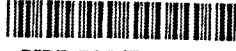


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9

INFANTICIDE (INDIA).

*S...*

*110...*

*16426*

in ORDER of the Honourable The House of Commons,  
passed 21 June 1843;—for,

LIST of all COMMUNICATIONS received since the last  
Parliament, relative to the Practice of INFANTICIDE

Y: 451121.2.119

East-India House,  
August 1843.

J. D. DICKINSON,  
Deputy Secretary.

Mr. Evans

Commons, to be Printed,  
1843.

SCHEDULE.

[Note.—This Return consists of Letters from the Governments of India to the Court of Directors and the Replies of the Court of Directors to those Communications; but the Return is not the result of an extensive search of the Records than there has yet been time to make may produce

DATE OF CONS.	DATE.	FROM		
	13 Mar. 1834	Government of Bengal	-	-
	13 Nov. 1834	- - Ditto	-	-
	7 Mar. 1835	Government of Agra	-	-
	6 April 1835	Government of India	-	-
	30 Jan. 1837	- - Ditto	-	-
	21 Sept. 1839	- - Ditto	-	-
	14 Jan. 1840	- - Ditto	-	-
	1841	Government of Agra	-	-
	18 April 1842	Government of India	-	-
	29 July 1842	Governor-general	-	-
	10 Aug. 1842	Government of India	-	-
	17 Dec. 1842	- - Ditto	-	-
	12 Feb. 1834	Court of Directors	-	-
	22 July 1835	- - Ditto	-	-
	11 Nov. 1835	- - Ditto	-	-
	20 Sept. 1837	- - Ditto	-	-
	16 May 1838	- - Ditto	-	-
	26 Jan. 1842	- - Ditto	-	-
	21 Sept. 1842	- - Ditto	-	-
	14 Dec. 1842	- - Ditto	-	-
	30 Dec. 1842	- - Ditto	-	-
	1 Mar. 1843	- - Ditto	-	-
	1 Aug. 1829	Government of Bombay	-	-
	21 Feb. 1831	- - Ditto	-	-
	10 Aug. 1831	- - Ditto	-	-
	17 Nov. 1831	- - Ditto	-	-
	19 June 1833	- - Ditto	-	-
	11 Dec. 1833	- - Ditto	-	-
	7 July 1835	- - Ditto	-	-
	15 July 1835	- - Ditto	-	-
	3 Nov. 1835	- - Ditto	-	-
	2 Nov. 1836	- - Ditto	-	-
	31 Dec. 1836	- - Ditto	-	-
	20 Feb. 1839	- - Ditto	-	-
	27 Nov. 1839	- - Ditto	-	-
	20 May 1840	- - Ditto	-	-
	22 June 1840	- - Ditto	-	-
	20 Aug. 1840	- - Ditto	-	-
	29 Sept. 1841	- - Ditto	-	-
	15 June 1842	- - Ditto	-	-
	30 Oct. 1842	- - Ditto	-	-
	5 Nov. 1842	- - Ditto	-	-
	19 May 1843	- - Ditto	-	-
	17 Nov. 1830	Court of Directors	-	-
	16 April 1834	- - Ditto	-	-
	5 Nov. 1834	- - Ditto	-	-
	27 April 1836	- - Ditto	-	-
	7 Sept. 1836	- - Ditto	-	-
	13 May 1840	- - Ditto	-	-
	23 Dec. 1840	- - Ditto	-	-
	27 Jan. 1841	- - Ditto	-	-
	7 April 1841	- - Ditto	-	-
	25 Jan. 1843	- - Ditto	-	-
	17 Aug. 1836	Government of	-	-
	1 May 1839	Government of	-	-
	5 Oct. 1841	Government of	-	-
	27 Dec. 1841	Government of	-	-
	11 July 1842	Government of	-	-
	14 Dec. 1842	Court of Directors	-	-

PROCEEDINGS and ENCLOSURES

Bengal, 12 Feb. 1833	18 Dec. 1832	Secretary
Bengal, 30 May 1833	15 May 1833	Resident,
1833	30 May 1833	Secretary

	FROM	To	PAGE
	Resident, Gwalior	Secretary to Government (No. 33)	30
	Secretary to Government	Resident, Gwalior (No 36)	31
Dec. 1833	Officiating Agent, Rajpootana	Secretary to Government (No. 16)	31
April 1833	Ditto - Kotah	Agent, Ajmere	31
Jan. 1834	Governor-general	Rajah of Boondee	33
	Khureeta, from Rana of Kotah, on Female Infanticide among the Pungar Meenas		33
	Perwannah issued by Rana of Oodeypoor		33
	Ditto - by Minister of Boondee		34
	Statement showing Number of Houses, and of Boys and Girls under 12 Years of Age, in Villages of Oodeypore and Boondee		34
	Governor-general	Rana of Oodeypore (No. 32)	34
	Ditto	Rana of Kotah	35
	Secretary to Government	Agent, Ajmere (No. 25)	35
	Rajpootana	Secretary to Governor-general (No. 20)	35
	Secretary to Government		35
	Secretary of Rajah	Governor-general (No. 21)	36
	Secretary to Government	Superintendent, Mhairwara (No 21)	36
	Secretary to Government	Secretary to Government (No. 49)	38
	Extract from Colonel Tod's Rajasthan		40
	Agent, Schore	Resident, Indore (No. 50)	42
	Resolutions passed by several Rajahs and Rajpoot Chiefs		50
	Draft of a Letter addressed to Rajpoot Chiefs		51
	Secretary to Government	Resident, Indore (No. 51)	52
1 July 1840	Officiating Agent, Rajpootana	Officiating Sec to Government (No. 32)	53
14 June 1840	Ditto - ditto	Officiating Agent, Haraotee	53
19 June 1840	Officiating Agent, Haraotee	Ditto - Rajpootana	53
23 June 1840	Ditto - Rajpootana	Ditto - Haraotee	53
29 June 1840	Ditto - Haraotee	Ditto - Ajmere	54
28 April 1840	Ditto - Kotah	Rajah of Boondee	55
9 May 1840	Letter from Maha Rao		55
26 May 1840	Ditto - Rana of Jallawur		56
27 July 1840	Officiating Secretary to Government	Officiating Agent, Rajpootana (No. 34)	56
Jan. 1841	Officiating Agent, Rajpootana	Secretary to Government	57
1839	Extract Code of Rules, for Government of Marwar		57
1841	Ditto Notes by Lieutenant-colonel Sutherland		57
	Secretary to Government	Agent, Rajpootana	58
	Rajpootana	Secretary to Government	58
	Proceedings of Government, Agra		59
	Jubhulpore	Sec. to Government of Agra (No. 147)	60
		Rewah, Rajah	61
		Agent, Jubhulpore	61
		Rewah, Rajah	61
		Sec. to Government of India (No. 27)	62
	Gwalior	Resident, Gwalior	62
		Ditto	63
		Ditto - (No. 29)	64
		Secretary to Government (No. 52)	64
	Gwalior	Resident, Gwalior (No. 53)	65
		Assistant Resident, Gwalior	65
	Gwalior	Resident, Gwalior	66
	Prisoner belonging to Holkar's Territory		66
	Ditto	Dholpore Territory	66
	Prisoners made over to Durbar Pundit		67
		Assistant Resident, Gwalior	67
		Ditto	67
		Resident, Gwalior	68
		Ditto - (No. 123)	69
		Agent, Rajpootana (No. 195)	69
		Secretary to Government (No. 39)	69
		Agent, Joudpore (No. 40)	70
		Agent, Rajpootana	70
		Resident, Indore	71
		Superintendent, Ajmere	71
			72
		Officiating Sec. to Government of Agra	72
		Agent, Ajmere	72
	Agra	Ditto	73
		Agent, Marwar	73
		Captain Ludlow	73
	Prisoner in Marwar		74
		Agent, Rajpootana	76







DATE OF CONS	DATE.	FROM.
Enclosures in Bombay Political Letter, dated 20 Feb. 1839, No. 5	12 July 1835	Dewan of Jonaghur - - - - Agent, K...
	11 Aug. 1835	Wassungee Eswungee - - - - Ditto
	24 Sept. 1835	Chief of Dranged - - - - Ditto
	11 Sept. 1835	Ditto - Simree - - - - Ditto
	1 Sept. 1835	Ditto - Kinnur - - - - Ditto
	1 Sept. 1835	Ditto - Chora - - - - Ditto
	26 Aug. 1835	Ditto - Gonderabee - - - - Ditto
	25 Aug. 1835	Ditto - Keraller - - - - Ditto
	26 Aug. 1835	Proprietor of Bholora - - - - Ditto
	23 Aug. 1835	Shareholder of Ruttonpoor - - - - Ditto
	3 Sept. 1835	S. Buneesing - - - - Ditto
	- - 1835	Chief of Walla - - - - D...
	22 Aug. 1835	Rawunt Seeajee - - - - D...
	20 Aug. 1835	Chief of Jubhulpore - - - - D...
	26 Sept. 1835	Ditto - Bojawuddur - - - - D...
	20 Sept. 1835	Ditto - Wunto - - - - D...
	6 Sept. 1835	Surmya Byopjee, &c. - - - - D...
	9 Sept. 1835	Chiefs of Dalla - - - - D...
	2 Aug. 1835	Chief of Satodur - - - - D...
	4 Aug. 1835	Ditto - Drapha - - - - D...
	2 Aug. 1835	Ditto - Rapore - - - - D...
	7 Aug. 1835	Ditto - Moobeladeree - - - - D...
	20 Sept. 1838	Minute by the Governor - - - - D...
	22 Sept. 1838	Ditto by Mr. Dunlop - - - - D...
	Without date	Ditto by Mr. Anderson - - - - D...
	- Ditto -	Ditto by the Governor - - - - D...
	- Ditto -	Ditto by Mr. Anderson - - - - D...
	- Ditto -	Ditto by the Board - - - - D...
	16 Feb. 1839	Secretary to Government - - - - Agent, Katteewar
	21 Feb. 1839	- - - Ditto - - - - Acting Resident in Cutch
24 Sept. 1834	Form of Register for taking Census of Jarejas in Katteewar - - - -	
Bombay, 19 May 1838	31 Dec. 1837	Agent, Katteewar - - - - Secretary to Government (No. 21)
	- - -	Deposition of Chief of Mallia - - - -
	- - -	- Ditto - Tija Banyan - - - -
	- - -	- Ditto - Goolam Mahomed - - - -
Bombay, 11 July 1838	16 May 1838	Minute by the Governor (No. 2160)
	16 May 1838	Secretary to Government - - - - Agent, Katteewar (No. ...)
Bombay, 29 August 1838	13 June 1838	Agent, Katteewar - - - - Secretary to Government
	10 July 1838	Acting Chief Secretary to Government - - - - Agent, Katteewar
Bombay, 10 Oct. 1838	23 July 1838	Agent, Katteewar - - - - Acting Chief Sec...
	23 Aug. 1838	Secretary to Government - - - - Agent...
	14 Sept. 1838	Agent, Katteewar - - - -
Bombay, 6 March 1839	9 Oct. 1838	Secretary to Government
	9 Oct. 1838	- - - Ditto
	18 Feb. 1839	Assistant Resident, Bhooj - - - -
Bombay, 31 May 1839	26 Feb. 1839	Memorandum by Secretary to G...
	6 Mar. 1839	Secretary to Government - - - -
	30 April 1839	Agent, Rajcote - - - -
	- - -	Two Petitions from Jarejas - - - -
Bombay, 14 August 1839	18 May 1839	Minute by Mr. Farish (No. ...)
	Without date	Ditto by Mr. Anderson (No. ...)
	31 May 1839	Secretary to Government - - - -
	11 June 1839	Agent, Katteewar - - - -
	Without date	Memorandum by Secretary to
Bombay, 5 August 1840	- Ditto -	Minute by the Governor (No. ...)
	- Ditto -	Ditto by Mr. Anderson (No. ...)
	6 Aug. 1839	Acting Chief Secretary to G...
	5 May 1839	Assistant Resident, Bhoj...
	23 May 1839	- - Ditto - - - -
	18 June 1839	- - Ditto - - - -
	11 April 1840	Agent, Cutch - - - -
	23 Mar. 1840	Rao Daisuljee - - - -
	- - -	Remarks by Jarejal (No. ...)
	23 Mar. 1840	Jarejas in Bhooj - - - -
Bombay, 11 Nov. 1840	23 Mar. 1840	Rao Daisuljee - - - -
	13 Mar. 1840	Resident, Cutch - - - -
	10 July 1840	Minute by the Gove...
	4 Aug. 1840	Governor, Bomba...
	4 Aug. 1840	Chief Secretary...
	4 Aug. 1840	- - - - Ditto
	4 Aug. 1840	Resolution of G...
4 Aug. 1840	Chief Secretary...	
Bombay, 11 Nov. 1840	21 Sept. 1840	Officiating Sec....
	6 Nov. 1840	Chief Secretary G...

	FROM		TO	PAGE.
	Agent, Katteewar	- - - -	Chief Secretary to Government	331
1840	Agent, Cutch	- - - -	Secretary to Government	331
1840	Secretary to Government of Bombay	- - - -	Secretary to Government of India	332
1840	Agent, Cutch	- - - -	Secretary Gov. of Bombay (No. 5761)	332
1840	Secretary to Government	- - - -	Agent, Cutch (No. 5762)	333
1841	Secretary to Government of India	- - - -	Secretary Gov. of Bombay (No. 921)	333
1841	Minute by Commander-in-chief (No. 922)	- - - -	- - - -	334
1841	Secretary to Government	- - - -	Agent, Cutch (No. 923)	334
	Agent, Cutch	- - - -	Secretary to Government (No. 3578)	334
	Ditto	- - - -	Ditto (No. 3579)	338
	Code of Tribes, not Jarejahs, where the practice of Infanticide prevails	- - - -	- - - -	338
	Code of Jarejah Families	- - - -	- - - -	339
	Memorandum by Secretary to Government (No. 3580)	- - - -	- - - -	343
	Order by the Governor (No. 3581)	- - - -	- - - -	344
	Secretary to Government	- - - -	Agent, Cutch (No. 3582)	345
	Ditto	- - - -	Ditto	345
	Ditto	- - - -	Assistant Agent, Katteewar	348
	Acting Secretary to Government	- - - -	Agent, Cutch (No. 4335)	349
	Assistant Agent, Rajcote	- - - -	Secretary to Government (No. 4530)	349
	Ditto	- - - -	Chief of Moorvee	349
1841	I. N. Bhaee	- - - -	Assistant Agent, Katteewar	350
1841	Acting Secretary to Government	- - - -	Ditto	350
15 Sept. } 28 Aug. 1841	Agent, Cutch	- - - -	Acting Sec to Government (No. 5237)	351
27 Sept. 1841	Agent, Cutch	- - - -	Acting Chief Sec. to Gov (No. 6257)	351
	Statements of Hothee Udoojee	- - - -	- - - -	352
	Yad from His Highness the Rao	- - - -	- - - -	352
	Petition from Kharbaree Buchao	- - - -	- - - -	352
13 Nov. 1841	Minute by Mr. Anderson (No. 6258)	- - - -	- - - -	352
13 Nov. 1841	Secretary to Government	- - - -	Agent, Cutch	353
7 Oct. 1841	Agent, Cutch	- - - -	Chief Sec to Government (No. 6260)	353
22 Sept. 1841	Statement of Worshippers of Koonurjee	- - - -	- - - -	355
27 Sept. 1841	Worshippers of Mata	- - - -	Agent, Cutch	355
27 Sept. 1841	Ditto	- - - -	Ditto	355
Without date	Minute by the Governor (No. 6261)	- - - -	- - - -	356
	Secretary to Government	- - - -	Agent, Cutch (No. 6262)	356
	Extract from Diary of Agent, Cutch	- - - -	- - - -	357
	Memorandum by Officiating Chief Secretary to Government (No. 6304)	- - - -	- - - -	357
	Secretary to Government	- - - -	Agent, Cutch (No. 6305)	357
	- - - -	- - - -	Off. C Sec. to Government (No. 1100)	357
	Hothee Koonurjee relative to Treaty between English and Cutch	- - - -	- - - -	358
	Order by the Governor	- - - -	- - - -	359
	Agent, Cutch	- - - -	Agent, Cutch (No. 1102)	359
	Secretary to Government of India	- - - -	- - - -	359
	- - - -	- - - -	Off. C. Sec to Government (No. 1175)	360
	Order by the Governor (No. 1176)	- - - -	- - - -	360
	Agent, Cutch	- - - -	Acting Agent, Katteewar (No. 1177)	361
	Agent, Katteewar	- - - -	Secretary to Government (No. 2123)	361
	Agent, Cutch (No. 2124)	- - - -	- - - -	362
	Agent, Cutch	- - - -	Acting Agent, Katteewar (No. 2125)	363
	Secretary to Government of India	- - - -	Sec. Government Bombay (No. 2549)	363
	Agent, Cutch (No. 2550)	- - - -	- - - -	363
	- - - -	- - - -	Agent, Cutch	363
	- - - -	- - - -	Off. C Sec. to Government (No. 4148)	364
	Agent, Cutch	- - - -	- - - -	370
	Secretary to Government (No. 4149)	- - - -	- - - -	394
	Agent, Cutch (No. 4150)	- - - -	- - - -	398
	Agent, Cutch	- - - -	Acting Agent, Katteewar (No. 4151)	399
	- - - -	- - - -	Agent, Cutch (No. 4152)	402
	- - - -	- - - -	Secretary to Government	402
	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	403
	Cutch	- - - -	- - - -	405
	Ditto	- - - -	- - - -	405
	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	408
	- - - -	- - - -	Agent, Cutch (No. 4245)	408
	- - - -	- - - -	Secretary Government India (No. 4246)	408

DATE OF CONS.	DATE.	FROM.
Bombay, 5 Oct. 1842	5 Sept. 1842	Secretary to Governor-general - - Secretary to Gov.
Bombay, 11 Nov. 1842	21 Sept. 1840	Off. Secretary Government of India - C. Sec. Gov. Bombay
	6 Nov. 1840	Chief Secretary Government, Bombay - Agent, Cutch (No. 4994)
	28 Sept. 1840	Agent, Cutch - - - - - Secretary to Government
	19 Oct. 1840	Memorandum by Secretary to Government (No. 4994) -
	7 Nov. 1840	Chief Secretary to Government - Agent, Cutch (No. 4994)
	7 Nov. 1840	- - - - Ditto - - - - Civil Auditor
Bombay, Enclosure in Political Letter, dated 5 Nov. 1842, No. 1	22 Nov. 1840	Minute by the Governor - - - - -

PROCEEDINGS and ENCLOSURES referred to in Legislative and

India, 6 June 1836	19 May 1836	Secretary Government, Agra - - - - - Secy
	13 May 1836	Officiating Reg. N. Adawlut - - - - - Secy
	28 April 1836	Officiating Commissioner, Jubhulpore - - - - - Res.
	- - - - -	Resolution of Government - - - - -
Bengal, 7 Aug. 1838	20 June 1838	Agent, S. W. Frontier - - - - - Off. Secy
	20 June 1838	Translation of a Persian Missal (No. 31) - - - - -
	7 Aug. 1838	Secretary Government, Bengal - - - - - Agent S. W.
Agra, 6 Aug. 1841	25 May 1841	R. Lowther, Esq. - - - - - Secretary Gov.
	28 Jan. 1841	Magistrate, Allahabad - - - - - Commissioner, Allahabad
Agra, 7 June 1842	24 Mar. 1842	Commissioner, Allahabad - - - - - Secretary Government, Agra (No. 4994)
	7 Feb. 1842	Magistrate, Allahabad - - - - - Commissioner, Allahabad

East India House, }  
15 August 1843. }

of EXTRACTS of all COMMUNICATIONS received since the last Returns sent to Parliament, relative to the Practice of INFANTICIDE in India.

POLITICAL LETTER from Government of Bengal to the Court of Directors; dated 13 March (No. 3.) 1834.

As recorded as per margin, Mr. Cavendish reported the state of the Gwalior camp, and the feelings of regret testified by the British officers at the prevalence of infanticide among the Tomargur and other Rajpoots in the vicinity, and stated that he brought the same to the notice of the Government. He was informed in reply, that the course of business on these occasions appeared to us to have been very

Cons. 30 Mar, Nos. 27 and 28, List of Packet, No 223

Cons. No. 28, List. No 223

The Governor derived much gratification from the intelligence that the practice of infanticide had been prohibited; and also that the slave trade had been abolished within the Gwalior territory.

Cons. 13 June, Nos. 32, 33, List of Packet, No 223

470. It appearing, from a notice in the diary of the political agent in Bhopaul, that the chief of Kelcheepoor had issued a proclamation abolishing the custom of infanticide within the sphere of his influence, the Governor-general desired the Resident at Indore to intimate to him the high satisfaction with which his Lordship viewed his conduct.

Cons. 12 Feb, No. 206, List of Packets, No 263

POLITICAL LETTER from Government of Bengal to Court of Directors, dated 13 November (No. 8.) 1834.

478. THE readiness with which the officers of both states agreed, at Mr. Oodypore's recommendation, to prohibit the shocking practice of infanticide, and to suppress a revolting feature in their conduct, which had been hitherto the subject of public reprobation, was a source of great satisfaction; and the conduct of the Raj Rana of Oodypore, in the same laudable purpose, was deserving of equal commendation. It was desired to keep the object of putting down the practice in view; and every proper opportunity, it was thought, should be taken to impress upon the native authorities of the different states, with which it was viewed by the civilized

Oodypore and Boondoe.

It was also desired to impress upon the Raj Rana of Boondoe, and the Raj Rana of

February 1835, from Government of Agra dated 7 March 1835.

A copy of the sketch of Mhairwara, from the year 1818 to the present

1835: Proceedings, 18 Feb, Nos. 20, 21.

good management and conciliatory measures had been led into peaceful and had been stimulated and promoted by the administration of criminal justice (including gaol and judicial, popular, and efficacious measures) which had been completely and satisfactorily ameliorated; and the existing system of vassalage were peculiarly mild

## CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO

EXTRACT POLITICAL LETTER from Government of India  
dated 6 April 1835.

1834.  
Cons. 1 May.  
Nos. 20 and 21.

Para. 102. NOTED as per margin is another letter from the [unclear] with its enclosed translation of a khurretah from the Raj Rana [unclear] to the communication which had been addressed to him by the Gov[ernment] on the subject of the suppression of the practice of female infant [unclear]

EXTRACT POLITICAL LETTER from Government of India  
dated 30 January (No. 8) 1835.

Political Cons.  
1 August 1836,  
No. 49 to 51.  
1st, No. 70.

Para. 153. THE correspondence noted in the [unclear] submitted by the political agent, Bhopaul, relative to the [unclear] Malwa and Rajpootana, and the means of eradicating [unclear]

154. We were disposed to concur with Mr. Bax in the [unclear] volting crime in question (which in our own provinces, [unclear] 1795, is treated as wilful murder) there was no effectual [unclear] education and the gradual civilization of the independent [unclear]

155. Some of the suggestions offered by Mr. Wilkinson, [unclear] to the appropriation of any surplus arising from retrenchments in [unclear] the Grassiah hoase to the purpose of rewarding such influential Rajpoots [unclear] contributed their efforts in effecting a renunciation of the crime among their kinsmen and tribe, appeared to us to be inadmissible. There were other propositions however, which we thought might be adopted, with some modifications.

156. The resident was in the meantime informed that before any further step could be taken by the government, it was obviously desirable that some [unclear] should be made at reconciling the conflicting statements submitted by [unclear] Mr. Wilkinson respectively as to the number of these atrocities annually [unclear] in Malwa and Rajpootana. According to Mr. Bax's information, they [unclear] exceed 50 in the year; according to Mr. Wilkinson, they amounted to [unclear] Entertaining the belief that the cause of this discrepancy might be ascertained [unclear] some means might be found of partially reconciling it, we desired [unclear] after communication with Mr. Wilkinson and such individuals as [unclear] desirous of consulting, to furnish a further report [unclear]

EXTRACT POLITICAL LETTER from Gov[ernment]  
dated 21 September

Para 5 WE have obtained the [unclear] Bombay, and have caused 50 copies of [unclear] political functionaries under this govern[ment]

Para. 44.

6. Requires no remark.

EXTRACT POLITICAL LETTER from Gov[ernment]  
dated 14 January

1840:  
Pol. Cons. 27 July,  
32 to 34.  
List, No. 19.

34. THE correspondence cited in [unclear] dressed by Captain Richards to the [unclear] intendence, describing the anxiety [unclear] performance of the rite of suttee [unclear] respective territories.

35. We noticed the irregularity [unclear] addressing to the chiefs of Kotah [unclear]

\* Letter to, dated 16 May, No. 30, [unclear]  
(43.) Court directs this Govern[ment] [unclear] among its political functionaries, a stat[ement] for the suppression of infanticide [unclear]

...ed to, without advising in the first instance privately with Lieut-  
 ...land; it was, however, satisfactory to find that the  
 ...entertained views so humane and enlightened as those ex-  
 ...reply to Captain Richards, from which it will be seen that the  
 ...has promised to exert his best endeavours for the prevention of  
 ...alluded to in his dominions.

...Narrative of the Progress of the Honourable the Lieutenant-  
 ...North-west Provinces, in the Political Department, for the  
 ...and September 1841, to Court of Directors, dated

...received from the Judicial department relative to the  
 ...of the villages in the territory of the Rajah of Rewah,  
 ...governor in the Saugor and northern territories was dis-  
 ...to the Rajah of Rewah the hope entertained by the Honou-  
 ...governor that he will exercise his influence to suppress so  
 ...as that of infanticide, which seemed to prevail in the Rajah's

Respecting the  
 practice of infan-  
 ticide in the territory  
 of the Rajah of  
 Rewah

Proceedings  
 6 August 1841,  
 Nos 33 and 34  
 22 Sept. No. 147  
 Vide Col. No.

2. The agent reported that the destruction of female children was not uncommon  
 amongst the Rajpoots of the Jubbulpore district; that he had succeeded in part in  
 suppressing the crime, but that he would issue a proclamation, with a view to direct  
 more particular attention to the subject.

3. The agent also submitted a letter from the Rajah, in reply to his communica-  
 tion on this matter, in which the Rajah stated that the practice of infanticide was  
 in many instances from the dread of expense attendant on marriages, and  
 a proclamation had been issued by him, stating that in instances where the  
 could not afford to defray the marriage expenses of their daughters, upon  
 application being made to the Rajah, he would afford the necessary aid.

...Letter from Government of Fort William to Court of  
 dated 18 April 1842 (No. 17).

...the practice of female infanticide in Sindiahs'  
 ...notice of the Durbar by the resident, we  
 ...Gwalior authorities had expressed their  
 ...orders to their local officers with a view to

1841  
 Political Cases,  
 13 Decem. 1841,  
 No. 27 & 29  
 List, No. 43

...to Court of Directors.  
 ...Directors of the East India Company.  
 ...Allahabad, 29 July (No. 9.) 1842.

...the information of your Honourable  
 ...under date 5th instant, from the  
 ...reporting the effects produced in  
 ...prohibiting female infanticide in that

I have, &c.  
 (signed) Ellenborough.



## CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO

EXTRACT POLITICAL LETTER from Government of Fort W. to Co.  
Directors; dated 10 August 1842 (No. 27)

1842:  
Political Cons.  
17 January,  
52 to 54.  
List, No. 31.

62. THIS correspondence relates to the practice prevalent in the territory of kidnapping children and others, for the purpose of disposing slaves. Lieut.-colonel Spiers reported, that during the period of his stay at Gwalior several instances had occurred of slave-dealing, which failed to bring to the notice of the Durbar, when the wrong-doers. In the more recent case, described in the correspondence, the resident's remonstrances led to the issue of fresh orders by the officers, with a view to the suppression of the evil; and the offenders were sentenced to two years' imprisonment at Gwalior.

63. The proceedings reported in the resident's despatch in the preceding paragraph were approved, and it was expected that the government relied on his prudent zeal for obtaining, to the effect, the co-operation of the Gwalior authorities for the suppression of slave-dealing in that territory.

EXTRACT POLITICAL LETTER from Government of India to Co.  
Directors; dated 17 December (No. 36.) 1842.

Para. 23. THE details of information which Lieutenant-colonel Sutherland was desired to furnish on this head having been submitted by that officer, the attention of the secretary in attendance on the Governor-general will be drawn to the injunction of your Honourable Court on the subject of communicating that information to the authorities mentioned.\*

EXTRACT POLITICAL LETTER from Court of Directors to Government  
Bengal; dated 12 February (No. 2.) 1834.

Para. 58. WE learn with satisfaction that female infanticide and the practice of women, which were extremely prevalent in Malabar, have been discontinued, and that the people themselves, in a general manner, have been induced to the principal inducement to the former practice, according to previous usage, was payable on the death of the husband. They have also "abolished the practice of punishing a year's imprisonment or 200 rupees fine, for deviation." Major Hall is not of the nature of the previous usage; but he says, "the change which the people have spontaneously made, and we agree with him, that "a more happy change scarcely be adduced."

EXTRACT POLITICAL LETTER from Co.  
dated 22 January

Para. 40. THE intelligence which has been received from the factory.†

\* Letter to, dated 26th January, No. 1. (20 and 21.) Lieutenant-colonel Sutherland's report on the subject of mutilation, &c. at Joudpore; and the Court of Directors have been taken on this subject, under the name of the letter communicated to other political functionaries, and the result of their deliberations.

† Letter, dated 13th March (No. 3) (470.) The chief of Kitcheepore has been informed of the result of his influence, intimation was made to him, and he has expressed his satisfaction.

OFFICIAL LETTER from Court of Directors to Government of India;  
dated 11 November (No. 52.) 1835.

It is creditable to the chiefs of Kotah and Boondce that they at-  
tended to Mr. Wilkimson's suggestion for the prohibition of infanticide;  
still more honourable to the Maha Rana of Oodeypore that two years  
before spontaneously issued a similar prohibition.

OFFICIAL LETTER from Court of Directors to Government of India;  
dated 20 September (No. 22.) 1837.

It is the greatest pleasure to learn how sincere and successful  
the efforts of the Oodeypore and Boondce chiefs to suppress  
infanticide.

OFFICIAL LETTER from Court of Directors to Government of India;  
dated 16 May (No. 30.) 1838.

Para. 43. We highly approve of Mr. Wilkinson's  
well-directed exertion of moral influence for the dis-  
couragement of infanticide. We think it desirable  
that you should obtain from the Bombay Govern-  
ment, and circulate among your political functionaries,

a clear and succinct statement of the system which has now been practised for  
several years with considerable success by that government for the suppression of  
infanticide in Kattcewar, and which conforms in all respects to our conception of  
the most efficacious means of obtaining the desired result. The nature of this  
system does not appear to be accurately understood by your officers. For instance,  
Mr. Wilkinson states that considerable funds are employed by the Bombay govern-  
ment in furnishing chiefs who preserve their female children with pecuniary  
assistance towards the celebration of the marriages of those children, but Mr.  
Wilkinson does not seem to be aware that these funds are derived from the fines  
levied upon the chiefs themselves, for infringement of their engagements with the  
British government, and especially for practising or permitting infanticide. The  
principal feature of the system is the imposition, after a full investigation,  
of a fine upon every chief who after having signed an engagement to  
maintain the law, and to prosecute the crime violates that engagement.  
You are desired to send for further information as to the extent to  
which this system is practised in Malwa and Rajpootana.

Letter, dated 30th January (No. 8) 1837.

(153 to 156) Report by the political agent at Bho-  
paul, relative to the prevalence of infanticide in Malwa  
and Rajpootana, and the means of eradicating the  
practice.

OFFICIAL LETTER from Court of Directors to Government of India;  
dated 17th January (No. 1.) 1842.

RICHARDS does not, as you  
stated, agitate the questions with  
the sanction of  
his fatherland.  
that the

Letter, dated 14th January (No. 1) 1841:

(34, 35.) Concerning a circular addressed by Capt.  
Richards to the chiefs of Kotah, Jhallowur, and Boon-  
dee, urging the abolition of suttee, burying alive, and  
mutilation.

Lower chief a cordial assent, to Captain

The following passage from Lieutenant-  
Richards, dated 23d June 1840: "At  
the getting infanticide prohibited, but  
the holders of a village agreed to pay  
for the celebration of marriages; the  
to receive this contribution, and confess-  
more than they received through their  
to discover that this was only renewal  
of

of a law of the famous Maha Raja Beejee Singh to limit the exactions of these classes; for it is their exactions which in Marwar led to infanticide. No had I any difficulty in getting a law passed prohibiting mutilation, and an important question of surna, or asylum, was legislated for in a manner which deprives it of some of its worst features."

21. These facts are most important, as opening a new view of the manner in which infanticide may be prevented; and we desire that a statement in detail of the measures which have been taken on that subject, under the direction of colonel Sutherland, at Joudpore, be drawn up and communicated to the political officers in the parts of India where infanticide prevails, and to the Government. We hope that by similar means Lieutenant-colonel Sutherland hereafter be enabled to effect the abolition of suttee also.

EXTRACT POLITICAL LETTER from Court of Directors to Government of India, dated 21 September (No. 16.) 1842.

