasmāt Dwijāmbā ubhuwat
 sutā his son Ungun Dew thus strongest him from Dwijāmbā was begotten
 pulmāe-wu amboomdieā Oom-e-wu Himawānāmāā
 Luxoomce-like the sea from Parwutee-like Himachul name (whose is) from

(7) It ought to be kokka.

(8) ut badly engraved.

(9) sh is here required.

kshamá bhritprabhoḥ || Shrinrusarendrát tasyám soonooḥ abhoot bhooputá
 mountains (of) lord from Indru Raj from her in son was born a king
 Dvijámbáyám Gowindurája-námá Kám-a-dhiku-roopu-
 Dvijámbá in Gowind Raj (whose) name (is) Kam (of) (than) more features (of) (whose)
 suonduryáḥ || samurthyé suti vinditám (10) pruwihitá na ewu
 beauty (is) power being wickedness (who) committed not surely
 agruje kroorutá bundhooḥ- strí- gumuná-dibhiḥ koochuriteḥ
 elders over cruelty brother (of) wife (with) going, &c. wicked deeds by
 awurjitum na ayushaḥ shuoch-á-shuochu- purángmookhum na chu
 brought no disgrace purity (and) impurity (to) averse not also
 bhiyá pueháchyum augkritum tyágenu asumu-sábusuḥ
 fear through devilry owned grant by (and) enemies (towards) adventures by
 chu bhoowane yuḥ sahus-ánuḥ abhuwut || wuráḥun Soowaruwuruḥ
 Soowaruwuruḥ
 also world in who hazard (whose) mark (is) became rainer gold-rainer
 prubhootu wurshuḥ api kanuku-dhárabhiḥ jagut akhilum eku-káchnunum
 plentifully pourer (being) also gold (of) streams by world whole uniform gold
 ayum akurot iti junueḥ ooktaḥ || yut adhi-digwijuy-a-wus-ure suti
 this made thus people by is said whose great directions (of) conquests (of) time being
 prusubhu-sambhranu- bháwne ewu bhooḥ supudi urityuti Pali-mahádh-
 preparation
 great hurry (of) appearance at just the earth instantly dances Pali(11)great
 wuj-o- ehritu-kuru anyu- koonáthu- wivurjitu ||
 lords
 flags (these) (who) has raised hands other wicked kings (of) (which is) devoid
 subhite hi (12) munḍul-á-dhipum purug (13) eshaḥ abhyoodují amooddhatum
 circle others
 endures for which (not) province (of) lord inimical this prosperous insolent
 iti játa-bhiyá dhiya ágrutaḥ ruwi-chundruo upi yusyu dhawu-
 thus became fearful (such) mind by forward the sun (and) moon too whose run
 te || (14) amunutu- puru- munḍul-e-shwurum suha- wijuyu- shtu- (15)
 province-lord
 (to whom) submissive other petty-kings (are) along with victory (with) fill-
 bhi-weshmu shobhitum sumu-binukuru-tornum
 ed (such) house looking well high and formed like the moon whose external front gate (is)

(10) Unoswar ever tá not wanted.

(11) Pali has also been called Padli in some of the previously translated plates.

(12) na is wanting.

(13) ण is written for ञ (mu) in a few places in the plates. A little horizontal stroke to complete the letter may inadvertently have been omitted.

(14) taḥ is required in place of te.

(15) shu required in place of shu.

chirum niju-teju- stuti yusyu rajute || sūhute
 long while (in which) own light (of) quantity (is) whose looks handsome bears
 sumutá (16) , bi ní (17) muyum nu pureshám su-wisheshu- shalineem yut
 equality for which ingenuity full (of) not others of with prosperity glorious whose
 uninditu- raju- (18) mundirum nupoo Gungá-Yumooná ebu sewute ||
 unblemished kingdom (is) mansion really the Ganges (and) Jumna also attend on
 yusmin rajuni soorajyum nirjit-a-ri wítunwuti
 which king good kingdom defeated (whose) enemies (are) reigning. (while)
 winánu-sthitá (19) iti áseet nubhoge* shoo (20) ku- wachunum ||
 the dishonoured (of) existence
 celestial vehicle of existence
 birds of worth (of) existence thus was heaven in parrots (of) speech
 yusyu ooddámu prutápá- nulu- bāhulu- shikhá kujulum
 whose overbearing prowess, (this is) fire (of) many fumes (from) soot
 nilu- meghā wispheetjít- khudgu- dhārā- sphoorunu-
 (these are) blue clouds sparkling sword (of) blade (of) brandishing (of)
 wisheerāni ewu widyoodwilásā doorwār-ā-ri-
 reflected rays (these are) very lightning (of) flashes irrestrainable enemies (of)
 bhū- koombhusthulu- dulunu- gulut- mnoktikāni (21) ewu
 elephants (of) temples (of) breaking (by) dropped pearls (these) very
 tārāā chundru- kshír-ā-bdhi-sheshāā (22) bhratu- bhooṇu-
 stars the moon milk (of) ocean (&) the thousand-headed snake filled the world (in)
 yusho- rāshi- nishrunditani ||
 (such) fame (of) heap (of) exudations

yusmin kuntaku- (23) shodhun-o-tsooku- munushi (24) ambhojunā-
 who enemies (of) search (about) eager mind being water-born (i. e. lotuses)
 laeā bhi (25) yā iwa oomugnum nu puyussoo koabu-
 (of) tubes by fear by as if sunk not water in bud (in) (whose)
 treasury (in)

(16) Unoswar over ta omitted. (17) ni written by mistake for dhi. (18) jya badly engraved.
 (19) This is a figure of speech called Wirodhābhāsa. It is a play on the word "Wimānu," which
 signifies the dishonoured, a celestial vehicle (and birds of merit). The Pundit states that *nubhoge
 must be translated as accompanying Wimānu-sthiti, although, for the sake of the verse, separated
 therefrom.

(20) shoo written by mistake for shoo.

(21) In Hindoo belief, the elephant's temples contain pearls.

(22) Yasha, Fame, being supposed to be white, her exudations are represented by the three prin-
 cipal white things of the three worlds, viz. the moon for the upper, the ocean for the centre, and the
 world-supporting snake Shesha for the lower world.

(23) The following passage is a far-strained play on the double meaning (thorns and enemies) of
 this word.

(24) Should be Munusi—shya written by mistake for sya.

(25) Should be bhī.

wasati (26) lukshmiā krootā oopāyanaṃ ketukyā (27)
 (whose) residence (is) (such) fortune made a gift *Pandanus odoratissimus* by
 residence (is) (such) fortune made a gift *Pandanus odoratissimus* by
 puwan-o llusan-niju- rajuā- poonj-a-ndhukar-o- dure
 wind (by) flying its particles (of) number (by) darkness (is whose) stomach in
 bhoogarbbbe punusenu (28) wettrulutnyā dvarī १ ātmu-shood-
 (such) world (of) interior in jack-tree by rattan by door at bodies (of) purifica-
 dhyue sthitam|| yuā chu sumoopuhusitu- Hura- nuyunu- dahune- (29)
 tion for stood who also being ridiculed Māhādeo (of) the eye (of) fire (by)
 wihit-a-nityu- Kundurppu- roopu- suonduryu- durppuā (30)
 made perishable (such) Kam (of) person (of) beauty (of) pride (who has) (for
 Shree- Nityukundurppuā prubhoo- muntru-
 which) Shree (is called) Nityukundurppu prowess (and) counsel (these)
 shuktyoopabrisihit-o-tśśhu- shukti- sumākshiptu- Shutumoo- (31)
 powers (by) reared up (such energy power (by) (who has) blamed Indru (of)
 kha- (32) sookhuā Chāpukyū (33) chutoormookhaā pruthit-
 happiness Chunukyu (race in) four-faced (i. e. Brumba) renowned
 ue-ku- wikrum-ā-krānta- wusoondhurā hitu- kurunu- purāyunaā
 unrivalled
 alone
 only prowess (by) subjugated (such) world (of) good doing (to) devoted
 Shreewikrāntu Nārāyunaā swukuru- kulitu-
 (who is) (for which) proweś (in Wishnoo) Wikrantu Narayan (is called) own-hand (by) held
 heti- hulu- dolitu- wipukshu- wukshusthulu- kshettraā
 weapon plough (by) broken enemies (of) breasts (in) (whose) abode (is) (for which)
 Shreenrooputi- tri(34)ne(35)traā sumubhuwat
 kings (in) the Three-eyed (i. e. Māhādeo) (is called) had been
 suā chu Puramu- bhuttāruka- muhārāj-a- dhirāju-
 he very (who is) greatly saving by speech desiring supremacy great king (of) kings

(26) Luxoomes is supposed to dwell in a lotus-bud. Written wasati by mistake for wasatira-wasatīā.

(27) These trees are supposed to grow in low places, pits, &c.

(28) The frame of the front-door at least, of a house, is ordained to be of jackwood by the Wustahāstra (architecture).

(29) Should be na in place of ne.

(30) This metaphor is founded on the tale of Kam, the Hindoo Cupid, having been burnt up by the fire of Māhādeo's third eye, for interrupting him at his devotions, and existing afterwards only as a spirit.

(31) Should be na.

(32) Shutumookha, signifying "a performer of a hundred sacrifices."

(33) k badly engraved. Chānukyu, an author of a work; a sage.

(34) tri is written for tree.

(35) Should be na.

purumeshwuru- shree- mu-nūityuwurshudew- pád-a-
 Purumeshwur (i. e. paramount) rich Nityuwurshdew (of) the feet (on)
 noo- dhyát- Purumu- bhuttáruku muháraj-a-
 (who has) constantly meditated greatly who saves by speech
 who-desires supremacy great king
 dhirsju- purumeshwuru Shreemut- Soowarppuwurshudewu-
 of kings Purumeshwur (i. e. paramount) rich (such) Soowururwurshudew
 prithwee-wulubhu- shreemut- wulubhu- nrendrudewaś kooshulí sarwán
 earth-lord rich Wulubh Nurendru Dew the blessed all to
 ewa yutásu n & tyu mánukán raśhtruputi-
 thus [unintelligible] persons entitled to (certain honours to) kingdom (of) lord
 wishnyuputi- grámukootu- mahutturu- yooktu- kopu- yooktuká-
 country (of) lord villagers to nobles along with angry offi-
 dhikárikaa sumádishuti astoo waś sunwiditum yutha amát-
 cers to well commands be (it) you to well known thus (whose) minis-
 yu- (36) khetu- rájadhaní shiratur-am- wusthanena mátá-
 ters (are) shields (such) metropolis (of) constant existing by mother (and)
 pittroś átmunuś chu poonya- yush-o-bhiwriddhuye poorwu- looptán api
 father of my also virtue (and) fame (of) progress for before dropped too
 dewa-bhog-á- gruháran prātipályutá pruti- dinu
 gods (of) possession (and) a religious grant the one that protects by every day
 chu niruwadbi- numusyu- grámu- shásunám shutusaś (37) pruyuchchutá
 Inam
 also unboundedly reverend (such) village orders (by) hundreds the one that gives by
 Shuku-nrooju- (38) kal-a-titu- sunwutsuru- shuteshoo ashtasoo punchu-
 era (of) king (of) time (of) passed years (of) hundreds eight fire (and)
 puncháshu-d-dhikeshoo ankuto-pi Sunwutsuránám ८११ Prowurt-
 fifty more (in which are) number (in) also years of 855 cur-
 tumánu- wijuyu- sunwutsur-á- nturgu (39) tu- Shráwuṇu- puorṇumásyám
 rent Wijuy year in July and August (of) full-moon in
 wáre Gooroś Poorwabha- (40) drupudá- nukshuttre (41) pruthumu- kur-
 fresh
 right
 day on Jupiter of Poorwa Bhadrupud lunar mansion in first hand-
 o-duk-á-ti-surguṇu } Pooundurddhunu- nuguru- winirggutu- Kuo-
 water (of) much pouring by Pooundurdlun city (in) was born (such) Kuo-

(36) Written nyu by mistake for tyu.

(37) saś written by mistake for aśaś.

(38) I. e. Shalivahan.

(39) rrga imperfectly engraved.

(40) bha is written for bhá.

(41) Supposing this Nukashuttra to be correctly stated, the month Shrawan is erroneously written for Bhadrupud, and should the stated month be correct, the Nukashuttra is wrongly written.—*Sio ditit Pandit.*

shiku- sugotru- Wajikunwu subrumhuchári Damodurubhuttu- sootáyu
 shik (of) lineage (of) Wajikanwu- (42) (of) fellow-student Damodur Bhut (of) son
 Keshwu-díkshítáyu Ramupoorisuptushut-á- nturgutu- Lohugrámuá suwrik-
 Keshw Dikshit to Rampoori Suptu Shut in Lohugrámu together with
 shu- mal-a-koolaá sudhanyu-biruny-a-deyaá suduñdu doshu
 trees (of) number (by) covered with grain (and) gold not to be given [unintelligible]
 duah-á-purádhū subhootopáttu prutyayaá awátu bhūtu pruweshu
 [unintelligible] [unintelligible]

shutottaráyaá Brumhudáyu- nyayenu á-chuandr-á-rkum
 [unintelligible] Bramhanical property (of) rule by (43) till the moon (and) the sun
 numusyaá duttuá yusyu chu éghátáá poorwataá Ghodógrámuá
 Inam
 (exist) worthy of reverence granted whose also boundaries the east on Ghodógrám
 dukshínutaá Wunjooli-namá grámaá pushchimutaá Winchuwihururu-
 the south on Wunjoollee (whose) name (is) a village the west on Winchuwihurubh
 námaá grámaá ootturutaá Sonnuhi-námá grámaá ewam
 (whose) name (is) a village the north on Sonnuhee (whose) name (is) a village thus
 chutoor-á- ghátu- wishooddhum Lohugrámtm Keshwu-díkshítáyu
 the four boundaries (in) clear (such) Lohugrámu Keshw Dikshit to
 krishutaá kurshnyutaá bhoonjutaá bhojuyutaá wá nu ke (44) chit
 (while) cultivating causing culture enjoying causing to enjoy or not any one by
 wyághataá káryaá mutt- (45) a-nil-a-ndolitu- julu turungu- turulum
 interruption should make violent wind (by) undulated water-waves (like) transient
 aeshwuryu (46) shurud-ub- bhra-
 (such) wealth September-October & October-November
 the fourth of the six seasons (of) clouds (of) (like) (whose)
 wibbhrumum jiwitum sámányun chu bhoomidunu- phulum uwuguch-
 sport (is), (such) life (it is) common also land-grant (of) fruit know-
 chhudbhiár (47) ágámi- nrooputibhiá usmut wunshueá wá nyum asmud- dhur-
 ing succeeding kings by our descendants by or this our charitable
 mudayaá sumunoomuntuwyaá prutipáluíyá chu|| ooktan chu Rámuchun-
 grant duly should be observed should be preserved also (it is) said also Ramchan-
 drenu sámányuh nyum dhurmusetooá nroopánám kále-kále páluíyáá
 dru by common this a charity-bridge kings of time and time in should be preserved

(42) A particular section of the Yujoorwed.

(43) Bramhanical property is considered as a great bane to the family of any one that takes it by unfair means.

(44) na is wanting on the plate.

(45) should be tíá.

(46) Uncooswar over ya is wanting.

(47) Two Wisarg written by mistake for oos.

bhuvudbhīḥ surwán ewum bhawinūā parthiwendrán bhocyobhooyāḥ yachute
 you by all to thus future kings to again (end) again begs
 Rámchundrenūḥ|| shushṭi- warshu suhusráni swurge tishṭhuti bhootidaā áchch-
 Rámchundru sixty years (of) thousands heaven in stays a land-donor a de-
 hetá chu anoomuntá chu táni ewn nuruke wusāḥ|| swu-duttám
 troyer (of land) also an abettor and those (years) very hell in abides self-given
 puru-duttám wá yah huret-too (48) wusoondluram swu- wishṭá (49) yám
 others (by) given or who takes away land own hell in
 kri (50) miḥ bhootwá pitroobbih suhu puchchute|| prusrootyá
 a worm having become forefathers by along with lingers a singlehandful by (51)
 sampradáneṇa || dattusya áhuruṇeṇa chu junmu- prubhrooti yut dattum
 granting by given thing (of) resumption by also birth from what (is) given
 tat surwam nishphulam bhawet || kulpu-koti-suhusráni
 that all unfruitful becomes 4,320,000,000 × 10,000,000 × 1,000
 kulpu-koti-shutani chu niwuset Brumhunoloke* bhoomidánam
 4,320,000,000 × 10,000,000 × 100 also abides Brumha (of) world in land donation
 dudáti yaḥ|| shiwam astoo surwajugutá Omnumā (52) Shiwáya. 1
 gives who blessing he the whole universe of Om-bow Shivu for.

(48) huretu would be better in place of huret-too.

(49) should be wishṭá.

(50) kri is written for krea.

(51) giving along with a double-handful is held meritorious by the Shastras.

(52) Om, a mystic word (representing the Hindoo Trinity), signifies also good, &c. &c., and is always prefixed to the word "Namah," a reverential bow.

कुमि-॥ वं दीनादुत्तमि वेरुंरुत्त सिपुं नकु एरुमतः ॥ कोकृत्य सुतन ॥ ब्राह्मणवर्षम् ॥ स
॥ अत्राया जाया जाय ताकारसत् ॥ सुप्रमही दुः० दीम ॥ नमाहुं कोपह यत्नी दूषणवा तिमं ॥
॥ इवरांनु वायव्यवनीयनतः ॥ पुतायक वितात्मा त्मका मंदन उदिता इति विः ॥ यीना इ मा हुं रः ॥ छिति र
ले तस कल्प दृष्ट्यक्त ह्वादि मुक्ताहुजवः ॥ चमि मिषदं मत्या तययः ॥ शय मिहं द्रनां ॥ अतिव
दर्प दत्त कमी हे ह्यारं कुत्तको कृत्तः ॥ तिपादिता युरणु ए द्येष्टा ह्वा वा ॥ अतः ॥ तस्य तु म्वा एा यदृष्टतिव
त्तम्युस्मादि रा म्वा अ वसत्न वां वुकि तनु मे विमय कू मू ॥ क्रमादनु दाः ॥ सुी इत्त म्भूत्तं ॥ अतः इदृष्ट निर्वि
जां वायां ता विकृता इमा मा कामा दिक्षु रपत्तो वृष्टः ॥ ना हो वा सोरप ना म्भु रं व दिपा पे म्वा य मं गी क्तं त्या
राममादिदिः ॥ कुरुनिते ना व र्हे तं का य ॥ ॥ हो वा सोरप ना म्भु रं व दिपा पे म्वा य मं गी क्तं त्या
वाका समसा ह्ये म्भु व लय यता रं सां का च रत् ॥ वर्षं कुरु व र्हे वर्षः ॥ प्रयुक्त वर्षो पि क्रम क व
ना किः ॥ इवादि विपत्तमे क कं व म य म क प्ना दि तिरु के नु कुः ॥ यद विदि मिं ज या व सत्ति प्र स
द सं द्र म सा व र ए व दू ॥ स य दि क्त य ति षा नि म्भु दा य ता य रू क ना म्भु कु यि व र्हे तं ॥ स ह त्ते हि मं उ त्ना दि पं ग
न त्ते षा द्यु दयी स मु घतं ॥ ति जा त् दि या ति य श ता व वि व म्भु व पि य र्श द वा त ॥ अ व क्त प क्मं उ मे
अ न सह दि ज्य श दि व म्भु ॥ ता दि तं स म हि म क ता म लं वि रं कि रू त्त इ स लिय य्य ना ड् टत्त ना स ह
त स म ता दि वी म यं व प ल षां स दि स ष मा पि टी न प द बिं दि र ना इ मं दि रं व वु वां रा य मु क्त व सि व त्ते ॥
य रि म्भु रू मि यो ना दं मि हिं ता नि दि त कृ ति दि मा क म्भु ति नि षा सी क्त दा वा षु क र र वं ॥ य ष्य द्द म प्र ता
पा क्त्त व द ह ल सि व क क्त तं की त्त म्भु दि स र्हे क्त दू स वा स्यु र ए यि स ल्प क्त्त व वि षु दि त्ना सा ॥
दुर्वा नानि य कुं र म्भु न द प क्त्त म्भु क्ति का क्त व ता ना म्भु क्ती ना षि मे षा द र द्दु म्भु ता रा सि वि षां

दिताभि ३।

द्विज्य ताप चा लन समर्थ । आचाप नि पुण । सा वा रा म वि वा
द्वि ज्य ता प चा ल न स म र्थ । आ चा प नि पु ण । सा वा रा म वि वा

वृषपुत्र । सकल कला कुपल । महामात्य मंत्र वृद्धा मणि । श्री केशव महा
वृ ष पु त्र । स क ल क ला कु प ल । म हा मा त्म मंत्र वृ ष्ठा म णि । श्री केश व महा

जनिना । श्री कां वद वपाय । प्रसाद मधु । नवाटक नाम धाया
ज नि ना । श्री कां व द व पा य । प्र सा द म धु । न वा ट क ना म धा या

ययामः । उत्त जाय ए स क्राति पर्वणि । परमया भक्त्या महा ध
य या मः । उ त्त जा य ए स क्रा ति प र्व णि । प र म या भ क्त या महा ध

मिं कया भूत्वा स विक्रमा कुला स्याप विक्र । दंडादा यमा
मिं क या भू त्वा स वि क्र मा कु ला स्या प वि क्र । दं ड दा द्या य मा

गी ए सहित च कुः सीमा पर्यंतं निधिनिद्रि पश्य हितः वि शति
गी ए स हि त च कुः सी मा प र्यं तं नि धि नि द्रि प श्य हि तः वि श ति

विप्रसहिताय भाप हृत्त गान्वा त्प न्नाय । अष्टा भा ग सहित
वि प्र स हि ता य भा प हृ त्त गान्वा त्प न्ना य । अ ष्टा भा ग स हि त

क शव प्रभाव । ह साद कि न प्रदत्तः । तदर्थे शासनं प्रय
क श व प्र भा व । ह सा द कि न प्र दत्तः । त द र्थे शा स नं प्र य

कृति । तेषाम ता निनामानि । जाट सी वाप संबं धि नी श
कृ ति । तेषा म ता नि ना मा नि । जा ट सी वा प सं बं धि नी श

दुपुजापत्नी विनी समग्र । नृमि विमल श्व च द व स्य । तथा
दु पु जा प त्नी वि नी स म ग्र । नृ मि वि म ल श्व च द व स्य । त था

इ व स्य सं नि धि । या भू मि । स । भा र हा ज । अ स्य । मा ध व इ व स्य । गं
 इ व स्य सं नि धि । या भू मि । स । भा र हा ज । अ स्य । मा ध व इ व स्य । गं
 धू प नि वि द्या र्थ । भा र्ग व ा गा त्र ना ग इ क्र मे त । का श्य प गो त्र वि ठ
 धू प नि वि द्या र्थ । भा र्ग व गो त्र ना ग इ क्र मे त । का श्य प गो त्र वि ठ
 ल धि शा स । भा र्ग व ा गा त्र वि ठ ल धि शा स । भा र्ग व ा गा त्र । उ क
 ल धि शा स । भा र्ग व गो त्र वि ठ ल धि शा स । भा र्ग व ा गा त्र । उ क
 ल धि शा स । ब्र ह्म च स हि त । मा र्ग्य ा गा त्र गो त्र । अ त्रि ा गा
 ल धि शा स । ब्र ह्म च स हि त । मा र्ग्य गो त्र गो त्र । अ त्रि ा गा
 त्र ा सा म इ भ ट । वा सि षु ा गा त्र ा सा म इ क्र मे त । वा सि षु ा गा त्र क
 त्र ा सा म इ भ ट । वा सि षु गो त्र ा सा म इ क्र मे त । वा सि षु गो त्र क
 श व भ ट का श्य प ा गा त्र । मा ध व भ ट । मु व ग ल गो त्र । वा सु इ व भ ट
 श व भ ट का श्य प गो त्र । मा ध व भ ट । मु व ग ल गो त्र । वा सु इ व भ ट
 वा सि षु ा गा त्र प दु म ण भ ट । मा र्ग्य ा गा त्र मा ध व भ ट । अ त्रि ा गा
 वा सि षु गो त्र प दु म ण भ ट । मा र्ग्य गो त्र मा ध व भ ट । अ त्रि गो
 व अ द्यु त भ ट । का श्य प ा गा त्र वा म न भ ट । भा र हा ज ा गा त्र ना
 व अ द्यु त भ ट । का श्य प गो त्र वा म न भ ट । भा र हा ज गो त्र ना
 प ण भ ट । भा र हा ज ा गा त्र ना प ण ठा कु प सु वि धि वि क । सा
 प ण भ ट । भा र हा ज गो त्र ना प ण ठा कु प सु वि धि वि क । सा
 आ म प्र ति पाल कः । भा र हा ज गो त्र ह्म वि द् व भ ट । भा र्ग व गो त्र
 आ म प्र ति पाल कः । भा र हा ज गो त्र ह्म वि द् व भ ट । भा र्ग व गो त्र
 ति क ल भ ट । ए व म ना मि ना । मा नि द व सं नि धि । तां
 ति क ल भ ट । ए व मे ना मि ना । मा नि द व सं नि धि । तां

क्ता तातनाया वृद्धदाय मायमावंदा कर्ममाया यदुःय श्यासायाः प्रवृत्तः व्याप
 ग्रामः दक्षिणातः वंदुनीनामाग्रामः पश्चिमतः विवं विहररुद्राव्या ग्रामः उरुनतः
 त्साकूहीनामाग्रामः पयंवतुना प्यट दिक्षुदं व्याहृष्टामं केसवदीकितस्मात्पतः क
 षयितादुं जलाद्या जयाता वाकके विद्याप्यातः कार्यः मद्रु मिसाव्या लिखलपतरंशात
 नलनेषुर्यशानददु विदुमंती विंसाभाजं रदु मियाकपालमदरादु दिः नाशा
 मिद्रुपति दिवस्म दं देव वीयम र्मादु म्मिदायः समकुमं रुद्राः प्रतिपालनी यक्षुना उरुं
 वना मरुदे एना सामाकायं वंशुं सुरुमं पाएण कात्व कात्वया लकी
 व्याहृदिः सवृत्तिवंसा विठः पाटि विंदाकू व्याहृ व्याकावत
 नाम रुद्रः ॥ षष्ठि वर्षसहस्राणि सुरुत्तिष्ठति द्रुमिदः ॥ म्हादेवुं क्रायकुम
 तावताव्यवमनकेवसेतु ॥ सुरुतां पददं वा व्याहलतु व सुं वनां
 सुरुविश्यापां कर्मिदं तापितरि स्यादुपवृत्त ॥ प्रसुता संप्रया कर्मद
 तुसाहसणाम व ॥ ५५ ॥ प्रवृत्तिय सुं वंशुं मिव्याहं सुवेत् ॥ क
 ल्यकाटि सहस्राणि कल्पकाटि सता मिव मिव सुदुहृ एण त्वा
 विदुमिदं दयतियः ॥ सिवमं सु स वृत्त रातः ॥ उरुमं मिव वा य ॥

These copper tablets with holes for the usual ring, were received from Almaram Shiwram Chitnees, of Sawunt Waree, who received them from his relations living at Pagnee, near Sanglee. They are in an excellent state of preservation, and appear never to have been under ground. They bear the Shaliwahun Shuk 855, corresponding with the Christian Era 933. Their dimensions are 13 inches in length, $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches in breadth, and $\frac{3}{10}$ of an inch in thickness.

A GENERAL, STATISTICAL, AND HISTORICAL REPORT

ON

PORTUGUESE INDIA;

DESCRIPTIVE OF

THE GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF THE PRINCIPAL PORTS; TERRITORIAL
DIVISIONS; PERIODS OF ACQUISITION; AND DETAILS RESPECTING
AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, &c.

WITH NOTES,

CONTAINING INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THE DIFFERENT SUB-DIVISIONS,
WITH THEIR REVENUE, &c. &c.

TO WHICH IS APPENDED

An Account of the Convents suppressed in 1835;

WITH PARTICULARS RELATIVE TO THEIR FOUNDATION, REVENUES, &c.

EXTRACTED, IN 1850, FROM OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS,

BY

CAPTAIN JOAQUIM JOSE CICILIA KOL,

(LATE) CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF PORTUGUESE INDIA.

Free Translation, as close to the Sanscrit as the language will admit of. (Date of Plate, Shalivahan Shuk 1182, A. D. 1761.)