Para. 10. A BODY of rules has been framed by the Court of Directors for the affairs of the state, conformably to the practice prevailing in the most prosperous period of Joudpore history, the reign of the late Maharaja. These rules are in general too vague to be of any avail for guidance; but Lieutenant-colonel Sutherland succeeded in obtaining the introduction among them of a prohibition of mutilation and of infanticide, the donations to Bhats and Charuns, on the occasion of marriages (the burthen of which had been the principal cause of infanticide), being at the same time fixed on a moderate scale. The privilege of surna, or asylum, was also subjected to some, though not a very considerable limitation.

EXTRACT POLITICAL LETTER from Court of Directors to Government of India, dated 14 December (No. 26) 1842.

Para. 6. WE are glad that Scindia's government has issued orders prohibiting infanticide. A copy of the Ordinance of Raja Bejee Sing, of Marwar, revived by the Joudpore government, has very properly been communicated to the Durbar of Gwalior by the resident.

EXTRACT POLITICAL LETTER from Court of Directors to Government of India, dated 30 December (No. 27) 1842.

General Narrative for July, August, and September 1841:

(107 to 109.) The Rajah of Rewah urged to suppress infanticide in his territory.

Para. 53. WE observe the issue of a proclamation formerly issued prohibiting infanticide, but prohibiting the marriage expenses of daughters, that our high approbation may be given to the Rajah.

EXTRACT POLITICAL LETTER from Court of Directors to Government of India, dated 1 March 1843.

Letter, dated 10th August (No. 27) 1842:

(62, 63.) Prevalence, in Scindia's territory, of the practice of kidnapping children and others, to be sold as slaves

Para. 29. WE regret to observe that the measures of the Government like those for the prevention of infanticide are ineffectual." You will give your attention, in the management of the operation. It is satisfactory that instances of kidnapping have been detected by the resident, and that he has recently issued orders

of his amils, enjoining them to be vigilant in suppressing both infanticide and slave-dealing.

**ACT POLITICAL LETTER from Government of Bombay to Court of Directors; dated 1 August (No. 5.) 1829.**

In our letter dated the 12th February 1827, paragraphs 18 to 20, we submitted from the resident in Cutch on the interesting subject of female infanticide in that province. We have now the satisfaction of communicating to the Court the happy result of the humane endeavours of Lieutenant-Colonel Miles's medical agent at Pahlunpore, to abolish this inhuman practice in that district under his superintendence.

In former Return, dated 17 July 1828.

Political Cons. 27 Sept. 1828, No. 31 to 33

In former Return, Political Cons. 10 Sept. 1828, No. 27 and 28.

Colonel Miles's Reports that since the engagements entered into with the chiefs attached to his agency, several of them had preserved their children, to the number of 13, and that from this sample of their observance of their engagements, he entertained great hopes that the custom of destroying their female offspring would, under the sanction of the British Government, in a short period be entirely abandoned.

We at the same time received a Report from the acting political agent in Kattewar, on the progress of the measures adopted for checking female infanticide in that peninsula since Major Barnewall's last Report, as noticed in our despatch of the 23d November 1825, paragraphs 144 to 152, together with an account of the infanticide fund.

Political Cons. 10 Sept. 1828, No. 39 to 41

In former Return

10. The difficulties opposed to the detection of the crime are so great that a clear case of conviction can hardly be supposed, and punishment therefore should be resorted to with great caution. No grounds of suspicion against individuals are however come to notice.

11. Our chief reliance must, in the present state of society and government in Kattewar, be placed in measures of persuasion and encouragement, and these must continue to be unremittingly persevered in.

12. An infanticide fund has been formed, and presents have been distributed to some of those who have preserved their female children. It was intended that each individual known to have a daughter living should receive some mark of approbation of government, and they were accordingly invited to Rajcote for a meeting by the late acting political agent. A few only attended, but all those present were rewarded according to their rank. An account of this fund is given in the political agent's Report.

The census of females in the Noanuggur talooka, which was taken in 1825, shows an increase of 95 on the number of females which accompanied Major Barnewall's Report. In the census taken in this census, it appears that the increase is owing to omissions on the former inquiry; and, on a closer inspection, there is not, we imagine, the slightest ground to suspect that there are at least that number of Jarejah females in the Noanuggur District.

The respectable Rajas will, we trust, be exhibited when a census is taken of the other talookas.

We therefore over-estimate the success which we have hitherto effected towards determining this horrid and unnatural practice.

The chief inducement to the commission of infanticide is the desire of the other tribes of Rajpoots unworthy of the name, as no Rajpoot can marry a female of a different tribe, and the death to the prospect of the dishonour which would result from their marrying a single state; the expense of marrying a female of a different tribe, even with the Jarejahs, but the preservation of a female is equally unknown in the other Rajpoot families.

17. Amongst the other Rajpoots, the chief consideration in contracting marriage, and the chief inducement to the preservation of Jarejah females who have been preserved since the engagements entered into with Colonel Walker have been given marriage according to this rule.

18. As the example of the principal Talookdars in sanctioning this practice be expected to have great influence in diminishing the crime, it is highly gratifying to observe, that in each of the large talookas either the chief himself or one of his nearest byads have joined in establishing it by the preservation and marriage of their daughters.

"The principal Jarejah talookas are Nowanuggur, Gondul, Rajcote, Moorve and Durole."

"In Nowanuggur the Jam's own brother has a daughter who is betrothed to the son of the Rana of Porebunder, the head of the Jaitwar Rajpoots."

"In Gondul the present chief's late brother, who preceded him, has a daughter who is married to the son of the Rajah of Durangudra, the Jhalla Rajpoots."

"In Rajcote the late chief, father of the present Thakoor, has a daughter who is also married to the son of the Rajah of Durangudra."

"In Moorve the present chief has a daughter who is married to the son of the Rajah of Wankaneer, a Jhalla Rajpoot."

"In Durole several distant relations of the chief have daughters, but none of his own family have yet concurred in setting an example."

19. When the prejudice with regard to marriage shall have been removed, it may be fairly anticipated that the Jarejahs will adopt the same mode of celebrating the expense of the celebration, &c. as the other tribes of Rajpoots, with whom they have now become more intimately connected. In the census above noticed, out of 171 appear to be married or betrothed. Of the remainder the greater part are of tender years, but a few have exceeded the age beyond which they should not remain single, and in such instances, if poverty be the cause, assistance judiciously afforded might have a beneficial effect.

20. The Rajpoots in general are said to be guilty of the crime of female infanticide, but in any other tribe except the Jarejah it is of very rare occurrence, and is not admitted to exist in Katteewar.

From Government of Bombay to Court of Directors.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, London.

Political Department, Bombay

21st February 1830

Honourable Sirs,

Political Cons.  
22 July 1829,  
Nos. 90 to 93.

"NOTWITHSTANDING the doubts which have from time to time been expressed as to the success of our efforts to suppress infanticide in Katteewar, it is gratifying to find that some favourable result has been produced in the present state of Dherolle Talooka, which does not consist of more than 71 villages, there are no less than 71 Jarejah families, the number nearly equal to the whole number of families in the Talooka since the commencement of our operations."

2. The system of making presents to some of the Jarejahs in embarrassed circumstances with money from the infanticide fund, had beneficial effects in the suppression of this inhuman practice. It may be entertained that in the course of time the same mode of infanticide will be entirely eradicated in Katteewar.

EXTRACT POLITICAL LETTER from Government of Bombay to the Court of Directors; dated 10th February 1830 (No. 13) 1830.

Secret Cons.  
14 July 1830,  
No. 5.

PARA. 9. OUR president took this opportunity to express his sentiments fully on the subject of infanticide. He said, he was gratified to know, that the British Government for the abolition of that most barbarous crime, which far from being countenanced or sanctioned by the usage of Hindoos, was held

accreration by all of that race except the few tribes of Rajpoots by whom it produced and continued to be practised from motives of family pride. The of Cutch, he said, had long been reproached with this horrid and inhuman the abolition of which had never ceased to be ardently desired by the one of whose principal motives in contracting and maintaining the con- with Cutch was its hope of accomplishing this highly valued object. He feared, he said, that little respect had been paid on this head by the the 17th article of the treaty of 1829, and he was well aware that men could not easily abandon the customs of their ancestors, but he felt it his duty to tell them that by continuing the practice of infanticide they incurred the the protection of the British Government.

Political LETTER from Government of Bombay to Court of Directors, dated 17th November (No. 38.) 1831.

to refer your Honourable Court to our subsequent Reports on of the 1st August 1829, para. 7 to 20, and 21st February 1831, No remark.

TRACT POLITICAL LETTER from Government of Bombay to Court of Directors; dated 19th June (No. 20.) 1833.

Para. 34. THE subject of these paragraphs will be reported separately when- No remark. ver circumstances may occur to render it sufficiently important. †

TRACT POLITICAL LETTER from Government of Bombay to Court of Directors, dated 11th December (No. 38.) 1833.

7. WE have directed the amount of the fine † to be carried to the credit of the Political Cons. infanticide Fund. 28 August 1833. No. 2494 to 2496.

From Government of Bombay to Court of Directors.

Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Political Department, Bombay Castle, 7 July (No. 24.) 1835.

Paragraph of your letter, under date the 19th June, No. 20, to be our intention to address your Honourable Court on the infanticide, as as circumstances might occur to render it important; we have now the honour to lay before your Honourable Report from Mr. Willoughby, political agent in Kattewar, measures pursued by him for the suppression of this inhuman prac- onst the Jarejahs of Kattewar, and the results with which they have been and suggesting further proceedings with the view of finally suppress-

Political Cons. 26 Nov. 1834, No. 3690 to 3699.

We beg to draw your Honourable Court's particular attention to this interest- ing

to, dated 19th August 1829:

to exertion on the part of Government to abolish infanticide.

to, dated 17th November 1830 (No. 38.)

asures for preventing female infanticide, at marks of distinction proposed to be conferred those Jarejahs who have daughters living, ed. Sanction the appropriation of the fines to formation of a fund for defraying the expenses for portioning the marriageable daughters of poorer Jarejahs.

Of 5,000 rupees, levied against the chief of Jarejahs for breach of engagement.

183.

ing and able Report, which displays throughout an unremitting zeal in the cause of humanity, united with the soundest judgment and discretion in treating measures best calculated to effect the abolition of the barbarous practice under review. The forms which accompanied Mr. Willoughby's Report are well devised; and the judicious measures taken by him to test their accuracy warrant a confidence in their general correctness.

3. We entirely concur in Mr. Willoughby's conclusions, as stated in the 11th paragraphs of his Report, namely, that "improvement is progressing, and that a cheering prospect exists of ultimate success."

4. As the want of a full and complete census of the Jarejah population of the province of Katteewar has been much felt, and as this information is of great consequence, Mr. Willoughby, in the 13th to 16th paragraphs of his Report, suggests that a general census of the tribe be now made, and which will be attended with the beneficial effect of making every individual Jarejah acquainted with the feelings of the British Government on the subject of infanticide. Agreeing in the sentiments expressed by Mr. Willoughby, we have caused the entertainment of the following establishment required for the proposed census and returns; viz.

One carcoon, at 50 rupees per mensem, and 10 rupees batta, when absent from Rajcote; one peon, 6 rupees; stationery, 4 rupees; and a horse, at the rate of 60 rupees per mensem, exclusive of batta; and which expense we propose to be borne by the Infanticide Fund, which by the last account, dated 15th September 1834, stands as follows:

	<i>Rs.</i>
Balance due to the fund on the 24th April 1833 - - - - -	51,146 1 8
Intermediate receipts - - - - -	31,781 3 6
Intermediate disbursements - - - - -	1,000 - -
Surplus receipts - - - - -	30,781 3 6
Balance due to the Fund on the } 15th February 1834 - - - } - Rupees	81,927 5 2

5. In the 17th paragraph of Mr. Willoughby's Report, he suggests the promulgation of a proclamation by government throughout Katteewar, requiring the Jarijah chiefs to enforce the observance of the infanticide engagements within their respective jurisdictions, announcing the determined resolution of government to suppress the crime, and noticing either in terms of approbation or censure those chiefs who by the present census are proved either to have adhered to or departed from their engagements. The proclamation we approved contained no exceptions. The degree of criminality attaching to infanticide, compared with other crimes, as taken from the Shasters, might, in our opinion, have been an advantage in a proclamation by the British Government; but we have preferred that the denunciation of punishment should be general, and that the proclamation, against those who are proved to have departed from their engagements, should be general, rather than that it should be specific, that the offenders should be named, and that the sentence should be pronounced by the Katteewar high court of judicature, otherwise we should have been obliged to have named the offenders, and the sentence pronounced by the court.

6. We accordingly caused 700 copies of the proclamation to be lithographed, with a copy of the renewed engagements entered into in 1812, by the Jam of Noanuggur, the head of the Jahreja moor, appended to each, and transmitted them to Mr. Willoughby for perusal.

7. With reference to the general proposal of reward to informers in the case of infanticide, on conviction, proportioned to the rank and power of the offender, we have established the following system. The political agent will institute a preliminary investigation, and if persuaded of the guilt of the party, will report to government, and suggest in each case the course to be pursued, with reference to the actual circumstances, the rank of the offender, and the considerations of importance, whether that the guilty party should be at once punished by a fine, or in any other way, or whether the case should be tried by the court of criminal judicature for Katteewar.

8. We fully concur in Mr. Willoughby's remarks, as contained in the 18th paragraph of his Report, relative to the general notice which the proclamation intimates will be taken of chiefs within whose talookas infanticide is found to prevail, and have approved of the circular which he proposed to issue to the Rajahs and chiefs in Katteewar, calling upon them when giving his daughter in marriage

to make it a stipulation that the issue of the union shall be preserved, and every rajpoot subject to him to do the same.

We have sanctioned the rewards to be borne by the Infanticide Fund, stated in the 22d paragraph of Mr. Willoughby's Report, as marks of approval to be extended to chiefs who have adhered to their engagement to preserve the same issue, and have authorised that officer to communicate to the rajpoots the satisfaction of government at the progress made in his districts in the abolition of infanticide, as intimated by Mr. Willoughby in the 23d paragraph.

The resident in Cutch has been directed to make known to Mr. Willoughby the steps taken by him for the abolition of infanticide in that province, and thereon we have requested Mr. Willoughby on all occasions to communicate with Colonel Pottinger on this important topic.

We have not failed to inform Mr. Willoughby that we view his exertions in this interesting cause with peculiar satisfaction, and have exhorted him to a perseverance in those efforts which have so justly entitled his proceedings to our approbation and acknowledgments.

We have, &c.

(signed) *J. Sutherland.*

*E. Ironside.*

From Government of Bombay to Court of Directors.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Political Department, Bombay Castle,  
15 July (No. 26.) 1835.

Honourable Sirs,

Para. 1. SINCE our letter of the 7th July, No. 24, of 1835, was written, transmitting to your Honourable Court Mr. Willoughby's Report on infanticide in Kattacwar, we have received from that gentleman a further Report of the joint proceedings of Captain Lang and himself in investigating a charge of infanticide preferred against Jharaja Soorajee, the present chief of Rajcote, tributary to the British Government, and which we regret to state has been established.

Crime of infanticide committed by the chief of Rajcote; fine imposed on him; remission of tribute, and rewards granted to certain individuals.

Political Cons. 3 June 1835,  
No. 1413 to 1420

We beg to refer your Honourable Court to Mr. Willoughby's letter, containing a summary of the evidence by which the charge is supported, accompanied by marks in elucidation of the circumstances under which this revolting instance of infanticide was perpetrated and brought to light.

The evidence adduced before Mr. Willoughby and Captain Lang inconclusively established the guilt of the chief of Rajcote, and the barbarous insensibility of that chief on the occasion proves him to have little claim to for-

mercy. In Mr. Willoughby's judicious and enlightened observations on the principles and considerations by which we ought to be guided in dealing with this inhuman offender, and have accordingly sanctioned his proposals contained in the 21st paragraph of his letter; viz.,

That a fine of 12,000 rupets be imposed upon Sarajee, to be credited to the Infanticide Fund, and that his talooka continue under attachment until it is

2d. "That he be required to renew the engagement by which himself and his family are already bound to renounce infanticide, and that he furnish the security of three or three of the principal Jharaja chiefs for the observance of the same."

3d. "That an additional article be inserted in this contract, providing that on the birth of a child in his family the chief is to advise the political agent of the same, and enable him to take measures for ascertaining the result, and for securing the fulfilment of the engagement."

4th. "That he be required to dismiss from his service Joota Bulwunt and Dulput Jintas, declaring them incapable of being re-employed by him, and requiring them to leave his territory 10 days after the receipt of the order."

5th. "That he be informed that a repetition of the offence will subject him to the forfeiture of his estate, and to such other punishment as government may see fit to award."



## CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO

5. The above measures we deem sufficient, under the circumstances of the case for the punishment of the crime committed, and as promising to be efficacious in preventing the perpetration of like enormities in future.

6. The death of Jhareja Mhoorjee, the person through whose agency the case of infanticide was principally brought to light, is much to be regretted. Mr. Willoughby, by this event, has been deprived of an agent on whose exertions he could have relied: we have, without hesitation, in order to do justice to the sense of his merits, bestowed on his family those tokens of approbation which Mr. Willoughby and Captain Lang so properly recommended, namely, a grant of one half the tribute and zoor tulbee payable this year from Gowreedhree, in addition of 1,000 rupees to defray his funeral expenses, and a pair of silver bangles to his eldest son.

7. We have also sanctioned a reward of 200 rupees to an unemployed man of Rajcote, who assisted in the inquiry, and have intimated to Mr. Willoughby that he will of course adopt measures for the protection of the female witnesses and the chief, who appear to be persons in that individual's power.

8. The example which in this instance is to be made of the chief of Rajcote, we trust, produce a salutary effect, not merely on the surrounding population, but on the Jhareja population of Rajcote, among whom the census which was taken in Mr. Willoughby's Report of the 24th September 1834, proves that the practice of infanticide was of frequent occurrence.

We have, &c.

(signed) *J. Sutherland.*  
*E. Ironside.*

From Government of Bombay to Court of Directors.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for the Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Political Department, Bombay Castle,  
3 November (No. 43.) 1835.

Honourable Sirs,

Reporting two cases of infanticide.

Para. 1. WITH our letter, dated 15th July, No. 26, of 1835, we did ourselves the honour to lay before your Honourable Court a report of the joint proceedings of Mr. Willoughby and his assistant on a case of infanticide, committed by the chief of Rajcote.

Political Cons.  
16 October 1835,  
No. 2734.

2. It becomes our duty now to report two more instances of the perpetration of this atrocious crime, detected and punished by Mr. Willoughby.

3. The first case is that of Jahreja Veerajee of Khurecsa, a dependent of Jah Doonjurjee, the chief of that place.

4. The crime was established in the completest manner against Veerajee; there was little to justify any mitigated punishment; the accused person was not a fit object of clemency; no plea existed in extenuation of his guilt; we could he urge inattention on the part of the British Government, or the agreements of his tribe to renounce infanticide, or plead ignorance of the law, as a plea adopted to put down this inhuman practice.

Political Cons.  
16 October 1835,  
Nos. 2735 & 2736.

5. We accordingly sanctioned his being sentenced to suffer 12 months imprisonment in the gaol of Rajcote, to pay a fine of 3,000 rupees, or in default thereof, to be imprisoned for a further period of two years, and, finally, on his release to furnish security that he will abstain from infanticide hereafter.

6. We regret to state that the chief of Khurecsa is so far implicated in Veerajee's offence, that, with a full knowledge of it, he failed to report it to the Government, although bound to do so by his engagements. Under ordinary circumstances a chief would be justly liable to fine for having tacitly permitted one of his dependents to commit infanticide, without reporting the circumstance to the agent; but we have contented ourselves with the withholding of the remission of his annual tribute to the amount of 1,000 rupees, and a present of 100 rupees, reported to your Honourable Court in the 9th paragraph of our letter, dated 7th July, No. 26, of 1835.

7. Mr. Willoughby represented the conduct of the mehta Indooram, who brought Veerajee's crime to light, as very praiseworthy, and recommended that he should be proportionately rewarded; he is the kakeel of the chief of Khurecsa; and

probably lose his situation in consequence of his having informed against the agent of his master, we did not consider the reward of 800 rupees, recommended by Mr. Willoughby, as too much, and sanctioned the amount accordingly, which was added to the Infanticide Fund.

In the second case which we have to report, the crime was committed by the father of the infant. The father of the child was a youth of weak intellect, and thought not to have been concerned in the murder; there is no proof what-  
 against him; and his father Bugwanjee stated that the child was destroyed by him. The destruction of the child was confirmed by the evidence of two other witnesses.

Political Cons.  
 16 October 1835,  
 No. 2738.

Mr. Willoughby considered that Bugwanjee was the only person deserving punishment, and recommended that he should not be severely dealt with; first, because the offence was committed previously to the detection of the Rajcote case, and consequently before the warning that case afforded to the Jahreja community; and second, in consideration of the delinquent's confession. The family, however, are in very impoverished circumstances, and quite unable to pay a fine of any considerable amount. Having taken all these circumstances into consideration, Mr. Willoughby suggested that Bhugwanjee should be sentenced to pay a fine of 100, or in default thereof to suffer three months' imprisonment in the Rajcote Jail, and in either case to furnish security to abstain from the practice of infanticide hereafter.

10. Painful as it is to receive accounts of the repetition of this execrable crime, we had this case as proving, on the solemn depositions of the guilty parties themselves, that the meritorious exertions of the British functionaries for the suppression of the practice, as exemplified in the matter of Veerajee, are already accomplishing the first great object of a vigilant administration of justice; namely, that of bringing to light concealed delinquency.

Political Cons.  
 16 October 1835,  
 No. 2739.

11. We concurred with Mr. Willoughby in thinking that punishment should be awarded to the grandfather Bugwanjee alone, and that it should be confined to the lenient infliction which he recommended. Even the security for future good behaviour, to be demanded from Bugwanjee on the termination of his imprisonment, we directed should be regulated, as to its amount, by his known circumstances, as otherwise he would be exposed to the risk of being confined for life.

12. Observing on this occasion, that when the statements of the accused parties were received, inquiries were always made whether the confession, if made, was elicited by any promise of pardon, we considered it right, though in this case no promise had been given, to signify to the agent our opinion, that if a pardon had been promised, the confession might not on that account be rejected.

13. It is a highly technical rule, which totally excludes confessions so obtained; and we should be sorry to see it implicitly adopted in investigations which, wanting many of the facilities of regular courts of justice, should not be fettered as a matter of course by all their restraints. The question admits of distinctions, but generally speaking we are of opinion, that confessions obtained by promises of favour should be admitted in evidence, but that unless there be fully sufficient evidence to convict without them, the promise should always be taken into account in the case of the accused after conviction, and we caused instructions to be issued accordingly.

We have, &c.  
 (signed) *R. Grant.*  
*John Keane.*  
*J. Sutherland.*  
*E. Ironside.*

TRACT POLITICAL LETTER from Government of Bombay to Court of Directors; dated 2 November (No. 16.) 1836.

Para. 16. In order to show the young Rao of Catch that your Honourable Court keeps a watchful eye over his conduct, we have transmitted to the resident copies of these paragraphs\*, and have requested Lieutenant-colonel Pottinger to communicate

\* Letter to, dated 19th August (No. 12.) 1835; (7 and 8.) The Court express their satisfaction with the young Rao's determination to enforce the article of the treaty which prohibits female infanticide; and with the account given by Colonel Pottinger, and confirmed by Lieutenant Crofton, of the reforms contemplated by the Rao, in his public and private establishments, and the mode of his conducting the affairs of the state.

communicate to his Highness the satisfaction expressed by your Honour with his determination to abolish the inhuman practice of female infanticide.

EXTRACT POLITICAL LETTER from Government of Bombay to Court of Directors dated 31 December (No. 24.) 1836.

Katteewar Rajcote.

Political Cons.  
10 August 1836,  
No. 3412.

Nos. 3413 & 3414.

Para. 50. IN our letter dated the 15th July, No. 26, of 1835, we reported your Honourable Court our proceedings consequent on the attachment of the talooka of the chief of Rajcote, for having violated Colonel Walker's settlement for the suppression of female infanticide. We have now the honour to lay before your Honourable Court a copy of a Report from Captain Lang, acting political agent in Katteewar, of his proceedings on the occasion of removing the attachment.

51. The chief of Rajcote having paid the fine of Rs. 12,000, and having complied with all the other conditions which we thought fit to prescribe at the time the attachment was imposed to guard against the repetition of his guilt, the removal of the attachment was in our opinion a very proper measure.

52. The securities afforded by the chief for the discontinuance of the inhuman practice of infanticide within his talooka are unexceptionable, and have met our entire approval. Our best security, however, for the complete extinction of this revolting custom, is the vigilance of our agent in compelling the Jarijahs to adhere to their engagements for its renunciation.

53. The letter from the chief of Rajcote to the address of the late political agent, forming Enclosure No. 2 to Captain Lang's Report, furnishes reasonable grounds for hope that he is in some degree sensible of the enormity of the offence which he committed, and that he is resolved henceforward to renounce the diabolical custom, having already acted up to that part of his engagement which requires him to apprise the agent of any expected birth in his family.

From Government of Bombay to Court of Directors.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Political Department, Bombay Castle,  
20 February (No. 5.) 1839.

Honourable Sirs,

Political Cons.  
29 February 1839,  
No. 791 to 801.

1. WITH reference to our despatch dated the 7th July, No. 24, of 1835, we desire ourselves the honour of transmitting to your Honourable Court copy of the Report of the political agent at Rajcote on female infanticide in the province of Katteewar, for the years 1835 and 1836, and beg to draw the attention of your Honourable Court to the Memorandum drawn up by our political agent, reviewing the several points therein discussed; and to the instructions given to the political agent on this important and interesting subject.

2. In transmitting these documents, we beg to observe that both our present political agents have evinced the warmest zeal to accomplish the avowed object of suppressing this revolting crime, and have in our opinion been actuated in the several measures they have adopted by the most earnest desire to suppress and put an end to this inhuman practice by every effort which has suggested itself to their judgment, as best adapted to attain the object in view.

3. On a perusal of the Report now forwarded, your Honourable Court will be gratified to perceive the success which has attended Mr. Willoughby's efforts for the suppression of this revolting crime, which is strikingly shown by the number of female children preserved of those born in the last year of that gentleman's agency, and the one following it. In the short period of 12 months after the promulgation of Mr. Willoughby's proclamation, 73 female infants were preserved exclusive of the Noanuggur district, from which no return had been obtained at the date of Mr. Erskine's Report.

4. Copies of the several Minutes recorded by us on this occasion are herewith forwarded, as also of the letter we have caused to be addressed to the acting assistant resident in charge of the Bhoj residency, instructing that officer to avail himself of the first favourable opportunity for concerting measures with his Highness.

Rao of Cutch for the abolition of the crime of infanticide, as far as his authority and influence may extend.

We have, &c.  
(signed) *J. Farish.*  
*G. W. Anderson.*  
*John Dunlop.*

EXTRACT POLITICAL LETTER from Government of Bombay to Court of Directors; dated 27 November (No. 43.) 1839.

On the 31st December 1837, Mr. Erskine, the political agent in Kattewar, reported that it had been brought to his notice that Moonshee Goolam, employed as infanticide censor in the province of Kattewar, had in performance of his duties been guilty of corrupt conduct by receiving a bribe of 100 rupees, on a promise of concealing the birth and destruction of a female child, in the family of Jareja Wuccotsing of Noagaum, one of the Mallias. The Moonshee at first denied the charge, but finally admitted his guilt, expressed deep contrition for his conduct. We have nevertheless directed him to be removed from the situation of censor, and made him refund the bribe received from Jarejar Wuccotsing, and have directed the political agent in Kattewar to appoint a respectable native as his successor.

Dismissal of the infanticide censor for corrupt conduct.  
Political Cons.  
19 May 1838,  
No. 2159 to 2161.  
11 July 1838,  
Nos. 2275 & 2276.  
29 August 1838,  
Nos. 4156 & 4157.  
10 October 1838,  
No. 4911 to 4913.

EXTRACT POLITICAL LETTER from Government of Bombay to Court of Directors; dated 20 May (No. 16.) 1840.

Para. 12. We reported to your Honourable Court the birth, on the 26th of August 1838, of a son and heir to his Highness the Rao of Cutch, and we have now the honour of reporting the birth to his Highness of a daughter on the 17th February last.

Political Cons.  
6 March 1839,  
No. 1047 to 1049.

EXTRACT POLITICAL LETTER from Government of Bombay to Court of Directors; dated 22 June (No. 21.) 1840.

Para. 70. With reference to the 3d to 7th paragraphs of our despatch dated the 3d November (No. 43.) 1835, we have the honour to report, that under the strong recommendation contained in the accompanying letter from Mr. Erskine, the late political agent in Kattewar, dated the 30th April 1839, we have remitted the unexpired portion of 14½ months of the term of imprisonment for three years, to which Jareja Verajee was sentenced, on his being found guilty of the crime of infanticide.

Prisoner Jareja Veerajee, release of.  
Political Cons.  
21 May 1839,  
No. 2657 to 2660.  
14 August,  
No. 3640 to 3644.

From Government of Bombay to Court of Directors.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Political Department, Bombay Castle,  
20 August (No. 32.) 1840.

Honourable Sirs,

1. WITH reference to the 4th paragraph of our letter to your Honourable Court, dated the 20th February (No. 5.) of 1839, we do ourselves the honour of transmitting herewith copies of the documents noted in the margin, on the subject of female infanticide in Cutch.

2. In his despatch, dated the 5th May 1839, (No. 118.) Captain Melvill, political agent at Bhooj, reports his proceedings consequent on instructions issued by this government, on the 21st February preceding, directing him to con-

Despatch from Capt. Melvill, dated 5 May 1839, No. 118.  
Ditto - - - ditto - - - 23 May - - - No. 130.  
Ditto - - - ditto - - - 18 June - - - No. 151.  
Ditto - - - ditto - - - 11 April - - - No. 84.  
Despatch from Colonel Pottinger, dated 13 March 1840.  
Minute by the Hon. the Governor, subscribed to by the Board, dated 10 July 1840.  
To Captain Melvill, dated 4 August 1840.  
To his Highness the Rao of Cutch, dated 4 August 1840.  
To the Government of India, dated 4 August 1840.  
Cons. 5 August 1840, No. 3498 to 3508.

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cert measures with his Highness the Rao of Cutch for the entire suppression of infanticide in his dominions.

3. It was proposed to the Rao to adopt a measure which had been with success carried into effect by Mr. Willoughby (while political agent at Ra in the adjacent province of Katteewar, namely, to take periodically a census of the Jarejah population, as the surest test for ascertaining whether infanticide still prevailed among the tribe.

4. To this proposition his Highness, in the first instance, demurred, as repugnant to the feelings and privacy of Rajpoot life; but at the same time suggested, that a meeting should be convened of the Jarejah chiefs, for the purpose of devising measures for the suppression of the barbarous practice. To this proposal Captain Melvill immediately and cordially acceded.

5. A meeting was accordingly convened, at which Captain Melvill attended, and the result, which was very discouraging and disappointing, is thus described in the 4th paragraph of his letter of the 5th May 1839:—"The chiefs assembled in considerable numbers, and at the Rao's particular request, I attended a meeting in the palace at Bhooj. I addressed them in strong language, assuring them of the universal horror with which the crime that unfortunately distinguishes the Jarejahs is viewed, and urging them by every motive I could suggest to unite in an earnest effort to remove the stigma which rests upon their name. A long conversation enabled me to ascertain and to estimate with sufficient precision the sentiments and feelings of the assembly. The continued perpetration of the iniquity was not denied; it was lamented, indeed, but extenuated and almost defended; and I withdrew, after an interview of several hours, with the conviction forced upon my mind, that of all the Jarejahs assembled, not one man, his Highness the Rao excepted, entertained a sincere wish to put an end to the foul practice of infanticide, or, if left to himself, would stir a finger for the purpose."

6. The discussions on the subject continued for many days. A plan for establishing a fund for aiding the poorer Jarejahs in marrying their daughters was proposed; but though this scheme is stated to have been warmly supported by the Rao, it failed to meet that general concurrence essential to its success. The final result of these conferences was communicated to Captain Melvill in the following terms: "That the assembled Jarejahs are ready and agree to furnish a census of their population, if required; but they would be better pleased if the British Government would continue to repose in their prince the Rao and in themselves the same confidence as heretofore; and they, on their part, promise to exercise a stricter watch in their several districts, and duly to report every case of infanticide which may come to their knowledge."

7. On receiving this communication, Captain Melvill very properly advised the Rao to take advantage of the consent yielded, though reluctantly, by the chiefs, and to institute the census.

8. From Captain Melvill's Reports your Honourable Court will perceive that the infanticide still prevails among the Jarejah population at Cutch to a most lamentable extent, and that this revolting crime is likewise prevalent among other tribes in that province.

9. The Jarejah population of Cutch is estimated by Captain Melvill at 1000 adults; but it would be difficult, he adds, to discover 500 females among them.

10. Although we are fully alive to the great difficulties which exist in the full accomplishment of the views of the British Government, for the complete and complete extinction of infanticide, still when the unbounded influence and power it has for many years exercised in Cutch are considered, the little progress which has been made in extirpating this sad blot on humanity in the province is very lamentable.

11. Captain Melvill observes, that the suppression of infanticide is easier of accomplishment in Katteewar than in Cutch; this we admit, but only so far that the opportunities in forming suitable connexions for females are more frequent in the former than in the latter province.

12. To counterbalance this advantage, Cutch has a prince who is willing, by his own example and by the exercise of his authority, to co-operate with the British Government; for there is no reason to doubt but that his Highness Rao Daisuljee is perfectly sincere in his detestation of the crime of infanticide, and in his professions of being anxious to suppress it.

13. We regret that Captain Melvill is of opinion, that neither the force of a good example nor persuasion will operate on the feelings of the Cutch Jarejahs, still

consider it no valid reason why the British Government should relax its efforts to suppress infanticide in that province; and we accordingly informed the officer, that should measures of exhortation and persuasion continue unavailing, every endeavour should be made to detect the actual perpetrators of the offence, in order that severe examples may be made of them, as has already been done with such good effect in Katteewar.

14. We have, at the same time, authorized Captain Melvill to assure his Highness the Rao, that every support will be afforded by the British Government in carrying into effect such measures as he may deem necessary to secure the continuance henceforward, on the part of the Jarejah chiefs, of their agreements to continue infanticide.

In his despatch, dated the 23d May (No. 130.) of 1839, Captain Melvill reports, that his Highness the Rao had commenced adopting measures for taking a census of the Jarejah population of Cutch, but that a party of considerable rank and influence had urgently requested that this measure should be postponed until they had endeavoured to arrange with the tribe—first, to diminish by their consent the customary, and heretofore compulsory expenses of Jarejah marriages; secondly, to establish a fund for assisting the poorer Jarejahs in paying the necessary expenses of marrying their daughters. For this purpose they solicited a delay of three or four months, and the Rao immediately com-

We entirely concur in the propriety and expediency of this proceeding, and we informed Captain Melvill, that in all the efforts for the extinction of the crime, every endeavour should be made to secure the cordial co-operation of the tribe in the attainment of the humane object in view.

17. In his despatch, dated the 18th June (No. 151.) of 1839, Captain Melvill reports the detection of a case of infanticide which had lately occurred, perpetrated by the order of the grandfather of the infant, who had been very properly placed under restraint by the Rao.

18. The offender acknowledged his guilt, but defended himself by merely alleging that the practice commonly prevailed in the province of Cutch.

19. We are of opinion that there can be no doubt that, according to existing regulations, the family in which the crime was committed have forfeited their lands or hereditary possessions. We did not, however, consider that in this instance extreme measures should be resorted to, though we deemed it necessary that such a penalty should be inflicted as will sufficiently mark both the detestation in which the crime is held and the determination effectually to suppress it.

20. We have therefore instructed Captain Melvill to advise his Highness the Rao to cause the delinquent to be released, on payment of a suitable fine, the amount of which should, we observed, be fixed with reference to his means; his Highness being at the same time strongly urged to appropriate this and all other similar fines to an infanticide fund, and to issue a proclamation in explanation of the leniency exercised in this case, and denouncing offenders hereafter.

The letter from Colonel Sir Henry Pottinger, dated the 13th March last, contains no observation from us, except that he acted with great judgment in advising himself of the time of his departure from Cutch to press on his Highness the Rao and the Jarejahs the necessity of their attending to the repeated warnings which we have been given them against the ultimate consequences of a perseverance in the practice of infanticide; we consider his address to have been exceedingly well-timed, and tending to produce a salutary impression on the minds of his subjects.

21. We consider that the information contained in Captain Melvill's despatch, dated the 11th April last (No. 84.), to be highly satisfactory, inasmuch as it proves that his praiseworthy exertions, in endeavouring to suppress the crime of infanticide in Cutch, are likely to be crowned with ultimate success.

22. In our opinion Captain Melvill has acted with sound discretion in adopting the plan (alluded to in the 4th para. of his despatch above noticed) of appointing a Durbar mehta, with assistants, in every district for the present, and our experience has proved that other measures, less offensive to the feelings of the Jarejahs, have failed; we are, however, sanguine in our expectations that the agreement which they have recently entered into will, if its observance is vigilantly watched, ultimately gain the object in view.

23. The deed of agreement alluded to in the preceding paragraph comprises several articles. By the first article, each chief binds himself to render an exact

annual census of the Jarejah population of his district; by the second article is bound to give information of every case of infanticide within 15 days of its occurrence, and if it can be proved in any way that the crime has been committed, and the chief, either from a want of vigilance or from a wilful desire of concealment, has failed to bring it to notice, he then becomes liable to such pecuniary penalty as the government pleases to inflict. A report is also required to be made within the same period of 15 days, of every case of premature or still-birth, and the statement must be supported by the evidence or opinion of four respectable men. Under the third article of the deed, the Durbar engages to keep the amount of all fines inflicted under the second article in a separate fund, out of which will be ready to assist the poorer Jarejahs in defraying marriage expenses, representation of the circumstances being made by their chief; and under the fourth or last article, the Durbar stipulates that it shall send one or two of its mehtas round the country, to direct and assist the chiefs in framing the census.

25. We have requested Captain Melvill to submit to government, with as little delay as possible, the census required by the first article of the agreement in question, taking care that for the future it is rendered annually, by which alone the progress made in the extinction of the crime of infanticide can satisfactorily be ascertained.

26. We have also directed that his Highness the Rao be further advised to it to be announced, for general information, that any Jarejah guilty of furnishing a false census will be severely fined, or visited with such other punishment as may be deemed expedient. We at the same time informed Captain Melvill that a system of a voluntary census is preferable to one by compulsion, but that to it useful, precautionary measures must be adopted to guard against fraud and deceit being resorted to.

27. With reference to the suggestion contained in the 11th para. of Captain Melvill's despatch, we much doubt the expediency, at the present moment, of entertaining a mehta on the part of the British Government, to be associated with those of the Cutch Durbar in assisting the Jarejahs to frame a correct census; we have, however, informed the political agent that we see no objection to some persons already on his establishment being occasionally deputed, with the mehtas of the Cutch government, for the above purpose.

28. We have recommended to the favourable consideration of the government of India the suggestion contained in the 12th para. of Captain Melvill's despatch for increasing the salary of his Guzerattee writer, Muccondjee Raghowjee, from 30 rupees to 40 rupees, as it is proposed that he should be employed in arranging and registering the census of the Jarejahs of Cutch in addition to his present duties.

Para. 29 is on the subject of suttee.

30. We have deemed it proper to convey to Captain Melvill the highest commendation of government for the zeal, judgment, and humanity he has evinced in his discussions with his Highness the Rao and the Jarejahs of Cutch, on the subject of the abolition of infanticide in that province.

31. We consider the laudable endeavours made by his Highness the Rao of Cutch, for suppressing the crime of infanticide within his dominions, to be deserving of the highest praise; and we beg to draw the attention of your Highness's Court to the accompanying English version of a letter addressed by our Highness's president, under date the 4th August, to the Rao, expressing the high satisfaction obtained by government of his praiseworthy conduct, and stimulating him to exertions in the cause of humanity.

We have, &c.  
(signed) *J. Farish.*  
*G. W. Anderson*

EXTRACT POLITICAL LETTER from Government of Bombay to Court of Directors dated 29 September (No. 62) 1841.

147. THE political agent in Cutch\* has been furnished with a copy of this paragraph, with instructions to communicate its substance to his Highness the Rao.

\* Letter to, dated 23d December (No. 19) 1840:

Para. 10. The Court are gratified that an opportunity occurred, in February 1837, for his Highness the Rao of Cutch to show by personal example, on the occasion of the birth to him of a daughter, his discontinuance of the practice of infanticide.

EXTRACT POLITICAL LETTER from Government of Bombay to Court of Directors ; dated 15 June (No. 27.) 1842.\*

Para. 4. ON receipt of this despatch we furnished Lieutenant-colonel Melvill and Mr. Malet, the present political agent in Cutch, with a copy of this paragraph, with instructions to intimate to his Highness the Rao the gratification which your Honourable Court have derived from the praiseworthy endeavours of his Highness to eradicate this inhuman rite from his dominions. A separate Report of the subsequent proceedings of this government, connected with this subject, and of the other measures which have recently been adopted by his Highness the Rao for the suppression of this rite, is under preparation, and will shortly be submitted to your Honourable Court.

From Government of Bombay to Court of Directors.

Political Department, Bombay Castle, 30 October (No. 42.) 1842.

the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Reply at the Board.  
Pol. Cou. s. 3907  
21 July 1843

Honourable Sirs,

1. WITH our letter dated the 20th February (No. 5.) of 1839, we transmitted to your Honourable Court copy of a Report by the political agent in Kattewar for the years 1835 and 1836, on female infanticide in that province, and a memorandum drawn up thereon by Mr. Willoughby, our political secretary, reviewing the measures which have been adopted for the abolition of the detestable practice, and the degree of success which had, up to that date, followed their adoption.

Cou. s.  
17 Aug 1842.  
No. 4148 to 4152.

2. We have now the honour to submit copy of a Report from Captain Jacob, the present political agent in Kattewar, dated the 23d October (No. 334.) of 1841, on the same subject, for the year 1840.

3. On the receipt of this Report, our political secretary was requested to submit an opinion, founded on his practical knowledge of this interesting subject, and we beg to draw the attention of your Honourable Court to Mr. Willoughby's memorandum, dated the 1st June last, commenting on Captain Jacob's Report, and again reviewing the results which have as yet followed the endeavours of government to abolish female infanticide, and which, in anticipation of the explanations which follow, we are gratified to state are exceedingly favourable and satisfactory.

4. In the 1st and 4th paragraphs of his Report, Captain Jacob endeavours to explain the circumstance of no Report having been submitted to government on the subject of infanticide, between June 1837 and October 1841. We have informed him that his explanation, in extenuation of those officers who omitted to send these Reports at the proper period, is far from satisfactory, and that we cannot confidently expect that they shall for the future be regularly forwarded the 1st January of each year, since it is only through them that we are enabled to ascertain how far our measures for the extinction of infanticide are successful, and to suggest others which may appear adapted to assist the object.

5. In the 3d, 4th, and 5th paragraphs of his memorandum, our political secretary has alluded to a remarkable instance of the evils arising from the omission to forward

\* Letter to, dated 27th January (No. 1.) 1841 :

Para. 5. The Court are highly gratified to perceive that his Highness the Rao of Cutch is seriously bent upon enforcing the duty incumbent upon Jarejah chiefs to suppress infanticide ; and that the Thakoor Phooljee, who has been lately convicted of the offence, will be visited with a suitable fine. The difficulties to be overcome, even with the most thorough good will on the part of the Rao himself, are very great, and a due sense of them appears in Captain Melvill's very judicious despatches ; that something however has been done, by obtaining an engagement from the chiefs to render annually an accurate census, as well as to give information, within 15 days, of every case of infanticide ; and by inducing them to acknowledge themselves liable to such pecuniary penalty as the government may choose to inflict, if, either intentionally or from negligence, they do not duly fulfil these engagements, the fines levied being, as in Kattewar, appropriated to the formation of a fund for the marriage expenses of the daughters of the poorer Jarejahs.



## CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO

forward these Reports; for in the talooka of Shahpoor, during four years political agent reports, "not a single female has escaped the ruthless execution of infanticide ought certainly to have been brought to our notice at an earlier period. At the suggestion of Captain Jacob, we have now imposed a fine of 1,000 rupees on the chief of Shahpoor, and have caused him to be informed that, if he continues to violate his engagements with government, his talooka will be attached.

6. In the 9th paragraph of his Report, notwithstanding the above melancholy exception, Captain Jacob observes, "It must be highly gratifying to those benevolent men who have laboured for the suppression of infanticide in this province to see the progressive return to the order of nature in the relative proportions of sexes, that must be attributed to their labour alone." The total male population is shown to be 5,760; females, 1,370; the proportion, therefore, of all ages is a fraction more than four to one: but the number of both sexes under 20 years of age is, males, 2,923; females, 1,209; showing a proportion of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 1, which favourable diminution chiefly arises from the preservation of female life during the last few years, which give the general result as follows:

Proportion of males to females, under 10 years, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1.	
ditto - - - - - ditto	9 - is $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 1.
ditto - - - - - ditto	8 - is $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1.
ditto - - - - - ditto	7 - is $1\frac{1}{3}$ to 1.
ditto - - - - - ditto	6 - is $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 1.
ditto - - - - - ditto	5 - is 1 to 1.
ditto - - - - - ditto	4 - is 1 to 1.
ditto - - - - - ditto	3 - is 1 to 1.
ditto - - - - - ditto	2 - is 1 to 1.
ditto - - - - - ditto	1 year, is 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ .

The correctness of these Returns is further tested by the proportion of deaths occurring in 1840, which is shown as 3 to 1.

7. In the 3d paragraph of our letter, dated the 20th February 1839, we observe that, in the short period of 12 months after the promulgation of Mr. Willoughby's proclamation in 1835, 73 female Jarejas were preserved; and the above analysis proves that the preservation of females among this tribe has ever since been annually progressive.

8. The signal success which has happily attended the measures adopted for the extirpation of this revolting crime in Kattewar affords us strong ground for hoping that the practice will ultimately become extinct. This success is clearly evidenced by the following abstract of the whole Jareja tribe, at the date of Captain Jacob's Report, between the age of 10 and 1 year and under; showing, at the latter age, an actual excess of females over males.

Years in which Born.	AGE IN 1841.	Males	Females.	Excess of Males over Females.	Excess of Females over Males.
1831-32	10 years - - - - -	232	73	159	
1832-33	9 ditto - - - - -	150	54	96	
1833-34	8 ditto - - - - -	225	65	160	
1834-35	7 ditto - - - - -	201	58	143	
1835-36	6 ditto - - - - -	176	56	120	
1836-37	5 ditto - - - - -	165	70	95	
1837-38	4 ditto - - - - -	143	116	27	
1838-39	3 ditto - - - - -	140	111	29	
1839-40	2 ditto - - - - -	122	95	27	
1840-41	1 year and under - - - - -	96	128		32
Total Population, varying from One year and under to Ten years of age - - - - -		1,650	826		
Deduct Total Females - - - - -		826			
Total Excess of Males over Females - - - - -		824			

Your Honourable Court will no doubt observe, with feelings of the most satisfaction, that, notwithstanding the unfavourable result of the census of Addoee (a talooka not heretofore included in the measures of prevention against infanticide), and of the Shapore talooka, still the excess of male over female registered births in the province of Katteewar, within the 20 Jareja talookas, mentioned in the margin, was, in 1837-38, only 27; in 1838-39, 29, and in 1839-40, 27; while in 1840-41, the census exhibits 2 females in excess of males. The complete suspension of this crime, originating in ignorance, prejudice, and false pride, must doubtless be the work of time; but, looking back to the past, and seeing how much has been accomplished within the last few years, we are, as above stated, encouraged not only to hope that a steady and constant perseverance in the measures of operation will, in the end, be rewarded by full and complete success. In reference to Mr. Willoughby's first Report on Infanticide, when political agent in Katteewar, dated the 24th September 1834,\* your Honourable Court will find that the number of Jareja females then ascertained to have been preserved, of all ages, amounted to 696; and from Captain Jacob's present Report it will be seen that the number now alive is 1,370. This increase of 674, in less than seven years, has surpassed the expectations of the most sanguine.

10. With the view of showing that the British Government is resolved to be severe in its exertions for the suppression of infanticide, and in order that the subject may be kept alive in the minds of the community of Katteewar, we have directed Captain Jacob to embody the results of the present census in a proclamation noticing, in terms of commendation those chiefs who, by the results, are proved to have adhered to their engagements, and in terms of condemnation those against whom the reverse is proved. This proclamation we have instructed that officer to circulate throughout the province of Katteewar.

11. In the 9th paragraph of our despatch dated the 7th July, No. 24, of 1835, we reported to your Honourable Court that we had sanctioned the proposition contained in the 22d paragraph of Mr. Willoughby's Report of the 24th September 1834, for granting remissions from and delays in payment of tribute and honorary presents, either in cloths or money, to those chiefs in Katteewar who distinguished themselves particularly in adhering to their engagement to renounce the custom of infanticide, and we have called upon Captain Jacob to state whether the present census does not enable him to point out any chiefs or inferior members of the tribe, worthy of having such indulgences and honours bestowed upon them.

12. We beg to draw the attention of your Honourable Court to the concluding observations contained in Captain Jacob's Report, and to our political secretary's comments thereon, in the 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, and 21st paragraphs of his memorandum of the 1st June last. From these it will be observed that we have deemed it unadvisable to mix up the question of education in Katteewar with that of infanticide, which was formerly proposed by Mr. Erskine, and is now reurged for consideration by Captain Jacob.

13. Your Honourable Court will perceive that Mr. Willoughby proposed that Captain Jacob's suggestion that 1,000 rupees be annually expended from the infanticide fund in prizes for the best essays against infanticide, with this modification, that in the absence of schools in Katteewar these prizes should be held out to objects of emulation among the scholars of the native education society at the residency, and afterwards printed and circulated in Katteewar.

14. We have submitted this suggestion for the opinion of the political agent in Katteewar, and have informed him that we shall have no objection to a prize being offered to the scholars of the above institution for the best essay against infanticide, but that the expense of this prize must be defrayed from the educational funds of Government.

15. Annexed to Captain Jacob's Report, your Honourable Court will find a statement of the Katteewar infanticide fund, exhibiting, after deducting the expenses charged to the fund, a balance in its favour of Rs. 116,786,86.

16. We beg to draw the attention of your Honourable Court to a Minute recorded

1. Nowanuggur.
2. Moorvee.
3. Dhurole Sumpdar.
4. Rajcote
5. Gondul Diorajee.
6. Kotra Sunganee.
7. Veerpoor Kurree.
8. Drappa.
9. Mallia.
10. Jalia Dewanee.
11. Kherasra.
12. Lodheeka.
13. Gowreedur.
14. Shahpoor.
15. Rappura.
16. Mengnee.
17. Bhudwa.
18. Satodur Waoree.
19. Mooleeradaree.
20. Ghulla.
21. Khotharia.
22. Pul
23. Seesang Chandlee.
24. Katra Noyajec.
25. Seerwa.
26. Muwa.
27. Kanseeatee.
28. Vudalee.
29. Wankaneer (Jhala Yal)
30. Addoee Purgumia under Moorvee.

\* Vide our Despatch dated 7th July, No. 24, of 1835.

corded by the Honourable Mr. Anderson, under date the 4th of June last, the instructions which were issued to Captain Jacob, under date the 12th August last, at the conclusion of which we have informed that officer that we consider him to be fully entitled to the high approbation of Government for the zealous attention which he has bestowed on the interesting question of the final and complete extinction of female infanticide in Katteewar.

We have, &c.  
(signed) *George Arthur.*  
*Thomas M'Mahon.*  
*G. W. Anderson.*

EXTRACT POLITICAL LETTER from Government of Bombay to Court of Directors ; dated 5 November (No. 43.) 1842.

Reply at the Board  
Political Cons.  
3902, 20 July 1843.

PARA. 1. In our despatch dated the 30th ultimo, we submitted to your Honourable Court a Report on the measures in progress for the suppression of female infanticide in the province of Katteewar. We now propose, in continuation of our despatch, dated the 20th August, No. 32, of 1840, to submit a similar Report for the province of Cutch, and at the same time to report the result of our endeavours to procure the agent of his Highness the Rao to abolish the inhuman practice suttee within his dominions.

2. With reference to the 28th paragraph of our despatch of the 20th August 1840, we beg to report, that at the recommendation of Lieutenant-colonel Melville, then political agent in Cutch, we have, with the sanction of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council, sanctioned the employment of a Guzerat writer on the establishment of the Cutch agency in arranging and registering the census of the Jareja population of that province, and for this extra duty he is to receive a gratuity of Rs. 100, at the completion of each census, provided it is performed to the entire satisfaction of the political agent.

3. In regard to the case of infanticide alluded to in the 17th and 20th paragraphs of the same despatch, we have now the satisfaction to report that his Highness the Rao was prevailed upon to adopt the suggestion of this government, and imposed a fine of 1,000 copees on Jareja Phooljee, the delinquent in that case, before releasing him from confinement.

4. In his letter of the 21st November 1840, No. 262, the political agent reports that on finally disposing of this case, his Highness the Rao issued a proclamation the terms recommended by this government, declaring that henceforward the crime of infanticide would subject the offender to the forfeiture of his geras, or to a heavy fine, and that his Highness intended to appropriate the fine levied from Jareja Phooljee, and all similar fines levied hereafter, to an "Infanticide Fund," for which to assist the poorer Jarejas in defraying the marriage expenses of the daughters.

5. We now beg to solicit the attention of your Honourable Court to Lieutenant-colonel Melville's Reports, dated the 8th December 1840, and 11th January 1841, submitting the first census that has been yet obtained of the Jareja population of Cutch and Wagur, and explaining the measures which either have been adopted or are in progress for the suppression of infanticide in Cutch, together with some observations regarding the custom of suttee, which we regret to state is still permitted in this province. At the same time we request the notice of your Honourable Court to the memorandum, dated the 28th April 1841, drawn up by your political secretary, containing remarks and suggestions on these Reports.

6. Your Honourable Court will regret to find in these documents a very lamentable account of the extent to which female infanticide has during the last 4 years prevailed in Cutch, and that it is established beyond doubt that the practice is not simply confined to the Jareja tribe, but that their evil example is followed by other Hindoos, and even by Mahomedan tribes residing in that province.

7. With reference to Lieutenant-colonel Melville's observations respecting the mode in which the census was obtained, we informed Mr. Malct, who had immediately been appointed his successor, that it is of great importance that he should select persons of intelligence and integrity to take the next census, and that with

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\* Vide Mr. Secretary Maddock's letter, dated 11 January, No. 144, of 1841.

out any previous notice he should depute a mehta to different parts of the province for the purpose of testing the accuracy, or otherwise, of the returns.

8. The census submitted by Lieutenant-colonel Melvill embraces the whole of Cutch and Wagur, with the exception of Addooee, belonging to the chief of Moorvee, in Katteewar, and which is now included in the census of that province, and exhibits the following results :

Total number of houses or heads of families	-	-	2,287
Ditto sons, grandsons, and great grandsons	-	-	2,625
Ditto daughters, granddaughters, and great granddaughters	-	-	335
Excess of males over female children	-	-	2,290

9. Deeply as the results thus exhibited are to be lamented, it is, nevertheless, satisfactory to observe, from the observations contained in the 7th and 11th paragraphs of Lieutenant-colonel Melvill's Report of the 8th December 1840, that the practice of infanticide has lately diminished in a very sensible degree, and that measures recently adopted for its suppression, although in their infancy, have easily been rewarded with considerable success.

10. We are happy to state that his Highness the Rao of Cutch appears sincere in desire to suppress this inhuman custom, and with his cordial co-operation, and constant vigilance of the political agent, we trust that we may safely calculate its gradual diminution and ultimate complete extinction in Cutch. We have instructed the political agent to avail himself of every opportunity to stimulate his Highness's avowed determination to suppress the practice, as springing from himself in dislike and horror at its extreme cruelty, as well as in the knowledge that it is most obnoxious to the feelings of all civilized nations, and directly opposed to his Highness's engagements with the British Government.

11. With reference to the 16th and 17th paragraphs of Lieutenant-colonel Melvill's Report of the 8th December 1840, your Honourable Court will be satisfied to observe, from his subsequent letter of the 1st January 1841, that the Rao of Cutch has issued a proclamation addressed to every tribe and family in the province, in any degree descended from the Jarejas, whether Hindoo or Mahomedan, stating that, as infanticide has been abolished amongst the Jarejas, it will under any circumstances, be tolerated in any other tribe in Cutch; and that in every case which may be hereafter proved to the satisfaction of the Cutch Government, the guilty party will be severely punished.

12. With the view, also, of facilitating the detection of offenders, his Highness has announced, in the same proclamation, that rewards will be granted to persons who will come forward and substantiate the commission of infanticide by any of the tribes among whom it is now practised. This announcement will, we are of opinion, produce beneficial effects; but we have informed the political agent that a constant vigilance will be required to guard against the contingency of false accusations being thereby encouraged.

13. The promulgation of this proclamation being spontaneous on the part of his Highness, reflects great credit on his humanity; and we are much gratified to observe that, at the conclusion of his letter of the 1st January 1841, Lieutenant-colonel Melvill states it to be his opinion, founded on the gradual but certain progress which, up to that date, had been made towards the abolition of infanticide, that, "in the course of a few years, the infamous stigma which has hitherto been attached to the name of the Jareja will be fully and for ever removed."

14. With his letter, dated the 27th September, No. 180, of 1841, Mr. Malet submitted to government copy of the proceedings held by his Highness the Rao of Cutch, for the purpose of ascertaining the real cause of the death of the female child of a person named Udojee Kurnjee, of the Hothee tribe. By these proceedings it was fully established that the crime of infanticide had been committed, but in consideration of the extreme poverty of the offender, a fine, 100 corees, was imposed on him, and in default of payment, imprisonment with hard labour for one year. We considered this sentence very lenient, but not deeming it expedient to object to it, we directed Mr. Malet to be careful to see that it was actually enforced.

15. In his letter dated the 7th October, No. 186, of 1841, Mr. Malet brought to our notice, with reference to the case adverted to in the preceding paragraph, that the Hothee branch of the Jareja tribe in Cutch had resisted the arrangements for the suppression of infanticide in force in that province, and that his Highness the Rao had failed in his endeavours to induce that branch of Jarejas to enter into written engagements to renounce the custom. Under these circumstances, the political agent referred for our instructions.

16. We informed that officer in reply, that as the heads of the Jareja tribe had already agreed to discontinue the revolting practice, and that as his Highness the Rao had very properly declared the offence punishable, when committed by any of his subjects, the Hothee Jarejas were, in our opinion, liable to the penalties attached to the commission of infanticide equally with his Highness's other subjects, and therefore, that the Rao's proclamation should be applied to them in common with all other classes of his subjects.

17. We at the same time instructed the political agent to inform his Highness the Rao, that whilst we confidently expected that he would follow this course with decision and firmness, he might rely on the aid of the British Government, if necessary, in overcoming any resistance which might be offered to his lawful authority, and in supporting his humane efforts for the suppression of female infanticide throughout his dominions.

18. Mr. Malet was further directed in his communications with the Hothee tribe, explicitly to inform them, that as they are subject to the general rule in force in the province of Cutch against infanticide, they would subject themselves to severe penalties if they persisted in the practice.

19. We are gratified to report that in his letter, dated 28th January last, No. 40, of 1842, Mr. Malet apprises us of the successful result of the measure adopted by his Highness the Rao towards the Hothees of Bundra and Toomree terminating in their entering into a written contract to preserve their female offspring, and to observe the rules in force in Cutch generally for the suppression of infanticide.

20. In approving of Mr. Malet's proceedings on this occasion, we have directed him to inform his Highness the Rao of the satisfaction with which we have viewed his proceedings, and our reliance on his continued efforts to extirpate the crime of infanticide from his dominions.

21. Having submitted these proceedings for the information of the Government of India, we were informed, in a letter from Mr. Secretary Maddock, dated 21st March last, that the Governor-general in Council fully approved of and that it afforded his Lordship in Council "the highest satisfaction to find that although serious difficulties were opposed to the accomplishment of this righteous purpose, the agency of all influential parties to the suppression of the practice of female infanticide has at length been obtained, and that it will be no longer regarded as innocent or laudable among any of the people of Cutch."

22. With his Report, dated the 1st July last, (No. 180.) Mr. Malet forwarded a census of the Jarejah population of Cutch for 1841. Your Honourable Court be gratified to observe, from the following extract from this Report, the results of this census are, on the whole, exceedingly satisfactory:

"I am happy to observe the more just proportion of females to males under one year old in this census. Last year it was one to three, 31; this year it is one to one and 22; and although infanticide must still be inferred, I think it is as satisfactory a result as could be expected. The Sahib, Ameer, and Ajanee tribes have actually more female than male children living.

"On the whole Jareja population the proportion of females to males has risen from 1 to 14, 6 last year, to 1 to 10, 5 this year. The married and betrothed females, deducting of course those under one year old in both years, were, last year, 1 to 1, 268; this year, 1 to 1, 127; a slight, but satisfactory increase."

23. On the receipt of this Report we have again directed the political agent to communicate to his Highness the Rao the extreme satisfaction with which we view his continued exertions for effecting the extinction of this revolting practice in Cutch; and we have at the same time informed Mr. Malet that he is entitled to our commendations for his own laudable exertions towards accomplishing the same object.

30. We have communicated to Lieutenant-colonel Melvill the high sense which we entertain of the zeal, judgment, and discretion which, during his residence

Cutch

Cutch, have characterized his exertions for the suppression of infanticide and suttee in that province.

31. In conclusion, we beg to inform your Honourable Court, that our president having considered with great attention the past proceedings of this government on the subject of abolishing the barbarous practice of infanticide in Katteewar\* and Cutch, has recorded the following Minute, under date the 22d instant, which has been concurred in by His Excellency the Commander-in-chief and the Honourable Mr. Anderson:

"I have perused the papers on the painfully interesting subject of infanticide in Cutch and Katteewar with great attention, and could not but feel that the results of the efforts to suppress the practice, as detailed in the Reports now before the Board, afford satisfactory evidence that the benevolent principles which guide our administration of India have not always been inoperative in producing great and beneficial moral changes among the natives of this country.

These results, moreover, appear to me of great value, as affording encouragement to all who have at heart the improvement of the country. They show that the supposed inveteracy of prejudice and custom among the natives, even on points connected with the utmost jealously-shrouded privacies of their domestic life, is not an ineffectual bar to innovation, when the cause of humanity and virtue is supported by temper, judgment, and firmness.

"It is but justice to Mr. Willoughby, our political secretary, in concluding our letter, to bring to the especial notice of the Court the prominent part he has taken in effecting a reformation so creditable to our government.

"It was owing to his humane energy, directed by great temper and judgment, and aided by his personal influence, that the engagement entered into by the chiefs for the suppression of the inhuman rite was strictly enforced, after being nearly dormant for so many years; and government is much indebted to his zeal and perseverance for the success which has attended the measures adopted, generally, at his suggestion, for following out and giving effect to what had been commenced by Colonel Walker and Mr. Duncan.

I am aware that such exertions convey their own best reward; but a knowledge of this should not, I think, prevent our expressing our sense of the value of Willoughby's services in a cause, the success of which reflects a permanent lustre on the character of our administration."

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1 POLITICAL LETTER from Government of Bombay to Court of Directors; dated 19 May (No. 28.) 1843.

Para. 42. In conclusion, we have the highest satisfaction in drawing the attention of your Honourable Court to the gratifying fact, that during the whole of the year 1841, not a single instance of the commission of infanticide throughout the province of Katteewar came to the knowledge of the political agent, although under the same careful supervision as that which has been exercised during the last few years on this important subject continued to be adopted. On this subject, however, we intend shortly to do ourselves the honour of submitting a separate Report to your Honourable Court.

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EXTRACT POLITICAL LETTER from Court of Directors to Government of Bombay; dated 17 November (No. 9.) 1830.

Para. 15. You very justly remark that, on account of the extreme difficulty of punishing the offence, your chief reliance must be placed in "measures of persuasion and encouragement." That such measures have not been altogether unattended with success, is proved by the increasing number of Jahrejah females known to be living.

i. We approve of the marks of distinction which you have resolved to confer on those Jahrejahs who have daughters living. We sanction the appropriation of the fines exacted from chiefs on various occasions to the formation of a fund defraying the expense of the above rewards, and for portioning the marriageable daughters of the poorer jahrejahs.

Letter from, dated 1 August 1829 (7 to 20). Female infanticide.

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\* See our Despatch, No. 42, dated 30 October, on female infanticide in Katteewar.

EXTRACT POLITICAL LETTER from Court of Directors to Government of  
Bombay; dated 16 April (No. 7.) 1834.

Letter from, dated  
21 Feb. (No. 4)  
1831. Decrease of  
infanticide in Kat-  
teewar.

Para. 5. WE have much satisfaction in contemplating the increasing success of your exertions for the suppression of this revolting practice.

EXTRACT POLITICAL LETTER from Court of Directors to Government of  
Bombay; dated 5 November (No. 12.) 1834.

Para. 59. You have very properly imposed a fine of 5,000 rupees upon the chief of Jhusden for harbouring the outlaw Lushkurree, the amount to be carried to the credit of the "Infanticide Fund."

EXTRACT POLITICAL LETTER from Court of Directors to Government of  
Bombay; dated 27 April (No. 2.) 1836.

Reply to letters,  
7 July (24), 15 July  
(26). 1835.

Para. 5. Mr. WILLOUGHBY's Report on the effect of our measures for the suppression of infanticide in Kattewar is highly creditable to him, and is, on the whole, satisfactory; for though it shows that the practice still prevails very extensively, it shows also that a great and progressive decrease has been produced by the effects of the British Government. It is impossible not to concur in the observations of Mr. Willoughby, when he says, that "to effect the complete extinction of the practice we must enlist the feelings of the community on our side; we must (more especially in the first instances that are brought to light) avoid the dangers of exciting sympathy in favour of delinquents, thereby deterring persons from informing against them, who might otherwise be disposed to do so; in so doing, unless we are able to carry public opinion with us, and inflict such penalties as are likely to be recognised as just by the respectable portion of the community, our endeavours in the cause of humanity will be long retarded, or may altogether fail." On these grounds we should have disapproved of the infliction of a fine on the chief of Rajcote (who was proved to have, in violation of his engagement, murdered his female infant) of any severer penalty than that which you have imposed on him, and which is as follows: "1st. That a fine of 12,000 rupees be imposed on Soorajee, to be credited to the Infanticide Fund, and that his talooka continue under attachment until it is paid.