1182 years having passed of the blessed Shalivahan era, Rowdra being the current year, Saturday, the 7th of the fortnight of the waning moon of Purosh (December-January). He who has been honoured with the title of the five great words, as Rayu Dhurnee, Wurahuwayu, Butkaripooraya, Sabus Mallo, and Shree Kanyudeo Rayu, residing in the best city of Kulyan, a descendant of a Kuru, (1) in the Kalyoog; a sun causing the bud of the lotus-like Chulookyu race to bloom; whose flag carries the golden boar; the ocean of truth; (2) a fulminating cage for sheltering refugees; a devout worshipper of Mheshwru; (3) lord of the empire gained by propitiating Málhideo by devotion; a black bee sucking the mellifluous lotus-like feet of Shree Kedardeo: since the time of the accession to the throne of such Kanyudeo, Keshow, surnamed Mahaguni, has been the minister. This noble statesman, who is pious, prudent, skilled in arms whose advice is the head-ornament of all great counsellors, during the most propitious time of the sun's entrance into Capricorn, has devoutly and spontaneously assigned the village of Feruwatak, (4) which he had obtained by the favour of the Raja, with trees and other usually grant-accompanying things, together with all its produce, with power to punish crimes and correct morals within its boundaries, to Keshow Prabhoo, of the Bharudwaj lineage, who is to supervise the eight sacerdotal duties, (5) and to the following deity and other nineteen Bramhuns, pouring water on their hands, and issuing this edict to Gov Raval, son of Jalhum Raval. The land called Rhat Secwar, (6) enjoyed by the Shooders, is assigned to the deity Wimaldeshwar, and the land lying near the temple to Madhoo Deo, of the Bharudwaj lineage, for the daily worship of and offerings to the deity. The remaining Bramhuns are—3, Nag le Krament, of the Bharguw lineage; 4, Withul Pashas, of the Kashyup race; 5, Withul Aobhas, of the Bharuw lineage; 6, Oookul Pashas, of the Bharudwaj lineage (on whom is bestowed the Bramhunar); 7, Govind Bhut, of the Gargyu lineage; 8, Sando Bhut, of the Uti lineage; 9, Sando Kramait, of the Wusishh lineage; 10, Keshow Bhut, of the Wusishh lineage; 11, Madhoo Bhut, of the Kashyup lineage; 12, Wasoodoo Bhut, of the Moodgal lineage; 13, Puchann Bhut, of the Wusishh lineage; 14, Madhoo Bhut, of the Gargya lineage;

(1) The name of the half-brother to the Pandues, famed for munificence.

(2) Or a mine of precious truth.

(3) Málhideo.

(4) Now called Fauri, near Raaspoor, Talooka Vejedroog.

(5) 1, sacrificer, &c.; 2, consecrator of gods, wells, gardens, &c.; &c.; 3, the ceremonies oblige and punish long religious observances; 4, predicting eclipses, interdicting them; 5, consulting the religious code of laws and institutes, and proceeding therefrom; 6, punishing the Rajas; 7, administering justice; 8, supervision of the religion of the country.

(6) Perhaps Rhat Secwar.

15, Uchyoot Bhut, of the Utri lineage; 16, Wamun Bhut, of the Kashyap lineage; 17, Narayun Bhut, of the Bharudwaj lineage; 18, Narayun Thakoor, of the Bharudwaj lineage (on whom the office of a Chowdhuree, and of a protector of the village, is bestowed); 19, Harideo Bhut, of the Bharudwaj lineage; 20, Tikul Bhut, of the Bharguw race. Four orchards, called Kurhatuk, are assigned to the holy purpose of permanently supporting the Muth, (7) which is provided with culinary copper vessels, and situated near the temple. Kings descended either from the present or other ruling race of this country must so piously preserve this village grant, as to become enjoyers themselves, too, of beatitude. Many kings, as Sugur and others, made land grants; but whosoever is the lord of the land, to him belongs the merit of preservation thereof. The resumer of land, given either by himself or others, passing sixty thousand years as a worm in hell, is born a wretched Chandal! He that seizes one tola of gold, or a cow, or a bit of land, even of a finger's breadth, is doomed to remain in hell till the annihilation of the elements. It is recorded that no poison should be named equal to the seizure of Bramhanical property, for the former destroys merely the one that takes it, but the latter also one's posterity. To all future rulers, either of my or other race, who will preserve this my grant, I bow down.* This is written by Gowind, the auspicious Maheshwuree.

(7) The nearest word for this is perhaps convent.

*Translation, as literal as is consistent with the sense in English. (Date of Plate
Shalivahan Shukh 1313, A. D. 1391.)*

Be our salutation to Mâhâdevce, over whom waves, as a Chowree, the lofty head-kissing moon; who is like the Moolustumbhu (1) for the erection of the universe! Be glory to the boar (Wishnoo), who came into existence of his own will, and on whose tusk the globe of the earth looks beautiful as a lotus flower on its tube-like pedicle! The gold mountain Meroo rests elegantly on the flower-like globe as the pericarp of the lotus. Bharut (India) and the other continental divisions form the petals of the globe. The seven mountains Koolachul, &c. that surrounded the pericarp Meroo are the stamens which add to the beauty of this flower. India is one of the petals. In its southern half is situated the country of Kurnatik, through which flows the well known and great river thereof, Toongubhudra. Even its sacred banks are so efficacious as to burn up a forest of sins. On one of the banks is the place of the great god Wiroopakshu. (2) This place is supposed to have the same degree of sacredness as the Ganges. In its vicinity stands the fortified and impregnable capital city Wijuyu, where the females have lotus petal-like long eyes, and possess such exquisite beauty as to resuscitate and rouse up even Kam, burnt up by Mâhâdevce. (3) As a divine incarnation in the family of Yudoo, Bookkuraj (4) was born of Shicee, wife of Achyodt. He was dreadful in war. He defied all his enemies, and lived here as an Indru (god of gods). His son Hurihur, (5) powerful as Indru, went forth to conquer the world. He is worthy of the name, for his name and virtues are the same as those of Wishnoo and Shivu. He, whilst ruling the region formed, by the northern bank (6) of a river heard of but not seen, (7) the Eastern Sea, Rama's pool, and the Western Sea, the great kings of all the world fall at his feet. By his order his prime minister Madhuwu (8) began to rule Jayuntipoor, the effects of whose sound policy are so admirable that his enemies, while living, enjoy not a moment's rest. His name resounds in every quarter. He, at the head of a large army, set out with an intention of subduing countries.

(1) The name of a particular stone column, carved at its capital with various grotesque figures, erected before the undertaking of any structure.

(2) Now called Humpiwiropakshu.

(3) The Indian Cupid, of whom it is related that one day, when attempting to subdue Mâhadevce while absorbed in meditation, he was burnt up by the god's third fiery eye.

(4) Also called Bookmu.

(5) Wishnoo and Shuru.

(6) The original appears to include the river.

(7) Perhaps the river Indus or Attock, which the Hindoos are prohibited by their religious code to cross.

(8) The Hindoo author, who wrote a commentary on the Veds, and works on the laws and institutions of Hindoo, on theology, astronomy, physic, and other subjects, which are extant, and held in great estimation.

A capital, surrounded by a sea, in the Konkun, and bearing the name Gen, was environed by an ocean of his forces. This heroic minister banished all the numerous Toorooshkhas (9) infesting the country, and set up again Suptakotishwur, and the other ancient idols that had been rooted up and thrown away by them. But Hurihur, there consulting with his ministers, concluded that his empire would be of short duration if the prime minister were not in his own territory. He therefore recalled the minister, and bestowed on him the throne of Juyantipoor, of which he was now the anointed ruler. Another minister, Nuruhuri, a descendant of Atreyu, and the son, by Umbika of Bruunhurs, a Bramhun well versed in the Veds and Shastras, was sent out to Goapoor in his room. Nuruhuri's younger brother Bhaskur is well known. Nuruhuri, a king-like personage, reared up by the rain of ambrosial satisfaction, derived from the favour of benign knowledge as it were a Shunkur, (10) and thus becoming a Kulputaroo (11) to all the learned of his age. Fame, a bride, previous to her wedding with the minister, presented the renown of all his enemies as the offering of Lahyá (parched rice) to the sacred fire of his prowess. She sat on the marriage slab, (12) then stepped upon the seven continents, and proceeded to the heavens, as if to visit and receive personally a blessing from Wusishtha's wife Uroondhufi. (13) The happy and wealthy Madhwuraj, the chief of great ministers, and the guide of spiritual worshippers, says.—“On Wednesday, during the time of the solar eclipse, when charitable deeds are highly meritorious, in the month of Wueshakku (April and May) of the Shalivahan current year Prujapati 1313 (A. D. 1391), I assign, with the pouring of water into which gold has been dropped, as a religious endowment, the village Kuchehur, called also Madhwurpoor, in the country of the same name, Kuchehur, in twenty-five allotments, to twenty-four Bramhuns who are well versed in the Veds and Shastras. Their names and lineage are as follows:—Two of the allotments, the first and twenty-fifth, are given to Domodur Bhut, son of Ununt Bhut, a descendant of Bharudwaj, the latter is granted to him as supervisor over the other Bramhuns; 2nd, to the grandson of Máhádeo Bhut, and the son of Ununt Bhut, a descendant of Wusishthu; 3rd, to Wasoodeo Bhut, son of Narusihu Bhut, a descendant of Atreyu; 4th, to Kan Bhut, son of Ununt Bhut, a descendant of Bharudwaj; 5th, to Damodur Bhut, son of Wasoodeo Bhut, a descendant of Atreyu; 6th, to Máhádeo Bhut, son of Narum Bhut, a descendant of

(9) The Pandit asserts that a tribe of Mahomedans who had established themselves at Gen were so called. The flesh-eating Toorooshkhas are mentioned in a plate found near Atreyu, assigned to about the eighth century, in the collection published in Vol. VI. Royal Asiatic Society's Journal, the word being translated Tuks.

(10) Name of Mándavee, implying good-deer.

(11) A fabulous tree, nourished by ambrosia, which yields whatever may be desired.

(12) Or the crest of a mountain.

(13) A goddess of chastity. This metaphor is throughout founded on the practice of Wushuhonu, a ceremony essential at all weddings.

Attreyu; 7th, to Wantun Bhut, son of Mâhâdeo, a descendant of Jumudugni; 8th, to Ram Bhut, son of Damodur Bhut, a descendant of Attreyu; 9th, to Kan Bhut, son of Ununt Bhut, a descendant of Bharudwaj; 10th, to Puomnidewu Bhut, son of Withul Bhut, a descendant of Jumudugni Wutsu; 11th, to Ununt Bhut, son of Mâhâdeo Bhut, a descendant of Kootsu; 12th, to Ununt Bhut, son of Keshow Bhut, a descendant of Jumudugni; 13th, to Junardun Bhut, son of Gowind Bhut, a descendant of Attreyu; 14th, to Wishmoo Bhut, son of Ramkrishnu Bhut, a descendant of Jumudugni; 15th, to Huri Bhut, son of Damodur, a descendant of Attreyu; 16th, to Gowind Bhut, son of Mandeshi, a descendant of Kuooshik; 17th, to Wasoodeo Bhut, son of Withul Bhut, a descendant of Jumudugni; 18th, to Puomnidewu Bhut, son of Gowind Bhut, a descendant of Kuooshik; 19th, to Mâhâdeo Bhut, son of Huri Bhut, a descendant of Jumudugni Wutsu; 20th, to Tan Bhut, son of Narayun Bhut, a descendant of Wusishthu; 21st, to Bbutum Bhut, son of Mâhâdeo Bhut, a descendant of Jumudugni Wutsu; 22nd, to Withul Bhut, son of Namdeo Bhut, a descendant of Bharudwaj; 23rd, to Mâhâdeo Bhut, son of Wamdewu Bhut, a descendant of Bharudwaj; 24th, to Keshow Bhut, son of Gowind Bhut, a descendant of Wusishthu.

The boundaries of the so granted village Kachchur, hence called Madhuwupoor, are as follows:—Pât lies to the east of it; a banian tree and a stone, situate on the summit of the intervening hill, form the eastern boundary line; Mhapun lies to the south; a salt marsh, by the name of Purugulce, (14) in the jungle, forms the southern boundary line, from which runs westward the dam of a smaller marsh. Near this is a ravine, (15) on the beach of the sea. The sea lies exactly to the west, Purualya (16) lies to the north; the Paulote, (17) and the creek beneath it that runs to the sea, form the northern boundary line. The grant of this village, with all its appendages, trees, water, treasure if found, and everything thereon, is made by the consent of the king, his ministers, the chief men of the village, exempt from all sorts of taxation and oppression to the above-mentioned Bramhuus, who may undisturbedly enjoy it. To preserve what has been granted, a common duty incumbent on all kings, is that they should pray for their safety over an ocean of sins. Oh! you monarchs, preserve this bridge at all times, is the constant prayer of your suppliant Ramuchundru. He who resumes what is granted, either by himself or others, is doomed to pass sixty thousand years as a woin in hell.

(14) Now called Purugatwi.

(15) Also ditch, pit, deep hole, chasm.

(16) Now called Paroolé, or Purole.

(17) We have no good English word for this useful term, signifying the line of any ridge or portion of land, from which the water turns in opposite directions.

Transcript of Plate, dated Shuk 1313 (A. D. 1391).

श्रीमहागणाधिपतये नमः ॥ अविग्रमस्तु ॥ नमस्तुंगशिरश्चिवि चंद्रचामर
 चारवे ॥ त्रैलोक्यनगरालंभ मूलस्तंभाय संभवे ॥ लीलकोलः स जयति हरिः कुंद
 लक्ष्मीं दधय इष्टानाले नलिनमिव भू मंडलं तदिभाति ॥ यत्र खर्णक्षितिधरपातिः कर्णिका
 वर्षपीकः पत्रश्रेणी कुलशिखरिणः केसराणां प्रसारः ॥ तस्मिन्भारत वर्षदक्षिणदले
 देशोस्ति कर्णाटकः स्तम्भ्ये सरिदुत्तमा विजयते सा तुंगभद्राभिधा ॥ यत्तीरे दुरिताटवी
 हुतवहे देवे त्रिलोपाक्ष इत्यास्ते संततमंतरेण सुमनः खोतस्विनी चिंतनं ॥ तस्योपक
 ठे विजयाभिधाना सा दुर्जया राजति राजधानी ॥ यस्यां विष्णुपक्षकटाक्ष दग्ध मुञ्जो
 बर्षति स्मरमुखलाक्ष्यः ॥ वंशे यदो रभिनवांश इवाच्युतस्य श्रीसंगमादजनिसंगर
 रंगभीमः ॥ श्रीवृक्षराज इति धिकृत शत्रुरेष तामप्यतिष्ठदधमप्यम् लोकपा
 लः ॥ अथ भुवं भवगामिनः सुतं हरिहरिदीवापराक्रमम् ॥ जगदिनः समजोगमदाद
 रा स्त चतुरं चतुरं बुधिमैखलाम् ॥ आकर्णस्व सरिद्वरोत्तरतटां दापूर्वपाशोनिषे
 रासेतो रवीनं चिरादवति सत्या प्रश्चिमांबोनिषे ॥ स्थाने स्मिन्गुणनामिह हरि
 हरो राजाधिराजादिभो राजोर्वीपति मौलिमालितपदां भोजैः महैवल्लभे ॥ तस्यात्र
 या माधवमीत्रिवर्यैः मशाब्जयती पुरंराज्य मृदांम् ॥ यन्मंत्रशक्त्या वृषहस्तुर्जतोप्यरात
 यः स्वास्थमहो भजते ॥ आशांतविश्रांतयशाः समन्त्रो दिशो जिगीषु मंह
 ता बलेन ॥ गोवाभिषां कौकणराजधानीं मन्ये च मन्ये वृणदण्वेन ॥ प्रतिष्ठितां
 स्तत्र तुरष्कसंघा नुत्याद्यदोण्या भुवनैकवीरः ॥ इन्मूलितानां मकरोव्यतिष्ठतां श्री स
 मनाथादिमुधा भुजां यः ॥ तस्मिन्नुते क्षितितले सति कीर्तिशेषं सन्मंत्रिभि हरिह
 रो नृपतिर्विचार्य ॥ गोवापुरे नृहरिमंत्रिण मादरेण राज्ये पदे समभिषिच्य पुरो
 जयंत्याः ॥ आत्रेयान्वय वारुणधनुदभवं न्मंत्राविका गर्भतः साक्षाद्सामिभ
 दिज्वरा द्यो भास्करस्याग्रजः ॥ विद्याशंकर सत्कृपाभृतरसा सारेण संवदितो
 विद्वक्त्य महोरहो नरहरिः क्षोणीपति भौसते ॥ कृत्वा सप्त पदामि सप्तसु महाद्वा
 पेषु भूभृच्छला मास्थापाथ विमुच्य शात्रव यद्यो लाजान्प्रतापानेन ॥ प्रत्यक्षेण वि
 लोकितुं दिवमपि मामा तथा ईषती मित्यं कीर्तिवधुः सदा नरहरि क्ष्मापं वृणी
 ते वरंम् ॥ स्वस्ति श्री शके त्रयोदशाधिक त्रिंशतोत्तर सहस्रे गते वर्तमान मजा
 पति संवत्सरे वैशाखमासे कृष्णपक्षे अमावास्यायां सौम्य दिने सुवैपराग पु
 ष्यकाले स्वस्ति श्रीमन्महा मंत्रीश्वर उपनिषन्मंत्रां प्रवर्तकाचार्यः श्रीमन्माधव
 राक्षः कुञ्जरविषय वर्तिनं कुञ्जरनामानं धामं ॥ सुविष्णुमिति प्रथितनामदेयं
 सर्वमान्यमग्रहारे कृत्वा पंचविंशति वृत्ति कल्पना कल्प्य श्रुताप्ययन
 संपन्नेभ्यः चतुर्विंशति ब्राह्मणेभ्यः सहिरण्योदकदान दारपुत्रैः तं धामं सं
 प्रदद इति मदान्तं धर्मशासनं तेषां ब्राह्मणानां गोत्रनाम विवरणम् ॥ ॥

भारद्वाज गोत्रस्य ऋक् शाखाध्यायिनः अनंतभट्ट पुत्र दामोदरभट्टस्य वृत्ति
 रेका १ वासिष्ठ गोत्रस्य ऋक् ० महादेव पुत्रानंतभट्ट पुत्रस्य वृत्तिरेका २
 आत्रेय गोत्रस्य ऋक् ० नारसिंहभट्ट पुत्र वासुदेवभट्टस्य वृत्तिरेका ३ भारद्वा
 ज गोत्रस्य ऋक् ० अनंतभट्ट पुत्र दामोदरकानभट्टस्य वृत्तिरेका ४ आत्रेय
 गोत्रस्य ऋक् ० वासुदेवभट्ट पुत्र दामोदरभट्टस्य वृत्तिरेका ५ आत्रेय गोत्रस्य
 ऋक् ० नारभट्ट पुत्र महादेवभट्टस्य वृत्तिरेका ६ जामदग्न्य गोत्रस्य ऋक् ०
 महादेव पुत्र वामनभट्टस्य वृत्तिरेका ७ आत्रेय गोत्रस्य ऋक् ० दामोदरभट्ट
 पुत्र रामभट्टस्य वृत्तिरेका ८ भारद्वाज गोत्रस्य ऋक् ० अनंतभट्ट पुत्र कानभट्ट
 स्य वृत्तिरेका ९ जामदग्न्यवत्स गोत्रस्य ऋक् ० विठ्ठलभट्ट पुत्र पौष्पिदेव
 भट्टस्य वृत्तिरेका १० कुत्स गोत्रस्य ऋक् ० महादेवभट्ट पुत्रानंतभट्टस्य वृत्ति
 रेका ११ जामदग्न्य गोत्रस्य ऋक् ० केशवभट्ट पुत्रानंतभट्टस्य वृत्तिरेका १२
 आत्रेय गोत्रस्य ऋक् ० गोविंदभट्ट पुत्र जनार्दनभट्टस्य वृत्तिरेका १३ जाम
 दग्न्य गोत्रस्य ऋक् ० रामकृष्ण पुत्र विष्णुभट्टस्य वृत्तिरेका १४ आत्रेय गोत्र
 स्य ऋक् ० दामोदरभट्ट पुत्र हरिभट्टस्य वृत्तिरेका १५ कौशिक गोत्रस्य ऋ
 क् ० मदिशी पुत्र गोविंदभट्टस्य वृत्तिरेका १६ जामदग्न्य गोत्रस्य ऋक् ० गोविं
 ष्ठभट्ट पुत्र वासुदेवभट्टस्य वृत्तिरेका १७ कौशिक गोत्रस्य ऋक् ० गोविं
 ष्ठभट्ट पुत्रस्य पौष्पिदेवभट्टस्य वृत्तिरेका १८ जामदग्न्यवत्स गोत्रस्य ऋक् ०
 बाहरिभट्ट पुत्र महादेवभट्टस्य वृत्तिरेका १९ वासिष्ठ गोत्रस्य ऋक् ०
 नारायणभट्ट पुत्र तानभट्टस्य वृत्तिरेका २० जामदग्न्यवत्स गोत्रस्य ऋक् ०
 महादेवभट्ट पुत्र भटभट्टस्य वृत्तिरेका २१ भारद्वाज गोत्रस्य ऋक् ० नामदेव
 भट्ट पुत्र विठ्ठलभट्टस्य वृत्तिरेका २२ भारद्वाज गोत्रस्य ऋक् ० नामदेवभट्ट
 पुत्र महादेवभट्टस्य वृत्तिरेका २३ वासिष्ठ गोत्रस्य ऋक् ० गोविंदभट्ट
 पुत्र केशवभट्टस्य वृत्तिरेका २४ भारद्वाज गोत्रस्य ऋक् ० अनंतभट्ट पुत्र
 दामोदर भट्टस्य पुनर्माहजनैः अन्या दत्ता वृत्तिरेका २५ एवं पंचविंशति वृ
 त्तयः कुञ्जरिनामधेयस्येदानीं कुतमाधव पुराभिदंतस्या ग्रहारस्य चतुः सीमा
 विवरणं ॥ पूर्वस्यां दिशि पाटग्रामस्य सीम्नि पर्वत शिरसि वटवृक्ष प्रापाणः ॥
 दक्षिणस्यां दिशि म्हापाण ग्रामस्य सीम्नि अरण्यमध्यच्छेद परगालीति क्षारि
 क्षेत्रांतर्गतं कृत्वा तमभृद्धि पश्चिम दिगनुखारीमकारं समीपतः
 समुद्रवेलायां हृदश्च ॥ पश्चिमस्यां दिशि समुद्रः ॥ उत्तरस्यां दिशि पृथी
 ल्य ग्रामस्य सीम्नि प्रवाहादधः समुद्रपर्यन्ती क्षारोदकनदीच ॥ एवं चतुः सी
 मांतर्गतं माधवपुराग्रहारं सहिरण्योदकदान धारा पूर्वकं सर्वं नमस्यं सर्वं बाधा
 विवर्जितं निधि निक्षेप जल प्रापाण सिन्धि सहितं चतुर्विंशति ब्राह्म

णाः सुखेन भुंजीरन् ॥ सामान्योर्यं धर्मसेतु नृपाणां काले काले पाले पालनी
यो भवद्भिः ॥ सर्वानेतान् भाविनः पार्थिवेन्द्रा न्युयो भुयो याचते रामचन्द्रः
स्वदत्तां परदत्तां वा यो हरेत वसुन्धराम् ॥ षष्टि वर्षं सहस्राणि विष्टायां
जायते कृमिः ॥ श्रीशुभमस्तु ॥ ॥

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गणपतिपुत्राय नमः । ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ।

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय । ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ।

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय । ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ।

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय । ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ।

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय । ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ।

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय । ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ।

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय । ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ।

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय । ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ।

*A Facsimile with Transcript in Balbodh,
of three Copper-plates dated Shak 1182 (A. 1261.)*

A STATISTICAL REPORT
ON
PORTUGUESE INDIA.

No. 96.

From Major G. LE G. JACOB,
 Political Superintendent of Sawunt Waree,
 To A. MALET, Esq.,
 Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated 11th July 1850

Sir,

As His Lordship in Council expressed a desire to possess ancient copper-plate inscriptions, I do myself the honour to submit a fac-simile of one written A. D. 1436, together with a translation and key to the character.

2. The original set of plates is in possession of a family residing in the Goa territory, who do not like to part with it, as it is the title-deed to their estate. It is of some historical interest. The establishment in this quarter of a powerful Bramhanical dynasty, in succession to the Chulookyus and Yudoos, seems to be a new bit of history. The numerous conquests, detailed by one of the race, apparently four generations before the grant, were probably mere incursions.

I have the honour to

(Signed) G.

Polit

ndent.

*Translation of a Sanscrit Inscription on a set of Copper-plates, dated Shuk
Shulivahan 1358 (A. D. 1436), in the possession of the Doney
descendants in the Goa Territory.*

Praise be to Shivu ! Glory to the incarnate boar, with whom the deluge of waters was as a pool; on the tip of whose tusk the world looks beautiful as a pearl ! The race of the puissant king is thus described :—There was born, on the bank of the Jánhuwí (i. e. Ganges) a Bramhun, named Dewa Shurnin, of the lineage of Kashyap, a follower of the Yujoorwed, thoroughly versed in it and the other Veds, the sciences subordinate to them, and the Shastras, true of speech; a subduer of his passions; foremost in knowledge of the deity; humble and devoted to the performance of the six duties. To secure himself from the molestation of the Toorooshkhas, (1) he thence came down to the Konkun, where, in Indul, (2) the best of villages, he was detained and revered by the king. He then obtained the sovereignty, and, by the grace of the Kunukeshwur (3) god Indumanli (i. e. Máhádeo), got sons. His sons and grandsons became renowned for their bravery, strength, and other good qualities. From this stock sprung the rich and mighty Jugudeo. Of him was born Ugi, illustrious from his wealth, strong as the gods. From him was born Máyindeo. Victory always attended his war-chariot. After having subdued the rulers of Souráshtru of Lát, of the Dravid country, the powerful Tiling (i. e. Tallingán) and Gand (i. e. Gour) monarchs, and the descendants of the Yudoo and Hamir races, the hero governs their land. Glory be to him, who lives as long as the world endures; who has conquered all kings, and whose arms have filled the world with its never-fading brilliancy. He, by his valour and power, having expelled the Murathas, (4) who had usurped the territory of the Kádumbs, installed on the throne the son of Wiyuyadityu, and out of affection appointed him to conduct the government. [Here follow three Shloks of praise, in praise of the King Bhuiruwu, containing nothing but his praises.] After Máyindeo came Kuidewu, who was succeeded by his son Nágudewu, after whom came Bhuiruwu. [Here follows a Shloka in praise of Nágudewu's praises.] Nágudewu, during his stay in the village of Pulik, the chief men are Kásars, granted in the month Chaitru, of the Shukliwan, year Anal 1358 (i. e. A. D. 1436), the village Wurudengi in Inam, with this copper-edict, to Pashum Sheti, the son of Roopu Sheti, obtained through the grace of the goddess Shree Káliká. It is bounded on the east by Chipoli; on the north by Chándal; on the south by Ojari; and on the west by Wátashan. [Here follow four Shloks in praise of generosity, and deprecating the resumption of Inams.]

(1) A term denoting a cruel people, applied to Mahomedans, or a particular tribe thereof.
(2) Query Turkomans?
(3) Modelled on Hindú, in the Salsee Mahal of the Malwan Talooka.
(4) Modelled on Kunukeshwar, in the same Mahal.
(5) May also mean expelled those who had usurped in Máháráshtrá the power of the Kádumbs, but the Shastree prefers the text.

The following Genealogical Tree is deduced from the
evidence:-

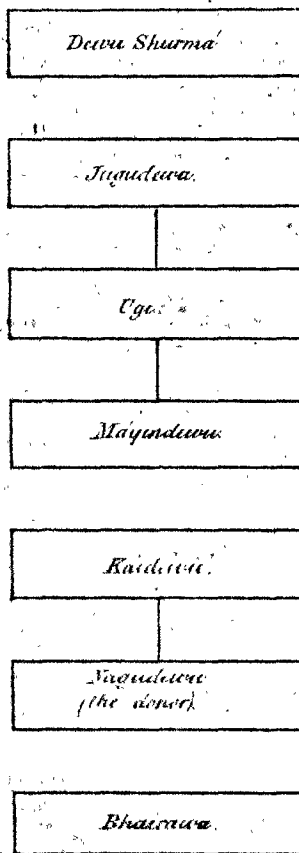


Table explanatory of the Plate Character, where the Letters
differ from the Modern Sanscrit.

Shalivahan Shuk २३२४ (A.D. 1136).