"2d. That he be required to renew the engagement by which himself and his family are already bound to renounce infanticide, and that he furnish the security of two or three of the principal Jareja chiefs for the observance of the said engagement. 3d. That an additional article be inserted in this contract, providing that in the event of an expected birth in the family, the chief is to advise the political agent of the same to enable him to take measures for ascertaining the result, and for securing the fulfilment of the engagement. 4th. That he be required to dismiss from his service Sota Ram and Dulput Mehtas, declaring them incapable of being re-employed by him, and requiring them to leave his territory 10 days after the receipt of the order. 5th. That he be informed that a repetition of the offence will subject him to a forfeiture of his estate, and to such other punishment as government may see fit to award."

EXTRACT POLITICAL LETTER from Court of Directors to Government of  
Bombay; dated 7 September (No. 8.) 1836.

Reply to letter,  
3 Nov. 1835.

Para. 6. WE observe that two more cases of female infanticide have been detected by Mr. Willoughby. In one case the offence was discovered by the voluntary confession of the principal offender, and the punishment inflicted in consideration of this circumstance, been slight; in the other case, that of Jhareja Veerajee of Khureesra, the crime was proved after a diligent investigation, and Veerajee was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment, and a fine of 3,000 rupees.

rupees, or in default thereof, a further imprisonment for two years. The chief of Kharacsra having violated his engagements by not reporting Veerajee's offence, though fully informed of it, has been punished by withholding the remission of tribute to the amount of 1,000 rupees, which you had proposed to grant, and the present of 100 rupees, which you had previously resolved to bestow upon him as a mark of satisfaction at the favourable state of his talooka, in regard to infanticide.

7. These proceedings were proper; and we perceive in the documents relating to them gratifying indications of a progressive change in the moral sentiments of the people on this subject.

EXTRACT POLITICAL LETTER from Court of Directors to Government of  
Bombay; dated 13 May (No. 11.) 1840.

Para. 2. Mr. ERSKINE's Report on the progress of the measures for the suppression of infanticide in Kattoewar, during the years 1835 and 1836, is creditable to his industry and intelligence. We agree with you, however, in thinking that the facts stated by him, and especially the very great increase, shown by the census, in the number of female children now in existence (assuming that the census is to be relied upon, of which we express no doubt), amply justify a far more favourable opinion than that entertained by him of the success of the means hitherto adopted to check infanticide; and that the result altogether is by no means such as to call for that total change of measures which he seems to recommend, although some of his suggestions may be beneficially adopted in aid of the measures already in operation.

3. Among other things, Mr. Erskine recommends an attempt to induce the Rajpoot chiefs in Kattoewar (with whom the Jahrejahs principally intermarry) to enter into an engagement not to give their daughters in marriage to any tribe who will not give them their daughters in return. Mr. Erskine is of opinion that the chiefs would willingly enter into such an engagement, and he has shown good reason for thinking that, if adhered to, it would tend greatly to the suppression of

another of Mr. Erskine's propositions is, that the Jahrejah chiefs should be induced to enter into an engagement that the expenses of the marriage of the daughters of their byaad shall not exceed a certain amount, to be fixed at a meeting of the caste. If this tribe could be induced to abandon the idea that expenses exceeding those incurred on a similar occasion by other castes, are necessary, one of the inducements to the destruction of their female offspring would be considerably weakened.

You have sanctioned both these propositions, with the proper reservations. We have besides, judiciously as we think, declared an amnesty for all acts of this description committed before the end of 1835. Mr. Erskine's proposition for giving impunity to such acts prospectively for two years, trusting meanwhile chiefly to indirect means and to moral influence, was altogether inadmissible. Nothing might have been said in favour of such a plan at the commencement of our operations; but it is obvious that a system of investigation and punishment, once introduced, cannot be abandoned, or even suspended, without risking the failure of our object.

We approve of your having instructed Mr. Erskine to adopt his predecessor's policy of never exposing parties to the inconvenience and dishonour of a public trial without first satisfying himself, by a private investigation, that there was ground for the charge.

We are sorry to observe that it has been found necessary to dismiss the Rajpoot who had been employed to take the census, on proof of his having deceived a tribe to conceal an act of infanticide. Obstacles of this description are those to which your operations are chiefly exposed, and constitute an additional reason for not trusting exclusively, as Mr. Erskine recommends, to the general accuracy of the census as the ground on which the chiefs shall receive tokens of satisfaction or displeasure of government.



EXTRACT POLITICAL LETTER from Court of Directors to Government of  
Bombay; dated 23 December (No. 19.) 1840.

Letter from, dated  
20 May (No. 16)  
1840 (12). Birth of  
a daughter to the  
Rao of Cutch.

Para. 10. WE join in the satisfaction expressed by Captain Melvill, that an occasion has presented itself to the Rao of discountenancing, by personal example, the practice of infanticide.

EXTRACT POLITICAL LETTER from Court of Directors to Government of  
Bombay; dated 27 January (No. 1.) 1841.

Reply to letter,  
20 Aug. (No. 32)  
1840.

Para. 5. IT gives us much satisfaction to observe that the Rao is seriously bent upon enforcing the obligation already incumbent upon the Jahrejah chiefs to suppress infanticide, and that the Thakoor Phooljee, who has been convicted of the offence, will be visited with a suitable fine. The difficulties to be overcome, even with the most thorough goodwill on the part of the Rao himself, are very great, and a due sense of them appears in Captain Melvill's very judicious despatches. Something, however, has been done, by obtaining an engagement from the chiefs to render annually an accurate census, as well as to give information within 15 days of every case of infanticide, and by inducing them to acknowledge themselves liable to such pecuniary penalty as the government may choose to inflict, if either intentionally or from negligence they do not duly fulfil those engagements. The fines levied are to be appropriated, as in Katteewar, to the formation of a fund for the marriage expenses of the daughters of the poorer Jahrejahs.

EXTRACT POLITICAL LETTER from Court of Directors to Government of  
Bombay; dated 7 April (No. 7.) 1841.

Para. 6. WE approve your having remitted the remaining term of confinement of Jahreja Veerajee, who had been convicted of infanticide. He had served enough for the purpose of example, and as his case seems far from being peculiar aggravation, the lenity shown him will probably have a more beneficial effect than severity.

EXTRACT POLITICAL LETTER from Court of Directors to the Government  
Bombay; dated 25 January (No. 3.) 1843.

Reply to Letter,  
(No. 27) 15 June  
1842.

Para. 5. A REPORT is promised on the laudable exertions of the Rao for suppression of infanticide.

EXTRACT LEGISLATIVE LETTER from Government of India to Court of  
Directors; dated 17th August (No. 9.) 1836.

Legis. Cons.  
6th June 1836,  
No. 6.

Para. 86. ANOTHER reference from the Lieutenant-governor of the Northern Provinces has been referred to the Law Commissioners, the object of which is to provide for the suppression of the crime of murder of illegitimate children by mothers in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, where the commissioner, Shore, fears it is of frequent occurrence.

EXTRACT JUDICIAL LETTER from Government of Bengal to Court of Directors  
dated 1 May (No. 7.) 1839.

Criminal Proceedings,  
7 Aug. 1838,  
No. 30 to 32.

Para. 10. CAPTAIN WILKINSON reported having passed sentence of imprisonment for life on one Musst. Beerung for the murder of her child, an infant 1 month old. This horrid deed was perpetrated in the presence and at the instigation of one Kurry, her brother-in-law, who was likewise committed for trial, but before the beginning of the sessions. His Honour confirmed the sentence.

EXTRACT from Government of Agra Judicial Narrative to Court of Directors ;  
dated 5 October (No. 8.) 1841.

Para. 53. IN consequence of the unfortunate prevalence of infanticide in some of the villages on the borders of the Rewah state, the Raja was requested to exercise his influence to put down so inhuman a practice. Mr. Montgomery's arrangements for the purpose of its suppression were judicious.

EXTRACT JUDICIAL LETTER from Government of India to Court of Directors ;  
dated 27 December (No. 15.) 1841.

Para. 44. THE Honourable the Lieutenant-governor of the North Western Provinces forwarded to us an extract of a letter from the magistrate of Allahabad, reporting that the crime of infanticide was common in six or seven villages in pergunnah Bana, lying on the borders the Rewa territory. As the practice prevailed amongst only three classes of the Rajpoot tribe, amounting in all to about 100 families, Mr. Montgomery did not despair of effectually checking the crime.

45. Remonstrance and persuasion were used, but without effect. Mr. Montgomery therefore adopted a more decisive measure, and appointed a chuprassee at each village, who was required to report the birth of every female child at the thannah. He also bound the gorait chowkeedar and midwives under a heavy penalty to report separately each birth at the thanna, and the thannadar was directed to hold inquests on the bodies of deceased infants, and afterwards to transmit them to the civil surgeon for examination. The tehsildar was associated with the latter officer, and both were promised rewards for successful exertions. The Honourable the Lieutenant-governor approved of the measures adopted by Mr. Montgomery, but suggested that care should be taken against any abuse of power by the chuprassees.

A communication had also been made through the agent in the Saugor and dda territories to the Rajah of Rewah, requesting him to exercise his influence in putting a stop to the practice.

We transferred these papers to the Political department, whence the Lieutenant-governor has been requested to make arrangements for securing the co-operation of the Rajah.

EXTRACT from Government of Agra Judicial Narrative to Court of Directors ;  
dated 11 July (No. 5.) 1842.

Para. 64 THE state of the Allahabad district was generally favourable, such as reflected credit on Mr. Montgomery's exertions, more particularly in his measures for the prevention of female infanticide.

EXTRACT JUDICIAL DESPATCH from Court of Directors to Government of  
India; dated 14 December (No 20.) 1842.

Para. 19. MR. MONTGOMERY, the magistrate of Allahabad, deserves great credit for the active and judicious measures taken by him for the detection and prevention of this practice; and we trust that they have proved entirely successful.

Letter from, dated 27th December (No. 15) 1841, pp. 44 to 47. Prevalence of infanticide in certain villages of pergunnah Bana, on the borders of the Rewa territory.

## EXTRACT BENGAL POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS, 12 Feb. 1833.

(No. 206.)

From *W. H. Macnaghten*, Esq. Secretary to the Governor-general, to the Resident at Indore.

Sir,

Camp, Jhansi, 18 December 1832.

I AM directed to call your attention to the extract from the Bhopaul diary, noted in the margin,\* and to request that it may be intimated to the chief of Kilcheepore that his conduct in abolishing the horrid custom of infanticide within the sphere of his influence has been viewed with high satisfaction by the Right honourable the Governor-general.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *W. H. Macnaghten*,  
Secretary to the Governor-general.

(True copy.)

(signed) *W. H. Macnaghten*,  
Secretary to the Governor-general.

## EXTRACT BENGAL POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS, 30 May 1833.

(No. 38.)

From *R. Cavendish*, Esq. Resident at Gwalior, to the Secretary to Government, Fort William.

Sir,

Gwalior Residency, 15 May 1833.

Report the prevalence of infanticide, and has brought it to the Bae's notice.

IT is with regret I have to report that the practice of infanticide prevails among the Tomargur and Sakurwaree and Kachurangar Rajpoots in this vicinity, and in a letter to the Bae I have brought the practice to her Highness's notice, earnestly suggesting, as a friend to the Raj, the prohibition of such a crime as the putting to death females.

Favourable result expected from the notice of the case.

2d. I have every reason to expect that attention will be paid to my recommendation, for the Mahrattas themselves abominate infanticide, though many of the Bangan and Brahmin aumils connive at the practice for the sake of lucre, seldom, if ever, report any instances to the Durbar.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *R. Cavendish*  
Resic.

(No. 40.)

EXTRACT LETTER from *W. H. Macnaghten*, Esq. Secretary to Government, to the Resident at Gwalior; dated Fort William, 30 May 1833.

\* Relates to suttee.

Para. 5. THE course of proceeding which you adopted regarding the lamentable occurrences of suttee and infanticide, as reported in your letters of the 13th\* and 15th instant, appears to the Governor-general in Council to have been very proper.

## EXTRACT BENGAL POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS, 13 June 1833

(No. 33.)

From *R. Cavendish*, Esq. Resident at Gwalior, to the Secretary to Government, Fort William.

Sir,

Gwalior Residency, 21 May 1833.

Reports the prohibition of infanticide.

† Relating to suttee.

IN continuation of my letter of the 13th instant, † I have the honour to report that the Bae has strictly prohibited infanticide, and has favoured me with a communication to this effect, and thanked me for bringing the practice to her notice.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *R. Cavendish*.

\* Kilcheepore.—Goolubie Jageerdar orders the destruction of his infant daughter. The Rajah said to have been angry with the Thakoor, and threatened to send him to Lahore. The Rajah proclaimed that this horrid custom ought to be abolished, and for that purpose he engages to bear the expenses of the education and marriage of any girl of his estate, when her parents acknowledge the want of means.

(No. 36.)

EXTRACT LETTER from *W. H. Macnaghten*, Esq. Secretary to Government, to the Resident at Gwalior; dated 13 June 1833.

Para. 2. THE suppression by the regent Bae of the slave trade and infanticide in the Gwalior territory has been received with much satisfaction by the Right honourable the Governor-general in Council.

EXTRACT BENGAL POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS, 23 January 1834.

(No. 16.)

EXTRACT LETTER from the Officiating Agent for the States of Rajpootana to Mr. Secretary *Macnaghten*; dated 6 December 1833.

Para. 6. MR. WILKINSON'S strenuous exertions for the suppression of female infanticide amongst these wild tribes are highly creditable to his humane and benevolent disposition. The Ranah of Odeepore, the Rajah of Boondee, and the Raj Ranah of Kotah are also, I should think, entitled to consideration and praise for having apparently so warmly seconded him in this laudable undertaking. The total abolition, however, of this murderous and revolting practice is more to be hoped for than expected under their present governments.

EXTRACT BENGAL POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS, 23 January 1834.

From the Officiating Agent at Kotah to Lieut.-Colonel *Lockett*, Agent to the Governor-general at Ajmere, 26 April 1833.

Para. 27. I HAVE already extended this letter to a greater length than I intended; I trust, however, that you will excuse my enlarging it by the introduction of the more subject; it relates to a matter of internal government, in which no positive interference may not be called for. The interests of humanity and justice, however, are deeply concerned in this question, and our advice on it may be uncalled for. All the Meenas, as well of Boondee as Odeepore, have been the chief actors in the late aggressions of Meenas, led Pungar, and are much more wild and turbulent than any of the other 42 tribes of Meenas enumerated to me. This tribe is distinguished from the rest by their very general observance of what they regard as the command of Heaven to destroy their female children. To the discovery of the extent to which this foul practice is carried I directed my particular attention during the 15 days I remained at Etonda and Jahazpore, and in the course of my visits to all the neighbouring villages made particular inquiries into this subject, as well as the more immediate object of my visit to this quarter. Of the many hundreds of these Pungar Meenas who attended on me to give evidence, I let but few pass without inquiring into the extent to which they had obeyed what they regarded as a divine injunction. Many, owing to the scarcity of females and the expenses attending their procuring wives, are unmarried; but of those who are married and had families, rare indeed were those who did not admit the destruction of one, two, or three infant daughters.

28. On hearing these details, I adverted to the same practice amongst the Rajpoots, but bestowed most unqualified admiration on certain Rajpoots of Malwa, who had abolished the custom from their families. Upon this Kishen Rao Peshwar, Anund Row, and Ruttun Sing informed me that the Rannajee had not only discontinued the practice in his own family, but had also, about two years ago, issued a purwana prohibiting female infanticide among these Meenas. On asking the Meenas, they almost all denied that they had ever heard of any purwana to this effect. Some few admitted that they had heard that female infanticide had been prohibited some time before, along with the killing of peacocks and the emasculating of bulls. Kisen Row himself said that no purwana had ever been issued against the practice. After two or three days' search, however, the original purwana was discovered amongst the Jahazpore records. I now lavished my un-

bounded admiration on the humanity of the Maha Rana, only censuring the indifference and neglect of his local officers, who neglected to fulfil and even give publicity to his most benevolent and humane designs. Such few Meenas as had allowed their daughters to live, I commended most highly; to some few presents of clothes, or silver ornaments for their daughters, were presented.

These measures produced the desired effect. Named Lal, the Oodepore wakeel, said that he would report the negligence of Kisen Row to the Maha Rana and Junemyat Khan, the Boondee wakeel; and Thakoor Kishore Sing, not to be undone, assured me that the practice should not only be prohibited in Boondee, but that the prohibition would be also strictly enforced by the Row Raja.

29. To both wakeels and thakoors of both states I addressed some arguments which appeared to me more likely to induce them to give their zealous co-operation to the repressal of the practice, than that of its inhumanity. I begged them to reflect on the good effects of the prohibition; that the Meenas, now so turbulent and independent, and vagabond in their habits, would be thrown quite into their power by having large families of children; that they must see that a man who had encumbered himself with a wife and family had given security to the state for his good behaviour, and was no longer free thoughtlessly to indulge a vagrant and idle disposition, which might bring ruin and misery on all those most dear to him; that owing to the scarcity of females, a wife amongst the Meenas now cost (marriages with them are nothing but the sales of the girls) from 100 rupees to 300 rupees; that hence arose many disputes of breaches of marriage contracts, which frequently led to acts of aggression and incendiarism; and that this high price almost compelled a Meena who was bent on marriage to turn plunderer to realize the means.

They all professed conviction, and their determination to effect the discontinuance of the custom; and on the occasion of my first interview with Row Raja of Boondee on my return from Jahazpore, he at once complimented me on having granted life to so many innocent and helpless babes.

A copy of the purwana issued by his minister, and also of the Raj Rana's khureeta on the same subject, are herewith forwarded, with translations.

31. That these rulers will exert themselves to enforce, for any length of time, the execution of the orders which they have now assured, my past experience not authorise me to hope. Generations must elapse before they or their successors contract that general cordial abomination of the practice necessary to see thorough eradication.

Something, however, has been done in procuring the bare edicts condemning the practice. By continuing to display a deep interest in the success of the orders in our intercourse with these chiefs, much may be effected. My interest on this point was latterly known to be so deep, that in two Meena villages such as the women as had daughters greeted my arrival with all their little daughters in their arms. Meena mothers may now indulge the influence of a more benignant nature, without risk of incurring reflections for a breach of the rules of their tribe.

32. I have the honour to annex a Table, showing the result of my inquiries in 13 of the Meena villages of Oodepore and Boondee, and though a few families of these Pungar Meenas are to be found in most of the other adjoining villages, these are almost the whole of the villages inhabited exclusively by Meenas.

The villages of Polya, Gooreemyan, and Kooranya are the only three which I did not visit. From a comparison of the number of male with the number of female children, a very correct estimate may be formed of the extent to which infanticide prevails amongst these Meenas. You will observe that in Paprula of Boondee, not a single girl was to be found, though there were no fewer than 27 boys under 12 years of age.

33. I trust that you will not withhold your approbation from my having casually undertaken these inquiries. I beg leave to assure you that they were conducted with the utmost caution, and in a way calculated to avoid all suspicion and alarm; indeed the Boondee and Oodepore authorities both daily made acknowledgments to me of the goodness of my motives, and the excellency of the suggestions, and professed themselves ready to carry them into execution. The Oodepore wakeel Nundlah, now with you, will, I doubt not, confirm what I here advance.

34. The grave interests of humanity may perhaps suggest to you the propriety of recommending to the Right honourable the Governor-general in Council, that his Lordship be graciously pleased, at the same time that he may express his satisfaction,

satisfaction at the conduct of these princes in regard to the suggestions, to announce the unfeigned satisfaction with which he must learn that the Rao Rajah of Boondee, and the Raj Rana of Kota so readily adopted my suggestions for the abolition of this custom; and the admiration which he must feel on learning that the Maha Rana had previously and voluntarily (if on inquiry at Ajmere it proves that no advice to this effect was ever given to him,) interdicted this abominable practice in his dominions.

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EXTRACT BENGAL POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS, 23 January 1834.

EXTRACT LETTER from the Right Honourable the Governor-General to Rao Raja *Ram Singh*, Rajah of Boondee; dated 23 January 1834.

AMONG other matters which have come under discussion on this occasion, however, there is one which I cannot but view with unmixed satisfaction.

I allude to the readiness with which you acceded to Mr. Wilkinson's suggestion to issue orders for the suppression of the crime of female infanticide.

I trust you will follow up the measures already adopted by such effectual and unremitting precautions as will render the repetition of the crime in your own country by any class of your subjects altogether impracticable.

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EXTRACT BENGAL POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS, 23 January 1834.

TRANSLATION of a Khureeta received on the 22d April from the Raj Rana of Kota, relative to the custom of Female Infanticide amongst the Pungar Meenas.

Your friendly letter informing me that the Maha Ranee of Oodeepore had, under the influence of the rewards expected in another world, issued a perwanna prohibiting female infanticide amongst the Meenas of Jahazpore, and suggesting the propriety, for the same reasons, of my following his principles with regard to the Meenas of this part of the country, has reached me; and its contents, full of humane feeling, been understood.

The entertaining of such benevolent designs gives proof of your compassionate disposition. According to the tenor of your friendly letter, I have given intimation to all the Rajpoots and Meenas of this country to refrain from destroying their daughters, but to cherish them. And although, as you state, the race of Meenas cannot urge the plea of the heavy expense attending the marriages of their daughters, as is the case in the higher castes, still an order has been issued that in cases of necessity assistance will be given to them at the time of marrying their daughters. And as infanticide and the inflicting of pain on men are most heinous offences, their recurrence has been formally interdicted. And now that you have wished that this crime should be interdicted, I have great pleasure in forbidding the practice; and offenders against these interdicts will receive the reward of their disobedience.

(True Translation.)

(signed)

*L. Wilkinson,*  
Officiating Political Agent.

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TRANSLATION of the Perwanna issued by the orders of the Maha Rana of Oodeypoor, prohibiting Female Infanticide amongst the Meenas of Jahazpore.

THE Dumajee to the Jageerdars and Bhomeas, and to all the Patels, Putwarees, Zemindars, and Meenas of Jahazpore, greeting:

It is the orders of his Highness the Maha Rana, that no person of any of the villages of the Jahazpore Purgunna, should be allowed to destroy his daughters. Whoever shall destroy his daughter will be liable to punishment; but those who still preserve their daughters will be deemed deserving of consideration.

Issued on the 4th Mungseer (or Agghan) 1888 Sumbut.

## CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO

TRANSLATION of the Purwanna issued by the Boondce Minister, prohibiting Female Infanticide amongst the Boondce Meenas.

To all Patels, Putwarees, and Meenas who have been in the habit of destroying their daughters: Henceforth refrain from destroying them. Let the Patels of every village bury a stone (engraven with an impression in case of disobedience) within the respective villages. Now, if any one shall destroy his daughter he will be guilty in the eyes of the government and of the community. He who preserves his daughter shall receive consideration. This addressed to the Patels of Tonken, Basnee, Baburra.

(True Translation.)

(signed) *L. Wilkinson,*

Officiating Political Agent.

Dated Chuchth, 13th Busee 1889 Sumbut.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Houses, and of Boys and Girls under 12 Years of Age, in the principal Villages of the Jahazore Purgunnah, of Oodeepore, and of Boondce.

OF JUHUZPORE.	Number of Houses of Peryur Meenas	Boys under 12 Years of Age.	Girls under 12 Years of Age	REMARKS.
Buree Lohuree - -	85	51	14	* Although the Munees of this village are said to be well conducted, the proportion of the girls to the boys is exceedingly small. Number of boys not exactly ascertained.
Chota Lohuree - -	58	66	14	
Gurolee - - -	79	79	12	
Polya - - - -	54	26	13	
Koosurya - - -	81	38	18	
Gorunmyur - -	12	10	2	
Munohuyur - -	71	58	4	
Genu, about - -	40	—	10*	
Byethe, about -	30	—	13	
BOONDEE VILLAGES.				
Oomur - - - -	76	28	4	Two of the girls were musical, and said to be more than 12 years of age.
Dewaka Khera - -	33	44	4	
Butwaree - - -	20	9	2	There was not a single girl in this village; the Munees women confessing to me that they have not allowed one to live.
Puprula - - - -	15	22	—	

By assuming the proportion of three or four inhabitants to one house, a very inadequate aggregate of the population would be found. The houses are all large, built of mud and stone, used as slates. In one house there are generally two, and frequently three families. A vast number of Meenas who have reached ages even of maturity are unmarried; and addicted so much to robbery as those are, a large part of their population must be constantly out on predatory expeditions. They are exceedingly expert in the use of the bow and arrow, and without which, as well as one or two kuttras, they never move, or even attended my catcherry.

(signed)

*L. Wilkinson,*

Officiating Political Agent.

EXTRACT BENGAL POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS, 23 January 1834.

(No. 32.)

EXTRACT LETTER from the Right Honourable the Governor-General to the Maha Rana of Oodeypore; dated Fort William, 23 January 1834.

It is with pleasure that I now advert to a subject which excites in my breast, feelings of pure and unmixed satisfaction. It appears from Mr. Wilkinson's Report,

Report, that about three years ago your Highness issued an order prohibiting the practice of female infanticide among the Meenas of Jahazpore. It is true, that owing to the culpable indifference of your local officers the order was not carried into effect, but the fact of its having been issued by your Highness furnished a proof that your personal conduct is influenced by genuine philanthropy; and the circumstance is accepted by me as a pledge of your readiness to use your best endeavours to put down a crime, the entire suppression of which is an object which the British Government has much at heart. I need not add, that your Highness's exertions in the cause should not be confined to the Meenas of Jahazpore, but should also be extended to all classes of people by whom the crime is supposed to be practised in all parts of your dominions.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *W. C. Bentinck.*

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EXTRACT BENGAL POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS, 23 January 1834.

From the Right Honourable the Governor-General to the Raj Rana of Kotah;  
dated Fort William, 23 January 1834.

My Friend,

I HAVE derived much satisfaction from the readiness with which you accede to Mr. Wilkinson's suggestion to issue orders for the suppression of the crime of female infanticide. I trust you will follow up the measures already adopted by such effectual and unremitting precautions as will render the repetition of the crime in the Kotah country by any class of its inhabitants altogether impracticable.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *W. C. Bentinck.*

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EXTRACT BENGAL POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS, 23 January 1834.

(No. 25.)

EXTRACT LETTER from Mr. Secretary *Macnaghten* to Lieutenant-Colonel *Speirs*, Acting Governor-general's Agent, Ajmere; dated 6 December 1833.

Para. 5. The readiness with which the officers of both states agreed to Mr. Wilkinson's recommendation to prohibit the shocking practice of infanticide, forms a redeeming feature in their conduct, which has been received by the Right honourable the Governor-general in Council with real satisfaction, and the conduct of the Raj Rana of Kotah, who has co-operated in the same laudable purpose, is deserving of equal praise. It is desired that you will keep the object of putting down this species of crime steadily in view, and every proper opportunity should be taken of impressing upon the native authorities of the different states the idea of the utter abhorrence with which it is viewed by the civilized world.

8. Letters are enclosed, with copies, for your information, for the Rana of Oodeypore, the Rao Raja of Boondee, and the Raj Rana of Kotah.

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EXTRACT INDIA POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS, 1 May 1834.

(No. 20.)

From the Officiating Agent for the States of Rajpootana to *W. H. Macnaghten*, Esq. Secretary to the Governor-general, Political Department, Fort St. George,

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward to you a khurreeta from the Raja of Kotah, and English translation, to the address of the Right honourable the Governor-general, received under cover of a letter dated the 10th instant, from the officiating political agent, Kotah. This enclosure does not appear to call for any particular remark on my part.

Rajpootana Agency,  
Ajmere, 14 April 1834.  
613.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *A. Speirs*, Lieut.-Colonel,  
Officiating Agent Governor-general.



*Ordered,* That the following translation of a letter from the Raj Rana of Kotah, to the Governor-general, submitted by Lieutenant-Colonel Speirs, be here recorded.

(No. 21.)

From Raj Rana of Kotah to the Governor-general of India.

TRANSLATION of a Khurreeta from Raja Rana Nuddeen Sing, to the address of his Excellency the Right honourable the Governor-general in Council; dated the 1st of, and received on the 9th April, 1834.

Your Lordship's letter, in which you were pleased to express yourself satisfied with the steps I had taken to put a stop to female infanticide, has been duly received, and has afforded me much pleasure. Your Lordship's clemency and well known benevolence will be an additional incentive to me to exert myself the more in suppressing this barbarous practice whenever it may be found to exist. Your Lordship's orders on this subject have also extended to the Malwa country, and I hope shortly to see the above practice wholly abolished, the credit of which is due to your Lordship alone.

I trust that considering me your Lordship's devoted and sincere well-wisher, you will continue to honour with your gracious letters.

(True Translation.)

(signed) *J. D. Macnaghten,*  
Officiating Pol<sup>l</sup> Agent.

(True Copy.)

(signed) *H. W. Trevelyan,*  
4th Assistant Agent Governor-gen<sup>l</sup>.

(True Copies.)

(signed) *C. E. Trevelyan,*  
Deputy-Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT AGRA POLITICAL PROCEEDINGS, 18 February 1835.

(No. 20.)

REFORM.

INDEPENDENTLY of plundering, the Mhairs had some other evil \* customs to relinquish, viz. slavery, female infanticide, and sale of women.

The latter extended to the sale of mothers by their own sons, and regularly married wives by their husbands, and was besides closely connected with infanticide.

In fact women were looked upon in the light of, and were as disposable as cattle or any species of property, and (strange perversion) a son inherited his mother on the demise of his father, and disposed of her afterwards at pleasure, only keeping within the rules † of his particular tribe. All this took place, not from want of affection, or the absence of natural kind feeling, of which the Mhairs fully partake, but from the right of property originally felt to be derived by the sum paid to the woman's father on the marriage engagement taking place. The Mhairs having personal liberty to the most unlimited extent, would not be induced to relinquish a right each felt to be fully his own, in remuneration for the sum primarily given; and so far from this being considered a grievance by the women, they were flattered by the payment of a high price, feeling it to be a testimony to their beauty, and usefulness in household matters.

The

\* The Mhairs have the fullest belief in witchcraft. A woman accused of it used to have red pepper put into her eyes; if it pained her keenly she was considered innocent, and otherwise, guilty.

† A man cannot marry the wife of his deceased younger brother, but may that of his deceased elder brother, i. e. the wife cannot ascend, but may descend.

The real cause of this is not known, but that assigned is the elder brothers looking upon their younger brothers' wives as their daughters.

The following is an extract from a letter dated 31st July 1827, reporting the abolition of infanticide and the sale of women.

“ Para. 5. It is most satisfactory to be able to report the complete and voluntary abolition of the two revolting customs, female infanticide and the sale of women. Both crimes were closely connected, having had their origin in the heavy expense attending marriage contracts. The sums were payable by the male side, were unalterable, equal for the rich and poor, without any abatement whatever in favour of the latter. What first established the payment is unknown; but it was so sacred, inviolable, and even a partial deviation so disgraceful, that the most necessitous of the tribe would not incur the imputation.

“ 6. Hence arose as decided a right over the persons of women as over cattle or other property. They were inherited and disposed of accordingly, to the extent even of sons selling their own mothers.

“ 7. Hence also arose infanticide. The sums payable were beyond the means of so many, that daughters necessarily remaining on hand after maturity, entailed immoral disgrace, and thus imposed a necessity for all female progeny becoming victims to their family honour.

“ 8. On the establishment of British rule, both evils gradually diminished. Females were not allowed to be transferred, except for conjugal purposes; their consent was to be obtained, and their choice consulted; kind humane treatment was enforced, and the whole system of considering them as mere cattle was discouraged, without any indication, however, of interference with the right of property so long existing.

“ 9. Female infanticide was at once prohibited, though many, no doubt, still fell secret sacrifices from the great facility of undetected destruction; yet the danger, aided by improved feeling, increased the survivors so considerably, as to force upon the Mhairs a due sense of the root of the evil, and a general wish for its removal, by a reduction of the regulated sum of contract; but they were averse, indeed declared their inability, to alter their long-established sacred custom themselves, and earnestly entreated it might be effected by an order of authority, binding all to obedience by heavy penalties. This was promised in a general way, in case of necessity, but as there were many points to be settled, and it was advisable to ascertain the general feeling with accuracy, as well as to avoid interference, if possible, a general punchayt was strongly urged, either to decide the matter, or at all events, aid in the framing of appropriate regulations.

“ 10. After the lapse of a few months allowed for consideration, the whole was settled in public punchayt, and its resolutions were confirmed without the slightest alteration, so that the proceedings originated with, and have been carried through by the inhabitants themselves, nor has there been a single petition against it, either pending or subsequent to adjustment.

“ 11. They have lowered the sum payable on marriage contracts, abolished all right of subsequent sale, and fixed a year's imprisonment or 200 rupees fine, with exclusion from caste, as the punishment for deviation.”

This settlement went a little further than was necessary, as causes\* might arise when divorce would contribute to happiness; and women having a pecuniary value, doubtless tended not a little to their personal safety † amongst a people so very sensitive and regardless of life.

The main point was effected in altering what had ever previously been considered sacredly unalterable, viz. the amount of marriage portion payable for the women.

This being once effected the evil spell was broken; none are compelled to exceed their ability as to amount, and consequently there is no insurmountable obstacle to matrimony. Daughters are easily disposable in marriage; the motive for female infanticide has ceased to exist; and it may be satisfactory to add, that of late years no circumstances have occurred to render its complete abolition at all doubtful.

\* As famine, criminal attachment to other men, disqualification.

† In consequence of famine this year, no molestation has been offered to the sale of women and children, as the alternative was starvation.

## EXTRACT AGRA POLITICAL PROCEEDINGS, 18th February 1835.

(No. 21.)

EXTRACT LETTER from Secretary to Government of Agra to Superintendent of Mhairwara, dated 18 February 1835.

Para. 5. It is gratifying to the Governor to know that the custom of female infanticide has been completely and satisfactorily abolished.

## EXTRACT INDIA POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS, 1 August 1836

(No. 49.)

From the Resident at Indore to *W. H. Macnaghten*, Esq. Secretary to the Government of India, Fort William.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the purpose of being laid before the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council, the accompanying copy of a despatch, dated the 9th ult., from the political agent at Bhopaul, relative to the prevalence of infanticide in Malwa and Rajpootana.

2. The practice of infanticide, on however limited a scale, is a topic which cannot fail to interest all civilised governments, to awaken the sympathy of every humane person, and to animate them with an anxious desire to annihilate a custom so utterly revolting to every created being, whether man or brute; and I should say the evil had assumed an aspect of startling and appalling magnitude, if the result of my inquiries and reasoning lead me to believe that the practice was nearly so prevalent as Mr. Wilkinson considers it.

3. I have not myself met with any one who professes to know much of the extent to which infanticide prevails in Malwa, but such information as I have obtained serves to confirm the general opinion of its being practised only by Rajpoots of high rank and pretensions who are in distressed circumstances, and have no prospect of obtaining suitable marriages for their daughters; and as the number of Rajpoots of this description in Malwa is very limited, it follows, in the above opinion is correct, that the number of female infants put to death must also be small.

4. Owing to the seclusion in which Hindoo females of rank live, it is almost impossible to procure a correct return of the number of births; but the circumstances in which Sir John Malcolm was placed in this province gave him great influence, and he endeavoured by every means in his power to elicit information regarding the number of male and female births among the Rajpoots, with a view to ascertain the extent of infanticide. The result of his inquiries satisfied him that it did not prevail among the lower classes, and that it was practised only by a few chiefs of high rank and embarrassed circumstances.

5. As an instance of the vague manner in which estimates respecting the extent of infanticide are made, I may observe that whilst Mr. Wilkinson has been told by an intelligent native that not less than 2,000 infants are annually destroyed in Malwa and Rajpootana, another intelligent native here, Govind Row Kautapoor, calculated that the utmost number of female children annually put to death in these provinces would scarcely amount to 50, and he grounded his calculation upon the fact that the practice was limited to Rajpoot chiefs of high rank and small means. Here then we have two estimates, one of which assigns 50 cases of infanticide to a whole year, and the other assigns nearly 55 such cases to each day throughout the year.

6. According to the returns furnished by Mr. Wilkinson, it would appear that 59 in the 100 of females born are destroyed by their parents, but I am disposed to put little faith in these returns. The chief of Banglee, who lives in this neighbourhood, is a trustworthy person, and perhaps took more trouble in his inquiries than the other individuals who supplied these statements, and yet his account shows the number of male and female children to be nearly equal. If the other returns were correct, and the practice of infanticide was as general as Mr. Wilkinson asserts it to be, Rajpoots might find some difficulty in procuring wives for their sons, but none in procuring husbands for the few daughters brought up by them. Every Rajpoot marries, and in many instances has two wives of his own

own caste; but where, it may be asked, could he procure them if the returns furnished to Mr. Wilkinson are correct?

7. It is well known that the higher classes of Rajpoots look upon the birth of a son as a blessing, and that of a daughter as a misfortune. The former event is ostentatiously promulgated, whilst the latter is passed over in silence, or studiously concealed; hence it is extremely difficult to form estimates of the proportion between male and female births. It is also notorious that a great proportion of the Rajpoot chiefs have few or no children, owing to their debauchery and excessive use of opium. They are obliged to have recourse to adoption in order to continue their families; and what still more frequently happens, their wives introduce supposititious children as their lawful offspring. On these accounts the resulted births of sons will be much more numerous than those of daughters, and any estimate of their relative numbers formed upon common report must necessarily be erroneous.

8. It would be unfair, moreover, to suppose that every female child whose birth is concealed is put to death. They are often given away, I am told, for the purpose of being brought up in less noble, though more wealthy families; and it is but charitable to believe that the proudest Rajpoot would prefer such an alternative to that of destroying his own offspring, for the natural affections are as strong among Hindoos as among people who are considered more civilized.

9. Infanticide has never been eradicated in our own provinces, although the practice may be much less frequent now than formerly, owing to the peace and order which have long prevailed there, and the tendency which our institutions have to humble the pride of the tribes who resort to this custom. It has been practised for ages past, I believe, among the Rajkoomars of Oude, and in our districts, and in a tour formerly made by me in that quarter, I often heard the magistrates complain of the difficulty they experienced in detecting the crime, owing chiefly to the circumstance of the women passing into the neighbouring territory of Oude for the purpose of delivery, and returning with the child if it proved a boy, or otherwise without any. In Guzerat, too, and its vicinity, the crime is certainly not suppressed.

10. If, then, the difficulty of eradicating the crime is so great in our own provinces, it must be considerably greater in provinces which, like Malwa and Rajpootana, are governed by a variety of chiefs in whose internal administration we profess not to interfere. Still the desire to arrest so revolting a crime is highly laudable, and the means of effecting it are well worthy of the consideration of the enlightened government which exercises a paramount sway over the multifarious states of India.

11. Among the propositions suggested for this purpose in Mr. Wilkinson's despatch, his Lordship in Council will recognise some that have heretofore been resorted to. Sir John Malcolm, in his Memoir of Central India, says, in speaking to those natives who enjoyed superior rank and stations under the authority and control of the British Government, "I have ever, when infanticide was mentioned, stated my abhorrence of the murders that were committed under the plea of this usage, and refused to see those who practised it." And the latter part of this rule, if followed by Mr. Wilkinson and others, would furnish a strong and manifest proof, I think, of the sincerity of the abhorrence with which the crime is viewed.

12. Sumptuary edicts restraining the expenses of marriage, and the provision of dowry for the daughters of noble but poor families, are suggested as means for preventing infanticide by Lieut.-Colonel Tod in his *Annals of Rajasthan*. For the convenience of reference, I enclose the extract from that valuable work on this subject, and I should certainly anticipate a considerable diminution of the crime by the adoption of the measures there indicated.

13. There is too much reason to infer, I think, from Mr. Wilkinson's observations, that the prohibitions and resolutions against infanticide entered into by the chiefs to whom he alludes, have not arisen from any conviction on their part of the cruelty of the practice, and if so, I cannot concur in his opinion, that the multitude have no means of fully ascertaining this want of sincerity, for assuredly they will judge by the practice of their chiefs, not by their formal professions; but, as already remarked, it is amongst the chiefs themselves that the crime almost exclusively exists. Two thakoors, Modu Sing and Lall Sing, are stated by Mr. Wilkinson to have put their daughters to death a few months after that gentleman had explained to them the enormity of such a crime, and probably after having agreed to abandon it. The name of the former stands foremost of those appended

to the Resolutions entered into for its suppression, and I confess that I have little confidence in the sincerity of any of these thakoors.

14. With regard to the prospect of producing an abhorrence of the crime through the instrumentality of the Brahmins, I entertain no such expectations, for, as Mr. Wilkinson observes, they exercise but little influence in regard to established usages; but it is to the gradual progress of education and civilised habits, and to the operation of such measures as Lieutenant-colonel Tod mentions, that we must look, I think, for the extirpation of this shocking practice. Whatever funds it may please his Lordship in Council to grant to the political agent at Bhopaul for these objects, will, I feel assured, be judiciously appropriated; but the grant of such funds should be kept distinct, in my opinion, from any surplus arising from retrenchments in the expense of the Grassia horse, and which ought not to be diverted from the purpose of liquidating the advances made by the British Government on account of the Bhopaul contingent, as explained in my despatch to your address of the 5th of August last.

I have, &c.

Indore Residency,  
4 July 1836.

(signed) *John Bar*, Resident.

ABSTRACT, enclosing copy of a despatch, dated the 9th ultimo, from the Political Agent at Bhopaul, relative to the prevalence of infanticide in Malwa and Rajpootana, and the means of eradicating the practice, with observations on the same.

(signed) *T. Robinson*,  
First Assistant to the Resident.

EXTRACT from Colonel Tod's "Rajasthan," on the subject of Infanticide,  
Vol. I, p. 635.

ALTHOUGH custom sanctions, and religion rewards, a sati, the victim to marital selfishness, yet to the honour of humanity, neither traditional adage nor religious text can be quoted in support of a practice so revolting as infanticide. Man alone, of the whole animal creation, is equal to the task of destroying his offspring; for instinct preserves what reason destroys. The wife is the sacrifice to his egotism, and the progeny of her own sex to his pride; and if the unconscious infant should escape the influence of the latter, she is only reserved to become the victim of the former at the period when life is most desirous of extension. If the female reasoned on her destiny, its hardships are sufficient to stifle all sense of joy, and produce indifference to life. When a female is born, no anxious inquiries await the mother, no greetings welcome the new comer, who appears an intruder on the scene, which often closes in the hour of its birth. But the very silence with which a female birth is accompanied, forcibly expresses sorrow; and we dare not say that many compunctious visitings do not obtrude themselves on those who, in accordance with custom and imagined necessity, are thus compelled to violate the sentiments of nature. Families may exult in the satis which their cenotaphs pourtray, but none ever heard a Rajpoot boast of the destruction of his infant progeny.

What are the causes, we may ask, sufficiently powerful to induce the suppression of a feeling which every sentient being has in common for its offspring? To suppose the Rajpoot devoid of these sentiments, would argue his deficiency in the ordinary attributes of humanity; often is he heard to exclaim, "Accursed the day when a woman child was born to me." The same motives which studded Europe with convents, in which youth and beauty were immured until liberated by death, first prompted the Rajpoot to infanticide; and however revolting the policy, it is perhaps kindness, compared to incarceration. There can be no doubt that monastic seclusion practised by the Frisians in France, the Longo-bardi in Italy, and the Visigoths in Spain, was brought from central Asia, the cradle of Goths. It is in fact a modification of the same feeling which characterizes the Rajpoot and the ancient German warrior—the dread of dishonour to the fair; the former raises the poniard to the breast of his wife rather than witness her captivity, and he gives the

the opiate to the infant, whom if he cannot portion and marry to her equal, he dare not see degraded.

Although religion nowhere authorises this barbarity, the laws which regulate marriage amongst the Rajpoots powerfully promote infanticide. Not only is intermarriage prohibited between families of the same clan (canipa), but between those of the same tribe (gote); and though centuries may have intervened since their separation, and branches thus transplanted may have lost their original patronymic, they can never be regrafted on the original stem; for instance, though eight centuries separated the two grand subdivisions of the Geulots, and the Younger, the Seesodia has superseded the elder, the Aharya, each ruling distinct states; a marriage between any of the branches would be deemed incestuous; the Seesodia is yet brother to the Aharya, and regards every female as his sister. Every tribe has therefore to look abroad to a race distinct from its own for suitors for the females. Foreign war, international feuds, or other calamities, affect tribes the most remote from each other; nor can war or famine thin the clans of Marwar without diminishing the female population of Ambur; thus both suffer in a twofold degree. Many virtuous and humane princes have endeavoured to check or mitigate an evil, in the eradication of which every parental feeling would so operate. Sumptuary edicts alone can control it, and the Rajpoots were never sufficiently enamoured of despotism to permit it to rule within their private dwellings. The plan proposed, and in some degree followed by the great Jey Sing of Ambur, might with caution be pursued, and with great probability of success. He submitted to the prince of every Rajpoot state a decree, which was laid before a convocation of their respective vassals, in which he regulated the daya or dower, and other marriage expenditure, with reference to the property of the vassal, limiting it to one year's income of the estate. This plan was however frustrated by the vanity of the Choudawul of Saloomba, who expended on the marriage of his daughter a sum even greater than his sovereign could have afforded; and to have his name extolled by the bards and genealogists, he sacrificed the beneficent views of one of the wisest of the Rajpoot race. Until vanity suffers itself to be controlled, and the aristocratic Rajpoot submit to republican simplicity, the evils arising from nuptial profusion will not cease; unfortunately, those who could check it find their interests in stimulating it, namely, the whole class of mungtas (mendicants), bards, minstrels, jugglers, Brahmins, who assemble on these occasions, and pour forth their epithalamiums in praise of the virtue of liberality. The bardais are the grand records of fame, and the volume of precedent is always recurred to, in citing the liberality of former chiefs, while the dread of their satire (viserau), literally poison, shuts the eyes of the chiefs to consequences, and they are only anxious to maintain the reputation of their ancestors, though fraught with future ruin. "The dahima emptied her coffers" (says Chund, the polestar of the Rajpoots) "on the marriage of his daughter with Pirthiraj, but he filled them with the praises of mankind." The same bard retails every article of these dayas or dowers, which thus become precedents for future ages; and then the "lac passau," then established for the chief bardai, has become a model to posterity. Even now the Ranna of Oodipoor, in his season of poverty, at the recent marriage of his daughters, bestowed the gift of a lac on the chief bard, though the articles of gold, horses, cloths, &c. were included in the estimate, and at an undue valuation, which rendered the gift not quite so precious as in the days of the Chohan. Were bonds taken from all the feudal chiefs, and a penal clause inserted of forfeiture of their fief by all who exceeded a fixed nuptial expenditure, the axe would be laid to the root, the evil would be checked, and the heart of many a mother (and we may add father) be gladdened by preserving at once the point of honour and their child. When ignorance declaims against the gratuitous love of murder amongst these brave men, our contempt is excited equally by its short-sighted conclusions, and the affected philanthropy which overlooks all remedy but the "sic volo." Sir John Shore, when acting on the suggestions of the benevolent Duncan, for the suppression of this practice amongst the Rajkoomars, judged more wisely as a politician, and more charitably in his estimate of human motives. "A prohibition," says he, "enforced by the denunciation of the severest temporal penalties, would have had little efficacy in abolishing a custom which existed in opposition to the feelings of humanity and natural affection;" but "the sanction of that religion which the Rajkoomars professed, was affected to be in aid of the ordinances of civil authority, and an engagement, binding themselves to desist from the barbarous practice, was prepared and circulated for signature against the Raj-

koomars." It may well be doubted how far this influence could extend when the root of the evil remained untouched, though not unseen, as the philanthropic Duncan pointed out in the confession of the Rajkoomars: "All unequivocally admitted it, but all did not fully acknowledge its atrocity; and the only reason they assigned for the inhuman practice was, the great expense of procuring suitable matches for their daughters if they allowed them to grow up." The Rajkoomar is one of Chohan Lackæ, chief of the Agniculsa, and in proportion to its high and well-deserved pretensions on the score of honour, it has more infanticides than any other of the "thirty-six royal races." Amongst those of this race out of the pale of feudalism, and subjected to powers not Rajpoot, the practice is four-fold greater, from the increased pressure of the cause which gave it birth, and the difficulty of establishing their daughters in wedlock. Raja Jey Singh's enactment went far to remedy this. Conjoin his plan with Mr. Duncan's; provide dowers, and infanticide will cease. It is only by removing the cause that the consequences can be averted.

(True copy.)

(signed) T. Robinson,  
First Assistant.

(No. 50.)

From the Agent at Sehore to *John Bax*, Esq. Resident at Indore.

Sir,

THE preamble of the Regulation passed in the year 1834, for the abolition of corporal punishments, proclaims the propriety of the adoption by the British Government of such a course of procedure as should exhibit the principles of the most enlightened legislation, and encourage by example the native states depending on it to exchange their barbarous and cruel punishments for those of a more merciful and wise character. The British Government thus declaring that one of the reasons which induced it to adopt a marked change in its criminal code was to set an example of humanity to the native states, plainly professes to all its servants the sense which it entertained of the obligations attaching to it as the paramount power of India. I feel therefore that no apology is now required from me, in bringing, through you, to the notice of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council, such information as I have been able to collect relative to the most barbarous practice ever openly confessed by tribes of beings laying claims to the title of men, I mean female infanticide, now exclusively prevailing amongst most tribes of Rajpoots in the dependent states of Malwa and Rajpootana. Its continuance in these states cannot but reflect disgrace on that paramount power before whose eyes the crime is daily being perpetrated; expression of its opinion of its enormity, and of its wishes for its eradication, would go far to effect its extermination.

2. Sir John Malcolm, in his printed Report on Central India, pp. 208 and 209, volume 2d., observes on this subject, "Infanticide is not known among the lower classes; this shocking practice appears limited to some Rajpoot chiefs of high rank and small fortunes, from a despair of obtaining a suitable match for their daughters of their own offspring. This usage is, however, on the decline, and every effort has been made to prevent the recurrence of such crime."

3. Since I first heard of the existence of this crime, shortly after my arrival in Malwa, about five years ago, I have made constant and close inquiries, with the view of ascertaining the extent to which the practice still prevails in this part of Malwa; and the facts and statements now furnished will satisfy you that infanticide is still extensively practised, and that a more regular and organised system of dissuasion, and the reiterated expression of our abhorrence at the practice, is necessary to secure its entire extermination.

4. In the petty states attached to this agency it is amongst the Bheelchee Rajpoots of Kheilcheepore, that this crime seems to have been most extensively practised. These Rajpoots pride themselves on their birth, and deem themselves of superior rank to the Oomuts of the adjoining chiefship of Rojghur and Nursinghur, to the Burgoozar Grassia chiefs, to the Ponewars of Agra, and other Malwa Rajpoots. They will accept the daughters of these Rajpoots in marriage, but they are deterred by their pride from giving their own daughters in marriage

to them. They court alliance with the Nara Rohtire, Kuchwaha, and Ranawut Rajpoots. I requested Shersing, the Raja of Kheilcheepoor, to institute an inquiry with a view to ascertain the number of sons and daughters of all his Kheechee kinsmen and other Rajpoots on his estates, and to forward to me a detailed statement of the result. Similar requests were preferred to the Oomut chiefs of Rajghur and Nursinghur, to the Thakoors of Guna, Koolookhairee and Ramgurh. They all readily forwarded to me the required returns. The inquiries and statements are all their own, but I have no reason to believe them inaccurate. From me they had nothing to conceal, for all parties were well aware of my knowledge of the existence of the practice, and many of the guilty had openly confessed the murder of one, two, or three daughters, as the case might be, and lamented the tyranny of custom, which made marriages so expensive as to drive them to the perpetration of this shocking crime. The result is as follows:—

DISTRICT.	TRIBE.	SONS.	DAUGHTERS.	TOTAL.
Kheecheepoor - - -	Kheechee - - -	118	16	134
Rajgurh - - - - -	Oomut - - - - -	240	98	338
Nursinghurh - - -	ditto - - - - -	131	61	192
Gurah - - - - -	Sotinkhee - - -	14	4	18
Koolookhairee - - -	ditto - - - - -	39	7	46
Ramgurh - - - - -	Chohan - - - - -	20	7	27

The Kheechee chief of Muksoondungurh, and the Rahotore, paid their respects to me as I passed in the neighbourhood of their estates during my recent circuit. I made the same request for a census of the children of their kinsmen as I had preferred to the chiefs within his agency. They forwarded the result of their inquiries with equal readiness. The returns received from them exhibit the following results:—

DISTRICT.	TRIBE.	SONS.	DAUGHTERS.	TOTAL.
Muksoondungurh - - -	Kheechee - - -	70	32	102
Boglee - - - - -	Rhatine - - - - -	77	72	149

Bleem Sing, the Thakoor of Boglee, holds a high result here given, proves the truth of his assertions that he has put a stop to the practice amongst his kinsmen.

Sic orig.

5. A little more than two years ago the Grassia chief, Thakoor Mootee Sing, of the Burgoogur tribe of Rajpoots, destroyed a daughter: it was shortly before my return from Kotah. As I had before expressed the abhorrence with which the British Government regarded the crime, I wrote to inquire the truth of the common report of his having destroyed the child. In his reply he admitted that he had done so; he suspected that Thakoor Lall Sing, a Burgoogur Grassia chief, with whom he is on bad terms, had informed against him; and on the occasion of a subsequent visit upon me, he expressed his astonishment at Lall Sing's fancied shamelessness, as he had himself destroyed a daughter, born about 20 months ago, and long after my return from Kotah. Upon this I wrote to Lall Sing, inquiring if he had also destroyed his daughter. He also admitted his guilt, pleading, as usual, the heavy expenses attending the marriage of a daughter in his tribe in justification.

6. The Maharaja Bulwunt Sing of Sootalia, and Thakoor Chulur Laul of Agra Burkhera, have also admitted the fact of their having, many years back, destroyed their infant daughters. Indeed the Rajpoot families in Malwa in which no daughters have been destroyed, are, I suspect, but comparatively few. In the families of some chiefs, however, the inhuman practice had been abjured. The Nursingurh and Rajgur chiefs, the Grassia chief Sewdeen Sing, and a few other chiefs, make a boast (and I believe with truth) of having preserved all their daughters. The returns from Rajgur and Nursingurh show that their example, however, has been ill followed by their subjects; and what can be more shocking



than the result exhibited by the census returned from the Kheechepore Rajah : It would appear that, on the supposition of the equality of the numbers of the two sexes, the murders perpetrated in the Kheechee tribe were 77 per cent. of the females born.

7. An intelligent Rajpoot chief in conversing with me on the subject some months back, stated it as his opinion, that not less than 20,000 infants were thus annually destroyed in the whole of Malwa and Rajpootana, including Joudpoor, Bikaner, Jeypoor, and Jussalmere. We have no means of ascertaining the fact; the number may be exaggerated, but it is certainly infinitely greater than that of the number of suttees ever was all over India since our connexion with it.

8. The following statement may, I believe, be relied on as a fact; it was made to me by the Rajgurh vakeel, by name Kaudoo Punt Bhao, who is distinguished amongst those about me by his superior regard for truth; his bent too was towards softening the traits related. He told me that Thakoor Megh Sing, a Chundrawal Rajpoot of the Rangurh family, and a connexion of the Rajgurh chief, had four daughters; that he had preserved two of these, and destroyed the other two. That the elder of the daughters preserved had reached the age of 19, but that he had been unable, from his poverty, to secure a suitable match for the girl; that this difficulty had appeared so great a calamity to the Thakoorance, his wife, that she had proposed to destroy the younger daughter by poison (who was still only five years old), to save her from the like disgrace, of remaining unmarried after reaching years of puberty. The Thakoor publicly and freely discussed the propriety of following the mother's advice, but that he, the vakeel, on hearing the proposal, was horrified, and warned him against committing so cruel a murder, threatening him with the agent's displeasure. How perverted, and how utterly annihilated must be all the best feelings of our nature in a tribe where such a proposition could be not only entertained by an individual of it, but deliberately canvassed in the community?

The father of the Thakoor of Raggoogurh, in Dewas, is said to have separated from his wife for preserving a daughter against his orders.

9. I might multiply examples of female infanticide; but the returns above given afforded us a means of judging with, I believe, tolerable accuracy of the extent to which it is carried, and of asserting that it still prevails to a most serious extent. The result given by these censuses is 709 sons to 296 daughters, or 41 daughters to 100 boys, 59 in the 100 of the females born being (on the supposition of the equality of the sexes) cruelly destroyed by their parents. Great though the obstacles to detection in individual cases are, we have in the disparity of the sexes the surest means of ascertaining its extent in the mass.

10. The Rajpoots, fortunately for the cause of humanity, do not plead any religious sanction or authority, in any way, in defence of their barbarity. They all admit that it is a crime, and a crime even of heinous nature. In such light the Hindoo Shastrees always speak of it. The Puryar Meenas, inhabiting the wild frontier tracts of country between Boondee, Jeypore, and Oodeypore, are more addicted to the practice than even Rajpoots, and they have recourse to it in the belief that women born in their tribe are fated to bring only calamity on them, and they plead in justification of the practice, the authority of a satee who commanded the practice on ascending the pile, and of the goddess Bhowannee herself, who enjoined it. Amongst the Puryar Meenas accordingly more violent opposition to any repressive measures is to be expected. In the Meena village of Paiprala, near Juhazgur, where there were 22 sons, not a single daughter had been allowed to live; every Meena of the village openly professing that he had destroyed all his daughters at their birth.

11. Since I first ascertained the existence of this crime, I have laboured incessantly to impress upon every Rajpoot, Raja, Thakoor, or Ryot, with whom I have been thrown in contact, the abhorrence with which the British Government and the civilised world regard this crime; that we regard it not only as murder, but as the most aggravated of murders, being perpetrated on the most innocent and helpless beings, by those bound by the strongest ties of nature to preserve and protect them.

When a Rajpoot murders his infant daughter, he is so far conscious of having incurred sin as to believe some expiation necessary. The poverty and brutalized hardihood of the Rajpoots has reduced this expiation to the "Seedha Surrimyam," or a single meal of flour to the family purohit or priest. I endeavoured to awaken the Brahmins generally to the heinousness of their brethren giving their concurrence

rence for a single meal to these murders; that this sanction of the murder of human beings ill consorted with their pretensions to an universal mercy and tenderness, which regarded with abhorrence not only the murder of men, but the killing even of the beasts of the field and of the birds of the air. (The British Government is engaged, by a promise made through the Resident at Delhi, not to allow the slaughter of cattle, or the shooting of peacocks by its servants in Harowtee.) To those who practise the crime,—to their spiritual guides, whether Brahmins, Byragees, Gosaeens, or Sadhs,—to their rulers,—to their associates,—to Sowars, and all classes and castes of the people,—I have addressed myself, exercising my ingenuity to impress all, by such arguments as seemed most suitable to each, with a proper sense of the enormity of this horrible practice.

12. I employed one of the most intelligent and most respected Brahmins of Malwa, by name Ooncar Bhut, to write a pamphlet in the strongest condemnation of the crime. It is written in Hindec•verse, in a style to which these rude people are much attached, and quotes the authority of the Shastrees condemning the crime. I got it printed. It has become very popular, and is in very general circulation.

Ram Bhao, a learned pundit in the service of the Bhopaul miuister, has since written a tale, relating an exceedingly barbarous instance of the crime, which occurred a few years ago, and is generally spoken of with horror, as having been perpetrated on a child several months old, whose life its mother did her utmost to save, but in vain. This little tale some friends of humanity also got printed for me, and it has also been widely circulated.

13. But well knowing the inveteracy of habit, confirmed by generations of practice, I regarded it as almost impossible to work any real and heartfelt general abhorrence towards the crime, except by the creation of a generally improved state of public feeling by education. It was the hope of eradicating this crime which first led me to project the establishment of the Sehore school. This you are aware has been established, and is maintained by the joint contributions of Bhopaul, Nursingurh, Raggur, Kheecheepore, and now also of Koorwypee; Sindia, Holkar, and the Pouwars of Dhar, contributing nothing. The school has now more than 150 pupils, brought up from their youth to entertain a deep abhorrence of the crime. As these become men, their superior attainments in every branch of learning will give to their humane opinions in regard to this practice a moral force and weight which must tend to create a general feeling of execration against the practice, and thus secure its eradication.

14. Formal renunciations of the practice by the Rajahs and chiefs, and prohibitions issued by them to their subjects and followers, did not appear to me likely to prove by any means efficient for the extinction of the practice. Penal enactments, not supported by public opinion, are a dead letter as far as the generality are concerned, or, if enforced, are enforced chiefly at the instigation of a rancorous and partial malice. But though admitted to be defective, they are still highly useful, and even necessary, as a commencement. A sense of consistency, and a fear of exposure to superior authority, will always operate in some degree in securing their observance and enforcement. The prohibitions and threatened penalties issued by the chief of each state must carry some authority with them. Though they have had their origin in no sincere conviction of the cruelty of the practice, still the multitude have no means of fully ascertaining that want of sincerity. The prohibition, too, would always give to the parent who was disposed to listen to the voice of humanity and affection, about to be disregarded by the other, a predominance that it would not otherwise have. For these reasons, I sought to procure these renunciations and prohibitions from all the chiefs connected with this agency; they were readily given, and have since been frequently repeated.

15. With a view to create a deeper and more general interest in the question, and to add to the solemnity of the individual renunciation of the chiefs, I determined, if possible, during the course of my late circuit, to procure a general assemblage of all the chiefs, and the adoption by this assembly of such measures as would prevent the future recurrence of the practice. At Chapahoree such a meeting was accordingly procured, of the Rajgur, Nursingurh, Kheecheepoor, Gagronee, and Agra chiefs. They had come attended by all their jageeiders and kiismen. They met, and continued the discussion for the whole day, and at length adopted certain resolutions, by which they were of opinion the practice might be suppressed. These resolutions are of a sumptuary kind, being directed

chiefly against the expense of marriages. They submitted a copy of them to me, and a translation of this interesting document is herewith forwarded. Nothing could be more interesting than this meeting, as well on account of its object, as because it was attended by every Rajpoot of any note for miles round; and it will not fail to exercise a great moral effect in the establishment of the general reprobation which it is desirable to attach to the crime.

16. It was with the view of promoting the extermination of this crime that I determined on taking with me all the Grassia chiefs receiving pay from us in the Grassia Horse or Bhopaul Contingent, to pay their respects to you at Indore. The silence of my predecessors in regard to this practice had led many to entertain the idea that I was labouring to eradicate a long-established custom, rather from my own personal views of its impropriety, than because my government regarded it with abhorrence. To correct this impression I wished to let them all hear from your own lips that the practice was viewed with horror, and ever must be, by the British Government and by all the civilized world. Your address to them at the Residency gave the fullest confirmation to my own endeavours to check the practice. Their visit to Mhow and Indore would, I conceive, have also other advantages, displaying to them the superiority of British civilization in many respects. The churches, roads, library and magazine at Mhow, and other objects, were all calculated to interest them and excite their admiration, and did so, and the beauty and elegances of the Indore Residency are, whenever the subject is recurred to, spoken of as surpassing anything they had dreamed of in their paradise of Wykoonth.

17. Such are the measures which I have adopted to promote the extermination of this shocking practice. I trust that none will be deemed injudicious. I have confined myself to persuasion and to appeals to the better feelings of the public, deeming that the British Government would not consider itself as having any right to exercise authoritative interference in foreign territories: I have carefully refrained from such interference. It has been my object to excite such a general and genuine feeling of execration as should lead to the voluntary abandonment of the practice: still, when we reflect on the inveteracy of habit and the extreme tardiness with which new ideas are spread in the world, it would be idle to hope that the abandonment of the practice will be effected by the measures already taken. Sanguine philanthropists conceived that the renunciations of the Jharcia chiefs of Guzera; taken by the humane Colonel Walker, had sufficed to secure its eradication from those tribes of Rajpoots. Subsequent inquiries of Major Carnac, and the more recent ones of Mr. Willoughby, give ample proof of the fallacy of those hopes. With such experience before us, I am induced to recommend systematized perseverance in following up such measures as the British Government may deem necessary and prudent.

18. In Guzerat, considerable funds have been appropriated to the object of securing the suppression of female infanticide, and I trust I shall not appeal in vain to the humanity and liberality of the British Government when I solicit a comparatively very trifling degree of assistance to promote the extermination of the practice from this part of Malwa. Assistance has been proffered in Guzerat to enable chiefs who have preserved their daughters to celebrate their marriages.

The principle of granting assistance to men to perform a necessary moral duty seems liable to objection, as conveying our sanction to a relaxed scheme of moral duty. The British officers in Guzerat seem fully to acknowledge this, but that the peculiarity of the case may justify the course adopted. The assistance which I venture to solicit, I should recommend to be distributed to those who have exerted themselves in any way towards the repression of the practice, and to promoting education amongst the Rajpoots.

When the Pindarries and Grassias were reduced to order, the Grassia Horse was formed with the express view of giving employment to a few of the disbanded followers of the Grassia chiefs. It was thought that by keeping them under the agent's eye the best check might be given to any lurking spirit of plunder, and that by thus giving service to some of their kinsmen, the chief would feel an interest in the cause of order, and by their residence or frequent visits to Sehoré, acquire some taste for the comforts of a more settled and civilized life. The testimony borne by all my predecessors to the general good conduct of the Grassia Horse and of their chiefs, proves how far the humane objects contemplated have been secured.