Modern Plate	Modern Plate	Modern Plate	Modern Plate	Modern Plate	Modern Plate		
अ	𑀅	उ	𑀇	म	𑀕	ह	𑀈
आ	𑀆	ज	𑀉	य	𑀔	ष	𑀓
उ	𑀇	ण	𑀌	र	𑀠	श	𑀘
ए	𑀈	ध	𑀍	क	𑀎	ल	𑀭
क	𑀎	न	𑀏	श	𑀘, 𑀙	३	𑀚
व	𑀐	भ	𑀑	स	𑀒	४	𑀛

कुंदादास्युद्रमाडा उगताशु कः तत्मादापूष्मादि

धीविध्वपः। सोपाशुंष्टुटकुलेसंभवः

मुम्मथ्यप्रबलतु पांति लिवा गो। डांनूं। हंमीपां

श्यपादिनाशांत्तुमुव्वीसमवतुचीप्रमा

त्यत्वादि विजुदता विदिताशांषपा



ीतिस्तुप्रदाशांश्वंवनंभवतादात्।

नपुत्राकमः कादुबसेपतीनापा ज्यदादरी

भवतोमद्रापाशुनुमुम्मुत्य विजुदतादि

गिम वितुवनमलपा ज्युं अतिषिद्युतदनुपा

रा वा न्वातुः द्विर्लस्यो धनं । धर्मं स्यात्कुं न प
वा नात्तु विधातुं पितुः । श्ची मन्मं ग म
सं व द्वा सं प वो संप तिः । अ न स्व ब ल मां
पि पु प्प्रा क माः । समुद्र सं कृ ता धा
धा प सा ध नां । द स्य कु पा रा त प रा
समु द्र स न् । स्व स्यो द्वा नां सं स्य द्वा तं म म्
सु द्वा । त स्यो द्वा नां ग दे वी का दे वः सु तो व
स्यो प सो धी मा भि व ध्वा न प पा सं राः ॥ सं व प ति
मि स म सं का सा प म हा ल नो हा ति सं त ॥ स्व मि शी



पु. रा. ध. व. व. उ. ग. हा. भा. स्. व. म. ग. ज. ल. य. वा. भु. मृ. दा. ॥
ला संवत्सरे वैश्वे मा. ले. २३१४ सकृशी का. ली.
पु. तं. पु. म. से. ठी. पु. तं. ल. ष. म. से. ठी. द. तं. थो. ह. म.
प्र. दा. नृ. पुं. ब. दी. से. सी. भा. वी. पी. ली. धै. वी. ॐ. व.
मा. वा. दे. ला. वी. ः. द. षी. ण. दी. से. उ. ऊ. री. धै. वी.
मी. म. दी. से. वा. ट. षं. डी. डी. सी. मा. ॥ धै. वं. वं. नृ. ष्या.
ग. न. पा. लं. न. धौ. म्. धौ. दा. ना. र्यै. धौ. सा. त्. नां. दा. नं. स्व. र्ग. मा. न्नो.
द. द्यु. तं. प. र्. त्. स्व. द. तै. प. द. तं. वा. धौ. त्. वै. तिव. सुं. ध. पा. स. ष्टि. व. ष.
वि. प्रां. ट्वां. तां. द्यु. ते. क्रि. मि. स्व. मि. मे. कै. म. व. मे. कै. र्. मि. वे. शुक. मं. ग. लं.
गी. ता. द्यौ. व. दा. र्. मि. सं. र्. वा. सो. मा. न्द्रो. धै. ध. र्. म. से. तु. नृ. पा. ण. का. ल. का. ल.
प्रां. से. व. हि. स. वो. ने. ता. नृ. वि. ना. पा. र्. धि. वे. ट्वां. र्. र्. श्चो. र्. र्. श्चो. र्. र्. श्चो. र्. श्चो. र्. दा. वे. ते. पा. म. वं. द.



ॐ नमः शिवायः । स एतन्मन्त्रो कथ्यते ॥

ॐ नमः शिवायः । स एतन्मन्त्रो कथ्यते ॥

ॐ नमः शिवायः । स एतन्मन्त्रो कथ्यते ॥

ॐ नमः शिवायः । स एतन्मन्त्रो कथ्यते ॥

ॐ नमः शिवायः । स एतन्मन्त्रो कथ्यते ॥

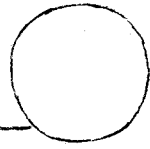
ॐ नमः शिवायः । स एतन्मन्त्रो कथ्यते ॥

ॐ नमः शिवायः । स एतन्मन्त्रो कथ्यते ॥

ॐ नमः शिवायः । स एतन्मन्त्रो कथ्यते ॥

ॐ नमः शिवायः । स एतन्मन्त्रो कथ्यते ॥

ॐ नमः शिवायः । स एतन्मन्त्रो कथ्यते ॥



Three copies Tablets, joined by a ring running through them, and bound in its handle, as a Seal of the donor: an entire figure of Hanuman, and the mutilated bust of some Deity, most probably Ganesha, were received for deciphering from Waman Ravi, Chief of Sawant Wase, who obtained a loan of them from Ghar shet, Kdsar, living at Mhapse in the Goa Territory. They are said by the Kdsar to have been possessed by his family for some generations. They are in an excellent state of preservation, and appear never to have been under ground. They bear the Shaka year Shukra 1358, corresponding with the Christian Era 1436. They are $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, 7 broad, and $\frac{1}{8}$ cent of an inch thick weighing $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.

~~Modern Characters have been written in small letters over the old letters, where different, to facilitate perusal.~~

* Precisely as in the Plates themselves, the order of which, it will be seen, is inversed.

No. 3891 of 1850.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

To the SECRETARY to the
Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

SIR,

I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for submission to the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, copy of a letter from the Political Superintendent of Sawunt Waree, dated the 11th ultimo, No. 96, with the fac-simile of a Sanscrit inscription which accompanied it, and to request that the Society will favour Government with any remarks on the subject which they may have to offer.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. G. LUMSDEN,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 19th August 1850.

No. 5 of 1851.

To H. E. GOLDSMID, Esq.,
Secretary to Government, Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1214, dated 20th March last, referring me to a former letter, No. 3891, dated 19th August last, and accompaniments, from A. Malet, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, and, in reply thereto, to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, that the fac-simile of the Sanscrit inscription, forwarded with the latter, has been submitted for examination to the Rev. Dr. Stevenson, whose remarks on it are contained in the annexed extract from the Proceedings of the Monthly Meeting of the Society, held on the 24th ultimo.

I am also directed to state, that this fac-simile will be published in the next No. of the Society's Journal.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) HENRY J. CARTER,
Secretary B. B. R. A. Society.

Bombay, Town Hall, 8th May 1851.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society,
held on the 24th April 1851.*

“ This ancient inscription from the Konkun, for which the Society is indirectly indebted to Major LeGrand Jacob, certainly contains rather a curious piece of the ancient history of the Konkun, and deserves to be preserved on that account. As to the date, I should read, instead of Shuk 1358, Shuk 1374; however, the difference is not material. I should also place the last name in the list before the two that now precede it. With these changes, I approve of the view given of the contents of the inscription.”

(True copy)

(Signed) HENRY J. CARTER,
Secretary B. B. R. A. Society.

Table explanatory of the several Plate characters.

Plate No. 3.	Plate No. 2.	Plate No. 1.	Modern Sanskrit	Corres- ponding English Character	Plate No. 3.	Plate No. 2.	Plate No. 1.	Modern Sanskrit.	Corres- ponding English Character
ॐ	ॐ*	ॐ	अ	a	ॐ*	ॐ*	ॐ*	इ	ia
ॐ	ॐ*	ॐ	आ	a'	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	उ	thū
			इ	i	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ड	da
			ई	i'	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ढ	dhū
			उ	u	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ण	na
			ऊ	u'	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	न	lū
			ऋ	ri	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	थ	thū
			ॠ	ri'	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	द	da
			ॡ	ri''	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ध	dha
			ऌ	li	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	न	nū
			ॢ	li'	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	प	pū
			ॣ	li''	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	फ	phū
			।	lī	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ब	bū
			॥	lī'	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	भ	bhū
			०	o	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	म	mū
			ॠ	ao	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	य	yū
			ॡ	am	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	र	rū
			अः	ah	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ल	lū
					ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	व	vū
					ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	श	shū
					ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ष	shū
					ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	स	sū
					ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ह	hū
					ॐ	ॐ	ॐ		
					ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	क्ष	kshū
					ॐ	ॐ	ॐ		
					ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ज्ञ	gnū

Vowel marks.

ॐ	ॐ*	ॐ*	ॐ*	ॐ*	ॐ*	ॐ*	ॐ*	ॐ*	ॐ*	ॐ*	ॐ*
—	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ
a	a'	i	i'	u	u'	o	ao	o	ao	an	ah

(*) Dotted letters are doubled.

*Letters and vowel marks agreeing with those given in Prinsep's Tables are marked with an asterisk.

Statistics of the Old and New Conquests, and External Councils of Portuguese India.

DISTRICTS.	GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION. (1)		Year of Conquest.	DIMENSIONS in Square Miles. (2)			DIVISIONS. (3)		HOUSES, and the general POPULATION.		CITIZENS in Active Service.		Sudder Stations.	HOUSES and POPULATION. (Sudder Stations.)		Troops at each Sudder Station		
	Latitude, North.	Longitude, East of Greenwich.		Length.	Breadth.	Spaces.	Villages.	Families.	Houses.	Population.	Electors.	Eligibles.		Houses.	Population.			
OLD CONQUESTS— three Councils.	Isles of Goa <i>a</i>	15°41'30"	73°45'	1510	11½	7	46	35	32	12,545	45,525	400	184	New Goa.	3,600	9,500	Regiment of Artillery, Company of Moors, and Centigent. 1st Battalion of Caçadores. Garrison of the Fort. 4th Battalion of Caçadores. Detachment 1st. and Presidency.	
	Salsette <i>b</i>			1534	21½	10½	104	64	26	25,023	99,243	496	332	Margao .	3,249	12,596		
	Anjediva <i>b</i>			1505	2	..	1	1						Anjediva.	117	430		
	Bardez <i>c</i>			1534	12½	11	72	39	26	28,103	97,164	612	136	Mapuça .	3,187	11,393		
	Tiracol <i>e</i>			1746	1	1	1	1						Tiracol .	67	359		
NEW CONQUESTS—ten Provinces and one Jurisdiction.	Ponda	14°55'30"	74°8'30"	1763	20½	12¼	81	28	3	7,224	27,615	293	23	Queula .	435	2,483	2nd Battalion Infantry. Detachment 2nd. Detachment 1st. Detachment 1st. Company of Veterans. 3rd Battalion Infantry. Detachment 3rd. Detachment 4th.	
	Panch Mahal (Five Provinces).				Astagar	17	14½	369	18	1	723	3,807	3	..	Kon .	95		394
					Enobarbarem ..	24	17½		38		1,360	7,156	9	2	Sanguém .	367		1,294
					Bally	17	6½		27		802	4,127	36	..	Bally .	71		386
					Chondravady ..	17	9		19		1,468	7,571	13	4	Aroná .	61		235
					Cacorá	3	3		2		355	1,461			Cacorá .	187		995
	Canacona				20	14	03	7	1	3,708	12,901	60	25	Canacona	572	2,451		
	Cabo de Rama ..							1		357	1,683			Colla .	373	1,473		
	Bicholim							20¾		9	29			1	4,804	17,618		Caçabé .	270	1,032
	Sanguelim				1781	20½	17½	88	1	2,483	8,568	133	26	Sanguelim	192	1,012		
Pernem	1783	17½	10	26										1	4,081	28,305	37	11	Caçabé .	296	1,840
EXTERNAL COUNCILS.	Damaun	20°18'	69°35'	1553	6¾	3¼	..	109	3	8,151	33,159	122	34	Fort ..	38	160	2 Companies.	
	Diu	20°46'	67°25'	1535	1½	½	..	3	2	3,017	10,765	49	9	Fort ..	1,467	4,116	1 Company.	

(1) The latitudes and longitudes above given belong—the first to Tiracol, the northernmost point of the coast; and the second to Polem, in the onna, the southernmost point of the same coast.

Our possessions in the interior of Hindoostan extend to 74° 23' of longitude.

(2) These dimensions have been supplied by a Committee of Engineer Officers.

(3) See next page.

a The Council of the Isles is composed of four principal islands: in the first (Tissuvady) is situated New Goa, the Capital of Portuguese India.

b *c* For election purposes, the island of Anjediva forms a part of the Council of Salsette, and the District of Tiracol of that of Bardez, as provided in in Council No. 574, dated the 11th April 1845.

Note (3).

The following are the classified divisions of each district, with the assessments, taxes, and half-taxes paid by each village, and its distance from the Sudder Station in leagues of 16 to a degree:—

Islands of Goa, 35 Villages, included in 32 Parishes.

Parishes.	Villages.	Taxes.	Distances.
Conceição (Capital)	Talcigão	515 4 48	2
Santa Ignaz			
S. Miguel			
Santa Cruz	Calapor	618 3 48	3
		Cagira		164 4 42
Santa Maria Magdalena	Sridão	109 4 42	1½
Senhora de Belém	Bambolim	78 2 06	1½
Santa Barbara	Morombim o.g.*	563 0 51	2
Senhora das Mercês	Morombim o.p.*	325 2 03	
	Murda	116 0 10	½
Senhora do Rozario	Curca	116 3 00	
S. João de Sabaga	Corim	223 4 57	1½
S. Mathias	Arossim	384 3 24	1½
S. João Baptista	Carambolim	1,884 2 30	1½
S. André	Goa-Velha	907 4 51	1½
Senhora de Guadalupe	Batim	937 0 27	1½
S. Lourenço	Mercurim	292 4 33	2
Santa Anna	Telaulim	429 3 27	1½
Senhora de Piedade	Navelim	371 4 18	1½
S. Mathias	Malar	416 4 57½	1½
Espinho Santo	Naróa	...	2
S. João da Graça	Chorão	1,032 0 48	1½
S. Bartholomaeu			
S. Pedro	Panclun	73 0 00	1
Sé Primadal	Ellá	381 3 17½	1½
Procurado do Rozario			
Santa Luzia	Jua	715 1 50	2
S. Estevan			
S. Braz	Cumbaryua	Mercê.	2½
Senhora do Amparo	Tandahim	20 1 36	2
	Mandur	68 1 24	2
Senhora do Loreto	Goulm	156 4 00	1½
S. Simão	Gauasta	346 4 22	1½
Santa Anna	Telaulim	429 3 27	1½
Senhora d' Ajuda	Ribandar	57 2 09	½
	Chumbel		

* O'grande (large) and o'pequeno (small).

Salsette, 64 Villages, included in 26 Parishes.

Parishes.	Villages.	Taxes.	Distances.
Sra. dos Martyres ..	Assolna ..	National Contract	2½
S. João Baptista ..	Adsnlim ..	310 3 28	} ½
	Benaulim ..	6,966 2 54	
	Canã ..	188 2 49½	
Sra. dos Remedios ..	Betalbatim ..	3,347 3 57	1
	Gonsua ..	208 1 18	1½
Sra. do Succorro ..	Carmonã ..	1,923 0 45	1½
	Caveossim ..	837 1 36	2½
	Cavorim ..	367 1 46	1½
Sra. de Belém ..	Guirdolim ..	1,077 0 03	2
	Chandor ..	614 1 06	1½
S. Francisco Xavier ..	Chicalim ..	456 4 24	4
	Chinchim ..	1,809 2 09	2
	Sarzorã ..	660 4 39	1½
Sra. da Esperança ..	Deusua ..	579 1 56½	1½
	Darmopor ..	548 4 28½	1½
	Sirleim ..	215 4 31½	1½
	Coluã ..	1,519 3 57	1
Sra. dos Mercês ..	Sernabatim ..	1,069 2 17½	1
	Vanelim ..	425 2 54	1
	Candaulim ..	167 3 49½	1
S. Felipe e S. Thiago ..	Cortalim ..	922 2 14½	3
	Quelosim ..	475 0 19½	..
S. Aleixo ..	Cortorim ..	2,987 3 30½	1½
S. José ..			
Sra. da Saúde (County).	Conculim ..	2,195 1 50	2½
	Verodã ..		
S. Salvador ..	Loutulim ..	2,773 2 49½	..
	Racãim ..		
S. Francisco Xavier ..	Macazana ..	1,617 2 37	} 2
Espirito Santo (Capital) ..	Margão ..	4,998 0 08	
Santo André ..	Mormugão ..	1,038 3 09	2
	Vadem ..	283 0 57	4½
	Orlim ..	1,511 1 13½	4½
S. Miguel ..	Raia ..	2,371 2 30	} 1½
Sra. das Neves ..			
Sra. das Neves ..	Sancoale ..	2,025 4 55½	} 3½
Sra. da Saúde ..			
Sra. do Pilar ..	Seranlim ..	1,069 2 47½	3½
	Doncolim ..	572 3 32	3½
	Telanlim ..	502 2 51	1
	Aquã ..	471 0 06	1
N. Sra. do Rozario ..	Davorlim ..	267 2 00	½
	Darmampor ..	548 4 28½	1½
	Navelim ..	Margão ..	..
Sra. da Gloria ..	Varea ..	2,300 4 58½	..
	Velção ..	853 4 42	1½
Sra. de Assumpta ..	Paile ..	821 2 19½	2½
	Hessorsim ..	221 2 45½	2½
	Chicohã ..	131 1 27½	5½
	Velim ..	National Contract	3
S. Francisco Xavier ..	Anbelim ..	..	2½

Parishes.	Villages.	Taxes.	Distances.
Ss. Cruz	Vernà	3,299 1 00½	1½
	Nagoà *	1,009 4 00	2

Bardez, 39 Villages, included in 26 Parishes.

S. Thomè	Aldona	2,874 0 42	1½
S. Miguel	Anjuna	1,227 1 33½	1½
Sto. Caetano	Assagão	802 0 50½	1
Sta. Clara	Assonora	301 0 07½	2
S. Aleixo	Calangute	3,561 4 01½	1½
Sra. da Esperança	Condolim	1,629 3 45	2
S. Lourenço de Lihares			
S. Francisco das Chagas	Coluale	462 3 21	1½
	Camorlim	705 4 38½	1½
	Guirim	612 1 00	½
S. Diogo	Sangolda	589 1 30½	2
	Mapuça (Capital)	582 2 46½	2
S. Jeronimo	Conchelum	437 2 10½	2
	Corlim	70 2 51½	2
Sra. da Conceição	Moirà	622 1 50½	2
Bom Jesus	Nachinolà	886 3 56½	1
	Nagoà	373 2 23½	2
Santissima Trindade	Salgão	1,225 3 59½	1
	Arporà	675 2 05	1½
	Nellar	816 0 36	1½
Sra. dos Remedios	Oxel	337 4 20	1½
Reis Magos			
Sra. do Mar	Parrà	778 2 42½	2
	Verla	249 3 58½	1½
Sta. Anna	Cancà	178 0 58½	2
	Pilerne	1,105 0 40	1½
S. João Baptista	Marra	115 4 00	1
	Pomburpa	1,385 3 22½	1½
Mãi de Deus	Olaulim	495 1 00½	1½
	Revora	95 0 16	2
Senhora da Victoria	Nadora		
		Pirna	1,768 2 49½	1½
Santo Antonio	Solim		
Salvador	Marna	417 4 36½	1
	Socorro	Sirala	3,568 0 50½	1½
Penha de França			
S. Christovam	Tiveim	699 1 26	1½
		Sirsaim	60 0 47	1½
S. Izabel	Ucassaim	679 2 39	½
	Bastorà	550 4 38½	½
	Punala	295 0 12	4
	Pahem	241 1 35	4

* Some of the people on this island creditably maintain that, in 1844, a marvellous cross was found erected in the hollow of a tamarind tree.

Ponda.

Parishes.	Villages.	Taxes.	Distances.
	Adcolna	880 0 00	2½
	* Bandora	3,700 0 00½	4½
	Betgu	2,773 0 37½	3
	Betodem	446 1 00	5½
	* Borim	5,150 4 23½	5½
	Boma	807 3 15	2½
	* Candcapar	1,109 4 45	4½
	Candolâ	1,413 0 00	2½
	Coddar	284 1 07½	6
	Conaxem	28 0 00	3
	* Cundaim	4,322 1 48½	3½
	Cuncohem	47 2 11	3
	Curty	209 1 37½	5½
	* Marcaim	9,252 1 15	2½
	Nirancoal	98 0 28	7
Parish	Orgão	953 4 41	2½
	Ponchovaddy	4,448 3 22½	7½
	* Piriol	2,182 3 45	31
Parish	* Querim	215 2 55	7½
Parish	* Quenia	505 0 38	4½
	Sirodâ	14,850 4 45	6½
	Talaulim	1,795 1 00	4½
	Tivrem	1,739 0 31	2½
	Vaddy	133 3 00	5½
	Vagurmem	769 3 48	3½
	Velinga	3,482 1 18	3½
	Verem	3,323 1 45	3
	Volvoç	2,077 2 00	3½

Astragahar.

Villages.	Districts.	Taxes.	Distances.
Batty	} Districts	The taxes are paid by the Camara, and amount to Re- tains 13,239-4-07½.	6½
Dongoro			6½
Naiquitim			9½
Sigonem			9½
Belhem			3
† Colomba			6½
Cumbary			9
Cananga			5½
† Curddy			5½
Onrpm			7½
Neutrauly			7½

* These villages compose the Camara (Chamber).

Villages.	Districts.	Taxes.	Distances.
* Mivona	The taxes are paid by the Camara, & amount to Xerafins 13,239-4-07½.	3½
Salignem		9½
Velana		6½
Varlem		7
Vichondrom		3½
Zaqui		
<i>Embarbarem.</i>			
Bomba	1, Surla.	The Chamber pays the taxes, which amount to about Xerafins 8,127-2-00.	8½
Dangorly			6½
* Muguly	2, Sancorda.		4½
Oxel			7
Surla	6½		
* Aglota	6½		
* Sancorda	6		
Sanguddo	8		
* Sigo	7½		
Cotarily	3, Salauly.		4½
* Salauly	6½		
* Xeipem	6		
Camatconda	4, Codly.		3½
* Codly	4½		
Caproy	4		
Caranzal	5, Calem.		8½
* Calem	8		
Mollem	8½		
Sonaulum	8½		
* Bambarbarem	6, Bambarbarem.		6
Peltem	5		
Cakem	6		
Cosy	7, Calem.	5½	
Dudal	5½		
Maulinguem	7½		
* Sisodem	6½		
Pahem	7½		
Potrem	7½		
Tudou	8, Tudou.	6½	
* Ugnem	5½		
Aibarem	4		
Baudot	5½		
Cornouem	8½		
Colombossem	4½		
* Moissal	9, Aibarem.	5½	
Rumborem	4½		
Santon	4½		
Sauverdà	3½		
<i>Bally.</i>			
* Adnem	1, Bally.	These districts pay Xerafins 7,892-4-35.	3½
* Bally			3½
Bardudem			3½
Baudot			3½
Patorpem			3½

* These villages compose the Camara.

Villages.	Districts.	Taxes.	Distances.
Barcem	2, Barcem.	These districts pay Xerains 7,992-4-35.	5½
Cordeau			
* Quedem			
Nervantoloy			
Paddy			
Perla	3, Araly.		4½
Araly			
Dabem			
Naquelim			
Quitor			
Vangurdem	4, Maina.		5½
Caurem			
Casur			
Cotarly			
Corla			
Dantordy			
Gocondem			
Maina			
Mangal			
Marigil			
Quircolna			
Suleanor			

Chondravady.

Villages.	Taxes.	Distances.
Amboulim	These pay Xerains 14,396-4-22½.	2½
Amons		
Assoldem		
* Aviddom		
Chuli		
Chicaxelven		
* Cothomby		
Chinchorem		
* Curmané		
Messompem		
Molcomem		
Nagavem		
Quepem (Parish)		
Selvoa		
Sirvoy		
Vendorna		
Veddar		
Xetjem		
Xanodem		

Cacord.

Cacora	} 3,874 1 43 {	3½
Sohem		4

* These villages compose the Camara.

Canacona.

Villages.	Taxes.	Distances.
Canacona	7,880 0 05½	6½
Cotigão, Maulinguem Caregale and Borden .. .. .	.....	8½
Gandongra	824 2 12	7
Lollem	7,275 0 43½	8½
Pololem		7½
Nagaxem and Paldem .. .. .	.....	7½
Poinguim	3,503 2 14	8½
<i>Bicholim.</i>		
* Amoná	2,061 2 48½	3½
Advorpale	587 1 15	5
Arvaltem	91 1 48	3
Aturely	363 4 40½	3
Borden	722 0 37½	3
Carapur .. .. .	.....	4
Cassabé (Parish)	556 3 45	3
* Cottomby	570 0 00	5
Cudhem	1,857 2 11½	3½
Dumaxem	89 2 48½	3
Salem .. .. .	.....	.....
Sorvona	349 1 48½	.....
Sirguo	2,590 3 07½	.....
Gaugem	45 0 00	5½
Lasgão .. .. .	.....	3½
Latambarcem	704 1 15	4
Maulinguem .. .. .	.....	4½
Mencurem	1,255 4 48	3½
Mulgão	1,335 1 15	2½
Naróá	709 2 40	2½
Navelim	2,419 0 00	3½
* Pally	1,310 0 00	5½
Resarlem	1,114 4 22½	4½
Pilgão	1,132 4 41½	3½
* Surla	2,957 3 07½	4½
Vauguinim	569 3 26½	2½
Velguem	960 1 15	5
Verly .. .. .	.....	4½
Usão	1,972 0 00	5½

Sanquelim.

Villages.	Taxes.	Villages.	Taxes.
Ambedem (Parish)	150 0 57	Anjuna .. .. .	.....
Ambeli .. .. .	.....	Aruby .. .. .	.....
Ambedem-Cudal	2 0 00	Assodem .. .. .	.....

* These villages compose the Camara.

Villages.	Taxes.	Villages.	Taxes.
Birondem .. .. .	.....	Morlem .. .. .	.....
Bocalim .. .. .	.....	Nadorem	1 0 00
Bonedem .. .. .	.....	Nagarsem .. .. .	.....
Boriem .. .. .	.....	Nanelim .. .. .	.....
Buimpale .. .. .	.....	Nanus .. .. .	.....
Cadlem .. .. .	.....	Nagargão	110 0 00
Calandem .. .. .	.....	Onda	135 3 45
Caranzal .. .. .	.....	Pateli	9 0 00
Carambolem Bararo.	.....	Palim	16 2 30
Carambolim .. .. .	.....	Pansuli .. .. .	.....
Chandedem .. .. .	.....	Pendrali .. .. .	.....
Carpur	1 0 00	Podoxem .. .. .	.....
* Conquirem .. .. .	.....	Pouxem	93 4 28
Cerivalé .. .. .	.....	Querim .. .. .	.....
Codanly .. .. .	.....	Ravou .. .. .	.....
Codoqui .. .. .	.....	Rivem .. .. .	.....
Compordem .. .. .	.....	Sanquelim .. .. .	.....
Colaundem	170 1 28	Safelin .. .. .	.....
Cumareon .. .. .	.....	Santordem .. .. .	.....
Curxurem	8 1 54	Sanvorsem .. .. .	.....
Curum .. .. .	.....	Satari .. .. .	.....
Dabem .. .. .	.....	Senganem .. .. .	.....
Davem	36 1 57	Sonalim .. .. .	.....
Damayem	1 0 00	Sonus .. .. .	.....
Derodem .. .. .	.....	Surla .. .. .	.....
* Eddodem	63 0 29	Talicol .. .. .	.....
Gabanem .. .. .	.....	Tanal .. .. .	.....
Goelem .. .. .	.....	Vaguriem	14 0 2
Golaulum .. .. .	.....	Vainguinim .. .. .	.....
Gontuly .. .. .	.....	Vantem	271 3 17
Guloly .. .. .	.....	Velguom .. .. .	.....
Jorem Bararuco .. .. .	.....	Velus	4 4 51
Jurem Curdo .. .. .	.....	Volpem .. .. .	.....
Maulinguem .. .. .	.....	Vonoliem	52 0 26
* Mattoly .. .. .	.....	Urdem .. .. .	.....
Massordem .. .. .	.....	Vurana .. .. .	.....
Mahus .. .. .	.....	Xelapa-Curdo .. .. .	.....
Mendil, and Quelil .. .. .	.....	Xelapa-Cazaruco .. .. .	.....
Melaulin	40 0 00	Zedanin and Pedanin .. .. .	.....
Morlem	200 0 00	Zarnem	8 0 60
Molpora	18 0 00		

Pernem.

Villages.	Taxes.	Distances.
Alorna	930 2 30	3½
Amberem	375 4 00	3½
Arambol	2,460 0 00	3½

* These villages compose the Camara.

Villages.	Taxes.	Distances.
Cassabé (Parish)	3,330 3 25	3½
Cansarvoracem		
Cazanem	720 2 12	3½
Chandel	151 2 08	4
Chaporá		
Chopodem	313 1 52	2
*Corgão	3,709 3 58	4
*Dugale	2,907 3 08	2
Ibraopur	1,482 3 44	3½
*Mandrem	4,912 3 20	3½
Mopa	327 2 48	4
Morgim	2 0 00	
Ozori		3
*Parcem	1,930 1 33	2½
Paliem	1,192 4 04	3½
Pousocora	893 3 10	4
Queim	2,106 0 45	4
Tambocem	1,321 3 18	4
Torcem	1,838 0 10	4½
Tavem	684 3 47	
Vancodá	1,182 2 51	3½
Vernará	566 0 18	2½
Ugem	1,664 0 50	3½

Purg. de N. S. J.

Parish of N. S. Jesus.

Praca.	Doler.	Naila-Pareri.
Campo dos Remedios.	Jampor.	Horta de Van.
Jumprizas.	Preal.	Talvary.
Ambavary.	Jary.	Concem.
Magarvara.	Bamboly.	Banga Mita.
Patalara.	Tava-Pari.	Horta Gaude.
Damao de Cina.	Devá-Pareri.	

Purguna Caluna Pacury.

Parish of S. Jeronimo.

Forte de S. Jeronimo.	Caria.	Deuca.
Damao pequeno.	Carivari.	Duntorta.
Vraoanda.	Dabel.	Bempor.
Catriá.	Rignanvara.	Calecachigão.
Mavor.	Jauvancar.	

Elly Paty.

Purguna Nagar Avely.

Dadrá.	Sanbarvay.	Salvassa.
Tigra.	Vagchimpa.	Ambly.
Danuniva.	Massat.	Cudaces.

* These villages compose the Cumara.

Racoly.
Sily.
Colo name.
Futaudy.

Uhorcui.
Golonda.
Morecoul.
Bandament.

Randa grande.
Randa piqueno.

Uply Paty.

Purguna Nagar Avely.

Dachapara.
Noroly.
Aral.
Cavary.
Sonary.
Chopata.
Chicly.
Sorungy.
Dapara.
Vassuna.
Amboly.
Aply.
Parzay.
Paty.
Colam.
Velga.
Cardy.

Caraxigao.
Chauna.
Dolaza.
Umborny.
Cadoly.
Tiuola.
Berdabone.
Goraopara.
Canol.
Cunta.
Catar.
Talanle.
Rodanum.
Sily.
Chicta.
Cararbary.
Vachaura.

Maudoly.
Medram.
Ambabary.
Carchondam.
Dudomn.
Varadam.
Ruipara.
Jampolpada.
Gourcary.
Siodony.
Chancha.
Gunsá.
Berdam.
Beldapará.
Bespam.
Quespam.

Diu or Dio.

Parishes.

Sé Mariz .. }
Sto. André . } Praça, Muxivara, Bravara, Gogola.

CENSUS
OF THE
DISTRICTS COMPRISED IN THE PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS
IN INDIA;
TAKEN IN THE YEAR 1848.

Details of

DISTRICTS.	POPULATION.								
	Sexes.		Married.		Widowers.	Widows.	Unmarried.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	
Isles of Goa	22,656	22,864	12,649	12,658	3,109	4,040	8,218	6,391	
Salsette... ..	46,644	50,599	17,939	17,944	5,350	8,156	25,355	24,499	
Anjediva }									
Bardes	46,102	5,162	24,534	24,534	5,908	1,162	16,322	4,558	
Tiracol	171	188	88	88	4	53	57	60	
Ponda... ..	14,646	12,969	10,387	10,392	327	938	3,922	1,649	
North Malhal (Five Provinces).	Astagar... ..	1,879	1,928	937	939	102	247	840	742
	Embarbarcem... ..	3,657	3,475	2,438	2,439	114	442	1,105	638
	Bally	2,040	2,087	1,530	1,534	105	244	405	309
	Chondravady... ..	3,255	2,535	2,799	2,801	236	222	950	569
Cacorá	694	776	355	355	78	103	261	309	
Canacons	6,627	6,274	4,868	4,874	182	753	1,582	642	
Cabo de Rama	897	786	579	579	45	75	263	142	
Bicholim	9,122	8,496	7,439	7,443	149	412	1,534	611	
Sanguelim	4,853	3,715	3,124	3,129	174	267	1,555	329	
Pernem	14,223	14,082	11,215	11,221	322	1,102	2,676	1,767	
Damaua	16,899	16,260	9,286	9,548	1,805	1,622	5,298	5,990	
Diu	3,935	3,536	2,134	2,268	591	1,041	2,646	2,083	

Population.

AGES.

To a Year old.	From 1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	From 70 up-wards.
1,179	1,543	3,018	5,421	6,651	8,584	6,666	5,100	2,817	1,306				515
5,058	9,030	10,041	11,036	11,358	13,824	14,144	11,237	7,426	4,681				1,408
4,637	8,964	10,913	1,032	13,410	15,215	13,021	9,950	6,459	3,121				1,204
22	46	49	39	47	49	49	27	15	11				5
2,330	2,968	2,761	2,153	1,199	7,242	2,012	1,304	1,279	986				301
332	339	416	487	757	701	381	292	102	21				17
618	557	601	702	982	1,074	1,006	1,142	317	112				15
266	244	308	371	749	1,001	552	460	108	75				11
540	816	1,070	1,347	157	1,722	732	643	219	114				9
166	122	74	126	301	262	183	108	121	55				3
1,282	1,254	1,241	1,285	2,161	2,671	1,231	1,320	164	228				61
120	175	191	106	235	203	222	272	101	51				7
1,271	1,468	1,548	2,173	2,494	2,305	2,230	2,032	1,101	935				49
849	1,335	769	1,069	1,203	1,161	1,172	755	226	110				21
2,260	2,732	3,348	3,259	5,301	4,847	2,524	2,366	1,098	519				51
1,895	2,630	3,298	3,760	4,147	4,475	4,575	3,535	2,300	1,598				986
688	1,322	1,556	1,177	1,299	1,785	1,268	804	479	243				124

Races, Condition,

DISTRICTS.	RACES.										HEADS OF FAMILIES.	
	Euro-peans.		Descend-ants of Euro-peans.		Asiatics.		Africans.		Descend-ants of Africans.		Proprietors.	Non-Proprietors.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Isles of Goa	79	47	236	233	23,353	21,665	96	112	46	62	1,290	9,117
Salsette... ..	14	3	72	58	48,446	50,432	57	78	28	29	3,381	21,642
Aujediva. }												
Bardez	20	10	143	179	45,976	50,537	99	106	45	45	8,426	11,567
Tiracol					171	188						
Ponda	16		51	24	14,605	12,967	3	3	12	9	1,034	6,271
Panch Mahal (Five Provinces).					1,879	1,928					107	520
					3,657	3,499					115	1,221
					2,040	2,037					7	703
					3,981	3,588					285	1,432
Choudravady	1	1			684	777					81	233
Cacorá					6,627	6,274					803	2,323
Cansuana					897	786					43	243
Cabo de Rama					9,122	8,406					807	3,211
Dicholim					4,837	3,715	8	8			231	1,106
Sanguelim					14,226	14,079					1,712	3,148
Fernem												
Damao	25	2	16	10	16,832	16,192	47	72	19	21	4,923	3,228
Diu	5		12	14	5,272	5,291	31	51	39	50	65	1,374

Religion, &c.

	Living on their own Landed Property.	Living on their Salaries, ex- cept the Military.	Living on their Labour.	MINDI- CANTS.		MENTAL SER- VANTS.		PEER.		RELIGION.		
				Resident.	Vagrant.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Christians.	Hindoo.	Moors.
444	2,713	7,599	575	126	126	526	442	89	42	36,384	10,033	104
189	121	21,642	3,192	323	1,075	2,119	2,086	...	...	93,229	5,934	80
671	1,295	6,167	3,468	158	280	567	477	...	...	33,459	13,691	14
...	1	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	289	70	...
112	12	6,274	934	203	331	921	603	...	...	4,451	22,730	408
64	...	526	87	46	17	98	98	...	...	405	3,370	22
28	...	1,224	114	58	14	102	87	...	...	888	6,195	75
21	...	703	68	27	41	62	33	...	...	778	3,275	110
101	...	1,232	271	12	13	279	127	...	...	3,726	3,651	88
22	...	253	83	5	6	27	51	...	...	429	1,025	5
150	...	2,331	834	112	140	721	633	...	...	2,235	10,636	30
29	...	243	53	12	6	42	31	...	...	280	1,379	...
237	7	3,211	792	247	234	782	637	...	...	985	16,461	165
85	5	1,106	215	75	34	116	147	...	...	58	8,381	141
377	5	3,148	731	228	111	1,263	947	...	...	3,381	24,702	219
112	261	1,221	483	89	127	527	481	...	...	1,093	27,792	4,274
110	130	3,176	162	95	27	103	203	33	84	419	9,575	771

Professionals.

DISTRICTS.	CLERGY.				MEN			
	Priests.	Deacons.	Sub-Deacons.	Monks.	Full Solicitors.	Country-trained Barristers.	Medical Men and Surgeons qualified in Europe.	Ditto ditto in Goa.
Isles of Goa	133	8	1	53	3	18	3	30
Salsette .. }	293	34		292	1	26	..	44
Anjediva .. }								
Bardez	171	5	14	251	..	24	..	40
Tiracol	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ponda	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Dutch Malah. (Five Provinces).	Astagar .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Embarbarcem ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bally .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Choadravady ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Capora .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canacona	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cabo de Rama ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bicholim	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sanguelim	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pernem	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Damaun	3	..	1	1	..	4	..	4
Diu	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	2

Callings, &c.

OF LETTERS.								MERCHANTS.		
Druggists qualified in Europe.	Ditto ditto in Gna.	Naval Architects, qualified in Europe.	Ditto, Practical.	Schoolmasters of 1st Lessons.	Citizens able to Write.	Midwives.	Herbalsists.	Podlars.	Counting Traders.	Commercial Com- pany.
1	11	2	..	21	3,332	44	29	26	23	1
..	3	..	..	41	7,675	47	16	356	1,130	..
..	19	..	..	36	6,617	60	20	932	90	..
..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	4	2,116	12	12	61	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	132	14	2	11	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	83	6	3	23	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	52	5	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	717	8	..	32	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	42	2	..	3	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	833	8	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	65	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	724	11	..	87	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	183	4	..	52	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	644	9	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	1	3	2,191	96	30	88	329	..
..	1	..	..	1	1,124	13	8	70	46	..

Artificers,

DISTRICTS.	Fathers.	Goldsmiths.	Wax Chandlers.	Ironsmiths.	Blacksmiths.	Carpenters.	Bakers.	Shoemakers.	Washermen.	Potters.	Brassiers.	Hatters.	Musicians.	Sugar and Jaggery Manufacturers.	Cocoa and Tobacco Jaggery Manufacturers.
Isles of Goa	3421011	138	89	142	71	72	234	60	12	11	114	35	36		
Salsette	2728341	175	268	313	209	56	395	396	43	18	217	45	340		
Anjediva															
Bardez	1420921	81	336	141	..	25	..	227	..	1	179	565	..		
Tiracol . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ponda	140	112	15	28	..	5	37	28	..	..	..	12	..
Panch Mahal (Five Provinces).	Astagar	33	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	2	..
	Embarbarcem	44	16	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	5	..
	Bally	16	9	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	6	..
	Chondravady	78	22	..	..	..	21	51	..	..	..	11	..
	Cacorá	11	7	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	2	..
Canacona	31	16	..	..	..	19	20	..	..	..	9	..	
Cabo de Rama	10	7	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	
Bicholim	112	27	40	..	..	11	12	..	..	..	11	..	
Sanguelim	21	22	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Petnem	63	28	..	..	..	18	11	..	..	..	12	..	
Damaun	65	52	20	42	..	138	116	35	8	3	46	..			
Diu	52	19	21	46	..	6	31	19	..	..	..	..

(4) (Derrubadores) coconut tree and leaf cutters are employed in clearing the trees, &c.

(5) Boyas or Boiazas are bearers, or people engaged to convey Machillas (Palkes): there are generally four to each Machilla, and they carry it either on their heads or shoulders.

Labourers, &c.

	Spirit Distillers.	Cut-men.	Salt-men.	Coastal Land Cultivators, &c. (4)	Stone Diggers.	Tobacco-drawers.	Barbers.	Hang's Sailors.	Sailors.	Fishermen.	China-man Manufacturers.	Sawyers.	Dyers.	Beavers. (5)	Low Caste. (6)	Monchas. (7)	Agriculturists.
285	24	209	90	13	439	95	742	909	33	26	22	121	140	29	10,363		
535	280	226	135	231	688	98	25	546	879	120	375	29	797	405	18	10,413	
935	55	112	472	278	1,431	49	542	877	8	74	5	209	443	61	10,948		
42	..	..	..	..	68	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9
187	..	..	134	31	199	103	348	155	..	..	..	..	42	141	25	6,273
41	..	..	43	..	43	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	4	525
59	3	..	27	..	64	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	6	1,224
112	2	..	26	..	118	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	3	703
121	4	..	26	..	132	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	8	1,232
9	2	..	13	..	11	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	7	227
127	6	..	102	..	136	19	26	360	..	..	..	..	..	18	8	2,314
20	1	..	33	..	22	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	1	456
140	7	..	144	10	151	48	21	..	..	..	..	..	18	62	13	2,211
..	..	..	54	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	4	1,016
230	6	21	58	..	212	26	4	55	..	..	..	..	..	85	21	3,118
902	43	94	202	..	1,192	60	..	1,393	8	351	38	376	60	8,834			
..	10	28	..	..	58	42	12	405	14	677	108	149	8	406		

(5) Farmers; people of very low caste, bamboo basket-makers, &c.

(7) Shoemakers; those who make shoes of the kind worn by Hindus.

and Finance.

NAVIGATION.		STATE REVENUE.												
		Harbor-boats.	Canoe-boats.	Pushing-boats.	Customs Duties, &c.	Taxes on Property.	Imposts (direct).	Imposts (indirect).	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Expenditure.	Deficit.			
				705	369,974 8 10½	529,018 1 58	429,318 8 04	381,514 8 68	239,018 8 30	Actual 1,564,575 2 03½	Estimated. 1,562,191 4 24	Actual. 14,994 4 40½	Estimated. 12,531 2 01	
5 36	00	30,849	1 58		64,146	0 20	3,783	9 22	30,840	1 58	87,753	0 02	.....
5 31	308	31,448	3 50		14,049	1 31	12,805	0 51	29,131	0 17	10,450	0 18	55,366	0 19
														170 2 36

Districts.		Highest Authority of the State.	
Isles of Goa		The Governor General.	
Salsette		The Chief Justice.	
Ajyevra		There are three, including the President, but the two remaining are also Military Judges.	
Bardes		These Provinces are apportioned into three Judicial Circuits, viz. 1st, the Isles of Goa; 2nd, Salsette; and 3rd, Bardes. This division is under a decree dated the 7th December 1836.	District Magistrates.
Tiracol			Their Substitutes.
Ponda		These are not under any special Rules or Regulations.	Justices of the Peace.
Atalgner			Justices Elect.
Embharbecem ..		Clerk of the Crown and Revenue.	Chief.
Bally			Delegates.
Chondravady ..		These form part of the Judicial Circle.	Chief.
Coerat		Archbishop, Primate of the East.	Primalial See.
Canacona		One.	Parishes.
Cabo de Rama ..			Chapels.
Bicholim			Extinct Religious Institutions. (6)
Sanguelim			Expelled Mem- bers.
Parsora			Priests.
Daman			Revenue.
Diu			

(9) For Notes (9), (9), (10), and (11), see page 338.

Stat

Governors.	1 Financial Administrator.		1 115 15	1 126 26	1 126 26	Administrators.	
	One.					Their Substitutes,	Parish Governora.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Parish Committees.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Municipal Chambers.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Ditto Councila.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Agrarian Chambers.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Village Committees.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Houses of Mercy.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Hospitals, (9)
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Confraternities, (10)
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Elementary, (11)
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Advanced.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	English.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	French.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Murathoe.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Superior.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Forts.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Fortresses.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Marine Establishments.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Engineer Ditto.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Regular.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Irregular.

Artillery, 474; 1st Battalion of Infantry, 467; 2nd, 630; 3rd, 606; 4th, 469; Moors, 79; Total 2,725.
 Veterans, 188; in Garrison, 97.
 Sundee Soldiers, whose number is uncertain.

(8) The following is the account of the extinct Convents in 1835, their foundation, edifices, funds, and rents :—

Religious Orders.	Year of Foundation	Houses.	Inmates of each Order.	Funds.	Rents.
Franciscans	1,510	4	27	94,631 0 00	638 2 30
Dominicans	1,548	10	41	.....	23,127 1 00
Franciscans (Reformed) ..	1,566	7	3	86,793 0 00	980 0 00
Augustins	1,572	8	59	72,646 0 00	18,292 1 00
S. Caetano	1,640	1	16	20,838 0 00	2,936 2 30
S. João de Deus	1,681	4	15	19,983 1 40	721 0 00
S. Philippe Nery	1,682	2	36	65,938 4 00	8,579 0 00
Carmelites	1,751	1	23	10,510 0 00	5,074 0 00
Total .. 8	.....	37	248	371,340 0 40	60,348 2 00

(9) The Military Hospital in Goa is supported by Government, and in it are admitted, by special sanction, their civil employés, and others known to be poor ; the former, on admission, forfeit a portion of their pay. The other hospital is supported by the Casa de Misericordia (House of Mercy). In Damaun and Diu the hospitals are military.

(10) These are pious associations, which have their own laws and funds.

(11) First rudiments. These schools are supported, some by funds subscribed for literary purposes, and others, viz. those of parishes (denominated those of singing and music) by the Village Committees, and by Church and Confraternity funds. Schools of languages are those of Latin, French, English, and Murathee. The superior schools are those for mathematical, military, and medico-chirurgical studies, and the seminaries of Rachol and Chorão for ecclesiastical studies.

Nova Goa, Pangim.																											
1½	Agoda.																										
5½	5½	Alorna.																									
2½	1½	4½	Baga.																								
9½	10½	14½	11½	Betul.																							
3½	4½	2½	4½	11	Bicholim.																						
10½	12½	16½	13	1½	12½	Cabo de Rama.																					
12½	11	16½	14½	3½	3½	3½	Canacona.																				
3	2½	4½	1	12	5	14	15½	Chaporã.																			
5½	5	1	4½	12½	1½	13½	15½	4½	Doddomarogo.																		
8	2	6	2½	9½	4½	11	12½	3½	5½	Gaspar-Dias.																	
2½	2½	3½	1½	11½	3	13½	15	1½	3½	3½	Mapuça.																
5½	7½	10½	8	3½	7½	5	6½	8½	8½	5½	8½	Margão.															
2½	3½	7½	4½	8	7½	9½	11	3½	9	1½	4½	4½	Mormugão.														
7½	9½	7	9	10½	4½	11½	13	9½	6	8½	7½	7½	8½	Nanus.													
5½	5½	2½	3½	14½	4½	16½	18	3	3½	6½	3½	11½	7½	9½	Pernem.												
5	6½	7	7½	6½	4½	7½	9½	9	6	5½	6½	3½	4½	4	9	Ponda.											
8½	10	11½	10½	3½	9	8½	4½	10½	10½	8½	11	2½	7½	7	13½	4½	Quepém.										
8	8	5½	2½	9½	3½	11½	13½	3	4½	1½	2½	6½	3	8½	5½	5½	9	Reis-Magos.									
4½	6	3½	5½	10½	1½	12	13½	6½	2½	8½	4½	7	7½	3½	6	3½	8½	5	Sanguelim.								
6	5½	5½	4	15	6½	17	18½	3	3½	6½	4½	11½	8½	10½	2½	11	14½	6½	7½	Tiracol.							

Examples.

From New Goa to Canacona	12½
" " Mapuça	2½
" " Ponda	5
From Alorna to Margão	10½
" " Nanus	7

The distances in the following Polymetrical Table are calculated in leagues of 18 to the degree, and by the most frequented roads:—

Quality of the Soil.—Except in the limited possessions of Diu and Damaun, the ground is mountainous, and intersected by rivers. The newly conquered lands are the most fertile, but, generally, a deficiency of water in any portion of these possessions is rare.

Mountains.—The highest mountains are the “Chandarnate,” at Paroda in Chondravady, the “Sidnato” at Borim in Ponda, the “Consid” in Astagar, the “Vaquerim” at Gutulem in Sattary, and the “Dudsagor” at Sonaulim in Embarbarcem.

Water-falls.—There are three in this State: the first, at Dudsagor in Sonaulim, in the province of Embarbarcem, descends 500 feet; the second in order is at Sanguelim, and the third at Pernem.

Rivers; their Names, Length, Course, and the Principal Islands thereon.—There are eight principal rivers—

1st, that of *Tiracol* or *Araudem*, 14 miles in length, forms the northern border of Pernem, and at its mouth is situated the village and fortress of the same name.

2nd, that of *Chaporá* or *Coluale*, 18 miles long, separates the provinces of Bardez, Bicholim, and Sanguelim, from that of Pernem, and takes a zig-zag course through the villages of Chaporá, Coluale, Mencurem, and Salem. On the left margin are situated Bardez, Bicholim, Pernem, Vaidongoro, Arabo, and Alorna.

3rd, that of *Baga*; length one mile. It passes a redoubt of the same name, and penetrates the province of Bardez.

4th, that of *Singuerim*; length $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It enters the province of Bardez, and helps to form the peninsula of Agoada.

5th, that of *Mandovi**; length from its remotest origin, $38\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It runs a great distance north of the island of Goa, and south of the provinces of Bardez, Bicholim, and Zambaulim. Its many branches penetrate the said provinces, and it extends south of the province of Ponda. On its margins there are various villages of note. Its chief branches enter the villages of Mapuça (capital of the province of Bardez), Tivim, and Aasonora; also Bicholim, Sanguelim, Candiapar, Embarbarcem, and Zambaulim, besides the arm which joins the Zuary river of the Isles of Goa.

6th, that of *Zuary*†; length 39 miles. On the south it skirts the island of Tissuvady, and on the north the province of Salsette. It separates Salsette from Ponda, and runs along the coast of Zambaulim, as far as Uguem [Portugal and Castro]; a small branch runs into the island of Goa as far as the village of St. Anna (Telaulim), passing, in its course, the principal villages in

* Since the abandonment of the old city, this name has been extended to the whole river, whereas it was formerly used only to distinguish the portion near the Custom House (Mandovi).

† Zuary is a spot in the village of Goa Velha (Old Goa), very much apart from the river.

the provinces of Salsette and Zambaulim on its left side, and on the right the principal villages on the island of Tissuvady and the province of Ponda. It crosses the river Mandovi between Marcaim and St. Lourenço, to form the island of Tissuvady, and thence at a small distance it separates itself so as to form the island of Quelossim; and after this it unites and runs as far as Lontulim, where it divides again, and forms the islet Vanxy or Vanxo, and runs in a direct line thence to Netorlin.

7th, that of *Sal*, 15 miles long. It runs into the province of Salsette; passes by Betul and Assolna, and reaches the neighbourhood of the district of Margão, at a place called Careachobando. Its branches are small, of which some run into the same province, and others into that of Zambaulim.

8th, that of *Talpona*, 7 miles long. It enters the province of Canacona, and reaches within a short distance of Portagale.

Outlets.—The three rivers of Sinquerim, Zuary, and Mandovi discharge themselves into the port of Goa; the others at different places along the coast.

The Port of Goa.—The harbour of Goa is formed by the extremities of two peninsulas, namely Salsette and Bardez, and it is divided by the projection from the island of Goa called Cabo (cape), which leaves space on both sides, at Agoada and Mormugão, for ships to anchor.

Anchorage.—There are only two, those of Agoada and Mormugão. In that of Agoada ships may lay without any danger, either by day or night, and in 5 fathoms, from September to the end of May; in that of Mormugão in 3½ and 4 fathoms near land. In the rainy season it is difficult to remain in the former, owing to high winds and seas; it is also difficult to go up the river Mandovi, owing to the sand-bank which obstructs the bar, which on full and new moons has scarcely 2 fathoms water. Notwithstanding this, however, in urgent cases, with the NW. wind, ships can remain at the anchorage of Mormugão.

Prevailing Winds.—These are various. From the latter end of May till the end of September the weather is damp, and often tempestuous, and the winds from the S. and W. and WNW. render the coast navigation difficult. In March NW. winds prevail, which in April and May are accompanied by heavy thunder-storms. In the months of December and January the land winds commence, and continue until the middle of February.

Islands.—There are 20 islands formed by the eight rivers already named. These are the islands of Goa, (Tissuvady, 30 villages), Choraõ, Divar, Cumbarjua, Jua or St. Estevam (St. Stephen), Ratos, Mota or Accaro, Tuito, Dongorim, Capao or Vanxiu, St. Venancio, Ponelem, Corjuem, Arabo, the Ranes, St. Jacintho or the *Secretary* (Dantas), Quelossim, the little island of Lontulim, Vanxy or Vanxo, and that of Rochol (at present become almost an island).

Ferries, Boats, &c.—The communication across the eight rivers and their branches, as well as with the islands, is by means of canoes, commonly called Passagens. There are upwards of 104 of these; 35 belong to Government.

Fish.—The rivers and their branches contain various kinds of palatable

fish and shell-fish, such as Saltoens (a kind of fish that leaps), Tainhas (Pomphrets), sturgeons, sole-fish, Bagres (a kind of long fish), Munjes, prawns, crabs, muscles, cockles, oysters, &c. &c.

Inhabitants.—The inhabitants of the country are divided into three classes—Europeans, their descendants, and Natives. These, again, are sub-divided into four classes—Bramins, Charados, Sudros, and Musulmans.

Languages.—Besides the Portuguese, there are those of the country, which vary not only in provinces, but also in villages.

Religion.—The Roman Catholic is the dominant religion; the others are tolerated. Notwithstanding this toleration, however, only the Hiadoos and the Moors have their temples. In Old Goa (Conquista Velha) the Hiadoos have two temples (Pagodas), and the Moors one mosque (in the Islands of Goa). All the rest are in New Goa (Novas Conquistas).

Houses, Population, and Land.—The houses in the Isles, in relation to the population, are 1 to $3\frac{7}{8}$, giving to each square mile 989 souls. In Salsette the houses are 1 to $3\frac{1}{2}$, giving to each square mile 945 souls. In Bardez, the most cultivated and populous territory, 1 to $3\frac{1}{2}$, giving 1,331 souls to each square mile. In the new conquests,—the most extensive, and least populous and cultivated,—the inhabitants are mostly Hiadoos, and live after their own fashion, many families in a house. The houses to the population are 1 to $4\frac{1}{4}$, thus giving scarcely 144 souls to the square mile. The houses in Damann are as 1 to $4\frac{1}{2}$, giving 1,507 souls the square mile. In Diu, a small place, but well peopled, the houses are as 1 to $3\frac{1}{4}$, giving 6,151 souls to each square mile.

Average of Births.—In healthy villages the average number of births to each marriage is from 6 to 8 children, and in the unhealthy from 2 to 4. Barren people are rare.

Time of Marriage.—Christian females generally marry between the ages of 13 and 18, and males between the ages of 20 and 30. The Hindoo males marry at any age, and even two or more wives, provided they support them all, when they live in the same house; but the Hindoo women generally consummate their marriages immediately on their attaining puberty. The marriages of Hiadoos are always arranged by the parents; the contracting parties only become acquainted with each other at the marriage ceremony.

Duration of Human Vigour.—The men from the ages of 20 to 45 years, and the women from 15 to 40, enjoy all their physical power, except in the case of artizans and agriculturalists, whose troubles commence early.

Agricultural Products.—The principal articles are five: rice, salt, cocoanuts, betelnuts, and Nachinim; those of the second class are Woorid, Coolit, Tory, Pacolo, Mugo, beans, Sanvom, potatoes, chillies round and long, onions, Gitilim, coffee, cotton, and hemp.

Agricultural Implements.—The implements used in culture are few, namely the plough, rake, hatchet, mattock, Divolo (a mallet to break lumps of earth), and Oloi or Guto, a board used for levelling the ground.

Agricultural Charges.—The expense of growing rice, in sweet and salt ground, is calculated generally at one-third of the value of the produce, but in high sandy lands half the produce; in cocoonut oarts at one-fifth, in betelnut oarts in some places at a half, and in others at one-third.

Fruit.—Fruit are of two kinds, wild and garden. Amongst the first are the bull's-eye, Jagomas, white Jambos, Babolans, Carandans, Belcas, Guava, Cajus, Jambolans, Churnas, &c. Amongst the second are custard-apples, melons, Moguins, pomegranates, water-melons, papays, citrons, oranges, Tangerinas (Sonaringas), pumeloes, Malacca Jambos (Churnas).