19. The Grassia Horse, on my first arrival here, cost 1,004 rupees a month; when reductions were called for by the Government, I submitted a proposal for supplying

supplying vacancies in the cavalry branch of the Bhopaul Contingent from this corps. By this the end would be gradually attained, and the distress attending immediate reduction avoided. Accordingly, in the last four years transfers have been made from this corps to the Contingent, by which the monthly expenditure has been reduced from Rs. 1,004 to Rs. 448. 12. Here is a saving of 556 rupees per mensem. In addition to this, I now beg to submit whether the two Grassia sowars of the minor chiefs, Onkar Sing and Queetwas, receiving each 20 rupees a month, may not be struck off from the list of the Grassia Horse, under the following circumstances:—On the death of her husband, the thakooranee, the mother of Onkar Sing, consigned the management of the estate to her brother Chinnajee; Chinnajee, about three years ago, having a feud with the patell of Queetwas, by name Ingrain, murdered him. Shortly after my return from Kotah, the patell's brother charged Chinnajee with the murder: gaining intelligence of the complaint, and of his intended arrest, he made his escape. I wrote to the thakooranee that as she was responsible for the good conduct of all her servants, she must produce Chinnajee to undergo his trial. She promised to do so. Her servants tracing him into Harowtee, brought him within a few days journey of this place. He there appealed to the people of the village, who prevented his being carried further. He thence wrote to me confessing his guilt and suing for pardon. This was of course refused. He had murdered a subject of Sindia, and it was a village of Sindia's whose inhabitants had rescued him from the seizers, though most likely with their collusion. I acquainted Sindia's vakeel with the facts; Chinnajee however again made his escape. Upon this I ordered the pay of the thakoors, two sowars in the Grassia Horse, to be held in deposit for the orders of Government till Chinnajee was seized. His accomplice has since been seized, and made over to Sindia; but as the thakooranee has failed to produce him, I am of opinion that she should be held responsible for the act of her brother, as for Kamdar; I therefore propose that the salary of the two sowars of the thakoor (40 rupees) should be retrenched, and the accumulated deposit of their suspended pay, Rs. 314. 13. 5, brought to the credit of Government.

*Vide letter to Resident at Indore, 18th June 1834, and subsequent letters.*

By this retrenchment a saving to the amount of 596 rupees a month will have been effected in the last four years in an item of expense which may be said to have been devoted by the British Government to the civilization of these semi-barbarous, wild but interesting people. Colonel Alves, who had a long experience in Malwa, always spoke of their followers in our service as the most devoted well-conducted servants of the British Government, and with the above-mentioned almost single exception they have proved so. As these chiefs are held to be of high rank and family, and are connected by marriage with all the higher classes of Rajpoots in Malwa, and some with those of Harowtee, they would prove most useful instruments in communicating to others any improved degree of knowledge to which they themselves may attain. Their long and close connexion with us will render them more susceptible of instruction and improvement than any other Rajpoots who know less of us. They have been accustomed to look to the British Government alone for protection for the last 18 years. At present the sons of only two of these thakoors are studying in the Sehore school; viz, a grandson of Maharaja Bulwunt Singh and Thakoor Ooukar Sing. I have felt a reluctance from inviting any of the thakoors to send their sons to the school; but with the permission of Government, I will express my opinion as to the desirableness of their sending their sons to be educated, or of their appointing others to receive tuition to be communicated to their children; and with a view of promoting this scheme, I would solicit that the sum of 100 rupees, or 120 rupees a month be devoted to the maintenance of the sons or near kinsmen of the thakoors so long as they attend the school, or of furnishing to those not embarrassed by debts, books, prints, and other presents that would amuse as well as improve them.

I should here have brought to the notice of Government the invaluable co-operation of Soobajee Bapoo and Oonkar Bat, in promoting the cause of humanity and education, but I have already done so in my recent reply to Mr. Secretary Macnaghten's letter, calling for information as to the state of the question for the establishment of a school at Sehore. The full concurrence and co-operation of these men, who command more respect by their attainments in all branches of Hindoo learning than any other two men I know in Malwa, has secured for my labours a degree of popularity, respect, and success that they never could otherwise have secured, and have so far been invaluable; but, though Brahmins have a monopoly

in expounding their sacred histories, and declaring fortunate and unfortunate, &c., they still exercise but little influence in regard to established usages. Each caste is a law to itself, and the attempt of Brahmins to interfere with old customs, that might appear to them objectionable, would incur the title and disregard usually given to an antiquated upholder of impracticabilities. I was therefore anxious to add to the effects likely to be wrought by means of my Brahmin associates the more active and direct co-operation of any influential Rajpoots.

22. From Thakoor Chuttur Sal I had not only received my earliest intelligence as to the existence of the crime, but much subsequent information in regard to its extent, and the causes that led to it, and many suggestions as to how it might be most easily suppressed. His superiority in talent and information, acknowledged by the chiefs of this part of Malwa; his knowledge of his tribe and all other tribes of Rajpoots, and indeed of the world generally, improved by the misfortunes in which he has been involved, through the rapacity of Sindia's aumils, for the last five years, and his own rank and high connexions, pointed him out as the best instrument I could use, and he courted the service with eagerness, in the hopes of doing what might be deemed worthy of notice by the British Government. He is vain, and had hopes of receiving benefits from Government. I did not reject services, though tendered by vanity, but I informed him that the British Government would never interest itself in claims like that to Oodeypoor, &c., which we had not confirmed when he was first taken under our patronage. Without canvassing too nicely his motives, I engaged his services, and also those of the old Maharaja Bulwunt Sing of Sootalia, who also has a few horses in the Contingent and Grassia Horse. He is an old Rajpoot, of the Oomut tribe, a distant kinsman of the Rajgur and Nursinghur Rajas, a great traveller, and held in the highest respect, as well on account of his rank and information, as of his spiritual knowledge by the Rajpoots in these matters. He had of himself endeavoured to repress the custom amongst his immediate kinsmen since his return from a pilgrimage made some 20 or 25 years ago to Jugernath. These chiefs accompanied me in my late tour through the district, and whenever we encountered any Rajpoot chiefs endeavoured to secure their hearty renunciation of the crime. They suggested and promoted the assemblage of all the Rajpoot chiefs at Chapohoree above described, where their arguments and harangues were zealously directed to secure a more sincere desire in the minds of the chiefs to eradicate the custom.

23. I have felt myself called upon to detail thus minutely, and I fear tediously, the services of these men, that the Governor-general of India in Council might be the better able to judge how far I am justified in soliciting that some mark of approbation and distinction be given to them and to others for their services in the cause of humanity, effected in the Grassia Horse for four months; viz. 2,400 rupees, or 2,000 rupees, be appropriated to reimburse them for any expenses incurred by their protracted attendance on my camp; and to show them, and to all Rajpoots in this part of Malwa, the high approbation with which the British Government regarded such labours of humanity. This sum would suffice for the purpose of further giving other honorary rewards of dresses to others who had, in an inferior degree, contributed the aid of their influence in the same cause.

24. It has frequently struck me, that any pictorial representation, exhibiting the actual perpetration of the crime with all its horrors, or one emblematically exhibiting the British Government of India using its influence in the cause of humanity, would, if displayed in the Agency House here, serve to keep men's hearts alive to the feelings of our better nature, and that a sight of such a picture would send every man to his home, bent on the future more strict fulfilment of the dictates of natural affection.

25. The eradication of this foul crime, even from territories not subject to the British Government, seems a question of sufficient importance to the Supreme Government to enjoin the political agent here to forward an annual report to Government, with censuses of the number of births within the year. By such an order the success of the mild, and even popular scheme now followed for the eradication of the crime, will not be left to individual taste.

The returns now submitted have all been forwarded to me by the chiefs themselves. I have every reason to believe their correctness as far as they go, but they are incomplete. They do not specify the ages or names of the individuals. Now, to enable the formation of a correct judgment as to the progress of the scheme, it will be necessary to have full and correct returns of the families of every Rajpoot. By the deputation of a respectable Brahmin of acknowledged character,

character, on the duty of completing the censuses already taken, every Rajpoot in Malwa could be made well acquainted with the lively interest taken by the British Government in the extermination of the shocking practice, a proper sense of its enormity might be inculcated, and the means of learning most accurately the actual progress made would be insured. The sum of 30 rupees, out of the sum of 100 rupees or 120 rupees mentioned in the 20th paragraph, would suffice for this temporary duty.

26. The practice appeared, on inquiries made by me when officiating political agent at Kotah, to prevail in Harowtee as extensively as in this part of Malwa. Indeed in the whole of Malwa and Rajpootana, and Sindia's possessions and those of his Kheechee feudatories, I believe it still extensively prevails. Those of my native writers who came from the Oude territory, and who have assisted me in this inquiry, have frequently assured me of its prevailing amongst many Rajpoot tribes in Oude, even more extensively than here. I should be making myself liable to the imputation of presumption in doing more than stating the fact, and suggesting with the utmost deference the advantages likely to result from reminding the rulers of all these states of the continued and most lively interest which the Governor-general in Council must ever take in seeing the entire extinction of this crime, and of the moral responsibility attaching to them, should they continue to allow its existence in their respective territories.

27. In conclusion, I have the honour to submit the draft of a letter, which if addressed under the authority of Government to the several chiefs within this, and perhaps also other jurisdictions, would, I conceive, tend greatly to promote the suppression of the crime. I think that the printing and publication of a large edition of this letter in Hindee would prove of vast efficacy in awakening men's minds to the real extent to which this shocking crime is carried, and of creating a general desire in all classes of men to co-operate in its extinction. The Bhopaul government, on being reminded of its existence, immediately took from every Rajpoot in its limits a penalty bond, binding them to refrain from its commission in future.

28. If I have in any respect exceeded or fallen short of that course which the Right honourable the Governor-general in Council is of opinion would have been most wise and prudent, I beg his Lordship's indulgence. It will be my aim to direct my future course in this matter by such rules as his Lordship in Council may be pleased to prescribe. I have endeavoured, and to a certain extent I trust I have succeeded in gaining the concurrence of all the well-disposed and the good without exciting personal offence in a single individual, even the most barbarous.

I have, &c.

(signed) *L. Wilkinson,*

Political Agent.

Shore, 9 July 1836.

ABSTRACT.

1. States the grounds on which the agent ventures to bring the subject of female infanticide to the notice of Government.
2. Sir John Malcolm's statement, as to its existence in Malwa, its extent and suppression.
3. The agent has made constant inquiries into the subject, and has found that the practice still prevails extensively.
4. Forwards returns furnished by the Rajahs and Rajpoot chiefs of Eastern Malwa of the numbers of sons and daughters.
- 5 & 6. Quotes several individual cases of infanticide among the Rajpoot chiefs of Malwa; some chiefs have abjured the practice.
7. The number of cases of infanticide murder in all Malwa and Rajpootana, estimated by an intelligent individual at 20,000 per annum.
8. States a fact, showing the brutalized state of feelings among Rajpoots in regard to their right of murdering their daughters.
9. The conclusion drawn is, that the practice is still extensively resorted to.
10. Rajpoots fortunately admit the sin of infanticide; the Puryar Meenas of Boondee and Juhazgurh, on the contrary, pleaded a religious sanction for the practice.
11. The agent explains the means resorted to by him to bring home a conviction of the enormity of the practice to all classes of the people of Malwa.

12. Employed Brahmins to expose the sin of the act, and got their works published.

13. Determined to establish a school at Schore, in the hope that well-educated youths might give a better tone to the moral feelings of the people.

14. Got formal renunciations from the Rajahs and chiefs; the advantages of these discussed; they are of themselves insufficient security without a concurrent public feeling.

15. Assemblage of Rajpoot chiefs, and resolutions passed by them in January last, to give better effect to their prohibitions against the crime.

16. The agent, with a view of preventing a misapprehension, and promoting the civilization of the Grassia chiefs, took them to Indore and Mhow.

17. The measures of the agent, all persuasive and founded on the principle of acting with the concurrence of the majority, refers to infanticide in Guzerat, and states the necessity of perseverance.

18. States the nature of the assistance sought from Government, and his opinion of a defect in the principle of proceeding adopted in Guzerat.

19. Proposes to dismiss two sowars of Grassia horse, and the grounds of this proposal.

20. A saving of 600 rupees effected in the last four years in the expenditure of Grassia horse. Solicits 100 rupees, or 120 rupees of this saving to promote the education of the Grassia chiefs' sons.

21. The services of the learned Brahmins of Malwa referred to.

22. The assistance given by Thakoor Chutter Lal, and Bulwunt Sing, Maharaja of Sootalia, in promoting the agent's views.

23. Amount of reward solicited for the valuable services of these and other individuals.

24. A pictorial representation of an act of infanticide would essentially aid to promote a feeling of abhorrence against the crime.

25. Proposes means to secure more detailed and correct censuses of the births of Rajpoots.

26. The practice prevails in Kota, Boondee, Oodeypore, Jeypore, in Sindia's and Holkar's possessions in Malwa; is said also to prevail in Oude.

27. Submits a draft of a letter proposed to be published and widely circulated.

28. Begs indulgence, if any of the measures above explained appear indiscreet.

(signed) *L. Wilkinson,*  
Political Agent, Bhopaul.

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RESOLUTIONS passed by the several Rajas and Rajpoot Chiefs (when assembled at Chapohoree, by Mr. Wilkinson, the Political Agent at Bhopaul), for the better carrying into execution the Orders issued by them, prohibiting Female Infanticide within their several Territories, the object of these Resolutions being the removal of the causes which lead to Infanticide.

1st. THE chief cause which had led Rajpoots to destroy their daughters is, that several families of Rajpoots will receive in marriage the daughters of Rajpoots of several other tribes, but they refuse to give to them their own daughters in return: They thus are reduced to difficulty in getting what they deem a suitable match for their daughters. Under this fancied difficulty they destroy their daughters on their birth. On this account it has now been resolved, that every raja and chief shall issue in his own limits an injunction that no Rajpoot shall give his daughter in marriage to another who is not ready to give him his daughter in return, but to give his daughter in marriage in those families who will give him their daughters.

2. It has been already resolved that any Rajpoot who shall destroy his daughter shall be deprived of his patrimonial rights and excommunicated, and these penalties doubtless will be enforced upon such an offender; but he also who, after preserving his daughter, shall take any money from his son-in-law, shall be excommunicated. If he is poor and destitute of means, let his family and friends give him assistance to enable him to marry his daughters suitably to his name; if destitute of powerful friends, let the rajah and chief in whose territory he resides give him assistance and provide for the marriage of his daughter.

3. Bhats and Charuns have claims from of old against Rajpoots on the occasion of their marriages; we hereby fix a maximum of what is to be paid to them according to the rank and circumstances of Rajpoots; viz.

By

By Rajahs to each Bhat and Charun -	-	-	1	-	-
By Thakoors of villages to ditto	-	-	-	8	-
By Rajpoots holding rent-free lands to ditto	-	-	-	4	-
By poor Rajpoots in service as sepoy, &c.	-	-	-	2	-

No more than the fees as above fixed are to be given by any Rajpoots on occasion of marriages; this is to be the custom. If any Rajpoot, from a desire to procure a good name, wish to give more, let him do so on any other day; against his so doing there is no prohibition.

These three resolutions have been unanimously passed; let each chief carry them into execution in his own estate. This is to be the rule. 26th January 1836, corresponding with 8th April of Mah Shooder of 1893, Sumbut.

(signed) *Rawal Motee Sing*, of Rajgurh.  
*Dewan Sheer Sing*, of Kheechepore.  
*Raja Hunwunt Sing*, of Morsingurh.  
*Buree Lal Raja Buhadoor*, of Muksoodungurh.  
*Thakoore Chuttur Lal*, of Agra.  
*Thakoore Sawunt Sing*.  
*Fukeer Sing*, on part of Soorej.  
*Mull, Thakoore* of Gagroonee.  
*Thakoore Fakeer Sing*.  
*Koonceur Indree Sing*.  
*Maharaja Bulwunt Sing*, of Sootalia.

(True Translation.)

(signed) *L. Wilkinson*, Political Agent

DRAFT of a Letter proposed to be addressed to the several Rajpoot Chiefs.

THE attention of the Government of India has, from time to time, been brought to the existence of female infanticide in different parts of India. It had been inclined to hope that the deep abhorrence which it had felt and expressed in regard to this most shocking practice, would have induced all its allies and faithful dependents to prevent the occurrence of a crime so shocking to humanity, and so deeply execrated by the whole of the civilised world. It is with deep regret and surprise that the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council has learned that men still exist so utterly devoid of natural affection as to sacrifice to a selfish vanity their own children.

2. From inquiries instituted by the political agent at Bhopaul, his Lordship in Council has been enabled to form a rough estimate of the extent to which this crime has been carried in the eastern portions of Malwa, and it is with the deepest concern that his Lordship has learned that the dictates of natural affection and common humanity have been so utterly violated and trampled upon by so large a portion of the Rajpoot communities. From the returns furnished to the above-mentioned political agent by the chiefs themselves, it appears that there are—*N.B. This Memo. contains the result of the returns as given in para. 4.*

3. Now as the inquiries of learned philosophers of Europe have ascertained by means of extensive censuses, made not only in Europe, but in Asia and the other quarters of the globe, that God in his supreme justice and bountiful beneficence has created and continues to create the two sexes in equal proportions, the only conclusion to be drawn from the disparity here exhibited, is, that a number of females equal to the deficit of existing daughters, has been cruelly destroyed. The fact does not rest, however, merely on inference, it is unequivocally admitted by those who have perpetrated the crime.

4. It has been said, that the whole number of murders thus committed in Malwa and Rajpootana, may amount to no less than 20,000 per annum. How melancholy the reflection, that this number should bear even a near approximation to the truth.

5. His Lordship in Council has, however, heard with unmixed satisfaction, that all the chiefs and thakoors of Eastern Malwa have signified to the political agent their determination not only to renounce the practice, but to eradicate it entirely from their several tribes, and to punish those who may in future so cruelly violate



all law, human and divine. Chiefs and rulers of the country must never for a moment forget that they all lie under an indefeasible responsibility strictly to prevent the occurrence of this and every other violation of the eternal laws of humanity and justice, by any individual living within their several jurisdictions. It is not necessary to inform them that this is no new doctrine. It has been unequivocally prescribed by lawgivers of every age, and of every creed, Hindoo, Mahomedan, or Christian.

6. The Governor-general in Council has learned with sincere satisfaction that the chiefs of Nursingurh and Rajgur and other chiefs have set a fitting example to their dependents in having preserved their own daughters. He now confidently trusts that they and all the Rajpoot chiefs of Malwa will henceforth rigidly enforce their prohibitory orders against the practice. His Lordship feels no doubt that the Bhopaul government will persevere in its determination to eradicate the crime, and he trusts that Scindia, Holkar, and all the chiefs of Malwa and Rajpootana, and also every wise and good individual in this extensive country, will be found giving his most zealous co-operation in promoting the extermination of the crime.

7. Deeply interested on this subject, and anxious to receive satisfactory intelligence that the orders issued by the several chiefs prohibiting the practice have been rigidly fulfilled, the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council has instructed his representatives to forward annually reports of the births in all Rajpoot families\*. He confidently anticipates that they will afford convincing proofs that the crime has been entirely suppressed.

\* This may be modified for annual reports on the subject.

(signed) *Lanct. Wilkinson,*  
Political Agent in Bhopaul.

(True Copies.)

(signed) *T. Robinson,*  
First Assistant to the Resident.

*Ordered,*—That the following letter be written in reply to Mr. Bax.

To *J. Bax, Esq.,* Resident at Indore.

(No. 51.)

Sir,

August.

I AM desired by the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 4th July, enclosing copy of a despatch from the political agent in Bhopaul relative to the prevalence of infanticide in Malwa and Rajpootana, and the means of eradicating the practice.

2. In reply, I am directed to acquaint you that the Governor-general in Council is disposed to concur in the view which you have taken of this question. For an effectual remedy against the revolting crime in question (which in our own provinces, by sec. 13, Reg. XXI., 1795, is treated as wilful murder) there is no other remedy, it is to be feared, but the diffusion of education and the gradual civilization of the independent Rajpoot tribes.

3. Some of the suggestions offered by Mr. Wilkinson, especially that relative to the appropriation of any surplus arising from retrenchments in the expenses of the Grassia horse, are inadmissible. There are some, on the other hand, which might be adopted with some modifications.

4. But I am desired to observe, that before any further step is taken by Government, it is obviously desirable that some attempt should be made at reconciling the conflicting statements submitted by yourself and Mr. Wilkinson respectively, as to the number of these atrocities which are annually committed in Malwa and Rajpootana. According to your information they do not exceed 50 in the year, according to Mr. Wilkinson they amount to 20,000. The cause of this discrepancy may perhaps be ascertained, and some means may be found of partially reconciling it. On this point you are requested, after communication with Mr. Wilkinson, and such individuals as you may be desirous of consulting, to furnish a further report.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *W. H. Macnaghten,*  
Secy to the Gov<sup>t</sup> of India.

EXTRACT FORT WILLIAM POLITICAL CONSULTATION of 27 July 1840.

(No. 32.)

From Lieutenant-colonel *J. Sutherland*, Officiating Agent to the Governor-general for the States of Rajpootana, to *Henry Torrens*, Esq. Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Fort William.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit for such orders or observations as may seem necessary to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council, a copy of correspondence as per margin, which has taken place between Captain Richards and me, arising out of a circular letter which he addressed in April last to the chiefs of Kotah, Boondee, and Jhalawar, and which in the diary of the period escaped my notice, on the delicate question of suttee. A translation of Captain Richards' circular letter, with that of the replies which he has received from Kotah and Jhalawar, is also submitted, and I do not know that it is necessary for me to say anything further on this all important subject, than I had the honour of doing in my letter of the 4th of August last.

To Captain Richards, dated 14th June 1840.  
From ditto, dated 19 June 1840.  
To ditto, dated 23 June 1840.  
From ditto, dated 29 June 1840.

Rajpootana Agency, Ajmere,  
1 July 1840.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *J. Sutherland*,  
Officiating Agent Governor-general.

DOCUMENTS referred to in the foregoing Letter.

From Lieutenant-colonel *J. Sutherland*, Officiating Agent to the Governor-general for the States of Rajpootana, to Captain *Richards*, Officiating Political Agent in Haraotee, Nusseerabad.

Sir,

REFERRING to your diary from 25th to 31st ultimo, and entry under date 26, head, "Native Department Letters received," regarding the suppression of suttee, I would feel obliged for a copy of the correspondence which has passed between the Maha Raj Rana and yourself on this subject.

Rajpootana Agency, Ajmere,  
14 June 1840.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *J. Sutherland*,  
Officiating Agent Governor-general.

From Captain *C. Richards*, Officiating Political Agent, Haraotee, to Lieutenant-colonel *Sutherland*, Officiating Agent to the Governor-general for the States of Rajpootana, Ajmere.

Sir,

14. IN reply to your letter of the 17th instant, I have the honour to enclose all the correspondence that has passed between the Maha Rao, the Maha Raj Rana, and myself on the subject of suppressing suttee and mutilation of persons, &c. I have not yet received a reply from the Rao Raja of Boondee.

Haraotee Political Agency,  
Camp at Nusseerabad,  
19 June 1840.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *C. Richards*,  
Officiating Political Agent.

From Lieutenant-colonel *J. Sutherland*, Officiating Agent to the Governor-general for the States of Rajpootana, to Captain *Richards*, Officiating Political Agent in Haraotee, Nusseerabad.

Sir,

I HAVE had the honour to receive your letter of the 19th instant, with its enclosure, copy of your circular letter of the 28th of April to the chiefs within the range of your political superintendence, describing the anxiety of the British Government to prevent the performance of the rite of suttee, the burying of people alive, and mutilation, within their respective territories; also copies of the replies which you have received from the Maha Rao of Kotah, and the Maha Raj Rana of Jhalawar.

2. It does not appear out of what circumstances this written discussion on the delicate question of suttee arose, and I was not prepared for it; for however painful and abhorrent the performance of this rite may be to us, I am not aware that there is authority from Government to discuss in this form, with chiefs exercising independent jurisdiction, its abolition, or whether the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council has arrived at the conviction that good is likely to arise from such discussion. On this subject I beg to refer you to the correspondence of July and August last.

3 It is my general belief that even in our own territory, every attempt to suppress this dreadful sacrifice only encouraged and added to its frequency, until the memorable resolution was taken, at once to prohibit it by law, and render it a penal offence for any one to assist in it. Until this was done, I believe that suttees were more common in the neighbourhood of Calcutta than in any other part of India, and there the greatest efforts had necessarily been made to suppress the rite.

4. In the same manner it was believed by every one at Gwalior, that the agitation of the subject about the conclusion of Lord William Bentinck's administration, or perhaps the knowledge of the abolition of suttee in our territories, led to an unprecedented number of suttees in a very short time. I reported accordingly to Government, and the discussion was dropped. At Joudpoor I had lately no difficulty in not only getting infanticide prohibited, but in organizing a system through which the householders of a village agreed to pay the fair demands of the Bhats and Charuns on the celebration of marriages; the Bhats and Charuns themselves engaging to receive this contribution, and confessing that it would put more into their pockets than they received through their irregular levies; and I had the satisfaction to discover that this was only renewal of a law of the famous Maha Raja Beejee Singh to limit the undue exactions of these classes, for it is their exactions which, in Marwar, led to infanticide. Neither had I any difficulty in getting a law passed prohibiting mutilation; and the important question of surna or asylum was legislated for in a manner which deprives it of some of its worst features. But when we approached the question of suttee, I found that legislation in this matter was quite out of the question. Maharaja Maun Singh told me the same story that the Maha Rao has told you, "that when on any occasion restraint had been put on the person prepared for this fearful sacrifice, all bolts and bars had flown open, and she had been released to the exercise of her own free will, affording proof that it is useless to endeavour to alter the decrees of Heaven."

5. It is possible that a person in the condition of the Maha Raj Rana may come into our views in this important matter, and that in a small country like Jhalawar we might make a beginning; though I question whether even he can set himself in opposition to what I fear is the general voice of chiefs and people throughout Rajpootana. There is, however, everything in his letter which promises fair; and I am of opinion that every opportunity should be taken of personally discussing the question with him. But I am quite certain that the time has not yet come when we can venture to enter on this discussion generally in this region, without running the risk of doing more harm than good.

Rajpootana Agency, Ajmere,  
23 June 1840.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *J. Sutherland*,  
Officiating Agent Governor-general.

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From Captain *C. Richards*, Officiating Political Agent, Haraotee, to Lieutenant-colonel *J. Sutherland*, Officiating Agent to the Governor-general, &c. &c. &c. Ajmere.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to state, in reply to your letter of the 23d instant, on the subject of my communications to the chiefs of Haraotee and Jhalawar, relative to the suppression of suttee, &c. &c., that I had no intention thereby to open any formal discussion or negotiation with them, although I deemed it as well (with reference to my probable absence for some time) to allude to it, and the satisfaction it would afford the Supreme Government to see its suppression.

2. There has not been to my knowledge an instance of suttee within the range of my political superintendence since my arrival at Kotah in October last, but there

there was one a short time previous, which was particularly noticed by the Governor-general (*vide* Mr. Secretary Torrens' letter, 18th July 1839), and I conclude the exertions of the local agent to prevent it would have been in consonance with the feelings and wishes of Government, whether the attempt succeeded or not; it was with this impression, and the possibility of a recurrence of suttee during my temporary absence from illness, that induced me to allude to the subject in my communications to the chieftains of the three states in April last.

3. I shall be guided until further instructions by the opinions you have now expressed, although they are not to my view in accordance with the implied tenor of Mr. Secretary Torrens' communication above quoted; at the same time, I do not consider that the allusion made by me in my communications to the chiefs of Haraotee and Jhalawar at all calculated to do harm, nor do I imagine there would have been any great opposition to our wishes had the subject been made a matter of negotiation with the two states of Kotah and Jhalawar, in their treaties of 1838; the Raj Rana would most likely have given his unqualified consent to its prohibition, and the Maha Rao to its suppression by every means short of actual compulsion. You may have found great difficulties at Joudhpoor in introducing the subject, but our relations with the states of Haraotee are fortunately on a better footing, and much may be effected with one, where the other would oppose, even for the sake of showing its independence. It would appear that some Hindoo princes of the first importance have stipulated for the prohibition of suttee, &c. and according to report, the Sattara Rajah has recently done so; and I am much mistaken if a former Resident of Baroda did not succeed in dissuading a favourite wife of the Guicawur of those days to relinquish the resolution she had come to to destroy herself by immolation.

Haraotee Political Agency,  
Camp at Nusseerabad,  
29 June 1840.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *C. Richards*,  
Officiating Political Agent.

(True copies.)

(signed) *H. W. Trevelyan*,  
Assistant Agent Governor-general.

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COPY of a CIRCULAR LETTER from Captain *Richards*, Officiating Agent at Kotah, to the address of the Rao Raja of Boondee, the Maha Rao of Kotah, and the Maha Raj Rana of Jhalawar, dated 28 April 1840.

My Friend,

Since my arrival at the cantonments of Nusseerabad, whither I have repaired for the benefit of my health, my attention has been directed to the following subject:—There is an increasing desire on the part of the distinguished members of the Government to extinguish the practices, prevalent in these parts, of suttee, burying alive, and mutilation for criminal offences. From the consideration that men are a valuable deposit, received in trust from the Almighty, and that every king and chief has been clothed with justice from his hand for the preservation in peace of all his creatures, it would appear that to provide for the security of his subjects' lives is a paramount duty in a sovereign; I have therefore written the above in the hope that you will reflect on the criminality of the practices alluded to, and put them down by an express prohibition and the terror of a penal enactment.

I hope you will further direct your attention to the removal of all cause of irritation and dispute on the frontier of Kotah and Jhalawar, and by religiously observing every article of the existing treaties, adopt the only course of conduct that can ensure the satisfaction of the British Government.

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COPY of a LETTER from Maha Rao *Ram Singh* of Kotah, received  
9 May 1840.

I HAVE received your letter from Nusseerabad, expressive of your dissatisfaction at the continuance of suttee, burying alive, and mutilation for criminal offences. I am gratified that you still keep me in friendly remembrance. My friend, the cus-

tems alluded to have been handed down from time immemorial, even from the first fathers of mankind. They have obtained in every nation of India, and more especially in the provinces of Rajwarra, such as Jodhpoor, Oudcepoor, &c., for whenever the sovereign of those states has bid farewell to life, the queens, through the yearnings of the inward spirit, have become suttee, notwithstanding that their relatives were averse to the sacrifice, and would have prevented it altogether. It has even happened that when they have been imprisoned in barred chambers, the bolts and bars have, by the power of God, of themselves flown open; hence it appears that it is not in the power of a mortal to nullify by opposition a divine though mysterious ordinance.

Since, however, it will afford the English Government particular pleasure, I shall take such measures as lie in my power for the prohibition of the practice. The custom of burying alive is confined to the sect of the Jogis, and is enjoined by their laws; that also shall be put a stop to. The law regarding mutilation does not extend to all offenders equally, but is only applicable to those who are guilty of forgery, interpolation, or erasion of words in sunuds and purwannahs. It is a rule which I have laid down for myself, that no order or sentence whatever shall be issued, unless founded on the law (of Mahomet) or Shastra. As to disturbances on the Jhalawar frontier, my servants were exercising every precaution before your letter was written. A similar injunction should however be sent to the opposite party (Jhallawur); I hope therefore that on this score you will be under no apprehensions, and continue to favour me with your letters. With regard to forgery and the like, I shall be happy to adopt any suggestion of yours for a change of punishment. No untoward event can possibly happen, through my instrumentality, on the frontier. If the other party should cause any such, you will of course be informed of it.

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COPY of a LETTER of the Maha Raj Rana of Jallawur, dated 26 May 1840.

I HAVE been glad to receive your letter regarding the abolition of suttee, mutilation, &c.; inasmuch as I have before this time avoided these prohibited practices. On this suggestion of yours I shall engage all my energies in rooting out these things from my dominions, and preventing their recurrence for the future. Your wishes shall be strictly attended to.

(True translations.)

(signed) *W. Strachey*,  
Assistant Agent Governor-general.

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Ordered,—That the following reply be returned to the above.

(No. 362.)

(No. 34.)

From *H. Torrens*, Esq. Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, to Lieutenant-colonel *J. Sutherland*, Officiating Agent to the Governor-general for the States of Rajpootana.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, dated 1st instant, forwarding correspondence with Captain Richards, regarding the suppression of suttee, and in reply to state that the Governor-general in Council does not conceive that the record of their opinions on delicate questions liable to discussion with independent states, by political officers, is expedient, unless circumstances call for the expression of their views for submission to Government.

2. Captain Richards should not have addressed a circular to the chiefs of Kotah, Boondee, and Jhalawar, on the subject of suttee, without advising in the first instance privately with you; it is however satisfactory to find that the chief of Jhalawar entertains views so humane and enlightened as those expressed in his reply to that officer.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *H. Torrens*,  
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, 27 July 1840.

EXTRACT LETTER from the Officiating Agent to the States of Rajpootana, to *J. H. Maddock*, Esq. Secretary to Government; dated 3 January 1841.

Para. 8. I TAKE this opportunity of submitting a code of rules consisting of 48 articles, which was drawn up by the Maharaja, the Thakoors, and ministers in communication with Captain Ludlow and me, in November 1839, for the better government of Marwar, to which I have now added a few notes, and which, simple as (or perhaps because) these rules are, have been found highly useful to Captain Ludlow, the council and minister.\*

(signed) *J. Sutherland.*

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EXTRACT from the CODE of RULES for the Government of Marwar, November 1839.

K. Para. 45. FROM the principal nobles of the state, down to Bhoomeas and possessors of a single dwelling, no persons shall be permitted to destroy their female infant children. In performance of a marriage the fees to the Charuns shall be given as follows:—

By Putayuts on 1,000 rupees of kekh	-	-	-	-	25 rupees.
By Bhoomeas	-	-	-	-	10 „
Householders not landed proprietors	-	-	-	-	5 „

Charuns and others shall make no objection to receive the rates herein specified

46. Dholee Ranas (singers) shall receive at marriage ceremonies five rupees per every 1,000 rupees of kekh; they are not entitled to claim a higher payment for their services.

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EXTRACT NOTES by Lieutenant-colonel *Sutherland* in the Joudpore Code of Rules; dated 3 January 1841.