Wild and Garden Flowers.—The indigenous flowers are various; some are wild, and others are produced in gardens; they are both much in demand in the markets, particularly by the Hindoos. The most common of the wild flowers are Cul-Champins, Nac-Champins, Onvolans, Surgans, Madercilvas, Candolans, Abolins (sky-blue, white, yellow, and purple), Undans, Coassó, or Ató, Comolans, Salcans, &c. From gardens, Zaiznios, Nentios, Mogarins, Bu-Champins (these grow like mushrooms), Dore-Mogarins, Xiuntins (various), roses (various), Buttons (white and purple), Perpetua, Abolins (carmine and light red, also gold colour), Pat or Pach, Alexandria (various), &c. &c.

Vegetables.—Vegetables are various and abundant, especially in the rainy season. They form the principal food of the Hindoos. Those most cultivated are Blites, Bretalhas, radishes, parslane, tendulins, pumpkins, Bendas, cucumbers, yams, Caratins, Cualengas, nole-kole, salad, &c. &c. Besides these there are several others, proper for the use of animals, and also for dyeing purposes.

Shrubs and Medicinal Plants.—Many of these known, and advantageously used by herbalists; some are already in use in medicine, and, if medical men do not use them more freely, it is because the former try to conceal their virtues, notwithstanding the rewards which await publicity.

Exotics.—The soil can produce almost all the fruits and flowers which are not indigenous, but however luxuriant these shrubs grow, their fruit is always inferior in size and quality, and have no seed: it is strange, however, that the vines produce beautiful grapes biennially.

Forests.—The country produces varied and magnificent timber, well adapted for ship-building and civil architecture. The most abundant are the jack, Mareta, Benteca, blackwood (holy wood), chair-wood (Edu), rosewood, Puna (timber used for masts), teakwood, sandal-wood, ebony (iron-wood), &c. &c. The last three qualities are rare. Generally the timber is dear, and the stupid method of conveying the timber from the forests (Novas Conquistas, where abundance of trees exist untouched), viz. dragging it all the distance by means of men or bullocks, is the cause of making it dearer than the timber brought from the south (Calicut and Cochin).

Animals of the Forests.—There are many species of them, but the common ones are the Tiger (Vago) of different sorts,—Royal, Bibio, Vagantis dos Salqueiros,—and the buffalo, the stag, the chamois, the white and black bear,

(bears are rare, except at Canacona), the hare, the wild hog, the porcupine, the dog, the monkey, the fox, the cat, the winged cat, the rat, the weasel, the jackal, the dormouse, the squirrel, the chameleon (some winged), Talagora (a large kind of lizard), Tiritio, &c. &c.

Reptiles and Insects.—There are different kinds of reptiles, of which the following are the principal :—the Cobra de Capello,—Naguine is the male and Giboia (the female ?),—which are sometimes seen in the jungles of Sonaulim, in Embarbarcem; the Divodo, Aguio (carpet-snake), viper, water-snake, rat-snake, green-snake, and the boa. Insects are of very many kinds, particularly in the rainy season, and their classification is very extensive.

Game Birds.—These are of various kinds, and the following are the most known :—partridge, quail, snipe, paddy-bird (white, brown, Boquem or Bolar, Cudem Boquem, Royal Camardongo), Concari, woodcock, Maçarico, Telio or Buddi (diver), dove (of different sorts, sizes, and colours), jungle woodcock, peacock, pigeons of various kinds, &c. &c. &c.

Manufactures.—A few people employ themselves in Bardez, in weaving cotton tiaras, and in dyer's work: generally the arts are exercised only by families to supply their own wants, or in execution of special orders.

External Commerce.—The principal articles exported are betelnuts, salt, coconuts, rice, round pepper, saltpetre, cinnamon, coir work, and gums. The inferior articles are dry coconut used for oil, fruit of all kinds, coconut oil, cocum oil, vinegar, spirits (of coconut and Caju), Jagree, Caju, chillies, dry cocum, dry mango slices, hemp, stockings, wax, cinnamon, butter, chunam, firewood, sewing-thread, fishing-nets, shells, tamarind, preserves, salt fish, fish-fins, fish-maws, fowls, geese, turkeys.

Internal Commerce.—Nearly the whole of the internal commerce is like that of Bombay, and the neighbouring places subject to the British dominion.

Imposts.—The three provinces (Concelhos das Ilhas, Salsette, and Bardez) are subject to the following imposts :—Tithes on the three articles, rice, coconuts, and salt, at 10 per cent. (except to the members of village committees, who are excused half dues for the trouble their public duties entail); excise of 10 per cent. on coconut trees producing toddy; seal and stamp duties, customs dues, tobacco licenses, the snuff monopoly, and monopoly for the sale of spirituous liquors, jack seeds, duties on copra and betelnut, on rents in kind, duties on spices and silk manufactures, land and sea postage, custom house seal, paper seal, charitable institutes, literary subsistence, &c. &c.

TREATIES, AGREEMENTS, &c.
ENTERED INTO
BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND PORTUGAL,
Between the 23rd June 1661 and the 19th November 1850.

PORTUGAL.

Grant by the KING OF PORTUGAL of the ISLAND OF BOMBAY to His Majesty CHARLES II., King of Great Britain.

Extract, Articles XI. and XII. of Treaty concluded on the 23rd June 1661, between His Majesty CHARLES II., King of Great Britain, and ALFONSO VI., King of Portugal.

ARTICLE XI.

That for the better improvement of the English interest and commerce in the East Indies, and that the King of Great Britain may be better enabled to assist, defend, and protect, the subjects of the King of Portugal in those parts, from the power and invasion of the States of the United Provinces, the King of Portugal, with the assent and advice of his Council, gives, transfers, and by these presents grants and confirms, to the King of Great Britain, his heirs and successors, for ever, the port and island of Bombay, in the East Indies, with all the rights, profits, territories, and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging, and, together with the income and revenue, the direct, full, and absolute dominion and sovereignty of the said port, island, and premises, with all their royalties, freely, fully, entirely, and absolutely. He also covenants and grants, that the quiet and peaceable possession of the same shall, with all convenient speed, be freely and effectually delivered to the King of Great Britain, or to the persons thereto appointed by the said King of Great Britain, for his use, in pursuance of this cession; the inhabitants of the said island (as subjects of the King of Great Britain, and under his sovereignty, crown, jurisdiction, and government) being permitted to remain there, and to enjoy the free exercise of the Roman Catholic religion, in the same manner as they do at present; it being always understood, as it is now declared, once for all, that the same Regulations shall be observed for the exercise and preservation of the Roman Catholic Religion in Tangier, and all other places which shall be ceded and delivered by the King of Portugal into the possession of the King of Great Britain, as were stipulated and agreed to on the surrender of Dunkirk into the hands of the English; and when the King of Great Britain shall send his fleet to take possession of the said port and island of Bombay, the English shall have instructions to treat the subjects of the King of Portugal, throughout the East Indies, in the most friendly manner, to help and assist them, and to protect them in their trade and navigation there.

ARTICLE XII.

In order that the subjects of the King of Great Britain may enjoy more ample benefits from their trade and commerce throughout the King of Portugal's dominions, it is covenanted, that the merchants and factors (over and above the grants made to them by former Treaties) shall, in virtue of this Treaty,* have the liberty of residing in all places where they shall judge proper; and particularly that they shall dwell and enjoy the same privileges and immunities, so far as they relate to trade, as the Portuguese themselves, in the cities and towns of Goa, Cochin, and Diu; provided, however, that the subjects of the King of Great Britain, resident in any of the aforesaid places, shall not exceed the number of four families in any one of them.

Royal Charter, granted on the 27th March 1668, by His Majesty King CHARLES II., transferring the Port and Island of Bombay to the Honorable EAST INDIA COMPANY.

LETTERS PATENT,

Granted to the Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies, relating to the Island of Bombay; bearing date the Twenty-seventh of March, in the Twentieth year of the Reign of CHARLES II., Anno Domini One thousand Six hundred and Sixty-eight.

Charles II., by the grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Whereas at the humble suit of our well-beloved subjects, the Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies, and for the honour and profit of this nation, and the encouragement of trade into those remote parts of the world, we have, by our Royal Charter, or Letters Patent, bearing date at Westminster, the third day of April, in the thirteenth year of our Reign, granted unto the said Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies, and their successors, that they and their successors, and their factors, servants, and assigns, in the trade of merchandize, for them and on their behalf, and not otherwise, shall for ever have, use, and enjoy, the whole entire and only trade and traffic, and the whole entire and only liberty, use, and privilege of trading and trafficking, and using the Feat and Trade of Merchandize to and from the said East Indies, and to and from all the islands, ports, havens, cities, towns, and places within their

* Dated the 23rd June 1661

said Charter; that is to say, to and from the said East Indies, in the countries and parts of Asia and Africa, and to and from the islands, ports, havens, cities, creeks, towns, and places of Asia, Africa, and America, or any of them, beyond the Cape of Bona Esperanza, to the Straits of Magellan, where any trade or traffic of merchandize may be used or had.

And whereas also, by our said Royal Charter or Letters Patent, we have ordained, that there shall be a Governor, and twenty-four Committees of the said Company, to be elected and appointed, in such form as therein is expressed, who shall have, from time to time, the direction of the voyages, of and for the said Company, and the provision of the shipping and merchandizes thereunto belonging, and also the sale of all merchandizes, goods, and other things, returned in all or any of the voyages or ships, of or for the said Company, and the managing and handling of all other business, affairs, and things, belonging to the said Company; and likewise that it shall and may be lawful, to and for the said Governor and Company, for the time being, or the more part of them present at any public assembly, commonly called the Court General, holden for the said Company, the Governor of the said Company being always one, from time to time to elect, nominate, and appoint one of the said Company to be the Deputy to the said Governor, who, from time to time, in the absence of the said Governor, shall exercise and execute the Office of Governor of the said Company, in such sort as the said Governor ought to do, as by our said Charter, reference being thereunto had among divers other grants, liberties, immunities, privileges, and pre-eminences, may more fully appear.

And whereas, by the late Treaty between us and our good brother, the King of Portugal, concluded at Westminster, the three-and-twentieth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand six hundred sixty-and-one, the said King of Portugal did, by the XI. Article thereof, by and with the advice and consent of his Council, freely, fully, absolutely, and entirely give, grant, transfer, and confirm unto us, our heirs and successors, for ever, the port and island of Bombay, in the East Indies, together with all the rights, profits, territories, and appurtenances thereof whatsoever, and as well the property as the direct, full, and absolute dominion and sovereignty of the said port and island, and premises, with all the royalties thereof, the inhabitants of the said island, as our liege people, and subject to our imperial crown and dignity, jurisdiction and government, being permitted to remain there, and enjoy the free exercise of the Roman Catholic religion, in the same manner as they then did, it being then declared, and always to be understood, that the same order should be observed for the exercise and conservation of the Roman Catholic religion, in the city of Tangier, and in all other places which were granted and delivered by the said King of Portugal into our power, which was provided and agreed upon the surrender of Dunkirk into the hands of the English, in pursuance of which said Treaty our said good brother, the King of Portugal, did afterwards cause the said port and island, and premises, to be delivered up into our full, quiet, and peaceable possession, which said port and island of Bombay, and

the territories then and there lying and being within the limits of our said Charter, granted unto the said Governor and Company of Merchants trading into the East Indies."

Now know ye: That forasmuch as we have found, by much experience, that the said trade into the said East Indies hath been managed by the said Governor and Company to the honour and profit of this realm, to the end, and out of our earnest desire that the said Governor and Company may, by all good and lawful ways and means, be encouraged in their difficult and hazardous trade and traffic, in those remote parts of the world, we therefore, by the advice of our Privy Council, in all the grants, matters, and things herein contained, of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have given, granted, transferred, and confirmed, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do give, grant, transfer, and confirm, unto the said Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies, their successors and assigns, all that the said port and island of Bombay, in the East Indies, with all the rights, profits, territories, and appurtenances thereof, whatsoever, and all and singular the royalties, revenues, rents, customs, castles, forts, buildings and fortifications, privileges, franchises, pre-eminences, and hereditaments whatsoever within the said premises, or to them, or any of them belonging, or in any wise appertaining, in as large and ample manner, to all intents, constructions, and purposes, as we ourselves now have and enjoy, or may or ought to have and enjoy the same, by virtue and force of the said grant of our said brother, the King of Portugal, and not further or otherwise; and them, the said Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies, their successors and assigns, we do, by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, make, create, and constitute, the true and absolute lords and proprietors of the port and island, and premises aforesaid, and of every part and parcel thereof, which to us appertaineth, by force of the said grant from our said brother, the King of Portugal, and not further or otherwise: saving, and always reserving to us, our heirs and successors, the faith and allegiance to us due and belonging, and our Royal power and sovereignty of and over our subjects and inhabitants there, to have, hold, possess, and enjoy the said port and island, and all and singular other the premises hereinbefore granted, or mentioned to be granted unto them, the said Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies, their successors and assigns, for ever, to the only use of them, the said Governor and Company, their successors and assigns, for evermore; to be holden of us, our heirs and successors, as of the Manor of East Greenwich, in the county of Kent, in free and common soccage, and not in capite, nor by Knights' service, yielding and paying therefore to us, our heirs and successors, at the Custom House, London, the rent or sum of Ten Pounds, of lawful money of England, in gold, on the thirtieth day of September yearly, for ever.

MEMORANDUM.—In the remaining Clauses of this Deed of Grant, provision was made for the Roman Catholic inhabitants being continued in the quiet

enjoyment of their religious and other privileges, and the Company was empowered to make and publish, under their own Seal, Laws and Constitutions for the use of the Port, and for the good government of the Island of Bombay, and its inhabitants, and to visit offences with suitable punishments and penalties.

*Treaty between Great Britain and Portugal, for the abolition of the
SLAVE TRADE, dated the 22nd January 1815.*

IN THE NAME OF THE MOST HOLY AND UNDIVIDED TRINITY !

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, having by the X. Article of the Treaty of Alliance concluded at Rio de Janeiro, on the 19th February 1810, declared his determination to co-operate with His Britannic Majesty in the cause of humanity and justice, by adopting the most efficacious means for bringing about a gradual abolition of the Slave Trade, and His Royal Highness, in pursuance of His said declaration, and with the desire to effectuate, in concert with His Britannic Majesty and the other Powers of Europe who have been induced to assist in this benevolent object, an immediate abolition of the said traffic upon the parts of the Coast of Africa which are situated to the Northward of the Line, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal and His Britannic Majesty, equally animated by a sincere desire to accelerate the moment when the blessing of peaceful industry and an innocent commerce may be encouraged throughout this extensive portion of the Continent of Africa, by its being delivered from the evils of the Slave Trade, have agreed to enter into a Treaty for the said purpose, and have accordingly named, as their Plenipotentiaries, viz. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, the Most Illustrious and Most Excellent DOM PEDRO DE SOUZA HOUSTEIN, Count of Palmella, a Member of His Royal Highness' Council, Commander of the Order of Christ, Captain of a Company of the Royal German Life Guard; the Illustrious and the Most Excellent ANTHONY DE SALDANHA DA GAMA, a Member of His Royal Highness' Council, and of His Council of Finance, Commander of the Military Order of Saint Benedict of Aviz; and the Most Illustrious and the Most Excellent DOM JOACHIM LOBO DA SILVEIRA, a Member of His Royal Highness' Council, and Commander of the Order of Christ, His Royal Highness' Plenipotentiaries at the Congress of Vienna; and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honorable ROBERT STEWART, Viscount Castlereagh, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, a Member of His said Majesty's Most Honor-

able Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, Colonel of the Regiment of Militia of Londonderry, His said Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and His Plenipotentiary at the Congress of Vienna, who, having mutually exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

That from and after the ratification of the present Treaty, and the publication thereof, it shall not be lawful for any of the subjects of the Crown of Portugal to purchase slaves, or to carry on the slave trade on any part of the Coast of Africa to the northward of the Equator, upon any pretext, or in any manner whatsoever; provided, nevertheless, that the said provision shall not extend to any ship or ships having cleared out from the ports of Brazil previous to the publication of such ratification; and provided the voyage, in which such ship or ships are engaged, shall not be protracted beyond six months after such publication, as aforesaid.

ARTICLE II.

His Royal Highness the Principe Regente of Portugal hereby agrees, and binds himself to adopt, in concert with His Britannic Majesty, such measures as may best conduce to the effectual execution of the preceding Engagement according to its true intent and meaning; and His Britannic Majesty engages, in concert with His Royal Highness, to give such orders as may effectually prevent any interruption being given to the Portuguese ships resorting to the actual dominions of the Crown of Portugal, or to the territories which are claimed in the said Treaty of Alliance as belonging to the said Crown of Portugal, to the southward of the Line, for the purpose of trading in slaves, as aforesaid, during such period as the same may be permitted to be carried on by the laws of Portugal, and under the Treaties subsisting between the two Crowns.

ARTICLE III.

The Treaty of Alliance concluded at Rio de Janeiro on the 10th February 1810, being founded on circumstances of a temporary nature, which have happily ceased to exist, the said Treaty is hereby declared to be void in all its parts, and of no effect, without prejudice, however, to the ancient Treaties of alliance, friendship, and guarantee, which have so long and so happily subsisted between the two Crowns, and which are hereby renewed by the high contracting parties, and acknowledged to be of full force and effect.

ARTICLE IV.

The high contracting parties reserve to themselves, and engage to determine by a separate Treaty, the period at which the trade in slaves shall universally cease and be prohibited throughout the entire dominions of Portugal; the

Prince Regent of Portugal hereby renewing his former declaration and engagement, that during the interval which is to elapse before such general and final abolition shall take effect, it shall not be lawful for the subjects of Portugal to purchase or trade in slaves upon any parts of the Coast of Africa, except to the southward of the Line, as specified in the II. Article of this Treaty, nor to engage in the same, or to permit their flag to be used, except for the purpose of supplying the transatlantic possessions belonging to the Crown of Portugal.

○ ARTICLE V.

His Britannic Majesty hereby agrees to remit, from the date at which the ratification, as mentioned in the I. Article, shall be promulgated, such further payments as may then remain due, and payable upon the loan of lib. 600,000, made in London for the service of Portugal in the year 1809, in consequence of a Convention signed on the 21st of April of the same year, which Convention, under the conditions specified as aforesaid, is hereby declared to be void and of no effect.

ARTICLE VI.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratification shall be exchanged at Rio de Janeiro in the space of five months, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have therunto affixed the seals of their arms.

Done at Vienna, this twenty-second day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

(L. S.)	(Signed) LE CONDE DE PALMELLA.	(Seal of Viscount Castlereagh)	(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.
(L. S.)	ANTONIO DE SALDANHA DA GAMA.		
(L. S.)	D. JOACHIM LOBO DA SILVEIRA.		

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

It is agreed, that in the event of any of the Portuguese settlers being desirous of retiring from the settlements of the Crown of Portugal on the coast of Africa to the northward of the Equator, with the Negroes *bonâ fide* their domestics, to some other of the possessions of the Crown of Portugal, the same shall not be deemed unlawful, provided it does not take place on board a slave-trading vessel, and provided they be furnished with proper passports and certificates, according to a form to be agreed on between the two Governments.

The present additional Article shall have the same force and effect as if it were inserted word for word in the Treaty signed this day, and shall be ratified, and the ratification exchanged at the same time.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have thereunto affixed the seals of their arms.

Done at Vienna, this twenty-second day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

(Signed)
 L. S. LE CONDE DE PALMELLA.  (Signed)
 CASTLEREAGH.

(L. S.) ANTONIO DE SALDANHA DA GAMA.

(L. S.) D. JOACHIM LOBO DA SILVEIRA.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Portugal, dated the 3rd July 1842.

Her Majesty the QUEEN OF PORTUGAL AND THE ALGARVES, and Her Majesty the QUEEN OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, being desirous to maintain and draw still closer the ties of amity which have so happily subsisted between the Crowns of Portugal and Great Britain, and also to encourage and extend the commercial intercourse between their respective subjects, by means of a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, have for this purpose named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say: Her Majesty the Queen of Portugal and Algarves, DOM PEDRO DE SOUZA HOLSTEIN, Duke of Palmella, President for life of the Chamber of Peers, Councillor of State, Grand Cross of the Order of Christ, and of the Tower and Sword, Captain of the Royal Guard of Archers, Knight of the Distinguished Order of the Golden Fleece, and Grand Cross of the Orders of Charles III. in Spain, of the Legion of Honour in France, of Saint Alexander Nevsky in Russia, Knight of the Order of Saint John of Jerusalem, Count of Sanfré, in Piedmont, Honorary Minister and Secretary of State, &c. &c. &c.; and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, CHARLES AUGUSTUS LORD HOWARD DE WALLEN, Peer of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and

Ireland, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Illustrious Order of the Bath, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty at the Court of Her Most Faithful Majesty, &c. &c. &c., who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

The subjects of each of the high contracting parties shall, in the dominions of the other, enjoy all the privileges, immunities, and protection enjoyed by the subjects of the most favoured nation. They shall be entitled to travel, to reside, to occupy dwellings and warehouses, and to dispose of their personal leasehold, and all other property lawfully held by them, by sale, gift, exchange, or will, or in any other way whatever, without the smallest let, and without any hindrance whatever. They shall be exempt from forced loans, or any other extraordinary contributions not general, or not by law established, and from all military service, by sea or by land. Their dwellings, warehouses, and everything belonging thereto, shall be respected, and shall not be subjected to any arbitrary visits, or search. No examination or inspection shall be made of their books, papers, or accounts, without the legal sentence of a competent Court, or Judge.

The assessment of the amount to be paid by the British subjects in Portugal and its dominions, for *manejo* or *decima industrial*, and from which they have hitherto enjoyed special exemption, shall in all cases, in future, be made, if so claimed by them, according to the rate to be given by *informadores*, of whom two shall be Portuguese and two British merchants, to be named by the *Conselho de Districto*; and in case any objection should be made by the parties assessed to the amount of the said assessment (which shall in all cases bear a just proportion to the rate at which the native subjects of Portugal are assessed), they shall have a right to appeal to the Tribunal of the Treasury, and to appear in person, or to be heard by Counsel before the said tribunal, and in the mean time no execution shall be made on their property, until an ultimate decision shall have been pronounced by the said tribunal.

It is, however, understood, that British subjects resident in Portugal and its dominions not carrying on trade, or exercising any branch of industry therein, but deriving their incomes from other sources, shall, in like manner with Portuguese subjects, be wholly exempt from the operation of the said *manejo* or *decima industrial* tax.

The subjects of each of the high contracting parties shall also, within the dominions of the other, be allowed the free use and exercise of their religion, without being in any manner disturbed on account of their religious opinions; they shall be allowed to assemble together for the purposes of public worship, and to celebrate the rites of their religion in their own dwelling-houses, or in the chapels or places of worship appointed for that purpose, without any the

smallest hindrance or interruption whatever, either now, or hereafter ; and Her Most Faithful Majesty does now, and for ever, graciously grant to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, permission to build and maintain such chapels and places of worship within Her dominions, it being always understood that the said chapels and places of worship are not to have steeples and bells.

Her Britannic Majesty's subjects shall likewise have full liberty to bury their dead, after the manner and with the ceremonies usual in their respective countries, and in the grounds and cemeteries which they shall have purchased and prepared for that purpose ; and the sepulchres of the dead, in conformity to ancient and existing practice, shall in no way, or on any account, be disturbed.

ARTICLE II.

The subjects of either of the contracting parties may freely dispose, by will, of the personal effects which they shall possess in the territories of the other, and their heirs, although subjects of the other contracting party, may succeed to their personal effects, either by will or *ab intestato*, and may obtain possession of the same in due course of law, either in person, or by other persons appointed by them to act on their behalf. In the event of the absence of heirs, or of persons duly appointed to act for them, the Consul may be authorised to take charge, in due course of law, of the said effects, until the owner shall have made the necessary arrangements for obtaining possession of the property. If disputes shall arise between several claimants with respect to the title which each may have to the property, such disputes shall be decided by the Courts of the country in which the property is situated ; and if hereafter any favour, as regards the possession or inheritance of landed or funded property (*bien fondo*), shall be granted in the dominions of either of the high contracting parties to the subjects of any other nation, the same favour shall extend reciprocally to their respective subjects, as the case may be, either in Portugal or Great Britain.

ARTICLE III.

The subjects of either contracting party, residing within the dominions of the other, shall be free to manage their own affairs themselves, or to commit those affairs to the management of any persons whom they may appoint as their broker, factor, agent, or interpreter ; nor shall any such British subjects be restrained in their choice of persons to act in such capacities, nor shall they be called upon to pay any salary or remuneration to any person whom they shall not choose to employ. Absolute freedom shall be given in all cases to the buyer and seller to bargain together, and to fix the price of any goods, wares, or merchandize, imported into, or to be exported from the dominions of either contracting party, the laws and established customs of the country being duly observed.

The subjects of either of the high contracting parties, residing within the dominions of the other, shall be at liberty to open retail stores and shops, under the same Municipal and Police Regulations as native subjects, and they shall

not, in this respect, be liable to any other or higher taxes or imposts than those which are, or may be, paid by native subjects.

ARTICLE IV.

There shall be reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation between the subjects of the two high contracting parties; and the subjects of the two Sovereigns respectively shall not pay, in the ports, harbours, roads, cities, towns, or places whatsoever in either kingdom, any other or higher duties, taxes, rates, or imposts, under whatsoever names designated or included, than those which are there paid by the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

No duty of customs, or other impost, shall be charged upon any goods, the produce of the one country, upon importation by sea or by land from that country into the other, higher than the duty or impost charged upon goods of the same kind, the produce of, and imported from any other country; and no duty, restriction, or prohibition shall be imposed upon the importation and exportation, from one country to the other, of the goods and produce of each, which shall not be imposed upon goods of the same kind when imported from, or exported to any other country; and Her Majesty the Queen of Portugal, and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby bind and engage themselves, their heirs and successors, not to grant any favour, privilege, or immunity, in matters of commerce and navigation, to the subjects or citizens of any other State, which shall not also and at the same time be extended to the subjects of the other high contracting party, gratuitously, if the concession in favour of that other State shall have been gratuitous, and on giving, as nearly as possible, the same compensation or equivalent, if the concession shall have been conditional.

ARTICLE V.

No duties of tonnage, and no harbour, lighthouse, pilotage, quarantine, or other similar or corresponding duties, of whatever nature, or under whatever denomination, shall be imposed in either country upon the vessels of the other, in respect to voyages between the two countries, if laden; or in respect of any voyage, if in ballast, which shall not be equally imposed, in the like cases, on national vessels.

ARTICLE VI.

All goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture of their respective possessions, which can legally be imported into either country from the other, in ships of that other country, shall, when so imported, be subject to the same duties, whether they be imported in ships of the one country, or in ships of the other; and in like manner, all goods which can legally be exported from either country to the other in ships of that other country, shall, when so exported, be subject to the same duties, and be entitled to the same drawbacks, bounties, and

allowances, whether they be exported in ships of the one country, or in ships of the other.

ARTICLE VII.

In order to promote and encourage the commercial intercourse between the dominions of the high contracting parties, for the mutual benefit of their respective subjects, Her Most Faithful Majesty, and Her Britannic Majesty, agree to take into consideration the duties now levied upon articles, the produce or manufacture of either country, with a view to make such reductions in those duties as may be consistent with the interests of the high contracting parties respectively.

This matter shall without delay be made the subject of a special negotiation between the two Governments.

ARTICLE VIII.

Portuguese ships shall be allowed to proceed direct from any port of Her Most Faithful Majesty's dominions to any colony of Her Britannic Majesty, and to import into such colony any goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture of Portugal, or of any of the Portuguese dominions, except such goods as are prohibited to be imported into such colony; or which are admitted into it only from the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty; and such Portuguese ships and such goods so imported in them shall be liable, in such colony of Her Britannic Majesty, to no higher or other duties and charges than would be there payable on British ships importing the like sorts of goods; or on the like goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture of any foreign country, and allowed to be imported into the said colony in British ships. In like manner British ships shall be allowed to proceed direct from any port of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions to any colony of Her Most Faithful Majesty, and to import into such colony any goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British dominions, except such goods as are prohibited to be imported into such colony, or which are admitted into it only from the dominions of Her Most Faithful Majesty; and such British ships, and such goods so imported in them, shall be liable, in such colony of Her Most Faithful Majesty, to no higher or other duties and charges than would be there payable on Portuguese ships importing the like sorts of goods, or on the like goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture of any foreign country, and allowed to be imported into the said colony in Portuguese ships.