Para. 45. INFANTICIDE prevails to some extent amongst the inferior Rajpoots of Marwar; but only in one of the principal houses, and that is of late introduction. It is owing here entirely to the exorbitant demands of Batts and Charuns on the celebration of marriages, and in the one principal house in which it prevails (that of—) so exorbitant were these demands that the chief had been robbed of his wealth; his gold, silver, and jewels are all said to have passed into the hands of these avaricious classes. At last his houses, elephants, and their housings, were rendered up, and when the Thakoor had nothing more to give, they demanded his head, which he is said to have at once severed from his body with his own sword. This story is believed universally, and the circumstance is said to be of recent date. Since that period, as the Thakoor himself told us, no daughter has been preserved in the house.

When we proposed a legislative Act for the prevention of female infanticide, we were surprised to find that it was only necessary to introduce the rule which was instituted by Maha Rajah Beejee Singh, who is distinguished from other sovereigns as the "Great Maha Rajah," but which had fallen into disuse. The heads of the Batts and Charuns were called into the legislative tent, and they bound themselves to receive the sums specified in this article; whilst all the chiefs, Bhoomeas, and Rajpoot householders, through their representatives, bound themselves to pay, in each village in which they respectively held possessions, these sums, on the marriage of the daughter of a Rajpoot of the town or village. The introduction of the article was much applauded, and it was believed that effect being given to the law, infanticide will cease.

Legislation for the abolition of suttee was necessarily a matter which Captain Ludlow and myself had much at heart; we told all parties that in conformity with their prejudices we had bound ourselves to abstain from the slaughter of kine, and the killing of peafowl and pigeons in Marwar, beasts and birds which they held sacred;

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\* This code will be separately submitted in a few days.

sacred ; that the practice of the rite of the suttee was looked upon with horror throughout Europe, and by all belonging to those countries in India. That its abolition was a matter which the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council had much at heart. Unhappily we found that the public mind in Marwar is yet far from having arrived at that stage when the abolition of this obnoxious rite can be contemplated. We were told the usual story of the impossibility of preventing the female who had once resolved to devote herself to death on the funeral pyre of her husband, in full belief of the reward hereafter to be bestowed on both, from carrying her resolution into execution ; of bolts and bars having flown open of their own accord, where these had been interposed, of which instances were pretended to be given ; and we found it to be our painful duty to abstain from the further legislative consideration of this question.

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EXTRACT LETTER from *T. H. Maddock*, Esq. Secretary to the Government of India, to Lieutenant-colonel *Sutherland*, Agent in Rajpootana ; dated 15 March 1841.

Para. 6. REGARDING the code of rules which has been prepared for the guidance of all public functionaries of the state, the Governor-general in Council would fear that in parts it is too vaguely worded to be found of much permanent value in practice, and particularly in all that refers to the practice in the time of Maha Rajah Bijee Singh as the guide to be followed ; it would obviously be preferable that if the rules that were in force in that prince's time are known, they should be declared in writing. If they are unknown, the reference to them can lead only to doubt and perplexity. His Lordship in Council gives to you and to Captain Ludlow the credit of having exerted yourselves to the utmost of your power, and of sound discretion for the improvement of these rules ; but they yet bear the marks of a barbarous and uncivilized character, and he cannot but have read them with very qualified feeling of satisfaction. It is true that the punishment of mutilation has been abolished and female infanticide is prohibited, and in these respects an important step has been gained. But it is yet most deeply to be regretted that the prejudice in favour of suttee is so strong, and that it should be found necessary to realize the forms of ordeal, and the manner of obtaining sanctuary. The reasons for fixing the rates of fees and perquisites of Bhats and Charuns are sufficient to show their necessity. But in all these matters his Lordship in Council trusts that the time will come when the people of Marwar will be fitted to admit more enlightened principles to be followed in their code of laws.

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EXTRACT LETTER from Colonel *J. Sutherland*, Agent Governor-general, Rajpootana, to *T. H. Maddock*, Esq. Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, dated 1 April 1841.

Para. 2. I WOULD wish to guard Captain Ludlow and myself from being supposed to have had any great share in the compilation of the Joudpore code of rules of 1839. It was principally the work of the Joudpore authorities themselves, including the Maha Rajah. The clauses regarding infanticide and mutilation were introduced on our suggestion, and that for modifying the evils of asylum, with the matter of trial by ordeal, in which, beyond the absurdity of such a procedure, there was nothing revolting, we had of course no concern. For the abolition of suttee and some other barbarous and revolting rites, the minds of the chiefs and people in these Rajpoot states are yet, I fear, far from being prepared. No written code of Bijee Sing's time was to be found, and I question whether any written code is to be found in any of the states ; all desired to be governed by the laws of that period, and although they are not written, the usages of the time are well understood ; and on the whole, I believe that the Joudhpore code, imperfect and barbarous although in many respects it must be considered to be, has been very useful. When the code of rules was drawn out there was no purohan, nor was there then any intention of appointing one, although this had been an office in former times in the government, and there could not, therefore, appear in it anything touching the power and duties of the prime minister.

(No. 2.)

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Honourable the Lieutenant-governor North-western Provinces, Political Department, of the 6 August 1841.

(No. 1457.)

(No. 33.)  
EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of the North-western Provinces in the Judicial Department, under date 6 August 1841.

EXTRACT of LETTER from the Magistrate of Allahabad to the Address of the Commissioner Allahabad Division (No. 3); dated 28 January 1841.

Para. 23. I REGRET to report that during the year I have discovered that the crime of infanticide is common in six or seven villages in pergunnah Baree, lying on the borders of the Rewah territory, and it does not seem ever to have before attracted the notice of the authorities. The practice prevails amongst three classes of the Rajpoot tribe, denominated Purhars, Kutchwas, and Bedowrias, amounting altogether to about 100 families. The number is so small that I have great hopes of soon being able to put a stop to it altogether. On ascertaining that the practice really existed, I lost no time in proceeding to the pergunnah, and assembling the heads of the different families, I soon saw that exhortations would be of little avail, and I determined to adopt prompt measures.

24. In the first place I appointed a Chupprassie to reside in each village, whose sole duty it was to report the birth of a female child in the families of any of the above classes of Rajpoots. I also bound the Gorait, Chowkydar and midwives, under a heavy penalty, to report separately each birth at the Thannah, the four thus acting as a check on each other. I directed the Thannadur, on the death of any female infant being reported, to hold an inquest on the body, and afterwards to transmit it to the civil surgeon for examination. I associated the Tehseeldar with the Thannadur, in order to ensure a more efficient superintendence; I promised them both handsome rewards if I should be hereafter satisfied that they, by their joint efforts, had put a stop to the horrible practice.

25. I am happy to state, that as far as I am able to judge, the method I have pursued has been attended with perfect success. It is only two months since the plan came into operation, and of four female infants that have since been born, three are alive and one dead; and as this one was killed in the usual way by administering the juice of the madar plant, I will detail the particulars in order to show that my arrangements have, so far as I can judge, been successful in bringing the murder to light.

26. The infant was born on the 10th December, a report of which was immediately made to the Thannah. The Jemadar was deputed to see the child, and on his way he met the midwife, who was also coming to report. She returned with the Jemadar's party, and on lifting up the cloth under which the infant was lying, they found it dying. The midwife declared that a few hours before she had left it strong and well, and that it must have been poisoned. The parents affirmed that its death was caused by lock-jaw. They were immediately taken up and conveyed to the Thannah, together with a slave girl who lived in the house, and the body was sent to the surgeon for examination. The slave girl at first denied all knowledge of the affair, but at last confessed that the infant's grandmother had brought some of the madar juice and administered it to the infant on the departure of the midwife to the Thannah. She also stated that the mother of the child at first refused to allow the madar juice to be given, but at the entreaty of her husband, at last consented. The surgeon deposes that he found the juice of the madar plant in the child's stomach, which caused its death. The case is now pending before the sessions judge, and I trust the parties will be convicted. It will do more towards stopping the practice than anything else, and the fact of the parties being taken up has already caused a great sensation in the pergunnahs.

27. As I learned that the practice prevails in the Rewah territory, and that some families have left Barra, in order to escape our police, I addressed a communication to the Rajah on the subject, and he has readily promised to do all in his power to put down the practice. I would suggest that Government should also bring the subject to the notice of the Rajah.



EXTRACT of LETTER to Commissioner of the Allahabad Division (No. 1454);  
dated 6 August 1841.

Para. 23. THE Honourable the Lieutenant-governor has perused with much interest paras. 23 to 27 inclusive of Mr. Montgomery's letter, regarding the unfortunate prevalence of infanticide in certain villages on the borders of the Rewah state. Copies of the above paras. have been forwarded to the Government of India for submission to his Lordship in Council; and a communication has likewise been made through the agent S. and N. Territories to the Rewah Raja, requesting him to exercise his influence to put a stop to so inhuman a practice.

Paras. 23 to 27 of the Allahabad Magistrates' letter, No. 3, dated 28 January 1841.

Para. 23, of orders on the Police Report of the Allahabad Division for 1840.

*Ordered*,—That copies of the paras. noted in the margin be forwarded to the Political Department for consideration and orders.

(True extracts.)

(signed) *J. Thomason*,  
Secretary to Government North-western Provinces.

(No. 34.)

(No. 3.)

From *J. Thomason*, Esq. Secretary to Government North-western Provinces, Agra, to *C. Fraser*, Esq. Agent to the Lieutenant-governor Southern and Northern Territories, dated the 6th August 1841.

Sir,

WITH reference to Extract from the Judicial Department (No. 1457) of date 6 August 1841, a copy of which is hereto annexed, I am directed to request that you will communicate to the Rajah of Rewah the hope entertained by his Honour the Lieutenant-governor that he will exercise his influence to suppress so inhuman a practice as that of infanticide, which seems to prevail in some of the villages within his territory.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Thomason*,  
Secretary to Government North-western Provinces.

(No. 4.)

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Honourable the Lieutenant-governor of the North-western Provinces, in the Political Department, under date the 22d September 1841.

(No. 224.)

(No. 147.)

From *C. Fraser*, Esq. Agent Lieutenant-governor, S. & N. Territories Jubbulpore, to *J. Thomason*, Esq. Secretary to Government North-western Provinces, Agra; dated 25th August 1841.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 310, of the 6th instant, with annexations relative to the suppression of infanticide, and with reference to the same beg leave to forward, for the information of his Honour the Lieutenant-governor, translations of a correspondence on the subject with the Rewah Raja, to whom I have transmitted a translation of the extract from Mr. Montgomery's letter, explaining the course he has taken to put a stop to the practice, and I have intimated to the Rajah that it is his Honour's wish that he should use his best endeavours to co-operate with Mr. Montgomery in suppression of this horrid crime.

2. The destruction of female children was formerly not uncommon amongst the Rajpoots of the Jubbulpore district; and though I trust I succeeded in stopping it when

when in charge of the district, still I shall consider it my duty to circulate a copy of this correspondence to all the districts in these territories, to revive attention to the subject of its prevention.

Jubbulpore Office of A. L. G.  
S. & N. T., the 25th August 1841.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *C. Fraser*,  
Agent Lieutenant-governor.

(No. 5.)

LETTER to the Rewah Rajah from the Agent to Lieutenant-governor,  
dated 16 November 1840.

THE Rajah is informed that it has been communicated to the Agent that Sahoo Sing, Thakoor of the Kutchwaha tribe, a resident of the Allahabad district, had put to death his grand-daughter, and the Agent observing that infanticide is common among the Kutchwahas and Purdihars, begs the Rajah will use his best endeavours to put a stop to this very horrid practice in his territory.

(No. 6.)

LETTER from the Rewah Raja to the Address of the Agent Lieutenant-governor, dated 21 Aughun Sumbut 1897.

THE Rajah acknowledges the receipt of the Agent's letter of the 16th November, and in reply informs him that formerly the practice of infanticide prevailed in his territory, but that he issued a strict prohibition to its continuance, to the tribes among whom the practice was common; and that conceiving that it was caused in many instances from the dread of expense attendant on marriages, he had had it proclaimed that in instances where the parents could not afford to defray the marriage expenses of their daughters, upon an application being made to the Rajah, he would afford the necessary aid. The Rajah concludes by saying that he had read a communication from the Magistrate of Allahabad on the subject, to whom he had sent a reply, similar to his present letter, and that at the time he had issued strict orders regarding the prevention of infanticide, which have again been repeated.

(No. 7.)

LETTER from the Agent Lieutenant-governor to the Address of the Rewah Rajah; dated 7 December 1840.

THE Agent acknowledges the receipt of the Rajah's letter of the 21st of Aughun, and informs him that he was most gratified by its contents.

(True translation.)

(signed) *C. Brown*,  
Assistant to Agent Lieutenant-governor.

(True copies.)

(signed) *C. Brown*,  
Junior Assistant to Agent Lieutenant-governor.

(True extracts.)

(signed) *J. Kenyon*,  
Assistant to Secretary to Governor  
North-western Provinces.

## EXTRACT FORT WILLIAM POLITICAL CONSULTATION of 13 December 1841.

(No. 27.)

From Lieutenant-colonel *A. Speirs*, Resident at Gwalior, to *T. H. Maddock*, Esq.  
Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit for the information of the Governor-general in Council, copy of a letter under date the 10th ultimo, from my assistant, Captain Ellis, in regard to the prevalence of female infanticide in the neighbouring territory of this Government, the purport of which I transmitted to the Durbar authorities here; a copy of their reply, No. 552, with its translation into English, are enclosed, in which they express their abhorrence of the crime, and the orders they state they have given, with the view to its suppression.

2. In discussing the subject of Captain Ellis's letter with the Durbar authorities here, they admitted the existence of the crime, but not to the fearful extent described by that officer.

3. From the inquiries I have myself made, I, however, have no doubt that its prevalence is very extensive. I have done, and am doing, everything in my power with the Durbar authorities to induce them to put a stop to a crime so revolting to every feeling of humanity.

4. I have received a letter, under date the 17th instant, from Lieutenant-colonel Sutherland, forwarding the copy of an ordnance instituted by Raja Bejeg Sing of Marwar in Sumbut 1821, or 75 years ago, on the subject of that horrible crime, with the view to its prevention; a copy of which I have furnished to this Durbar, with a request that it may be adopted and carried out, so as to adapt it to all classes of its subjects.

5. The law on that detestable crime promulgated by Raja Beejey Sing, and forwarded by Colonel Sutherland, has only reference to his chiefs of inferior rank, not to the commonalty, who it would appear are deeply involved in this murderous crime throughout the districts named by Captain Ellis in his letter now transmitted.

I have, &amp;c.

Gwalior Residency, 24 November 1841.

(signed) *Alex. Speirs*,  
Resident.

## ABSTRACT.

Resident transmits copy of a letter from his assistant, Captain Ellis, relative to female infanticide, forwards a copy of a Durbar note relative to that revolting crime, and states his proceedings with the Durbar in regard to its suppression.

Gwalior Residency, 24 November 1841.

(signed) *Alex. Speirs*,  
Resident.

Documents above alluded to.

(Copy, No. 284.)

From Captain *R. R. W. Ellis*, Assistant Resident at Gwalior, to Colonel *A. Speirs*,  
Resident at Gwalior.

Sir,

RAMHUNSE, a man employed in the Thuggee and Dacoitee department, upon his return the other day from Sehourie in Sikurwarra, reported to me three instances of female infanticide which had fallen under his observations during the course of the few days that he had been absent from the Residency.

This circumstance led to my making some inquiries upon the subject, and I beg leave now to submit for your consideration that the measures of the Durbar for the abolition of infanticide in this territory do not appear to me to have realised the expectations of benefit which Mr. Cavendish entertained in May 1833, at the time when that gentleman reported their adoption for the information of Government.

The

The practice of female infanticide is described by Sir John Malcolm, p. 209, vol. ii. Central India, as one which prevails only among Rajpoots of high rank and small fortunes; but in Sindia's territory the usage does not appear to be restricted to any individual class of inhabitants, or particular rank of life, Goojeers in Goojeerie, the Jauts in Jitawur, with the Rajpoots of Towargar, Kutchwagur, and Sikurwarre, rich and poor, high and low, must, I understand, be reckoned as different classes of people, who put to death all the female infants which are born in their families. Exceptions from this general principle of conduct, I believe, are rare, and of more frequent occurrence among the Goojeers and Jauts than any one of these different Rajpoot tribes.

In Sikurwaree, which commences about 20 miles from this, I am informed that from 200 to 500 infants are commonly put to death every year in pursuance of this usage; none of the districts mentioned are situated above 100 miles off Gwalior; and if the measures have proved ineffectual in suppressing the evil in the immediate vicinity of the court and residency, it cannot be supposed that they will have been attended with greater success in parts of the country further off the seat of government.

The new-born infant is usually put to death by administering poison in the shape of the tobacco leaf, or that of the duttoora plant, but this object is said sometimes to be effected by the use of actual violence.

As I am persuaded that any efforts which may be made for the suppression of this abominable system of crime will be hailed with feeling of delight and gratitude by many thousands, who at present are the mere slavish followers of a bad example, I hope you will consider it necessary to bring the present state of the question to the knowledge of Government, and advocate the adoption of any further steps which you may consider best calculated to put a stop to the prevalence of a custom so adverse to the increase of the population of the country and improvement of the condition of the people, as one which tolerates the existence of associations for the avowed purpose of the destruction of the female portion of the community.

I have, &c.

Gwalior Residency,  
Ty. and Dy. Department, 4 Oct. 1841.

(signed) *R. R. W. Ellis,*  
Assistant Resident.

(True copy.)

(signed) *Alex. Speirs.*

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TRANSLATION of a Letter (No. 552), dated 22 Ramzant Hijree Era 1257, or 7 November, A. D. 1841, from *Ram Rao Phalkeea Shum Shere Jung Bahadar*, Durbar Vakeel at Sindheea's Court, to the address of Lieutenant-colonel *Alexander Speirs*, Resident Gwalior.

After Compliments.

ACKNOWLEDGES the receipt, and recapitulates the contents of the Resident's letter, dated 21st Shabom, Hijree era, 1257, or 7th October A. D. 1841, upon the subject of the expediency of the suppression of the system of female infanticide prevalent in the Sikurwaree and Kutchwaghar districts, and in reply states that strict injunctions have been issued to the different local authorities, directing them to make an example, and furnish any of the inhabitants in their districts who may be found guilty of so sinful a crime, and that the Durbar will remove any of its local officers who may be found guilty of connivance at the existence of so abominable a practice.

(True translation.)

(signed) *R. R. W. Ellis,*  
Assistant Resident.

Ordered,—That the following reply be returned to the above.

(No. 3549.)

(No. 29.)

From *T. H. Maddock*, Esq. Secretary to the Government of India, to Lieutenant-colonel *H. Speirs*, Resident at Gwalior.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Governor-general in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, dated the 24th ultimo, reporting female infanticide in Scindiah's districts, and in reply, to state that his Lordship in Council approves the proceedings reported in your letter under acknowledgment.

Fort William, 13 December 1841. I have, &c.  
(signed) *T. H. Maddock*,  
Secretary to the Government of India.

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EXTRACT FORT WILLIAM POLITICAL CONSULTATION, under date the  
17th January 1842.

(No. 52.)

From Colonel *A. Speirs*, Resident at Gwalior, to *T. H. Maddock*, Esq. Secretary to the Government of India, Fort William.

Sir,

Letter from Captain Ellis, Assistant Resident, dated 4th October, giving cover to a letter in original from Major Sleeman, commissioner for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, dated 28th September.

Resident's reply of the 15th October.

Letter from Captain Ellis, dated 22 October, with enclosures, &c.

Resident's reply, dated 26th idem.

I HAVE the honour to transmit for the information of the Right honourable the Governor-general in Council the copies of correspondence noted in the margin, which has passed between Captain Ellis, my assistant, and myself, in regard to slave dealers, and people engaged in kidnapping children in Scindiah's territory, as also a copy of Durbar note, No. 571, dated 10th Ramzan, or 26th October 1841, and its translation into English.

2. I have not transmitted the proceedings which accompanied Major Sleeman's letter of the 28th September, as the nature of them is sufficiently indicated in that communication.

3. I have brought to the attention of the Maharaja's government the shameful neglect which appears to have attended the orders which were issued to their local officers in May 1833, whilst Mr. Cavendish was resident at this court.

4. During the period in which I have been at Gwalior, several instances have occurred of slave dealing, which I have had occasion to bring to the attention of the Durbar, when the individuals concerned have been brought to punishment. Fresh instructions have been again issued to their local officers, which I trust may prevent a continuance of such a disgraceful and unlawful traffic.

5. The Governor-general will observe that those individuals concerned in the instances brought forward on the present occasion, have been sentenced to two years' imprisonment in irons in the Fort of Gwalior, and will not, I believe, be released until security is given for their not again engaging in such offences.

Gwalior Residency, 24 December 1841. I have, &c.  
(signed) *Alex. Speirs*,  
Resident.

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ABSTRACT.

Resident transmits correspondence between his assistant, Captain Ellis, and himself, relative to the crime of slave dealing, and kidnapping people to be disposed of as slaves; states the measures adopted by Scindiah's government on the present occasion for the punishment of the offenders, and the instructions given to prevent a repetition or continuance of such a disgraceful and revolting traffic.

Gwalior Residency, 24 Dec. 1841. (signed) *Alex. Speirs*,  
Resident.

Documents alluded to in the foregoing Letter :—

(No. 285.)

(No. 53.)

From Captain *R. R. W. Ellis*, Assistant Resident at Gwalior, to  
Colonel *A. Speirs*, Resident at Gwalior.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward for your information an original letter, dated 28th ultimo, to my address from Major Sleeman, and have to beg the favour of your instructions regarding the disposal of the prisoners, and the unfortunate women and children who have been rescued from a state of slavery, by the exertions of Captain Birch, assistant to the general superintendent for the suppression of thuggee and dacoity at Nusseerabad.

The remark of Major Sleeman regarding the prevalence of crime among the zeemindars who live along the Chumbul, must be considered applicable to the whole of the district of Towurgar, Kutchwahagar, and Sikerwurree, and which, as well as I can understand a subject where there is so little data to go upon, may be described as that tract of country which is situated between the Chumbul and Koharee rivers, commencing at the source of the latter.

The existence of the numerous desperate gangs of dacoits, and the present formidable state of crime in these districts, is to be attributed to the impunity with which these bands have hitherto been allowed to prey with impunity upon the lives and property of our subjects, and the unwillingness of the Durbar to consent to any effective measures for their eradication.

As, from the circumstances now brought to notice, it appears that the measures of the Durbar for the abolition of the slave trade, like those for the prevention of infanticide, have proved ineffectual, I hope you will consider it expedient to bring the present state of so abominable a traffic as that of the slave trade in the territory to the knowledge of government.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. R. W. Ellis*,  
Assistant Resident.

Gwalior Residency, Ty. and Dy.  
Department, 4 Oct. 1841.

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From Colonel *A. Speirs*, Resident at Gwalior, to Captain *R. R. W. Ellis*, Assistant Resident, and in charge of Thuggee and Dacoity Department, Gwalior.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, and that to which it gave cover in original from Major Sleeman, the commissioner for the suppression of thuggee and dacoity, dated 28th ultimo.

2. As I find that Scindiah's government would be averse to receive for punishment, or future provision, any of those prisoners named in the proceedings, or Major Sleeman's letter, charged with slave-dealing, or of people who have been kidnapped by them, I would therefore recommend your making over to the pundit who is in attendance on you such of the former, or of the latter description of persons as may belong to the Gwalior territory, and forward on the remainder to the several states to which they may belong.

3. I will thank you to furnish me with a list of those prisoners whom you may deliver over to the pundit, under the circumstances above stated, that I may ascertain the quantum of punishment which the authorities here may determine to inflict on them.

4. You will also furnish me with a list of those people who have been kidnapped, for whom some provision will have to be made, as belonging to Scindiah's territory, that I may have it in my power to bring the subject, particularly to the attention of the Maharaja's officers, and ensure its payment.

5. Major Sleeman's and your own remarks relative to the general state of disorganization existing in Scindiah's territory, on the banks of the Chumbul, and the prevalence of the slave trade there, will be brought to the attention of the Maharaja's and British Government.

I have, &c.

(signed) *A. Speirs*,  
Resident.

Gwalior Residency,  
15 Oct. 1841.

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## CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO

(No. 316.)

From Captain *R. R. W. Ellis*, Assistant Resident at Gwalior, to  
Colonel *A. Speirs*, Resident at Gwalior.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 15th instant, and, in reply, to forward three lists, showing the manner in which five of the prisoners alluded to have been disposed of; the sixth, Soondur Sing, died upon the 3d October 1841.

Deokee and Junkoo, the two women belonging to Dholpoor, said that they had lost caste, and would not be received back again by their husbands, and requested that they might be released; an application which I have not considered it necessary to refuse.

The oldest of the three children, the parents of whom belonged to Ulwar, is about nine years of age, that of the others about six and four. He wished to be allowed to undertake the responsibility of providing for his brother and sister; but as he is too young for this charge, and might be induced to sell them as slaves, I conceive that I have attended best to Major Sleeman's recommendation in their behalf, in making over the three to Jemayut Raee Moonshee, in my office, who very humanely has offered to charge himself with the expense and trouble of their maintenance. In consenting to this arrangement, I have given him to understand that this circumstance will give him no title to retain them, should any relation come forward and claim them, or contrary to their own inclinations, after they attain the years of discretion, and are able to provide for themselves; and I trust that this measure, as well as the release of the women, will meet with your approbation.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *R. R. W. Ellis*,  
Assistant Resident.

Gwalior Residency, Ty. and Dy.  
Department, 22 Oct. 1841.

DESCRIPTIVE ROLL of a Prisoner belonging to Holkar's Territory who will be forwarded to Captain *Riddell*, Assistant General Superintendent, Malwah, upon the 23d October, in charge of a Party (six Nujeebs), under Instructions from the Resident at Gwalior.

NAME.	Age.	Name of Father.	Caste.	RESIDENCE.		
				Village.	Pergunnah.	District.
Dhola Singh	26	- Bhowanny Singh.	Rajpoot	Mackulpoor	Mackulpoor	Indore.

Gwalior Residency, Ty and Dy Dept, }  
22 October 1841.

(signed) *R. R. W. Ellis*,  
Ass<sup>t</sup> Resident.

DESCRIPTIVE ROLL of a Prisoner belonging to the Dholpoor Territory, who was made over to the Dholpoor Vakeel upon the 20th October 1841, under Instructions from the Resident at Gwalior.

NAME.	Age.	Name of Father.	Caste.	RESIDENCE.		
				Village.	Pergunnah.	District.
Jurroon, <i>alias</i> Girdharee	40	Goverdhun	Goojar	Dadur	Baree	Dholpoor.

Gwalior Residency, Ty and Dy Dept, }  
22 October 1841.

(signed) *R. R. W. Ellis*,  
Ass<sup>t</sup> Resident.

(True copy.)

(signed) *A. Speirs*,  
Resident.

DESCRIPTIVE ROLL of Three Prisoners made over to the Durbar Pundit upon the 20th October, under Instructions from the Resident at Gwalior.

NAME.	Age.	Name of Father.	Caste.	RESIDENCE.		
				Village.	Pergunnah.	District.
Bulram - -	30	Runjeet Sing	Rajpoot -	Ambulpoor	Sikerwarree	Gwalior.
Toolsea - -	28	Rundeer -	- ditto -	Gobeita -	- ditto -	- ditto.
Girdharee - -	40	Dhun Sing	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto.

Gwalior Residency, T<sup>y</sup> and D<sup>y</sup> Dep<sup>t</sup>, }  
22 October 1841.

(signed) R. R. W. Ellis,  
Ass<sup>t</sup> Resident.

From Colonel A. Speirs, Resident at Gwalior, to Captain R. R. W. Ellis, Assistant Resident, and in charge of Thuggee and Dacoity Department.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d instant, and the list showing how the prisoners therein alluded to had been disposed of, which are quite satisfactory.

2. Your having set the two women, Deokee and Junkoo, at liberty, as requested by themselves, I consider as the best mode of disposing of them, and which you were quite warranted in doing.

3. I am doubtful, however, of the regularity of the mode which you have adopted in regard to the disposal of the children alluded to in your third paragraph: in place of giving them over to Moonshree Jemeyet Raee, you should, in the first instance, have sent to Captain Birch, at Nusseerabad, the names, places of abode, caste, and occupation of their late parents, who could have ascertained from the Ulwar Vakeel, or other authorities of that state, who are in attendance at the office of the agent Governor-general, if any of the relations of the children were still alive, and have taken measures for their being delivered over to them; I would still recommend your adopting this measure at your earliest convenience.

I have, &c.

Gwalior Residency, 26 Oct. 1841.

(signed) A. Speirs,  
Resident.

(True copies.)

(signed) A. Speirs, Resident.

(No. 884.)

From Major W. H. Sleeman, Commissioner for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, to Captain R. R. W. Ellis, Assistant Resident in charge of Thuggee Office at Gwalior.

Sir,

FROM Lieut. Nation's letter to my address of the 20th instant, and his proceedings in the case which I now forward, it appears that the prisoners mentioned in the margin have been forwarded to you, charged with kidnapping women and children, and confining them for the purpose of making slaves of them. One of the party, Jhundoo, *alias* Girdharee, was charged with the murder of Sookhdeo, the husband of Rookma, one of the women, and the father of four of the children so kidnapped. Rookma has, however, died, and her sister Seeta has absconded, and there are only three of the children forthcoming. They seem to be young, and what has become of the fourth is not stated in the proceedings.

1. Soondur Sing.
2. Bulram.
3. Dhola Sing.
4. Girdharee.
5. Jhundoo, *alias* Girdharee
6. Toolseea.

2. It appears that, besides this family of Rookma, her sister Seeta, and her two sons and two daughters, there were six other persons kidnapped, as per margin, and confined at Gobta, near Rundoulee, and only two coss from Dholpoor. While taking off those 12 persons for sale, a Mussulman, servant of Soondur Singh Rajpoot, the chief of the party, informed against them to the Siladar of Ateea Nowagong, in the Kotah territory, who got them seized, and they were all sent to Captain Birch.

1. Deeka, wife of Oman Gardner, of Dholpoor
2. Toolsee, daughter of Hirdoo Rachee.
3. Jhunkoo, wife of Baldeo Rajpoot.
4. Maharajoo, daughter of Seeta Goojur.
5. Kishna, son of Deolah, Brahmin of Bhada-wur.
6. Soojnee Kachin, of Gwalior.



3. Rookma died, and her sister Secta absconded; and the rest were sent to Captain Graham at Agra. What has become of Toolseea, Maharaja, Kishna, and Soognee, does not appear. The only plaintiffs mentioned as forthcoming, besides the three children of Rookma, are Deoka and Joukoo.

4. Deoka and Joukoo, both depose to having been taken off by violence by Soondur Sing and his party. Rookma and Seeta depose to having been inveigled away by Jhundoo and others, and made over to Soondur Sing and his party. Toolseea deposed to having been taken away from a field by violence by Girdharee and others, friends of Soondur Sing. Maharajoo deposed to having been seized in a wheat field by Soondur Sing and the rest. Krishna deposed to having been taken off by Gurdharee. Soognee deposed to having been seized and taken by Khandee while at her ablutions near the Gwalior Fort, and made over to Hursookh and Bulram, Soonder Sing's friends.

5. Jhundoo, *alias* Girdharee, acknowledges to having inveigled away Rookma and her family, but denies that he killed her husband, and pretends that they were sold by Munee Ram, of Daura, and his relations Baljoo (deceased), Jownbir, and Bijee Sing.

6. Soonder, Bulram, Bhoola, Girdharee, acknowledge that they were taking off the women and children to market, but pretend that they bought them fairly, and did not kidnap them. It seems to me quite clear that they did kidnap the others, and were parties to the kidnapping of the family of Rookma, and it seems to me also clear that Munee Ram, Jowahir, Bijee Sing, and Buljoo, were also parties concerned. They acknowledge to having been present at the sale.

7. I must request you to submit the case to the consideration of our department; it will perhaps be able to get the offenders punished by the Gwalior authorities, as it seems clear that they were carrying on the trade systematically.

8. The Gwalior zeemindars who live along the banks of the Chumbul are a bad set, who require to have examples of punishment: they are almost all robbers themselves, or instigators of robbers. I hope the poor children will be provided for, and must recommend them to the Resident's and your care.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. H. Sleeman*,  
Commissioner for the Suppression  
of Thuggee and Dacoity.

Mooradabad, Commissioner's Office,  
28 Sept. 1841.

(True copy.)

(signed) *Alex. Speirs*, Resident.

TRANSLATION of a LETTER, No. 571, from *Ram Rao Phalkeea Shumshere Jung Bahadur*, Durbar Vakeel, to Lieut.-colonel *A. Speirs*, Resident at Gwalior, dated 10th Ramzan.

ACKNOWLEDGES and recapitulates the contents of the Resident's letter, dated 10th Ramzan, forwarding a list of the names of three subjects of the Gwalior state, found guilty of kidnapping children for the purpose of selling them as slaves, who it was recommended should be punished.

In reply, I have the honour to state that Bulram, one of the prisoners, is dead, and that Girdharee and Toolsee have been sentenced to undergo two years' imprisonment in irons in the fort of Gwalior.