ARTICLE IX.

Portuguese ships shall be allowed to export from any colony of Her Britannic Majesty, to any place not under the dominion of Her said Majesty, any goods not generally prohibited to be exported from such colony; and such Portuguese ships, and such goods so exported in them, shall be liable in such colony to no other or higher charges than would be payable by, and shall be

entitled to the same drawbacks or bounties as would be there allowed on, British ships exporting such goods, or on such goods exported in British ships.

In like manner, British ships shall be allowed to export, from any colony of Her Most Faithful Majesty, to any place not under the dominion of Her said Majesty, any goods not generally prohibited to be exported from such colony; and such British ships, and such goods so exported in them, shall be liable, in such colony, to no other or higher charges than would be payable by, and shall be entitled to the same drawbacks or bounties as would be there allowable on Portuguese ships exporting such goods, or on such goods exported in Portuguese ships.

ARTICLE X.

It is hereby declared, that the stipulations of the present Treaty are not to be understood as applying to the navigation and carrying trade between one port and another situated in the dominions of either contracting party, if such navigation and trade should, in those dominions, be reserved by law exclusively to national vessels.

Vessels of either country shall, however, be permitted to discharge part of their cargoes at one port, in the dominions of either of the high contracting parties, and then to proceed with the remainder of their cargo to any other port or ports, in the same dominions, without paying any higher or other duties in such cases than national vessels would pay in like circumstances; and they shall be permitted to lade in like manner at different ports in the same voyage outwards.

ARTICLE XI.

The reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation, declared and stipulated by the present Treaty, shall not extend to contraband of war, or to articles the property of the enemies of either party.

The power granted by former Treaties to carry in the ships of either country goods and merchandize of any description whatever, the property of the enemies of the other country, is now mutually renounced.

ARTICLE XII.

In all cases in which, in either kingdom, the duty to be levied upon any goods imported from the other kingdom shall be not a fixed rate, but a proportion of the value of the goods, such *ad valorem* duty shall be ascertained and secured in the following manner—that is to say, the importer shall, on making his entry for the payment of duty at the custom house, sign a declaration, stating the description and the value of the goods at such amount as he shall deem proper; and in case the officer or officers of the custom house shall be of opinion that such valuation is insufficient, he or they shall be at liberty to take the goods on paying to the importer the value thereof, according to the declaration of the importer, together with an addition of ten per cent.; and the custom

house officer shall, at the same time, return to the importer any duty which the importer may have paid upon such goods; and the amount of these sums shall be paid to the importer on the delivery of the goods to the said officer or officers, which must not be later than fifteen days from the first detention of the goods.

ARTICLE XIII.

Inasmuch as all merchandize, of whatever origin, whether admissible for home consumption or not, may be received and warehoused in all those ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland which are, by law, appointed to be warehousing ports for such articles, pending the entry of the same, either for home consumption, or for re-exportation, as the case may be, under the regulations appointed for this purpose, and without such articles being liable in the mean time to the payment of any of the duties with which they would be charged, if, upon arrival, they were entered for consumption within the United Kingdom; in like manner the Queen of Portugal consents and agrees that the ports of Her Most Faithful Majesty's dominions which now are, or which shall hereafter become, by law, warehousing ports, shall be free ports for receiving and warehousing, either for home consumption, or for re-exportation, as the case may be, all merchandize imported in British ships, and all articles whatever, the produce or manufacture of the British dominions, imported by Portuguese ships; and the articles thus received and warehoused, subject to due regulations, shall not be liable, in the mean time, to any of the duties with which they would be charged if they were entered for consumption on their arrival in the dominions of Her Most Faithful Majesty.

ARTICLE XIV.

All goods or merchandize found on board of, or which shall have formed the cargo, or part of the cargo of, a vessel of the one country, which shall be wrecked, or left derelict, on or near the coast of the other country, unless the importation of such goods or merchandize shall be absolutely prohibited by law, shall be admitted for home consumption in the country, on or near the coast of which such vessel shall be wrecked or left derelict, or such goods or merchandize may be found, on payment of the same duty, as if the said goods or merchandize had been imported in a national vessel, even though such goods or merchandize could not, by law, be imported into the said country in any other than national vessels; and in fixing the amount of duty to be paid on such goods or merchandize, regard shall be had to any damage which the said goods or merchandize may have sustained.

To prevent frauds, the Board of Customs of each nation shall exercise their judgment, as to the causes of wrecks; and when they are satisfied that the said wrecks were the result of accident or misfortune, and free from suspicion of collusion, they shall authorise, at the option of the proprietor or agent, if present, or otherwise of the Consul, the transshipment, or the sale for home

consumption, of the goods or merchandize ; provided that such goods and merchandize could have been legally imported by the ships of the one country into the ports of the other country.

If any ships of war or merchant vessels should be wrecked on the coasts of either of the high contracting parties, such ships or vessels, or any parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereunto, and all goods or merchandize which shall be saved therefrom, or the produce thereof, if sold, shall be faithfully restored to the proprietors, upon being duly claimed by them, or by their agents duly authorised ; or, if there are no such proprietors or agents on the spot, by the respective Consuls of the nation to which the proprietors of the said ships, vessels, or goods may belong, and in whose districts such wreck may have taken place, provided such claim be preferred within a year and a day from the time of such wreck ; and such Consul, proprietor, or agent shall pay only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, together with the rate of salvage which would have been payable in the like case of a wreck of a national vessel ; and the goods and merchandize saved from the wreck shall not be subject to duties, unless cleared for local consumption.

If any merchant vessel of either country should be driven into the ports of the other, by stress of weather, for the purpose of effecting necessary repairs, every facility shall be afforded to such vessel for obtaining the assistance it may be in need of. The strictest reciprocity shall be observed, in the most favourable sense, as to the relief to be afforded to such vessel from the duties, charges, and expenses in the ports of either nation, to which vessels entering solely for the purpose of trade are subjected. Sufficient time shall be allowed for the completion of repairs, and while the vessel shall be undergoing repair, its cargo shall not unnecessarily be required to be landed, either in whole or in part ; and any difference of opinion which may arise between the custom house authorities and the masters of the said vessels, as to the necessity of landing all, or any part of the cargo, shall be referred to two sworn or public surveyors, one to be named by the chief custom house authority of the port, and the other by the Consul of the nation to which the vessel belongs.

ARTICLE XV.

Her Majesty the Queen of Portugal engages that the commerce of British subjects, within the Portuguese dominions, shall not be restrained, interrupted, or otherwise affected by the operation of any monopoly, contract, or exclusive privilege of sale or purchase whatsoever ; but that the subjects of the United Kingdom shall have free and unrestrained permission to buy from, and sell to, whomsoever they please, and in whatever form and manner may be agreed upon between the purchaser and seller, without being obliged to give any preference or favour, in consequence of any such monopoly, contract, or exclusive privilege of sale and purchase ; and Her Britannic Majesty engages that a like exemption from restraint, in respect to purchases or sales, shall be

enjoyed by the subjects of Her Most Faithful Majesty trading to or residing in the United Kingdom. But it is distinctly to be understood that the present Article shall not be interpreted as affecting the special regulations now in force, or which may hereafter be enacted, with a view solely to the encouragement and amelioration of the Douro wine trade (it being always understood that British subjects shall, in respect of the said trade, be placed on the same footing as Portuguese subjects), or with regard to the exportation of the salt of Saint Ubes.

This Article does not invalidate the exclusive right possessed by the Crown of Portugal within its own dominions, to the farm for the sale of ivory, urzella, gold-dust, soap, gunpowder, and tobacco for home consumption; provided, however, that should the above-mentioned articles, generally or separately, ever become articles of free commerce within the dominions of Her Most Faithful Majesty, the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall be permitted to traffic in them as freely, and on the same footing, as the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE XVI.

It is agreed and covenanted, that neither of the high contracting parties shall knowingly receive into, or retain in, its service, any subjects of the other party, who have deserted from the naval or military service of that other party; but that, on the contrary, each of the contracting parties shall respectively discharge from its service any such deserters, upon being required by the other party to do so.

It is further agreed and declared, that if either of the high contracting parties shall grant to any State any new favour or facility with respect to the recovery of deserters, such favour or facility shall be considered as granted also to the other contracting party, in the same manner as if the said favour or facility had been expressly stipulated by the present Treaty.

And it is further agreed, that if any apprentices or sailors shall desert from vessels belonging to the subjects of either of the high contracting parties, while such vessels are within any port in the territory of the other party, the Magistrates of such port and territory shall be bound to give every assistance in their power for the apprehension of such deserters, on application to that effect being made by the Consul of the party concerned, or by the deputy or representative of the Consul; and no public body, civil or religious, shall protect or harbour such deserters.

ARTICLE XVII.

Her Britannic Majesty, on the representation of Her Most Faithful Majesty, and in contemplation of the improving system of law and justice in Portugal, hereby consents to give up the exercise of the rights connected with the Conservatorial Court, so soon, and so long, as British subjects are admitted in Portugal to the benefit of securities similar or equivalent to those enjoyed by

the subjects of Her Most Faithful Majesty in Great Britain, as regards trial by jury, protection from arrest without a warrant from a Magistrate, and examination within twenty-four hours after apprehension in *flagrante delicto*, and admission to bail; it being always understood that in other respects the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty in Portugal shall be placed on the same footing as Portuguese subjects, in all causes, whether civil or criminal; that they shall not, except in cases *flagrantes delicti*, be liable to imprisonment without formal commitment (*culpa formada*) under a warrant signed by a legal authority.

ARTICLE XVIII.

It is hereby declared, that Her Britannic Majesty, relying upon the guarantees which are or may be afforded to British subjects by the law of Portugal under the present constitutional system, henceforward claims for British subjects in Portugal no privileges which are not enjoyed by Portuguese subjects in the Portuguese or British dominions; it being, however, understood, that Her Britannic Majesty will be entitled, in the event (which God forbid!) of political troubles affecting the operation of the above-mentioned guarantees, to claim the re-establishment and observance of the privileges surrendered by the present and preceding Article.

ARTICLE XIX.

The present Treaty shall be in force for the term of ten years from the date hereof; and further, until the end of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same; each of the high contracting parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other at the end of the said term of ten years, or at any subsequent time. And it is hereby agreed between them, that at the expiration of twelve months after such notice shall have been received by either party from the other, this Treaty, and all the provisions thereof, shall altogether cease and determine.

It is agreed, nevertheless, that either of the two high contracting parties shall have the right, at the end of five years, to require a revision of any Articles not affecting the principle of the Treaty, on giving six months' notice of a desire to make such revision; provided, however, that it be distinctly understood, that the power of giving such notice shall not extend beyond, nor be recognized after, the termination of the fifth year.

ARTICLE XX.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Lisbon, at the expiration of two months from the date of its signature, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the Seal of their Arms.

Done at Lisbon, the third day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

(Signed)
L. S. DUQUE DE PALMELLA.

(Signed)
L. S. HOWARD DE WALDEN.

*Ratification to the foregoing Treaty, by Her Most Faithful Majesty
DONNA MARIA, Queen of Portugal, dated the 29th July 1842.*

DONNA MARIA, by the grace of God, Queen of Portugal and the Algarves, on this side of the Sea; in Africa, Sovereign of Guinea; and of Conquest, Navigation, and Commerce, of Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia, and of India, &c. I do hereby make it known to all, who this present Letter of Confirmation and Ratification should see, that on the 3rd day of the month of July, of the current year (1842), was concluded and signed, in the City of Lisbon, between myself and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, through the respective Plenipotentiaries invested with competent authority, a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, with the view to give all possible plenitude to mutual Commerce between the two States.

And the present being the same Treaty, the tenor of which is above specified, and as the same has been approved, considered, and examined by me, as regards all its contents, after consulting the Council of State, I do hereby ratify and confirm it, in all its parts; and, by these presents, do make it firm and valid, so that it may produce its due effect; promising in Faith, and under the Royal Word, to observe and fulfil it by all means possible. In witness whereof I have caused this to be passed by me, signed and stamped with the Great Seal of my Arms, and registered by my Councillor, Minister, and Secretary of State.

Given at the Palace of Cintra, the 29th of the month of July, A. D. 1842.

Great Seal
of Her Most
Faithful
Majesty.

"THE QUEEN." (In the hand-writing of Her Most Faithful Majesty.)

Translation of Regulations in regard to Commerce, passed by the Court of Lisbon, in connection with the foregoing Treaty, under date the 5th June 1844.

Whereas it is necessary to declare which are the ports of the Ultra-Marine Provinces, wherein admission should be granted to vessels belonging to the nations with whom Agreement has been entered into, for the purpose of trading with those Provinces; and whereas such a declaration is every day becoming more urgently required, not only because the faith of the Treaties calls for it, but also because, in the absence of such a declaration, serious inconvenience and evil may result to commerce, at the same time that it is absolutely necessary to organize Rules for the various Customs Officers, according to the exigencies and the nature of the trade of each port; Whereas it is equally necessary to make the said declaration to avoid disputes, which may easily arise from no specification existing of the ports where, in conformity with the Treaties, admission should be granted to foreign vessels; And whereas the security of the said provinces, and the preservation and increase of commercial interests between the various parts of the national territory, as well as the interests of the Portuguese manufacturers, render it requisite that specification should be made of such goods and merchandize, the importation of which into Ultra-Marine Provinces should be totally prohibited, or of such others whose importation should be limited only to cases where they may be of Portuguese manufacture, and imported in Portuguese vessels; And whereas, for these reasons, my Government has presented to the Chamber of the Deputies the necessary legal proposal, which, however, has not come under their discussion, owing to various other matters and circumstances which have prevented it, and I have weighed these reasons, and given my attention to the necessity for the provisions now specially called for, for the good of the Ultra-Marine Provinces, the state of which requires that immediate measures be taken to raise them to wealth and prosperity, at which they can only arrive by means of legal commerce; Availing myself of the authority held out by Article I. of the Regulations of the Second of May, One thousand Eight hundred and Forty-three, having consulted the Council of the Ministers and of the State, I do hereby direct as follows:—

ARTICLE I.

British vessels shall be admitted (in conformity with the stipulations of the Treaty of the third of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, entered into between the Portuguese and British Governments) in the ports of the Portuguese possessions named in Table No. 1. The trade of other ports of the Portuguese possessions, not mentioned in that table, shall be considered as coasting navigation, and, as such, can only be made in Portuguese vessels.

ARTICLE II.

The importation of the articles mentioned in Table No. 2 into Portuguese possessions is totally prohibited; and equal prohibition exists against the importation, into those possessions, of articles which are likewise produced in those possessions, and exported therefrom.

Exception, however, is made of articles produced in neighbouring countries, when imported by land.

ARTICLE III.

The goods and merchandize contained in Table No. 3 shall only be admitted into Portuguese possessions when they are constructed, produced, or manufactured in Portuguese dominions, and conveyed in Portuguese vessels.

ARTICLE IV.

The ships and goods from the British East India Company's possessions will be liable, at the Portuguese possessions, to increased duties, equal to the duties which the Portuguese ships and goods pay at the possessions of the said British Company.

ARTICLE V.

It is permitted to ship on British vessels, for any foreign port whatever, all kinds of produce from Portuguese possessions, excepting the orchel-weed, and such other articles of produce as are, or may come to be, under the administration of the State, or are contracted for; and these can only be exported in national ships.

Upon all the above, however, duty is to be paid, at the existing rates, or at such other rates as may be established hereafter.

ARTICLE VI.

At the ports named in Table No. 1, admission should in like manner be granted to vessels of the different nations with whom it may have been agreed to trade in the Portuguese ports or possessions.

ARTICLE VII.

Any legislation to the contrary is cancelled.

The Minister and Secretary of State for the Affairs of Marine and Colonies will have the above published, and given effect to.

Palace of Necessidades, 5th June 1844.

(Signed) "THE QUEEN."

(Signed by) JOAQUIM JOSE FALCAO.

TABLE No. 1.

PORTS OF THE PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS WHEREIN FOREIGN
VESSELS MAY BE ADMITTED.*Cape de Verde Islands.*

In San Thiago Island (St. Jago), the port of Da Villa de Praia (Porto Praya),¹ in Mayo Island, Port Inglez; in the island of Boavista (Bona Vista), the port of Salrei; in the island of Sal, the port of Madama, or Port Martins.

Coast of Guinea.

The ports of Bissau and Cacheu.

Islands of St. Thomé and Príncipe.

In Príncipe Island, the port also called Agulas Bay, or any other place to which the custom house should be transferred; in the island of St. Thomé the port of the fort.

Angola and Benguella.

The port of Loanda, and the port of Benguella.

Coast of Mozambique.

The port of Mozambique.

Portuguese States in the East Indies.

The ports of Goa, Damaun, and Diu.

Archipelago of Solor and Timor.

On the island of Timor, the port of Delly.

Secretariate of State for the Marine and Colonial Affairs, 5th June 1844.

(Signed) JOAQUIM JOSE FALCAO.

TABLE No. 2.

Articles, the importation of which into Portuguese Possessions is totally prohibited.

Artillery guns.

Projectiles.

Fire-lights.

Secretariate of State for the Affairs of the Marine and Colonies, 5th June 1844.

(Signed) JOAQUIM JOSE FALCAO.

TABLE No. 3.

Articles which can only be imported into the Portuguese Possessions when they are of Portuguese Manufacture, and are conveyed in Portuguese Vessels.

Gunpowder.	Zuertes blue cotton cloth.
Fire-arms.	Scythes.
Salt.	Small ditto.
Soap.	Axes.
Snuff, and all kinds of tobacco powder.	Chisels.
Wines of all kinds, except champagne.	Nails, of all sorts.
Liqueurs.	Hats, of all sorts.
Spirits.	Linen cloth.
Vinegar.	Pork (smoked and preserved).
Olive, cocoanut, and palm oil.	Household furniture, of wood.
	Wearing apparel, and made shoes.

All kinds of goods and merchandize, whose importation into Portugal is prohibited by the general regulations of the custom houses.

N. B.—In this table the “spirit of sugar-cane” is not included, and it may therefore continue to be admitted, until measures are adopted respecting it.

Secretariate of State for the Marine and Colonial Affairs, 5th June 1844.

(Signed) JOAQUIM JOSE FALCAO.

Treaty between HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY and the QUEEN OF PORTUGAL, for the SUPPRESSION of the TRAFFIC IN SLAVES. Signed at Lisbon, July 3rd, 1842.

Their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Queen of Portugal and the Algarves, being earnestly desirous of putting an immediate end to the barbarous and piratical practice of transporting the Natives of Africa across the sea, for the purpose of consigning them to Slavery; and Their said Majesties, considering that this infamous practice was declared to be a highly Penal Crime by the Law of Great Britain, in the year One thousand Eight hundred and Seven, and has likewise been prohibited, under severe penalties, by the Law of Portugal, in December One thousand Eight hundred and Thirty-six; and their said Majesties being of opinion, that in order the more completely to prevent for the future the perpetration of this crime, and to render more effectual the operation of the Laws enacted in each country for its punishment, it will be

expedient to establish Regulations of Maritime Police, and to constitute Colonial Commissions, to which Regulations and Commissions Vessels navigating under the flag of either party, and not belonging to one or the other of the Royal Navies, shall be amenable ; Their said Majesties have resolved to conclude a Treaty for this purpose, and have accordingly named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say, Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, CHARLES AUGUSTUS, LORD HOWARD DE WALDEN, a Peer of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Illustrious Order of the Bath, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty at the Court of Her Most Faithful Majesty, &c. &c. &c. ; and Her Majesty the Queen of Portugal and Algarves, DON PEDRO DE SOUZA HOLSTEIN, Duke of Palmella, President for Life of the Chamber of Peers, Councillor of State, Grand Cross of the Order of Christ, and of the Tower and Sword, Captain of the Royal Guard of Archers, Knight of the Distinguished Order of the Golden Fleece, and Grand Cross of the Orders of Charles III. in Spain, of the Legion of Honour in France, of Saint Alexander Nevsky in Russia, Knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Count of Sanfré in Piedmont, Minister and Honorary Secretary of State, &c. &c. &c. ; who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following Articles :—

ARTICLE I.

The two high contracting parties mutually declare to each other, that the infamous and piratical practice of transporting the natives of Africa by sea, for the purpose of consigning them to slavery, is, and shall for ever continue to be, a strictly prohibited and highly penal crime, in every part of their respective dominions, and for all the subjects of their respective Crowns.

ARTICLE II.

The two high contracting parties mutually consent that those ships of their royal navies respectively, which shall be provided with special instructions as hereinafter mentioned, may visit and search such vessels of the two nations as may, upon reasonable grounds, be suspected of being engaged in transporting Negroes for the purpose of consigning them to slavery, or of having been fitted out for that purpose, or of having been so employed during the voyage in which they are met by the said cruisers ; and the said high contracting parties also consent, that such cruisers may detain, and send or carry away such vessels, in order that they may be brought to trial in the manner hereinafter agreed upon ; and in order to fix the reciprocal right of search, in such a manner as shall be adapted to the attainment of the objects of this Treaty, and shall at the same time prevent doubts, disputes, and complaints, it is agreed, that the said right of search shall be exercised in the manner and according to the Rules following :—

First.—It shall never be exercised except by vessels of war, authorised expressly for that purpose, according to the stipulations of this Treaty.

Second.—In no case shall the right of search be exercised with respect to a vessel of the royal navy of either of the two powers.

Third.—Whenever a vessel is searched by a ship of war, the commander of such ship of war shall, immediately upon coming on board the vessel which is to be so searched, and before he begins the search, exhibit to the commander of the vessel which is to be searched the document by which he is duly authorised to make the search; and he shall deliver to the said commander of the vessel which is to be searched, a certificate signed by himself, stating his rank in the naval service of his country, and the name of the ship of war which he commands; and this certificate shall also declare, that the only object of the search is to ascertain whether the vessel to be searched is employed in transporting Negroes or others in order to consign them to slavery, or is fitted up for such purpose. When the search is made by an officer of the cruiser who is not the commander thereof, such officer shall proceed strictly in the same manner as if he were the commander, after having exhibited to the captain of the vessel to be searched a copy of the above-mentioned document, signed by the commander of the cruiser; and he shall, in like manner, deliver a certificate, signed by himself, stating his rank in the royal navy, the name of the commander by whose orders he proceeds to make the search, that of the cruiser in which he sails, and the object of the search, as has been already laid down. If it appears from the search that the papers of the vessel are in regular order, and that the vessel is employed for lawful purposes, the officer shall enter in the log-book of the vessel, that the search has been made in pursuance of the aforesaid special orders; and the vessel shall be left at liberty to pursue her voyage.

Fourth.—The rank of the officer who makes the search must not be lower than that of lieutenant of the royal navy, unless he be the officer who shall at the time be second in command of the searching vessel; or unless the command shall, by reason of death or otherwise, be held by an officer of inferior rank.

Fifth.—The reciprocal right of search and detention shall not be exercised within the Mediterranean Sea, nor within the seas in Europe which lie without the Straits of Gibraltar, and to the northward of the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude, and within and to the eastward of the meridian of longitude twenty degrees west of Greenwich.

ARTICLE III.

In order to regulate the mode of carrying the provisions of the preceding Article into execution, it is agreed—

First.—That all ships of the royal navies of the two nations, which shall be hereafter employed to prevent the transport of Negroes or others for the purpose of consigning them to slavery, shall be furnished by their respective

Governments with a copy, in the English and Portuguese languages, of the present Treaty; of the Instructions A, for cruizers, annexed thereto; and of the Regulations B, for the Mixed Commissions, annexed thereto; which Annexes, respectively, shall be considered as an integral part of the Treaty.

Second.—That each of the high contracting parties shall, from time to time, and as often as any changes are made in the ships of war employed in this service, communicate to the other the names of the several ships furnished with such instructions; the force of each, and the names of their several commanders, and of the officers second in command.

Third.—That if at any time there shall be just cause to suspect that any vessel sailing under the flag of either nation, and proceeding under the convoy of any ship or ships of war of either of the contracting parties, is engaged, or is intended to be engaged, in the transport of Negroes or others, for the purpose of consigning them to slavery; or is fitted out for that purpose; or has, during the voyage in which she has been met with, been so employed; it shall be the duty of any commander of any ship of the royal navy of either of the two high contracting parties, furnished with such instructions as aforesaid, to communicate in writing his suspicions to the commander of the convoy; and the said commander of the convoy shall give an acknowledgment in writing of the said communication; and the said commander of the convoy, accompanied by the commander of the cruiser, shall proceed to search the suspected vessel. If the suspicions shall prove to be well founded, according to the tenor of this Treaty, then the said vessel shall be conducted or sent by the commander of the convoy to one of the points where the Mixed Commissions are stationed, in order that the vessel may undergo the sentence applicable to her case.

Fourth.—It shall not be lawful to visit or detain, under any pretext or motive whatever, any merchant vessel when at anchor in any port or roadstead belonging to either of the two high contracting parties, or within cannon-shot of the batteries on shore, unless on a written demand for co-operation on the part of the authorities of such country; but should any suspected vessel be met with in such port or roadstead, due representation of the same is to be made to the authorities of the country, requesting them to take the necessary measures to prevent the violation of the stipulations of this Treaty; and the said authorities shall proceed to take effectual measures accordingly.

ARTICLE IV.

As the two preceding Articles are entirely reciprocal, the two high contracting parties engage mutually to make good any losses which their respective subjects may incur by any arbitrary and illegal detention of their vessels; it being understood, that this compensation shall be made by the Government whose cruiser shall have been guilty of such arbitrary and illegal detention. The compensation for damages, of which this Article treats, shall be made within the term of one year, reckoned from the day on which the Mixed

Commission pronounces sentence on the vessel, for the detention of which such compensation is claimed.

ARTICLE V.

It is, however, distinctly understood between the two high contracting parties, that no stipulation of the present Treaty shall be interpreted as interfering with the right of Portuguese subjects to be accompanied, in voyages to and from the Portuguese possessions off the coast of Africa, by slaves who are *bonâ fide* household servants, and who may be duly named and described as such in passports, wherewith the vessel must be furnished, from the highest civil authority at the place where such slaves shall have embarked: Provided—

First,—That in such voyages, no Portuguese subject, except he be a Portuguese settler, removing definitively from his residence in a Portuguese possession on the coast of Africa, shall be accompanied by more than two slaves, being *bonâ fide* household servants.

Secondly,—That such a settler removing definitively, with his family, from his residence in a Portuguese possession on the coast of Africa, shall not be accompanied by more than ten slaves, and that all these slaves shall be *bonâ fide* his household servants.

Thirdly,—That such household slaves shall be found at large, and unconfined in the vessel; and clothed like Europeans in similar circumstances.

Fourthly,—That no other slaves shall be embarked on board of the vessel in which the said household servants shall be found; and that the voyage, on which such settler and his family shall be so accompanied by such household slaves, shall be a direct voyage to the Portuguese islands of Cape Verd, Princes, or St. Thomas, from some place in the Portuguese possessions on the coast of Africa, where the said settler shall have been permanently residing.

Fifthly,—That the passports above-mentioned shall enumerate each of the persons on board the vessel, and shall state their names, sex, ages, and occupation, their last place of residence, and the place to which they are going.

Sixthly,—That there be nothing in the equipment or character of the vessel in which such household slaves may be found, which shall justify its detention under the provisions of this Treaty.

But if the equipment or character of the vessel shall justify the detention of the vessel under the stipulations of the present Treaty; or if any of the regulations specified in this Article shall be unobserved or violated in respect to such vessel, then her master, and her crew, and the owner or owners of the vessel, of the cargo, or of the slaves, shall be liable to be proceeded against as accomplices in an infraction of the present Treaty, and to be punished accordingly; and the vessel and cargo shall be adjudged and condemned, and the slaves shall be liberated.

ARTICLE VI.

In order to bring to adjudication, with as little delay and inconvenience as possible, the vessels which may be detained according to the tenor of Article II.

of this Treaty, there shall be established, as soon as may be practicable, two or more Mixed Commissions, formed of an equal number of individuals of the two nations, and named for this purpose by their respective Sovereigns.

Of these Commissions, one half shall reside in possessions belonging to Her Britannic Majesty, the other half within the territories of Her Most Faithful Majesty; and the two Governments, at the period of exchanging the ratifications of the present Treaty, shall declare, each for its own dominions, in what places the Commissions shall respectively reside. Each of the two high contracting parties reserves to itself the right of changing, at its pleasure, the place of residence of the Commissions held within its own dominions; provided always, that two at least of the said Commissions shall always be held either on the coast of Africa, or in one of the islands off that coast.

These Commissions shall judge the causes submitted to them according to the provisions of the present Treaty, without appeal, and according to the regulations and instructions which are annexed to the present Treaty, and which are considered as forming an integral part thereof.

ARTICLE VII.

The Mixed Commission at present established and sitting under the Convention between Great Britain and Portugal of the 28th of July 1817, shall continue to exercise its functions, and shall, from and after the end of six months after the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, and until the appointment and definitive establishment of the Mixed Commissions under the present Treaty, adjudge without appeal, according to the principles and stipulations of the present Treaty, and of the Annexes thereof, the cases of such vessels as may be sent or brought before it; and any vacancies which may occur in such Mixed Commission shall be filled up in the same manner in which vacancies in the Mixed Commissions to be established under the provisions of this Treaty are to be supplied.

ARTICLE VIII.

If the commanding officer of any of the ships of the royal navies of Great Britain and Portugal respectively, duly commissioned according to the provisions of Article II. of this Treaty, shall deviate in any respect from the stipulations of the said Treaty, or from the instructions annexed to it, the Government which shall conceive itself to be wronged thereby shall be entitled to demand reparation; and in such case, the Government to which such commanding officer may belong, binds itself to cause inquiry to be made into the subject of the complaint, and to inflict upon the said officer a punishment proportioned to any wilful transgression which he may have committed.

ARTICLE IX.

Any vessel, British or Portuguese, which shall be visited by virtue of the present Treaty, may lawfully be detained, and may be sent or brought before

one of the Mixed Commissions established in pursuance of the provisions thereof, if any of the things hereinafter mentioned shall be found in her outfit or equipment, or shall be proved to have been on board during the voyage in which the vessel was proceeding when captured, viz :—

First.—Hatches with open gratings, instead of the close hatches which are usual in merchant vessels.

Secondly.—Divisions or bulk-heads, in the hold or on deck, in greater number than are necessary for vessels engaged in lawful trade.

Thirdly.—Spare plank fitted for being laid down as a *second* or slave deck.

Fourthly.—Shackles, bolts, or handcuffs.

Fifthly.—A larger quantity of water, in casks or in tanks, than is requisite for the consumption of the crew of the vessel, as a merchant vessel.

Sixthly.—An extraordinary number of water-casks, or of other vessels for holding liquid, unless the master shall produce a certificate from the custom house at the place from which he cleared outwards, stating that sufficient security had been given by the owners of such vessel, that such extra quantity of casks, or of other vessels, should only be used for the reception of palm oil, or for other purposes of lawful commerce.

Seventhly.—A greater quantity of mess tubs or kids than are requisite for the use of the crew of the vessel, as a merchant vessel.

Eighthly.—A boiler, or other cooking apparatus, of an unusual size, and larger, or fitted for being made larger, than requisite for the use of the crew of the vessel, as a merchant vessel ; or more than one boiler, or other cooking apparatus, of the ordinary size.

Ninthly.—An extraordinary quantity of rice, of the flour of Brazil manioc, or cassada, commonly called farinha, of maize, or of Indian corn, or of any other article of food whatever, beyond what might probably be requisite for the use of the crew ; such rice, flour, maize, Indian corn, or other article of food, not being entered on the manifest, as part of the cargo for trade.

Tenthly.—A quantity of mats or matting, larger than is necessary for the use of the crew of the vessel, as a merchant vessel.

Any one or more of these several things, if proved to have been found on board, or to have been on board during the voyage on which the vessel was proceeding when captured, shall be considered as *prima facie* evidence of the actual employment of the vessel in the transport of Negroes or others, for the purpose of consigning them to slavery ; and the vessel shall thereupon be condemned, and shall be declared lawful prize, unless clear and incontestably satisfactory evidence, on the part of the master or owners, shall establish, to the satisfaction of the Court, that such vessel was, at the time of her detention or capture, employed on some legal pursuit, and that such of the several things above enumerated, as were found on board of her at the time of her detention, or had been on board of her on the voyage on which she was proceeding when captured, were needed for legal purposes on that particular voyage.

ARTICLE X.

If any of the things specified in the preceding Article shall be found in any vessel which is detained under the stipulations of this Treaty, or shall be proved to have been on board the vessel during the voyage on which the vessel was proceeding when captured, no compensation for losses, damages, or expenses, consequent upon the detention of such vessel, shall in any case be granted, either to her master or to her owner, or to any other person interested in her equipment or lading, even though the Mixed Commission should not pronounce any sentence of condemnation in consequence of her detention.

ARTICLE XI.

In all cases in which a vessel shall be detained, under this Treaty, by the respective cruizers of the contracting parties, as having been engaged in transporting Negroes or others for the purpose of consigning them to slavery, or as having been fitted out for that purpose, and shall consequently be adjudged and condemned by the Mixed Commissions to be established as aforesaid, either of the two Governments may purchase the condemned vessel for the use of its royal navy, at a price to be fixed upon by a competent person, to be chosen by the Court of Mixed Commission for that purpose; but the Government whose cruiser shall have detained the condemned vessel shall have the first choice of purchasing her. But if the condemned vessel shall not be so purchased, the said vessel shall, immediately after condemnation, be broken up entirely, and shall be sold in separate parts, after having been so broken up.

ARTICLE XII.

When any vessel shall have been declared good prize by one of the Mixed Commissions, the captain, pilot, crew, and passengers found on board the said vessel shall be immediately placed at the disposal of the Government of the country under whose flag the said vessel was navigating at the time of her capture, to be tried and punished according to the laws of that country. In the like manner, the owner of the vessel, the persons interested in the equipment and cargo, and their several Agents, shall be tried and punished, unless they can prove that they took no part in that infraction of the present Treaty on account of which the vessel was condemned.

ARTICLE XIII.

Each of the two high contracting parties most solemnly binds itself to guarantee the liberty of the Negroes who may be emancipated under the present Treaty, by the Mixed Commissions sitting within the colonies or possessions of such Government; and to afford from time to time, and whenever demanded by the other party, or by the members of the Mixed Commissions by whose sentence the slaves shall have been liberated, the fullest information as to the state and condition of such Negroes, with a view of ensuring the due execution of the Treaty in this respect.

For this purpose, the Regulations C, annexed to this Treaty, as to the treatment of Negroes liberated by sentence of the Mixed Commissions, have been drawn up, and are declared to form an integral part of this Treaty; the two high contracting parties reserving to themselves the right to alter, by common consent and by mutual agreement, but not otherwise, the terms and tenor of such Regulations.

ARTICLE XIV.

The Acts or Instruments annexed to this Treaty, and which, it is mutually agreed, shall form an integral part thereof, are as follows:—

- A. Instructions for the ships of the royal navies of both nations, employed to prevent the transport of Negroes or others, for the purpose of consigning them to slavery.
- B. Regulations for the Mixed Commissions.
- C. Regulations as to the treatment of liberated Negroes.

ARTICLE XV.

Her Majesty the Queen of Portugal and Algarves hereby declares the Slave Trade to be Piracy, and that those of her subjects who shall, under any pretext whatever, take any part in the traffic in slaves, shall be subjected to the most severe secondary punishment.

ARTICLE XVI.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Lisbon, at the expiration of two months from the date of its signature, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed, in duplicate originals, English and Portuguese, the present Treaty, and have thereunto affixed the Seal of their Arms.

Done at Lisbon, the third day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

(Signed) HOWARD DE WALDEN.

(Signed) DUQUE DE PALMELLA.

L. S.

L. S.

Additional Article to the Treaty concluded between Great Britain and Portugal, for the Abolition of Slave Trade, on the third Day of July, in the Year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Forty-two.

As the object of this Treaty, and of the three Annexes which form part of it, is no other than that of preventing the traffic in slaves, without any annoyances

to the respective merchant shipping of the two nations ; and as this fraudulent traffic is carried on from the coast of Africa, where the Crown of Portugal has also extensive colonial possessions, where legitimate commerce exists, and which it is important in the spirit of this Treaty to promote and protect: the high contracting parties, animated by the same sentiments, agree, that if in future it should appear necessary to either of them to adopt new measures, or alter any of the executive regulations for attaining the said beneficent object, or for obviating any unforeseen inconvenience to the aforesaid shipping or lawful commerce which experience shall have made known, in consequence of those established in this Treaty and its Annexes proving inefficacious or injurious, the said high contracting parties engage to consult together for the more complete attainment of the object proposed.

The present additional Article shall have the same force and effect as if it were inserted, word for word, in the Treaty signed on this day ; and it shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged within the term of two months from the date of its signature, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have affixed thereto the Seal of their Arms.

Done at Lisbon, the third of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

(Signed) HOWARD DE WALDEN.

(Signed) DUQUE DE PALMELLA.

(L. S.)

(L. S.)

ANNEX A

To the Treaty between Great Britain and Portugal, upon Slave Trade, of the 3rd day of July, 1842.

Instructions for the Ships of the British and Portuguese Royal Navies employed to prevent the Traffic in Slaves.

ARTICLE I.

The commander of any ship belonging to the royal British or Portuguese navy, who shall be furnished with these instructions, shall have a right to visit, search, and detain, except within the limits excepted in Article II. of the Treaty, any British or Portuguese vessel which shall be actually engaged, or shall be suspected to be engaged, in transporting Negroes or others, for the purpose of consigning them to slavery, or to be fitted out with such view, or to have been so employed during the voyage on which she may be met with by such ship of the British or Portuguese navy ; and such commander shall thereupon bring or send such vessel, as soon as possible, for judgment before that one of the Mixed Commissions established in virtue of Article VI. of the

said Treaty which shall be the nearest to the place of detention, or which such commander shall, upon his own responsibility, judge can be soonest reached from such place.

ARTICLE II.

Whenever a ship of either of the royal navies, duly authorised as aforesaid, shall meet a vessel liable to be visited under the provisions of the said Treaty, the search shall be conducted in the mildest manner, and with every attention which ought to be observed between allied and friendly nations; and the search shall, in all cases, be made by an officer holding a rank not lower than that of lieutenant in the navies of Great Britain and Portugal, respectively, unless the command shall, by reason of death or otherwise, be held by an officer of inferior rank, or unless the officer who makes the search shall at the time be second in command of the ship by which such search is made.

ARTICLE III.

The commander of any ship of the two royal navies, duly authorised as aforesaid, who may detain any vessel in pursuance of the tenor of the present instructions, shall, at the time of detention, draw up in writing an authentic declaration, which shall exhibit the state in which he found the detained vessel; which declaration shall be signed by himself, and shall be given in or sent, together with the captured vessel, to the Mixed Commission before which such vessel shall be carried or sent for adjudication. He shall deliver to the master of the detained vessel a signed certificate of the papers seized on board the same, as well as of the number of slaves found on board at the moment of detention.

In the authenticated declaration which the captor is hereby required to make, as well as in the certificate of the papers seized, he shall insert his own name, the name of the capturing ship, the latitude and longitude of the place where the detention shall have been made, and the number of slaves found on board the vessel at the time of the detention.

When the commander of the cruiser shall not think proper to take upon himself to carry in and deliver up the detained vessel, he shall not entrust that duty to an officer below the rank of lieutenant in the navy, unless it be to the officer who at the time shall not be lower than third in command of the detaining ship.

The officer in charge of the vessel detained shall, at the time of bringing the vessel's papers before the Mixed Commission, deliver into the Court a paper, signed by himself, and verified on oath, stating any changes which may have taken place in respect to the vessel, her crew, the slaves, if any, and her cargo, between the period of her detention and the time of delivering in such papers.

ARTICLE IV.

No part of the crew or passengers, or of the cargo, or of the slaves found on board the vessel seized, shall be withdrawn from it, until the said vessel

shall have been delivered over to one of the Mixed Commissions; unless the transfer of the whole or part of the crew or passengers, or of the whole or part of the slaves found on board, should be considered necessary, either to preserve their lives, or for any other humane consideration, or for the safety of the persons charged with the conduct of the vessel after its seizure; in which case the commander of the cruizer, or the officer charged with the said seized vessel, shall draw out a certificate, in which he shall declare the reasons of the said transfer; and the commanders, sailors, or passengers thus transferred shall be conducted to the same port as the vessel and its cargo.

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries have agreed, in conformity with Article XIV. of the Treaty signed by them on this day, the third of July 1842, that the preceding Instructions, consisting of four Articles, shall be annexed to the said Treaty, and shall be considered an integral part thereof.

The third day of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

HOWARD DE WALDEN.

DUQUE DE PALMELLA.

(L. S.)

(L. S.)

ANNEX B

To the Treaty between Great Britain and Portugal, upon Slave Trade, of the 3rd day of July 1842.

Regulations for the Mixed Commissions which are to adjudge the cases of vessels under the Treaty between Great Britain and Portugal, upon Slave Trade, of the Third day of July, One thousand Eight hundred and Forty-two.

ARTICLE I.

The Mixed Commissions to be established under the provisions of the Treaty, of which these Regulations are declared to be an integral part, shall be composed in the following manner:—

Each of the two high contracting parties shall name a Commissioner and an Arbitrator, who shall be authorised to hear and to decide, without appeal, all cases of the capture or detention of vessels which, in pursuance of the stipulations of the aforesaid Treaty, shall be brought before them. The Commissioners and the Arbitrators shall, before entering upon the duties of their office, respectively make oath before the principal Magistrate of the places in which such Commissions respectively shall reside, that they will judge fairly and faithfully; that they will have no preference, either for the claimants or the captors; and that they will act, in all their decisions, in pursuance of the stipulations of the aforesaid Treaty.

There shall be attached to each of such Commissions a Secretary or Registrar, who shall be appointed by the Sovereign in whose territories such Commission shall reside. Such Secretary or Registrar shall register all the acts of such Commission, and shall, previously to entering upon his office, make oath before the Commission to which he is appointed, that he will conduct himself with due respect for its authority, and will act with fidelity and impartiality in all matters relating to his said office.

The salary of the Secretary or Registrar of the Commissions which are to be established in the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, shall be paid by Her said Majesty; and that of the Secretary or Registrar of the Commissions which are to be established in the colonial possessions of Portugal, shall be paid by Her Most Faithful Majesty.

Each of the Governments shall defray half of the aggregate amount of the incidental expenses of such Commissions.

ARTICLE II.

The expenses incurred by the officer charged with the reception, maintenance, and care of the detained vessel, slaves, and cargo, and with the execution of the sentence; and all disbursements occasioned by bringing a vessel to adjudication; shall, in case of condemnation, be defrayed from the funds arising from the sale of the materials of the vessel, after the same shall have been broken up, of the vessel's stores, and of such part of the cargo as shall consist of merchandize; and in case the proceeds arising from this sale should not prove sufficient to defray such expenses, the deficiency shall be made good by the Government of the country within whose territories the adjudication shall have taken place.

If the detained vessel shall be released, the expenses occasioned by bringing her to adjudication shall be defrayed by the captor; excepting in the cases specified and otherwise provided for under Article X. of the Treaty to which these Regulations form an Annex, and under Article VII. of these Regulations.

ARTICLE III.

The Mixed Commissions are to decide upon the legality of the detention of such vessels as the cruisers of either nation shall, in pursuance of the said Treaty, detain.

These Commissions shall judge definitively, and without appeal, all questions which shall arise out of the capture and detention of such vessels.

The proceedings of these Commissions shall take place with as little delay as possible; and, for this purpose, the Commissions are required to decide each case, as far as may be practicable, within the space of twenty days, to be counted from the day on which the detained vessel shall be brought into the port where the deciding Commission shall reside.

The final sentence shall not, in any case, be delayed beyond the period of two months, either on account of the absence of witnesses, or for any other

cause; except upon the application of any of the parties interested; in which case, upon such party or parties giving satisfactory security, that they will take upon themselves the expense and risk of the delay, the Commission may, at their discretion, grant an additional delay not exceeding four months.

Either party shall be allowed to employ such Counsel as he may think fit, to assist him in the conduct of his cause. The proceedings of the said Mixed Commissions shall be open to the public; and all the essential parts of the proceedings of the said Commissions shall be written down in the language of the country in which the Commissions shall respectively reside.

ARTICLE IV.

The form of the process shall be as follows :—

The Commissioners appointed by the two Governments, respectively, shall, in the first place, examine the papers of the detained vessel, and take the depositions of the master or commander, and two or three, at least, of the principal individuals on board of such vessel; as well as the declaration, on oath, of the captor, should such declaration appear necessary, in order to enable them to judge and pronounce whether the said vessel has been justly detained or not, according to the stipulations of the aforesaid Treaty; and in order that the vessel may be condemned or released accordingly.

In the event of the two Commissioners not agreeing as to the sentence which they ought to pronounce in any case brought before them, either with respect to the legality of the detention, the liability of the vessel to condemnation, or the indemnification to be allowed, or as to any other question which may arise out of the said capture; or if any difference of opinion should arise between them, as to the mode of proceeding in the said Commission,—they shall draw, by lot, the name of one of the two Arbitrators so appointed as aforesaid; which Arbitrator, after having considered the proceedings which have taken place, shall consult with the two above-mentioned Commissioners; and the final sentence or decision shall be pronounced conformably to the opinion of the majority of the three.

ARTICLE V.

If the detained vessel shall be restored by the sentence of the Commission, the vessel and her cargo, in the state in which they shall then be found, shall forthwith be given up to the master, or to the person who represents him; and such master or other person may, before the same Commission, claim to have a valuation made of the amount of the damages which he may have a right to demand. The captor himself, and in his default his Government, shall remain responsible for the damages to which the master of such vessel, or the owners of the vessel or of her cargo, may be pronounced to be entitled.

The two high contracting parties bind themselves to pay, within the term of a year from the date of the sentence, the costs and damages which may be awarded by the above-mentioned Commission; it being mutually understood

and agreed, that such costs and damages shall be made good by the Government of the country of which the captor shall be a subject.

ARTICLE VI.

If the detained vessel shall be condemned, she shall be declared lawful prize, together with her cargo, of whatever description it may be, with the exception of the Negroes or others who shall have been brought on board for the purpose of being consigned to slavery; and the said vessel, in conformity with the Regulations in Article XI. of the Treaty of this date, shall, as well as her cargo, be sold by public sale, for the profit of the two Governments, subject to the payment of the expenses hereinbefore mentioned.

The slaves shall receive from the Commission a certificate of emancipation; and shall be delivered over to the Government to whom belongs the cruizer which made the capture, to be dealt with according to the regulations and conditions contained in the Annex to this Treaty, marked C.

The charges incurred for the support and for the return voyage of the commanders and crews of condemned vessels shall be defrayed by the Government of which such commanders and crews are the subjects.

ARTICLE VII.

The Mixed Commissions shall also take cognizance of, and shall decide definitively and without appeal, all claims for compensation on account of losses occasioned to vessels and cargoes which shall have been detained under the provisions of this Treaty, but which shall not have been condemned as legal prize by the said Commissions; and in all cases wherein restitution of such vessels and cargoes shall be decreed, save as mentioned in Article X. of the Treaty to which these Regulations form an Annex, and in a subsequent part of these Regulations, the Commissions shall award to the claimant or claimants, or to his or their lawful attorney or attorneys, for his or their use, a just and complete indemnification for all costs of suit, and for all losses and damages which the owner or owners may have actually sustained by such capture and detention, that is to say:—

First,—In case of total loss, the claimant or claimants shall be indemnified,—

- a, For the ship, her tackle, equipment, and stores.
- b, For all freights due and payable.
- c, For the value of the cargo of merchandize, if any, deducting all charges and expenses payable upon the sale of such cargo, including commission of sale.
- d, For all other regular charges in such case of total loss.

Secondly,—In all other cases, save as hereinafter mentioned, not of total loss, the claimant or claimants shall be indemnified,—

- a, For all special damages and expenses occasioned to the ship by the detention, and for loss of freight when due or payable.

- b*, For demurrage, when due, according to the Schedule annexed to the present Article.
- c*, For any deterioration of the cargo.
- d*, For all premium of insurance on additional risks.

The claimant or claimants shall be entitled to interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum on the sum awarded, until such sum is paid by the Government to which the capturing ship belongs. The whole amount of such indemnification shall be calculated in the money of the country to which the detained vessel belongs, and shall be liquidated at the exchange current at the time of the award.

The two high contracting parties, however, have agreed, that if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of the two nations, and without having recourse to the decision of an Arbitrator, that the captor has been led into error by the fault of the master or commander of the detained vessel, the detained vessel in that case shall not have the right of receiving, for the time of her detention, the demurrage stipulated by the present Article; nor any other compensation for losses, damages, or expenses, consequent upon such detention.

Schedule of Demurrage or Daily Allowance for a Vessel of

Tons		
100 to 120 inclusive,		£5 per diem.
121	150	6 "
151	170	8 "
171	200	10 "
201	220	11 "
221	250	12 "
251	270	14 "
271	300	15 "

And so on in proportion.

ARTICLE VIII.

Neither the Commissioners, nor the Arbitrators, nor the Secretaries of the Commissions, shall demand or receive from any of the parties concerned in the cases which shall be brought before the Commissions, any emolument or gift, under any pretext whatsoever, for the performance of the duties which such Commissioners, Arbitrators, or Secretaries have to perform.

ARTICLE IX.

When the parties interested shall imagine they have cause to complain of any evident injustice on the part of the Mixed Commissions, they may represent it to their respective Governments, who reserve to themselves the right of mutual correspondence for the prevention of such injustice for the future.

ARTICLE X.

The two high contracting parties have agreed that, in the event of the death, sickness, absence on leave, or any other legal impediment, of one or more of the Commissioners or Arbitrators composing the above-mentioned Commissions respectively, the post of such Commissioners or of such Arbitrators shall be supplied, *ad interim*, in the following manner :—

Firstly.—On the part of Her Britannic Majesty, and in those Commissions which shall sit within the possessions of Her said Majesty, if the vacancy be that of the British Commissioner, his place shall be filled by the British Arbitrator; and either in that case, or if the vacancy be originally that of the British Arbitrator, the place of such Arbitrator shall be filled, successively, by the Governor or Lieutenant Governor resident in such possessions; by the principal Magistrate of the same; and by the Secretary of the Government: and the said Commissions, so constituted as above, shall sit, and in all cases brought before them for adjudication shall proceed to adjudge the same, and to pass sentence accordingly.

Secondly.—On the part of Great Britain, and in those Commissions which shall sit within the possessions of Her Most Faithful Majesty,—if the vacancy be that of the British Commissioner, his place shall be filled by the British Arbitrator; and either in that case, or if the vacancy be originally that of the British Arbitrator, his place shall be filled, successively, by the British Consul and British Vice-Consul, if there be a British Consul or British Vice-Consul appointed to, and resident in, such possessions: and if the vacancy be both of the British Commissioner and of the British Arbitrator, then the vacancy of the British Commissioner shall be filled by the British Consul, and that of the British Arbitrator by the British Vice-Consul, if there be a British Consul and British Vice-Consul appointed to, and resident in, such possessions; and if there shall be no British Consul or Vice-Consul to fill the place of British Arbitrator, then the Portuguese Arbitrator shall be called in, in those cases in which a British Arbitrator, if there were any, would be called in; and if the vacancy be both of the British Commissioner and the British Arbitrator, and there be neither British Consul nor British Vice-Consul to fill, *ad interim*, the vacancies,—then the Portuguese Commissioner and Portuguese Arbitrator shall sit, and in all cases brought before them for adjudication shall proceed to adjudge the same, and to pass sentence accordingly.

Thirdly.—On the part of Portugal, and in those Commissions which shall sit within the possessions of Her Most Faithful Majesty,—if the vacancy be that of the Portuguese Commissioner, his place shall be filled by the Portuguese Arbitrator; and either in that case, or if the vacancy be originally that of the Portuguese Arbitrator, the place of such Arbitrator shall be filled, successively, by the highest civil authority resident in such possessions; by the principal Magistrate of the same; and by the Secretary of the Government: and the said Commission, so constituted as above, shall sit, and in all cases

brought before them for adjudication shall proceed to adjudge the same, and pass sentence accordingly.

Fourthly.—On the part of Portugal, and in those Commissions which shall sit within the possessions of Her Britannic Majesty,—if the vacancy be that of the Portuguese Commissioner, his place shall be filled by the Portuguese Arbitrator; and either in that case, or if the vacancy be originally that of the Portuguese Arbitrator, his place shall be filled, successively, by the Portuguese Consul and Portuguese Vice-Consul, if there be a Portuguese Consul and Portuguese Vice-Consul appointed to, and resident in, such possessions: and if the vacancy be both of the Portuguese Commissioner and of the Portuguese Arbitrator, then the vacancy of the Commissioner shall be filled by the Portuguese Consul, and that of the Portuguese Arbitrator by the Portuguese Vice-Consul, if there be a Portuguese Consul and a Portuguese Vice-Consul appointed to, and resident in, such possessions; and in the case in which there be no Portuguese Consul or Portuguese Vice-Consul to fill the place of Portuguese Arbitrator, then the British Arbitrator shall be called in, in those cases in which a Portuguese Arbitrator, were there any, would be called in; and in case the vacancy be both of the Portuguese Commissioner and Portuguese Arbitrator, and there be neither Portuguese Consul nor Portuguese Vice-Consul to fill, *ad interim*, the vacancies,—then the British Commissioner and Arbitrator shall sit, and in all cases brought before them for adjudication shall proceed to adjudge the same, and pass sentence accordingly.

The highest civil authority of the settlement wherein either of the Mixed Commissions shall sit, in the event of a vacancy arising either of the Commissioner or the Arbitrator of the other high contracting party, shall forthwith give notice of the same to the highest civil authority of the nearest settlement of such other high contracting party, in order that such vacancy may be supplied at the earliest possible period: and each of the high contracting parties agrees to supply definitively, as soon as possible, the vacancies which may arise in the above-mentioned Commissions from death, or from any other cause whatever.

ARTICLE XI.

The Mixed Commissions shall transmit annually to each Government, a report, relating,—

- 1, To the cases which have been brought before them for adjudication.
- 2, To the state of the liberated Negroes.
- 3, To every information which they may be able to obtain respecting the treatment and progress made in the religious and mechanical education of the liberated Negroes; and such report shall, under the authority of the Government, be annually published in each country.

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries have agreed, in conformity with the XIV. Article of the Treaty signed by them on this day, the third of July, one thou-

and eight hundred and forty-two, that the preceding Regulations, consisting of XI. Articles, shall be annexed to the said Treaty, and considered as an integral part thereof.

The third day of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

HOWARD DE WALDEN.

DUQUE DE PALMELLA.

(L. S.)

(L. S.)

ANNEX C

To the Treaty between Great Britain and Portugal, upon Slave Trade, of the 3rd day of July, 1842.

Regulations in respect to the Treatment of Liberated Negroes.

ARTICLE I.

The object and purpose of the letter and spirit of these Regulations is to secure to Negroes and others, liberated in virtue of the stipulations of the Treaty to which these Regulations form an Annex (marked C), permanent good treatment, and full and complete emancipation, in conformity with the humane intentions of the high contracting parties.

ARTICLE II.

Immediately after sentence of condemnation upon a vessel charged with being concerned in illegal slave trade shall have been passed by the Mixed Commissions established under the Treaty to which these Regulations form an Annex, all Negroes or others who were on board of such vessel, and who were brought on board for the purpose of being consigned to slavery, shall be delivered over to the Government to whom belongs the cruiser which made the capture.

ARTICLE III.

The Negroes so liberated and delivered over to such Government shall be placed under the care and superintendence of a Board, consisting of two Members or Commissioners, with power to call in a third Member under the circumstances hereinafter stated.

In those colonies or possessions of Her Britannic Majesty in which, under the Treaty to which these Regulations form an Annex, Mixed Commissions are to sit, the Boards of Superintendence of the liberated Negroes shall consist of the Governors of the said colonies or possessions, and of the Portuguese Commissioners in the said Mixed Commissions; and when the Portuguese Commissioners are absent, then the Portuguese Arbitrators of the said Mixed Com-

missions shall sit, in the place of the Commissioners, in the Boards of Superintendence of liberated Negroes.

In those colonies or possessions of Her Most Faithful Majesty in which, under the present Treaty, Mixed Commissions are to sit, the Boards of Superintendence of the liberated Negroes shall consist of the Governors of those colonies or possessions, and of the British Commissioners in the said Mixed Commissions; and when the British Commissioners are absent, then the British Arbitrators of the said Mixed Commissions shall sit, in the place of the Commissioners, in the Boards of Superintendence of liberated Negroes.

The several Members of the Boards of Superintendence shall, before entering upon their offices, respectively take an oath, in presence of the principal Magistrate of the place, that they will faithfully execute their office without favour or partiality, according to the true intent and meaning of these Regulations.

ARTICLE IV.

In order the better to carry into effect the purposes intended by the present Regulations, a person of known probity and humanity shall be selected and appointed by the Board of Superintendence, to act under its directions, with the title of Curator of liberated Negroes; and such Curator may, under the sanction of the Board, employ such persons as may be necessary to assist him in the execution of his duties.

The Curator so appointed shall, previously to his entering on the duties of his office, take before the Board of Superintendence an oath, in the following words:—

I, A. B., do solemnly swear that I will act, to the best of my skill and knowledge, faithfully and impartially in the execution of my office; and that I will conduct myself with due respect to the authority of the Board of Superintendence of liberated Negroes to which I am attached.
So help me God!

ARTICLE V.

The Curator of the liberated Negroes shall be personally present at the delivery of the Negroes to the person charged by the Government to receive them, after the sentence of emancipation is passed, as specified in Article II. of these Regulations.

Duplicate original receipts for the Negroes delivered over to the Government, specifying the number of each sex, shall, at the time when they are delivered as aforesaid, be made out and signed by the officer receiving them.

One original of such receipts shall be given to the person previously in charge of the Negroes, the other shall be given to the Curator, who shall deposit the same in the registry of the Mixed Commission which adjudicated the case of the vessel in which the Negroes were captured.

At the time of the delivery of such Negroes to the Government, in the manner hereinbefore mentioned, they shall be minutely inspected by the Curator;

who shall give to each Negro a name, which name shall then be entered by the Curator, in a book to be called "Register of Emancipated Negroes," and to be kept for that purpose in the Office of the Board of Superintendence; and opposite to the name shall be entered a description of the person, with the probable age, with the bodily marks, and with any particulars which can be ascertained regarding the family and nation of such Negro, together with the name of the vessel in which he was captured.

Each Negro shall then be marked on the upper part of the right arm with a small silver instrument, bearing for its device a symbol of freedom.

ARTICLE VI.

The Board of Superintendence shall then make known by the public papers its intention to apprentice out the liberated Negroes; and after seven days have elapsed from the announcement of such intention, the hiring or apprenticing of the Negroes shall take place, either by public auction or by tender, as may be thought best; and the Negroes shall then be distributed to their hirers, upon the conditions and stipulations hereinafter mentioned; which conditions and stipulations shall be published at the time of auction or tender, and shall also be embodied in a Contract or Indenture, to be entered into formally between the hirer and the aforesaid Board. The contract or indenture shall be made out in duplicate; it shall be in print, and not in writing; one copy of it shall remain with the hirer, and the other with the Board, under the care of the Curator.

When the sums offered by two or more different persons for the hiring of a Negro are equal, preference shall be giving to the person who will undertake to employ such Negro as a mechanic, or as a domestic servant.

ARTICLE VII.

The period of service for which apprentices shall be bound shall be seven years for all Negroes who, at the time of hiring, are above thirteen years of age; but three of the seven years may be afterwards remitted, at the discretion of the Board, upon the recommendation of the master, and upon proof that the apprentice is capable of earning an honest livelihood, and is worthy of such indulgence.

The apprenticeship of Negroes who, at the time of hiring, are under thirteen years of age, shall continue till the age of twenty, subject to a diminution of that term, at the discretion of the Board, upon due proof being given that the apprentice is worthy of such indulgence, and is capable of maintaining himself.

ARTICLE VIII.

When more apprentices than one are confided to the same master, care shall be taken to select for that purpose such as are of the same African nation, and, if possible, of the same family; and in no case shall a child under fourteen years of age be separated from its mother; but such child shall always be apprenticed to the same master with its mother.

ARTICLE IX.

The name and address of the master, together with the name and position of the estate or house where the liberated Negro is to be resident, shall be inserted opposite to the name of the Negro in his contract or indenture.

ARTICLE X.

No Negro shall be apprenticed to any master who resides more than twenty English miles from the town where the Mixed Commission, by which he was liberated, is established; and if any master, to whom such Negro shall have been so apprenticed, shall afterwards change his residence, he shall be required to give immediate notice thereof to the Curator.

The apprentices must always reside at that particular estate or house of the master, which is registered as being within the above-mentioned distance from the place of sitting of the Mixed Commission.

ARTICLE XI.

No person shall be entrusted with one or more liberated Negroes, unless he shall prove to the Board that he possesses ample means for the employment, maintenance, and support, of such Negro or Negroes, and unless he shall make himself answerable, under the penalty of eighty dollars for each Negro, that the conditions under which such Negro is received shall be duly observed.

ARTICLE XII.

The master shall engage to pay a stipulated sum for the hire of each apprentice.

The Curator may, if the amount is to be paid down in one sum, demand it previously to the hire; and if the sum is to be periodically paid, the Curator may demand the same quarterly in advance.

ARTICLE XIII.

The Master shall undertake—

1. That the apprentice shall be maintained with wholesome and abundant food; and shall be provided with such clothes as are usual, according to the custom of the country.
2. That he shall be instructed in the truths of the Christian religion, in order that he may be baptized before the expiration of the second year of his apprenticeship.
3. That he shall be vaccinated as soon as possible after having been delivered into the charge of the master; that in sickness he shall have proper medical advice, and shall be treated with due care and attention; and that in case of death he shall be decently buried, at the master's expense.
4. That the apprentice shall be taught some useful business, or be instructed in some trade or mechanical art, whereby he may be enabled to maintain himself when the period of his service shall have expired.

5. That whenever an infant is born of any female apprentice, immediate information thereof shall be given by the master to the Board of Superintendence, in order that the fact may be duly registered.

6. That baptism of an infant, so born, shall take place within three months after its birth, and that the freedom of the child shall be recorded in the Register of Baptism; but that such child shall remain with its mother, and shall be maintained and treated by the master of the mother, in the same manner as an apprentice, until the apprenticeship of the mother ceases.

ARTICLE XIV.

No master shall, in any case, be authorised to transfer to another master his apprenticed Negro, without the special and written sanction of the Board; and if the master shall leave the country, or shall change his residence to a part of the country beyond the limits hereinbefore fixed for persons having apprentices, or if he shall become so reduced in his circumstances as to be obliged to give up his establishment, then, and in any of these cases, he shall report the same to the Board, and shall bring his apprentices, and deliver them up to the said Board, by whom they shall be received, and shall afterwards be apprenticed to another master for the remainder of the period which such apprentices may have to serve, and under the same conditions as those imposed upon the first master. But in no case shall the master be allowed to deliver up his apprentice to any other authority than to the said Board, or to the Curator under the orders of the Board.

If any apprentice shall be guilty of crimes which render him obnoxious to the laws of the country, or shall be guilty of habitual drunkenness, insubordination, wilful carelessness, or destruction of his master's property, the master may in such case bring him before the Board of Superintendence, and upon proof of the facts, the said Board shall have power to cancel the indentures.

ARTICLE XV.

If an apprentice should run away, his master shall give immediate information thereof to the Curator, who shall instantly proceed to a summary investigation of the fact, for the information of the Board of Superintendence.

Any master who shall be proved to have improperly disposed of an apprentice, whom he has reported as dead or absconded, shall pay as a fine the sum of three hundred dollars.

The half of this fine shall be paid to the informer, and the remainder to the Curator, to be placed at the disposal of the Board, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

ARTICLE XVI.

If an apprentice should fall sick, the master shall give immediate notice thereof to the Curator, in order that he, or one of his assistants, may visit such apprentice, and report to the Board the nature of his disorder, and the manner in which such sick Negro is taken care of.

If an apprentice should die, notice thereof shall immediately be given to the Curator, in order that he, or one of his assistants, may attend, for the purpose of ascertaining that the deceased Negro was really and truly the apprentice described as such in the Register.

For this purpose the Curator or his assistant shall make such inquiries as he may judge necessary, interrogating the inhabitants of the house in which the Negro has died, the neighbours, or any other persons; and shall take such other means as he may judge necessary to enable him to ascertain the truth, in order that the burial of the Negro, which is to be at the expense of the master, may take place without further delay.

A summary report of the result of this inquiry shall then be drawn up officially by the Curator, and shall be delivered without delay to the Board.

The Curator, after having identified the body of an apprentice who may have died, shall investigate the cause of the death; and if the death shall appear to have been natural, he shall note that fact in the Register.

If the cause of death be doubtful, or shall appear to be otherwise than natural, he shall interrogate the other Negroes, and other inhabitants of the house, and shall take such other means as may appear necessary to ascertain the facts of the case; and if there shall appear reason to suspect that the death of such Negro has been occasioned by violence, improper usage, or culpable neglect, he shall take the proper course for bringing the offender to trial before the courts of the country.

ARTICLE XVII.

If the master of any apprentice shall commit any breach of these conditions, a fine shall be imposed upon him of not less than fifty, and not exceeding one hundred dollars; one half of which shall go to the informer, and the other half shall be placed at the disposal of the Board of Superintendance, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned. And in case of any gross misconduct of the said master towards his apprentice, such master shall, if the Board of Superintendance shall think fit, besides paying the above-mentioned fine, forfeit all further right to the services of the apprentice; and the said apprentice shall be taken from such master, and shall be apprenticed to another master for the remainder of his term of apprenticeship.

ARTICLE XVIII.

If the master of an apprentice shall die, his heir, or the person to whom the possession of such apprentice shall devolve, shall, within four days after the death of such master, report the same to the Board of Superintendance.

The Board shall thereupon issue their order to the Curator, to bring the apprentice before them; and when the apprentice is so brought, the Board shall apprentice him to another master, under the established conditions.

If the heir, or the person in possession of such apprentice, shall neglect to report the death of the master within four days, he shall pay one dollar a day

for each apprenticed Negro belonging to such deceased master, until he shall have delivered them all up to the said Board; and he shall, moreover, be subject to the other penalties which attach to the non-performance of the conditions established by these Regulations.

ARTICLE XIX.

If any liberated Negro be apprenticed to, or hired by, the Government, the contract shall contain the same conditions and stipulations, in regard to the Negro, as are hereinbefore prescribed for cases in which the Negro is apprenticed to a private individual.

ARTICLE XX.

Liberated Negroes shall, at the discretion of the Board of Superintendence, and when it shall be ascertained that their own free will has been previously obtained, be permitted to become soldiers or sailors in the regular land or sea forces of the State in whose territories they shall have been emancipated.

The Board shall take care in such case to ascertain that the Negroes fully understand, and are aware of the nature of the engagement which they enter into by so enlisting.

The Government into whose service the Negroes enlist shall sign a receipt for them, which receipt shall be delivered to the Curator at the time of the enlistment; and the Board shall take means to ensure that the full and permanent emancipation of such Negroes shall be secured to them, according to the true spirit of these Regulations.

ARTICLE XXI.

Those liberated Negroes who may not be apprenticed, or who may not have enlisted into the sea or land forces of the State to which the colony or possession in which they may be belongs, or whose indentures shall have become void, or shall have been cancelled, shall be provided for by the Government of such colony or possession. They shall be kept within twenty miles of the place where the Mixed Commissions are sitting.

The expense of maintaining and supporting such Negroes shall be borne by the Government of the colony, but they shall be under the care and superintendence of the Board and Curator; and the present Regulations shall be applicable to them in every respect, excepting as regards apprenticeship.

ARTICLE XXII.

The Curator shall endeavour, by means of an interpreter, to explain to each Negro the nature of any contract by which he may become bound; and shall inform him, that if he should at any time be ill-treated by his master, he must make his complaint to the Curator, or to the Board of Superintendence of liberated Negroes.

ARTICLE XXIII.

It shall be the duty of the Curator, or of his assistant, to visit once, at least, in every three months, all places where there are any liberated Negroes under the superintendence of the Board; he shall examine and inspect all such Negroes, receive their complaints, inquire into those complaints, and search out the truth, and investigate any abuses that may affect the said Negroes; and he shall also inquire into the general conduct of the Negroes themselves.

The Curator shall then bring to the notice of the Board every complaint on the part of the said Negroes, and every breach of the conditions and stipulations of the contract under which the Negroes serve; and, in all cases of well-founded complaint, the Board shall take proper means for affording redress.

The inspections above described are not to be made at stated periods, but at uncertain times, and unexpectedly.

The Curator shall also report to the Board, every three months, the state in which he finds the liberated Negroes; and his report shall be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose, to be called "Curator's Reports," and to be deposited in the Office of the Board, so that, on reference thereto, the condition and behaviour of every liberated Negro may be easily known.

ARTICLE XXIV.

All proceedings of the Curator, together with a statement of all facts which may from time to time come to his knowledge, respecting the liberated Negroes, shall be immediately communicated by him to the Board of Superintendence; and he is not to institute any proceedings, nor to take any steps in respect to such Negroes, without the knowledge and sanction of the Board.

ARTICLE XXV.

The Curator shall receive all the sums which are to be paid for the hire of apprentices, and all the monies arising from penalties incurred by Masters; and shall render an account thereof to the Board of Superintendence.

The amount is to be applied to the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

ARTICLE XXVI.

When the prescribed term of service of any apprentice shall have expired, the Curator shall, under the direction of the Board of Superintendence, summon such apprentice, together with his master, to appear before the said Board. The master shall then give up to the Board the indenture of the Negro, and the Negro shall receive from the Board a certificate, specifying that such Negro has completed the term of his apprenticeship, and is entitled to all the rights and privileges of a free person.

The Curator shall see that this certificate be authenticated and registered, according to the custom of the country.

ARTICLE XXVII.

The Board of Superintendence shall have the power to admonish the Curator, and any other officer serving under the Board, if such Curator or other officer should fail to execute his duty faithfully ; and if the Board shall see necessary, they may dismiss such Curator or other officer, and appoint successors.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

The necessary proceedings for recovering such sums as may be due from masters on account of the hire of apprentices, and for enforcing the payment of the several fines and penalties hereinafore imposed, shall be instituted in the proper Courts of law of the country where the Boards of Superintendence shall respectively reside, and shall be carried on at the instance of the Board.

The expenses of such proceedings shall be defrayed as hereinafter mentioned ; and the high contracting parties hereby engage, that within six months from the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty to which these Regulations are annexed, they will grant the requisite authority and powers to the courts of law of the country where the Boards of Superintendence are respectively held, to take cognizance of the actions which, for the due execution of these Regulations, may be brought in such courts of law at the instance of the Boards, so that the penalties hereinbefore mentioned may be recovered, and the levy of the monies hereinbefore mentioned may be enforced ; and the payment of the amount thereof may be made to the person appointed by these Regulations to receive such penalties and monies.

ARTICLE XXIX.

The money arising from the hire of liberated Negroes, and also from the penalties incurred by the masters, shall be deposited by the Curator in a chest with three keys, one of which shall be kept by each Commissioner of the Board of Superintendence, and one by the Curator.

The Curator shall so deposit the several sums as soon as he receives them, making previously a regular entry of the receipt, in a book to be kept for that purpose.

This money shall be applied in the following manner, that is to say : a portion thereof, at the discretion of the Board of Superintendence, shall be paid to the Curator, and to the other officers employed under the said Board, for their salaries ; so much of the remaining portion as shall be needful, shall be applied towards defraying the expense of prosecuting masters for breach of the conditions and stipulations of their contracts, and also towards defraying the other expenses incurred for carrying these Regulations into effect ; and the remaining balance, if any, shall be laid out, at the discretion of the said Board, in the promotion of the comfort and welfare of the liberated Negroes, either during their term of service, or at its expiration, and especially in rewards to liberated Negroes for good conduct.

The accounts of these monies, and of the manner in which they have been applied, shall, at the expiration of every year, be made up in duplicate by the Curator; and after these accounts have been examined and approved by the Board, one of such duplicates shall be transmitted by each Commissioner to the Government on whose part he is acting.

If the fund shall not prove sufficient to liquidate the just and necessary demands made for the purposes required, the deficiency shall be made good in equal moieties by the two Governments.

ARTICLE XXX.

In the event of a difference arising between the two aforesaid Commissioners of the Board, regarding the appointment of any officer under them, or regarding any other matter in the execution of these Regulations,—if such difference shall occur in a British colony or possession, the Board shall call in the person who officiates in that colony or possession as Portuguese Arbitrator to the Mixed Commission under the Treaty; and if the case shall occur in a Portuguese colony or possession, the Board of Superintendence shall call in the person who officiates in that colony or possession as British Arbitrator to the Mixed Commission under the Treaty; and the Board of Superintendence of liberated Negroes, thus formed, and being composed of the two Commissioners and of one Arbitrator, shall, by the majority of voices, decide all such points of difference.

It shall not be permitted to the Members of the Board of Superintendence, nor to any officer acting under them, to demand or receive from any one, excepting as herein specified, any emolument, under any pretext whatsoever, for the performance of the duties which are imposed upon them by the present Regulations.

ARTICLE XXXI.

Nothing that is contained in these Regulations shall be construed to exempt any liberated Negro from his liability, as a free man, to be proceeded against for any offence committed by him (except as herein provided for) against the laws of the country in which he is located. But in all cases where any offence against such laws is imputed to a Negro under the care of the aforesaid Board of Superintendence, the laws shall be administered to him as to a free man; and the Curator shall, either personally, or by a responsible individual deputed by him for the purpose, attend the courts of justice of the country, to see that justice is done to the Negro.

ARTICLE XXXII.

It is further stipulated, with a view to avoid the unnecessary multiplication of words, that everything contained in the foregoing Regulations which applies to masters, shall be construed as applying equally to mistresses; and that everything in the said Regulations with respect to Negroes and apprentices, which applies to the masculine gender and singular number, shall be construed as

applying equally to the female sex and to the plural number, unless such construction shall be in express opposition to any other enactment of these Regulations.

ARTICLE XXXIII.

These Regulations shall be inserted in the official Gazette or journal of the countries whose Sovereigns are contracting parties to the Treaty ; and also in the official journal or Gazette of the place where the Mixed Commissions are respectively held ; and the Governments of the said countries shall convey to the said Boards of Superintendence of liberated Negroes, to the Curators, and to their assistants under those Boards, such authority as may be requisite, to enable the said Boards of Superintendence, Curators, and officers acting under them, respectively, to perform the duties, and to exercise the powers entrusted to them by these Regulations.

ARTICLE XXXIV.

The high contracting parties agree, that if in future it should appear necessary to adopt new measures, in consequence of those which are laid down in this Annex turning out inefficacious, the said high contracting parties will consult together, and agree upon other means better adapted for the complete attainment of the objects they have in view.

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries have agreed, in conformity with the XIV. Article of the Treaty signed by them on this day, the third of July, 1842, that the preceding Regulations, consisting of thirty-four Articles, shall be annexed to the said Treaty, and be considered an integral part thereof.

The third day of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

HOWARD DE WALDEN.

DUQUE DE PALMELLA.

(L. S.)

(L. S.)

Protocol of a Conference held at the Foreign Office, August 12th, 1847, between the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain and Portugal.

The Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain and of Portugal having met to take into consideration certain matters connected with the execution of the Treaty between Their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great

Britain and Ireland, and the Queen of Portugal and the Algarves, signed at Lisbon on the 3rd July, 1842, for the suppression of the slave trade ;

The Plenipotentiary of Great Britain stated, that it had been found that great facilities exist for carrying on the slave trade within the dominions of the Crown of Portugal on the East Coast of Africa, owing to the present inability of the Portuguese Government to employ a sufficient naval force effectually to prevent the export of slaves from that coast; and that in order to supply this defect, Her Britannic Majesty's Government had requested of the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty, that permission may be granted for Her Britannic Majesty's ships employed in suppressing the slave trade, to enter the bays, ports, creeks, rivers, and other places within the dominions of the Crown of Portugal on the East Coast of Africa, where no Portuguese authorities are established, in order that those ships may prevent the slave trade from being carried on in such places.

The Plenipotentiary of Great Britain further explained, that by the permission thus requested, it is intended that the vessels of Her Britannic Majesty shall be authorised to pursue and capture slave vessels which may be found in any such places as before mentioned, and also to destroy any barracoons or other arrangements which may be made on shore for purposes of slave trade.

The Plenipotentiary of Portugal hereupon declared, that the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty, desirous to fulfil and carry out by all means in its power the obligations contracted by the Treaty of 1842, above mentioned, consents to grant the permission requested on the part of the British Government.

In recording this decision in the present Protocol, the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain and of Portugal declare that the permission so given is granted and accepted, upon the following conditions :—

1st.—The permission is limited to a period of three years, commencing from this date.

2ndly.—It is limited to places where no Portuguese authorities are established.

3rdly.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty shall give the most positive orders to those Commanders of Her Britannic Majesty's ships of war who shall have occasion to make use of this permission, to avail themselves of every opportunity to communicate to the nearest Portuguese authorities the circumstances which may take place in the exercise thereof; or, in default of such opportunities, to cause those circumstances to be made known in some other way to the Portuguese Government.

4thly.—The permission shall never be made a plea for attacking, disputing, or weakening the rights which the Crown of Portugal has, or may have maintained or claimed, with regard to any point, upon the said East Coast of Africa, nor for injuring or interrupting legal commerce.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

TORRE DE MONCORVO.

Protocol of a Conference relating to Slave Trade on the East Coast of Africa. held at the Foreign Office, on the 19th of November, 1850.

Protocol of a Conference held at the Foreign Office, on the 19th November 1850, between the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain and of Portugal.

Whereas by the Protocol of a Conference between the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain and of Portugal, held at the Foreign Office on the 12th of August, 1847, the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty consented to grant, for the period of three years from that date, permission for Her Britannic Majesty's ships employed in suppressing the slave trade, to enter the bays, ports, creeks, rivers, and other places within the dominions of the Crown of Portugal on the East Coast of Africa, where no Portuguese authorities are established, and to prevent the slave trade from being carried on in such places :

And whereas the period for which such permission was granted as aforesaid has expired :

The Plenipotentiary of Great Britain requested that such permission may be renewed ; and the Plenipotentiary of Portugal declared that the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty, with the desire to fulfil and carry out to the utmost of its power the obligations contracted by the Treaty signed at Lisbon on the 3rd of July 1842, between Great Britain and Portugal, for the suppression of the slave trade, consents to grant the permission requested on the part of the British Government for a fresh period of three years, commencing from this date, under the conditions laid down in the Protocol of the 12th of August 1847, above referred to ;

And as this permission is for Her Britannic Majesty's ships employed in suppressing the slave trade to enter the bays, ports, creeks, rivers, and other places within the dominions of the Crown of Portugal on the East Coast of Africa, where no Portuguese authorities are yet established, and to prevent the slave trade from being carried on in such places : it is understood and agreed by Her Britannic Majesty's Government, that the said permission shall cease in all its effects, with respect to any of the said bays, ports, creeks, rivers, and other places, and to every one of them, as soon as, and in proportion as, Portuguese authorities shall be established, either in any or in every one of those bays, ports, creeks, rivers, and other places.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

THE CHEVALIER DE RIBEIRO.

Table explanatory of the Plate character (ss. १ ३३) A. D. 933.

Modern Brahm Letters	Corresponding English Letters.	Plate Character.				Modern Brahm Letters	Corres- ponding English Letters.	Plate Character.				English Vowel or Vowels to repre- sent the sounds.	Modern Vowel marks.	Plate-Vowel marks
		Diff ^{ts} forms of the same Letter.						Diff ^{ts} forms of the same Letter.							Different forms of the same marks.
अ	a	अ ^x	अ ^x			त	ta	८						
आ	a'	आ ^x	आ ^x			थ	tha	८						
इ	i	इ ^x	इ ^x			द	da	८						
ई	i'	ई ^x	ई ^x			ध	dha	८						
उ	u	उ				न	na	८						
ऊ	u'					म	ma	८						
ऋ	ri					थ	tha	८						
ॠ	ri'					द	da	८						
ॡ	w					ध	dha	८						
ॢ	w'					न	na	८						
ॣ	o	ॣ				प	pa	८						
।	o'					फ	pha	८						
॥	am					ब	ba	८						
०	ah					भ	bha	८						
१	ka	क	क ^x	क ^x		म	ma	८						
२	kha	ख	ख ^x	ख ^x		य	ya	८						
३	ga	ग	ग ^x	ग ^x		र	ra	८						
४	gha	घ	घ ^x	घ ^x		ल	la	८						
५	na	ण	ण ^x	ण ^x		व	va	८						
६	cha	च	च ^x	च ^x		श	sha	८						
७	chha	छ	छ ^x	छ ^x		ष	sha	८						
८	ja	ज	ज ^x	ज ^x		स	sa	८						
९	jha	झ	झ ^x	झ ^x		ह	ha	८						
१०	na	ञ	ञ ^x	ञ ^x		क्ष	ksha	८						
						ज्ञ	jha	८						

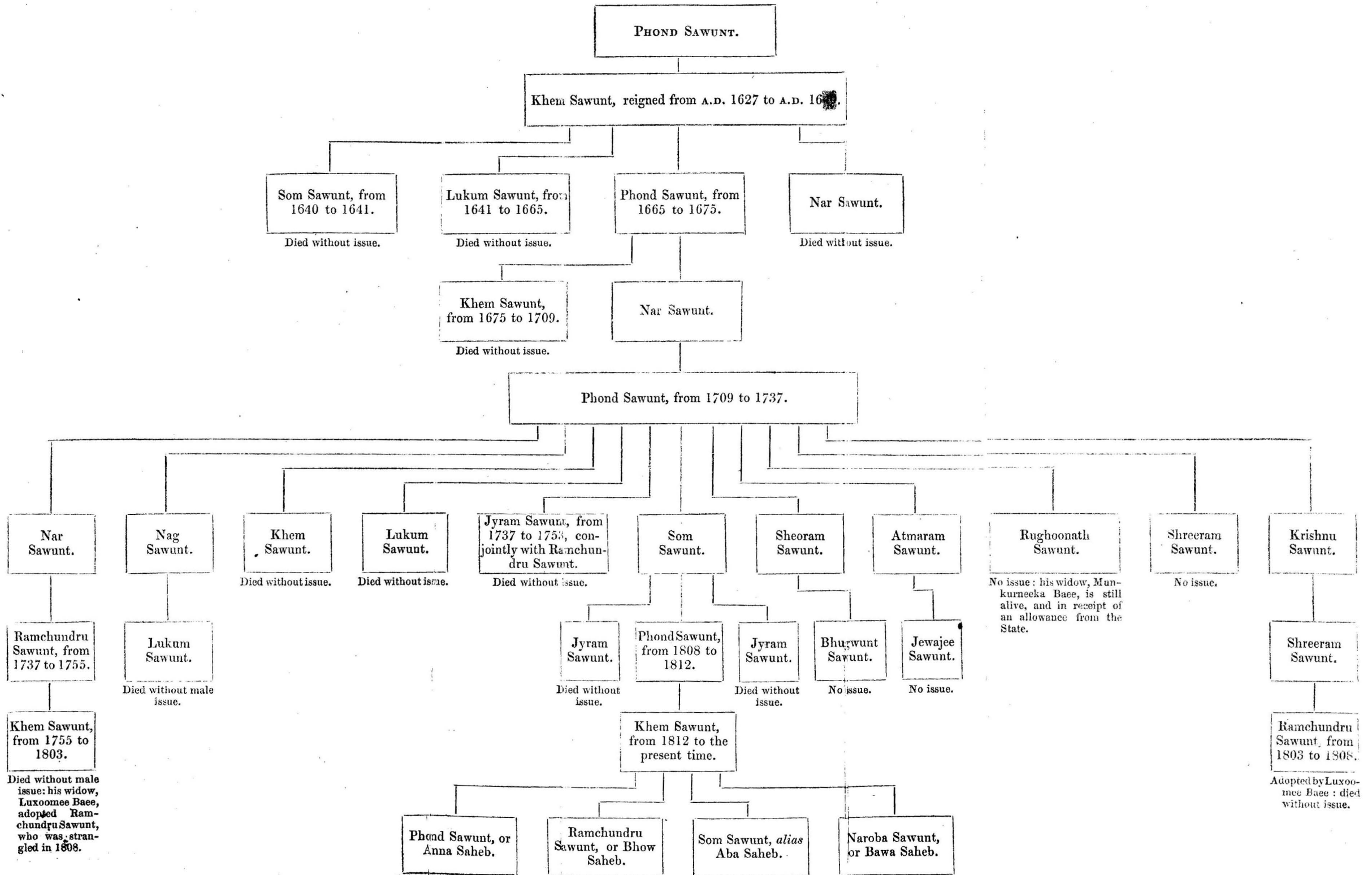
(Viz. in Italic)
* It is used to represent sound of the Anusvar, when followed by any of the letters after म ma.

Dotted letter indicates that its exact form is somewhat doubtful.

^x Letters thus marked are different from any to be found in Priasepi's Tables.

Most of the unmarked letters resemble those of the Kutala inscription Table, A. D. 992.)

GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE BHONSLAY FAMILY OF SAWUNT WAREE.



Died without male issue: his widow, Luxoomee Bae, adopted Ramchundru Sawunt, who was strangled in 1808.

No issue: his widow, Munkurneeka Bae, is still alive, and in receipt of an allowance from the State.

Adopted by Luxoomee Bae: died without issue.