In compliance with your recommendation for the adoption of measures for the suppression of the systems of infanticide and slave trade, the Durbar has given the amils of Shikurwaree, Towargar, and other places, to understand that it is their duty to put a stop to the existence of these evils, and the Durbar will not fail to punish severely any person who may hereafter be found guilty of practices which have been declared unlawful in the Gwalior territory.

(True translation.)

(signed) *R. R. W. Ellis*,  
Assistant Resident.

*Ordered*,—That the following reply be returned to the above.

(No. 123.)

From *T. H. Maddock*, Esq. Secretary to the Government of India, to Colonel *A. Speirs*, Resident at Gwalior.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, dated the 24th ultimo, forwarding papers connected with the measures adopted by you for the suppression of kidnapping children for the purpose of slavery, prevalent in Scindiah's districts, and the punishment of the offenders engaged in this inhuman practice. In reply, I am desired to approve the proceedings therein reported, and to observe that the Governor-general in Council will always be most anxious to hear of the success of your proceedings on this important subject, and that his Lordship in Council relies on your prudent zeal for obtaining, to the utmost extent practicable, the co-operation of the Gwalior authorities for the general suppression of slave-dealing in that territory. Political Dep.

I have, &c.

(signed) *T. H. Maddock*,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, 17 Jan. 1842.

EXTRACT INDIA POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS, 30 March 1842.

(No. 195.)

From *T. H. Maddock*, Esq. Secretary to the Government of India, to Agent at Rajpootana.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Governor-general in Council to transmit for your information the accompanying extracts, marginally cited, of a despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, No. 1 of 1842, dated the 26th January, and to desire that you will be pleased to furnish this department with a statement of the nature alluded to in the 21st paragraph, when the necessary measures will be taken to communicate its contents to the authorities concerned, as enjoined by the Honourable Court. 19 to 21 Abolition of suttee and infanticide in Rajpootana.

I have, &c.

(signed) *T. H. Maddock*,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, 30 March 1842.

EXTRACT INDIA POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS, 22 June 1842.

(No. 39.)

Agent at Rajpootana.

From Colonel *J. Sutherland*, Agent Governor-general for Rajpootana, to *T. H. Maddock*, Esq. Secretary to Government of India, with the Governor-general.

Sir,

1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 50, dated the 30th March, transmitting for my information extracts paragraph 16, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 34, and 35,) from a letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, No. 1 of 1842, dated the 26th of January, and calling for further information on the subject of the abolition of the female infanticide in Marwar.

2. On this subject I have the honour to submit a copy of a letter which I wrote to Captain Ludlow on the 22d of last October, with a copy of his reply, dated the 4th of November, and a copy and translation (No. 9) of its enclosures; also copy of a circular letter which on the 9th November I wrote to the residents at Indore, Gwalior, and Baroda, and to the political agent at Cutch; of a letter of the same date to the superintendent at Ajmere, and of one dated the 29th of December to the Secretary to Government N. W. Provinces, dated 28th Dec.

and 10th Jan. 1842, and copies of the replies which I received to the two last letters, all on this subject.

3. I have also the honour to submit a copy of a letter which I have this day written to Captain Ludlow, calling for information as to the effects produced in Marwar by the promulgation of the 45th article of the code of rules prohibiting infanticide, and for levying a house assessment on account of the fees of Bhats and Charuns on the celebration of marriages; a copy of which code was submitted with my letter, No. 26, dated 3d January 1841, to your address; a copy of Captain Ludlow's reply shall be submitted when received; and government will thus, I trust, be in possession of the fullest information for drawing up instructions for the government of Bombay and to political officers for the prevention of infanticide according to the Marwar system; a memorandum (No. 10) on which subject is herewith submitted.

Rajpootana Agency,  
Camp, Kishen Gurek,  
5 May 1842.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *J. Sutherland*,  
Agent to the Governor-general.

ABSTRACT.

- Para. 1. Acknowledging letter of 30th March.  
2. Submits copies of letters on the subject of the prevention of female infanticide.  
3. Further information promised.

5 May 1842.

(signed) *J. Sutherland*,  
Agent Governor-general.

Enclosure No. 1 in No. 477 of 1842, No. 160 of 1841.

(No. 40.)

From *J. Sutherland*, Esq. Commissioner, to Captain *Ludlow*, Political Agent, Joudpore.

Sir,

I WOULD feel much obliged by your sending me a copy of the rules established by Maharaja Beejee Singh prohibiting female infanticide, and those for the levying the rights of Bhats and Charuns by a village assessment on the celebration of marriages.

Commissioner's Office, Ajmere,  
22 October 1841

I have, &c.  
(signed) *J. Sutherland*,  
Commissioner.

Enclosure No. 2 of No. 477 of 1842.

(No. 353.)

From *J. Ludlow*, Esq. Political Agent, to Colonel *J. Sutherland*, Agent for the States of Rajpootana Ajmere.

Sir,

AGREEABLY to the requisition contained in your letter, No. 160, of the 22d ultimo, for a copy of the rules established by Maharaja Bejee Singh, prohibiting female infanticide, and those for the levying of the rights of Bhats and Charuns by a village assessment on the celebration of marriages, I made the requisite application to the Raj authorities, and have herewith the honour to append (in original) a reply which I have received from my attendant Vakeel and the documents which you refer.

Joudpore Political Agency,  
Camp, Dahnee, 4 Nov. 1841.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *J. Ludlow*,  
Political Agent.

Enclosure 3, in No. 477 of 1842.

(No. 1558 of 1841.)

From *J. Sutherland*, Esq. Agent Governor-general, to Lieutenant-colonel Sir  
*C. M. Wade*, c.B. Resident, Indore.

Sir,

1. IN legislating two years ago at Joudpore, in concert with Maha Rajah Maun Singh, the chiefs of the state, and the ministers, on the subject of female infanticide, it was discovered, that 75 years before, or in the Sumbut year 1821, rules had been promulgated by Maha Rajah Bujee Singh of that principality prohibiting this sacrifice; and considering that these rules may now be useful, I have the honour to transmit a copy of them, with a copy of the Durbar Vakeel's note transmitting them to Captain Ludlow.

2. You will observe that the principal cause of infanticide in Marwar was the exorbitant demands of Bhats and Charuns on the celebration of marriages. These the rules limited and fixed the amount fairly claimable by them on the rental of the government, or the chiefs in the village where the bride resided, in case only, I conclude, where her family could not bear the costs.

3. We had no difficulty in renewing those rules where they had fallen into disuse; all parties, the government, the chiefs, and the representatives of the Bhats and Charuns agreeing to abide by them in future.

Rajpootana Agency, Ajmeer,  
9 November 1841.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *J. Sutherland*,  
Agent Governor-general.

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The same to (No 1559) Lieutenant-colonel *Spicers*, Gwalior.

Ditto (No 1560) *W. T. Boyd*, Esq. Baroda.

U Ditto (No 1561) The Political Agent in Cutch Bhooj.

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Enclosure No. 4 in No. 477 of 1842.

(No. 1557 of 1841.)

From *J. Sutherland*, Esq. Agent Governor-general, to Captain *Macnaghten*,  
Superintendent, Ajmeer.

Sir,

1. ALTHOUGH I have no reason to believe that female infanticide is practised in the Ajmeer district, yet the subject of the promulgation of any prohibitory orders came under discussion in my court on the occurrence of the late unfortunate suttee at Bhunae.

2. I have the honour to enclose for your consideration a draft of a proclamation which I propose to issue on the subject; also a copy of rules prohibiting female infanticide, issued by Maharajah Bujee Singh of Joudpore in the Sumbut year 1821, 75 years ago. The principal cause of infanticide you will observe from these rules was the exorbitant demands of Bhats and Charuns on the celebration of marriages; and the principal object of these rules was the limiting of those demands, and the making assignments for the liquidation of the limited rights of these classes on the rekh or rental of the chiefs within whose puttah the bride resided, and on the government revenue when in the Khalsa, in cases only, I conclude, where the family of the bride had not the means of liquidating these demands.

3. Most of the Rajpoots of the Ajmeer districts being Rhatores, the prohibitions by the chief of their tribe may be supposed to carry some weight with it. But I am not informed what rights, or whether any Bhats and Charuns claim in the celebration of marriages in these districts; and there may be some objection to the promulgation of this portion of the rules, more especially as we could not make an assessment in this manner on the rentals of the chiefs.

Rajpootana Agency, Ajmeer,  
9 November 1841.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *J. Sutherland*,  
Agent Governor-general.

## NOTICE.

It is known to the people of the Ajmeer district that female infanticide is prohibited by the British Government, and that any person taking the life of his own child will be punished by the law as if he or she committed murder on a grown-up person. This is so strongly understood that the promulgation of any orders on the subject may seem unnecessary, and the practice is not believed to exist.

A copy of a law of Sumbut, 1821, prohibiting infanticide, by Maharajah Bujee Singh of Joudpore, which was lately found on record, is herewith annexed.

9 November 1841.

(signed) *J. Sutherland,*  
Agent Governor-general.

Enclosure No. 5 in No. 477 of 1842.

(No. 222 of 1841.)

From *J. Sutherland*, Esq. Commissioner, to *R. N. Hamilton*, Esq. Officiating Secretary to Government, North-west Provinces, Agra.

Sir,

I THINK it right to submit for the consideration of the Honourable the Lieutenant-governor, North-west Provinces, a copy of my letter and enclosures, dated the 9th ultimo, to Captain Macnaghten, with a copy of his reply, dated the 28th instant, on the subject of female infanticide in Ajmeer. I have no reason to believe that this crime is perpetrated to any extent in this district; and it may perhaps appear to the Honourable the Lieutenant-governor unnecessary to publish any proclamation on the subject of it.

Rajpootana Agency, Ajmeer,  
29 December 1841.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *J. Sutherland,*  
Commissioner.

Enclosure No. 6 in No. 447 of 1842.

From *J. D. Macnaghten*, Esq. Superintendent, to Lieutenant-colonel *Sutherland*, Commissioner at Ajmeer.

Sir,

I HAVE had the honour to receive your letter, No. 1557 of the 9th ultimo, on the subject of female infanticide, with a draft of a proclamation proposed to be issued by you.

2. There can be but one opinion as to the feeling entertained against the practice by our government, and the punishment it would draw down on the offender, if discovered. This is well known to every Rajpoot in the country. On the whole, though it is not impossible some solitary instances, few and far between, may occur, still I do not think it is common to our Thakoors. The fear of the Charuns, which appears an inducement in other countries, is not felt there. The Charuns know too well what they are about to make an attempt at extortion, and the Thakoors are grown too wise to pay much attention to them; in short, they possess no influence whatever. For custom's sake they are treated with respect, without veneration, or anything approaching to it, that ever I have seen. Those that I have conversed with on the subject deny that it is at all prevalent; and I certainly, during a residence of near ten years in the neighbourhood, and much intercourse with all classes of natives, never heard the subject alluded to even. The promulgation of your notice is not, in my humble opinion, likely to be attended with any direct advantage, inasmuch as such cruel deeds, the suppression of which it seeks, are not perpetrated in the light of day, nor in the presence of witnesses; and it can hardly be expected that it would have the effect of moving the hard heart of the miserable few driven to its commission by self-interest or mistaken pride; while on the other hand, it may tend to unsettle the feelings of many, and among them of those who would never dream of such a horrid act.

Superintendent Judicial Office,  
Ajmeer, 28 December 1841.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *J. D. Macnaghten,*  
Superintendent.

Enclosure No. 7 in No. 477, of 1842.

(No. 41.)

From *R. N. Hamilton*, Esq. Official Secretary to Government, North-west Provinces, to Lieutenant-colonel *J. Sutherland*, Commissioner of Ajmeer.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 222, dated 29th ultimo, and in reply, to state, that the Honourable the Lieutenant-governor concurs with you in opinion that there might be objections just at present to issue any proclamation of the nature proposed by Captain Macnaghten, and relying with confidence on your judgment and discretion, leaves the matter entirely to be disposed as you may deem best.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *R. N. Hamilton*,  
Officiating Secretary to Government,  
North-west Provinces.

Agra, 10 January 1842.

Enclosure No. 8 in No. 477, of 1842.

(No. 478 of 1842.)

From *J. Sutherland*, Esq. Agent Governor-general, to Captain *Ludlow*, Political Agent in Marwar; 5 May 1842.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit for your information extract paras. 20 and 21, from a letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, No. 1 of 1842, dated 26 January, received through Mr. Secretary Maddock's letter, No. 580, dated 30th March; also a copy of my reply of this date to Mr. Maddock, and referring to its third para., would feel obliged for such information as you can furnish for submission to Government as to the effects of the prohibitory laws in preventing female infanticide in Marwar.

Rajpootana Agency, Camp  
Kishengenk.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *J. Sutherland*,  
Agent Governor-general.

TRANSLATION of a LETTER from *Rao Rajah Ridmul*, Vakeel of Joudpore, to Captain *Ludlow*; dated 4 November 1841.

I HAVE received your note of the 30th October, calling for the rules established by the late Maha Rajah Bujee Singh for the prevention of female infanticide, through the levying of an assessment from putails and householders on account of Bhats and Charuns, that they may be sent to the Agent Governor-general. A copy of that paper taken from the Raj Dufter, as issued in the respective purgunnahs, and of the engagements of the Charuns, are herewith enclosed.

COPY of RULES issued by the Sree Durbar to the Purgunnah Hakims for the prevention of Female Infanticide; dated Sumbut 1821, (A.D. 1763,) Cheytbute Astume.

THE Sree Huzoor orders that the Rajpoot Puttails whose daughters are to be married, shall pay to the Teag (Charuns), and to the Dholees (Bhats, &c.) on each 1,000 rupees of kekhs or rental as follows:

To the Charuns	-	-	-	-	-	25 rupees.
To the Bhats	-	-	-	-	-	15 "
Viz. Surun Bhats	-	-	-	8		
To Bhuldea Jude, &c.	-	-	7			
To the Dhooms	-	-	-	-	-	5 "

Thus 45 rupees shall be paid on every 1,000 rupees kekhs. Those whose kekhs shall exceed 1,000 rupees shall pay in proportion more, and those whose kekhs

less shall pay less. The Bhats and Charuns of the purgunnahs shall be called; engagements shall be taken from them to be guided by these rules, that no more shall be demanded, and that if any object, they may be punished. The Puttails shall also be held responsible for paying according to this rule. In order that there may be no female infanticide among Puttails and Rajpoots, if any person is guilty of this crime, he shall be banished from Marwar. All the purgunnah Hakims will be especially careful in the execution of these duties, and whosoever may neglect them will be punished by the Raj.

COPY of ENGAGEMENT entered into by Charuns, also by Barut, Kerca, Sandoo, Adote, Assea, Rowca, Mondure, Melum, Subes Rutnoo, Sondaya, Bhutoo, Make-roo, Bogsaa, Maroo, Goonor, &c. including all of Marwar and Godwar.

We engage as follows:—

Charuns	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25 rupees.
Bhats	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 "
Viz. Sasum Bhats	-	-	-	5				
Bhuldea Jude Bhats	-	-	-	4				
Dhooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 "

For every 1,000 rupees of kekh we shall receive as above stated, more or less in proportion to the kekh. If any Charuns shall require more, or question the propriety of this, they shall be excommunicated. The amount will as formerly be collected by the Akawut, the chief Charun, and distributed among the others. If any person should receive money otherwise than through the Akawut, he will be held guilty by the Neath, Punch and Durbar. The amount is payable by the father of the daughter to be married. The above paper to be signed by the Bhats and Charuns of every village. Dated Sumbut, 1821.

(signed) *Phagun Boodidooza.*

(True translation.)

(signed) *J. Sutherland,*  
Agent Governor-general.

Enclosure No. 10, in No. 477, of 1842.

(Memorandum.)

I.—*Regarding Female Infanticide in Marwar.*—5 May 1842.

IN drawing up a code of rules for the guidance of all parties in the state on the termination of our differences with Marwar in November 1839, they were told that it would be very acceptable to the British Government if a rule were introduced prohibiting female infanticide, and the following rule was passed.

Article 45. From the principal noble of the state down to the Bhurnea and possessor of single dwellings, no person shall be permitted to destroy their female infant children. On the performance of a marriage the fees of the Charuns shall be given as follows:

By Puttails on 1,000 rupees of kekh	-	-	-	25 rupees.
By Bhomeas	-	-	-	10 "
Householders not landed proprietors	-	-	-	5 "

Charuns and others shall make no objection to receive the rates herein specified.

46. Dhole Ranas (singers) shall receive at marriage ceremonies 5 rupees per every 1,000 rupees of kekh; they are not entitled to claim a higher payment for their services.

The following is an extract from notes appended to the code of rules by Lieutenant-colonel Sutherland, in submitting the code to the Government of India, 3d January 1841.

K. 45. Infanticide prevails to some extent amongst the inferior Rajpoots of Marwar; but only in one of the principal houses, and that is of late introduction. It is owing here entirely to the exorbitant demand of Bhats and Charuns on the celebration

celebration of marriages, and in the one principal house in which it prevails (that of Asip), so exorbitant were those demands that the chief had been robbed of his wealth; his gold, silver and jewels, are all said to have passed into the hands of these avaricious classes; at last his horses, elephants, and their housings, were rendered up, and when the Thakoor had nothing more to give, they demanded his head, which he is said to have at once severed from his body with his own sword. This story is believed universally, and the circumstance is said to be of recent date. Since that period, as the Thakoor himself told us, no daughter has been preserved in the house.

When we proposed a legislative Act for the prevention of female infanticide we were surprised to find that it was only necessary to introduce the rule which was instituted by Maha Raja Bajee Singh, who is distinguished from other sovereigns as the Great Raha Rajah, but which had fallen into disuse. The heads of the Bhats and Charuns were called into the legislative tent, and they bound themselves to receive the sums specified in this article, whilst all the chiefs, Bhomeas and Rajpoot householders, through their representatives, bound themselves to pay in each village in which they respectively held possessions, these sums on the marriage of a daughter of a rajpoot of the town or village. The introduction of the article was much applauded, and it was believed that effect being given to the law, infanticide will cease.

THE following is a TRANSLATION of the RULES promulgated by Mahraja *Bajee Singh* in 1821, Sumbut (A. D. 1765), and a Copy of the Rules in Hindee accompanies this Paper.

THE Sree Huzoor orders that the Rajpoot Puttaels whose daughters are to be married, shall pay to the Teag (Charuns), and to the Dhubs (Bhats, &c.), on each 1,000 rupees of kekh or rental as follows.

To the Charuns	-	-	-	-	-	-	25 rupees.
To the Bhats	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 "
Viz. to Sasan Bhats	-	-	-	8			
To Bhuldea Judge, &c.	-	-	-	7			
To the dhooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	5

Thus 45 rupees shall be paid on every 1,000 rupees of kekh.

Those whose kekh shall exceed 1,000 rupees shall pay in proportion more, and those whose kekh is less shall pay less.

The bhats and charuns of the purgunnas shall be called, and engagements shall be taken from them to be guided by these rules, that no more shall be demanded, and if any object, that they may be punished. The puttaels shall also be held responsible for paying according to this rule. In order that there may be no female infanticide among puttaels and rajpoots, if any person is guilty of this crime he shall be banished from Marwar.

All the purgunnah hakins will be especially careful in the performance of these duties, and whoever may neglect them will be punished by the rajah.

COPY of ENGAGEMENT entered into by Charuns, also by Barut, Kerea, Sundoo, Adale, Assea, Kewa, Mondure, Melun, Salus, Rutnoo, Ralnoo Sindaya, Bhul-too, Mehroo; Bagso, Maroo, Goonoo, &c. including all of Marwar and Godwar.

We engage as follows: When a marriage takes place in the family of Sirdar or Pattacl, we, the Teag and Dhooles, are to receive on every 1,000 rupees kekh as follows:

Charuns	-	-	-	-	-	-	25 rupees.
Bhats	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 "
Viz. Sasan Bhats	-	-	-	5			
Bhuldea Jude	-	-	-	4			
Dhooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	5

For every 1,000 rupees of kekh we shall receive as above stated, more or less in proportion to the kekh. If any Charuns shall require more, or question the propriety of this, they shall be excommunicated. The amount will, as formerly, be collected by the Akawut (the chief Charun), and distributed among the others. If any person should receive money otherwise than through the Akawut, he will be



held guilty by the Neath, Punch, and Durbar. The amount is payable by the father of the daughter to be married. The above paper to be signed by the Bhats and Charuns of every village. Dated Sumbut, 1821.

(signed) *Phagoin Budi Deej.*

(True translation.)

(signed) *J. Sutherland,*  
Agent Governor-general.

(True copy.)

(signed) *J. Sutherland,*  
Agent Governor-general.

On the 26th ultimo the following letter was issued with reference to the above, by order of the Governor-general :—

To the Agent of Rajpootana.

(No. 41.)

No. 220, of 1842.

From the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-general, to the Governor-general's Agent at Rajpootana.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 477, dated 5th instant, on the subject of the prevention of female infanticide, together with its enclosure, and in reply to inform you that the same has been submitted to the Right honourable the Governor-general.

I have, &c.

(signed) *T. H. Maddock,*  
Secretary to the Government of India,  
with the Governor-general.

Political Department, Allahabad,  
26 May 1842.

(True copy.)

(signed) *T. H. Maddock,*  
Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-general.

(No. 28 of 1842.)

From Lieut.-colonel *J. Sutherland*, Agent Governor-general for the States of Rajpootana, to *T. H. Maddock*, Esq., Secretary to Government of India, with the Governor-general.

Sir,

Pol. Department.

REFERRING to the third paragraph of my letter to your address, No. 477, dated the 5th of May, I have now the honour to submit a copy of a letter from Captain Ludlow, No. 250, dated the 29th ultimo, and of its enclosures, showing the effects produced in Marwar by the promulgation of the rule prohibiting female infanticide in that country.

I have, &c.

Rajpootana Agency, Ajmeer,  
5 July 1842.

(signed) *J. Sutherland,*  
Agent Governor-general Rajpootana.

(No. 250 of 1842.)

From Captain *Ludlow*, Political Agent at Joodpore, to Colonel *J. Sutherland*, Agent to the Governor-general for the States of Rajpootana.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated No. 478, of the 5th ultimo, with its enclosures ; extract paragraphs 20 and 21, of a letter from the

the Honourable the Court of Directors, No. 1 of 1842, dated the 26th of January, transmitted through Mr. Maddock's letter, No. 850, dated 30th March; also a copy of your reply to that officer of the 5th ultimo, on the subject of the operation of the law for prohibiting female infanticide in Marwar.

2. In order to place in an intelligible light the information which the Honourable Court are desirous to possess, it may be requisite to refer to some of the more prominent causes of infanticide, as it existed prior to the enactment of 1839; and to notice briefly certain observances and prejudices incidental to the rajpoot family, which bear upon the subject.

3. The Rathores of Marwar are computed at 100,000 males, the other Rajpoots are reckoned at 200,000. Among these are feudal barons in affluent circumstances, others only moderately well off or possessed of an income derived from a single field or a well; while descending still lower in the scale, we find agriculturalists depending upon the labour of their hands for subsistence. Those possessed of a comfortable independence are estimated at about 4 per cent. of the whole number.

4. A baronial estate falling by inheritance to the eldest son, it becomes the parent's concern to find a suitable alliance for the child who is to be his successor; but it is only for his firstborn that he would incur an expense amounting perhaps to a year's income, to do honour to a nuptial ceremony. His younger sons are placed in possession of villages, or perhaps shares of villages, and the outlay attending their marriage can scarcely be considered as bearing any proportion to the expenditure voluntarily entered upon at the nuptials of the heir of the estate.

5. In the event of difficulty being experienced in finding a well-assorted alliance for the heir, the most eligible opportunity which presents itself is embraced, and the marriage is solemnized; but far different is the position of the daughters of the same family, for whom persons of corresponding rank and circumstances with their parent must be found, or they are destined to pass single lives, to the dishonour of themselves and their families.

6. On an alliance having been negotiated, gifts of horses or valuable property are presented by the lady's family; the horoscopes are consulted, and the period of the marriage is fixed. It invariably takes place at the paternal estate of the bride elect, and a voluntary expenditure is sometimes incurred by the parent of the bridegroom. The charges which a chief of rank may have been reconciled to incur at the marriage of a daughter, is stated at about one year's income, of which, under fortunate circumstances, two-thirds were allotted as nuptial presents and the entertainment, and one-third for the Charuns. The two-thirds were fixed and certain expenses, but the extent of the fees to the Charuns depended upon accident; upon the number of marriages which were taking place in the country at the same time, upon the reputed wealth of the entertainer, and no doubt in a measure upon the address of his Kamdars in dealing with the leading persons among the Charuns. It is affirmed that upon occasions of an unexpected confluence of this class, their exactions have sometimes amounted to three-fourths of the year's income, and that the estate thus became involved in debt and difficulty, which for a season of course threw insurmountable obstacles in the way of future marriages in the same family.

7. The Sindars of Marwar have declared female infanticide to arise from two causes: the extortionate demands of the Charuns on marriages, and the disgrace attending a family where a daughter after having attained mature years, remains unmarried. By the operation of the 45th article of the code, the former difficulty is overcome, but it affords no remedy against the latter, which must be augmented in proportion to the number of females reared in the country. It has naturally been my object to ascertain in what way the apparent difficulty is to be combated, and I am led to suppose that when all alike preserve their infant daughters, the marriages generally of a principal Thakoor of rank will be with daughters of houses of corresponding importance with his own, instead of with persons of inferior birth, on all occasions subsequent to the first marriage; and that reciprocal alliances will be suffered to take place between younger sons with daughters who in point of birth are their equals.

8. It is evident that a Thakoor of rank would by this change marry persons nearer in equality with himself than formerly; and also that he will not from this

be likely to contract more alliances; but it is stated that the example once set in the higher ranks, it will be eagerly followed; that a new era will then open upon Marwar, and that alliances will be found for every Rajpootnee who may be born in the country; or that, should suitable matches not be found for some of the female members of families, they will be supported, and their unmarried existence will no longer be considered a lasting reproach, when so many of the first in rank are similarly situated.

9. I am not so sanguine as to suppose that prejudices which have existed for centuries can be easily corrected, and I am fully aware that the secrecy with which female infants were destroyed within the recesses of the zenana, defied detection. But female infanticide has been emphatically declared by persons of all classes among the Rajpoots of this country, to be a crime against God and nature; the evil, it is said, has existed by compulsion among the highest ranks through the extortion practised by the Charuns, and by force of imitation rather than of necessity among the middle ranks, who have been much less scrupulous than the higher grades about finding equal alliances for daughters, and are less subject to extortion by the Charuns. The humblest orders, composing the great mass of the Rajpoot population, are said to preserve the lives of their female children almost invariably, and to have found no difficulty in performing marriage ceremonies with so much secrecy as to escape Charun extortion altogether.

10. I will now speak of what has come under my observation during the course of the past two years and a half, or since the establishment of the Agency.

11. The sister of Thakoor Khooshal Singh Ahwa was about a year ago married to the Thakoor of Achrole in the Jyepore territory; the nuptials were celebrated at Ahwa, but few Charuns and no Dholees (or Ranas) are said to have attended, and the fees to the former are declared by the Thakoor's Kamdars to have fallen a trifle short of the amount authorized by the 45th article of the code. The lady was regarded as the sister of Khooshal Sing's elder brother, Prithee Sing, who possessing merely a village, the expenditure at the nuptials was trifling compared with what it would have been had she been considered in the light of the sister of Khooshal Sing, a Sirdar who is separated from his family through his adoption by the late chief of Ahwa.

12. About two years since, the nuptials of the son of the Thakoor of Buhadrahjoon with a daughter of the house of Rakhee (both of Marwar) took place. Buhadrahjoon paid five times and Rakhee six times the authorized amount to the Charuns. The former is one of the Sirdars who have in past years been highly favoured by Maha Raja Maun Sing, and his highness being allied by marriage to the latter chief, the infringement of the 45th article was considered by the Maha Raja and the Sirdars generally, as a venial offence, and the more particularly so, since it was admitted on all sides that the payments had been made voluntarily, and with a view to do honour to the occasion.

13. The Thakoor of Ghanerao, possessing one of the fairest and most productive estates on the south-eastern frontier of Marwar, has lived there altogether for the last 18 months, and he is one with whom we have had but little personal intercourse. He has contracted eight marriages, and he boasts a numerous progeny. Five daughters are living, of whom two were 17 months ago married on the same day to chiefs of Shekhawatee and Marwar, and the fees to the Charuns more than tripled the authorized amount at the nuptials of each.

14. On the occasions above enumerated, nothing in excess to the stipulated amount would appear to have been paid to the Dholees, or Ranas, whose course of conduct at marriages is said never to have caused trouble, and consequently, never to have induced infanticide.

15. It has been stated that the payments formerly made to the Charuns by Rajpoots of rank, on a single marriage, varied from one-third to three-fourths of one year's income; but assuming even that the aggregate receipts of Marwar Jageerdars do not greatly exceed three-fifths of the estimated kekh, the sums paid by Bahadrahjoon, Rakhee and Ghunerao, within the past two and a half years, will be seen by the subjoined statement to be about one half of the minimum which these personages have been always content to pay, and from this circumstance it may, I think, be inferred, that the recent payments were really voluntary; that the

*Vide* 52d paragraph of the Jodhpore Agency Report of the 26th November 1840.

the Charun's exactions no longer exist to operate as an inducement to infanticide ; and as regards the Ahwa payment, we have proof of these persons being content to receive the stipulated rates of dues.

THE THAKOORS OF	Amount of Kekh.	Produce 3-5ths of the Kekh.	Amount paid to the Charuns on recent Marriages.
Ahwa - - - - -	40,400	24,240	1,000
Bahadrahjoo - - - - -	31,950	19,170	4,000
Rakhee - - - - -	25,100	15,060	4,000
Ghanerao - - - - -	60,550	36,330	5,000

16. When conversing with the members of the Council, or other Rajpoots of respectability, I have been invariably assured that female infanticide no longer exists, and that no difficulty had any where been experienced in satisfying the claims of the Charuns since the establishment of the agency. These Sirdars have, together with the Maharaja and administrators, pleaded for indulgence in behalf of the chiefs who had exceeded the stipulated payments, urging upon me that they had been made voluntarily, and that the evil would be corrected by degrees, and perhaps you will be disposed to concur with me in opinion that for the attainment of our object, persuasion rather than coercion should be practised. The principle has been acknowledged ; we can boast among those who have long abstained from female infanticide, five of the most influential barons of the state ; and by ascertaining through the agency intelligence department, and from other sources, the amounts paid to the Charuns by the principal chiefs on marriage occasions, and by introducing from time to time checks as may appear suitable to the occasion, we shall, I am inclined to believe, best serve the cause of humanity to which our attention has been so long directed.

17. Since the receipt of your letter under reply, I have entered into discussions with a view of laying, with the assent of the parties interested, some further restraint upon those who may be disposed to grant anything in excess to what is allowed to the Charuns, and the object has been attended with the desired effect. I found no difficulty in inducing the Council to renew their pledge to abide by the conditions of the 45th article of the code, and declare themselves, in a formal document inscribed on the part of all the chiefs of Marwar, amenable to the consequences of the displeasure of the Durbar should they on any future occasion infringe its stipulations.

A copy of a note from the Agency Vakeel on the subject under consideration, is appended to this report, together with an English translation.

I have, &c.

Jodhpore Political Agency,  
29 June 1842.

(signed) *J. Ludlow,*  
Political Agent.

*P. S.*—The superstitious veneration for the rite of suttee is not, I fear, so easily met as female infanticide. I have discoursed upon the subject freely and frequently with all the respectable classes at this capital, pointing out the confined sphere to which the practice is confined ; that it had been suppressed within the limits of British rule, and that it was not in accordance with the Shasters ; to all of which it has been replied that the female about to become a suttee is foredoomed and possessed of a preternatural influence, against which human efforts to restrain her must be unavailing. It is stated, moreover, that violence is never resorted to at any stage to procure immolation.

But some of the chiefs (among whom I may name the Thakoor of Pokkurn) whose minds are least imbued with the taint of prejudice, have told me that

whatever may be attempted for the suppression of the rite of suttee, should be in direct communication with the sovereigns of Rajwana, as offering the only chance of success.

(signed) *J. Ludlow*,  
Political Agent.

(True copy.)

(signed) *H. J. Bushby*,  
Assistant to Agent Governor-general.

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Enclosure No. 1, in Letter No. 250.

TRANSLATION of a NOTE in reply from Rao Raja Ridh Mul, the Jodhpore Vakeel, to the Address of the Political Agent, dated 2 June 1842.

\* The 45th of the English translation.

YOU verbally inquired regarding the operation of the 36th\* article of the code, and requested that I would ascertain exactly whether the conditions set forth were duly regarded; and if not acted upon, you desired me to explain the cause of the omission. You also bade me inquire whether any Sirdars, in whose families marriages had taken place, had, upon any occasion, complained of excessive demands made upon them by Charuns, and learn from the chiefs at what rate they had satisfied the claims of these persons. You further ordered me to require the Thakoors to declare who among them had paid in excess to the stipulated amount, and the cause of their having done so, observing that the sums claimable by Charuns at marriages were explicitly stated in the code of rules,\* and generally known among the Sirdars; and you asked for a detail of all circumstances connected with the object of the rule in question.

\* Dated Nov. 1839.

The cause is as follows:—

Mahajuns, Brahmuns, and all other classes (Rajpoots excepted), never destroy their infant female children. Female infanticide among the Rajpoots, which has existed from time immemorial, originated in the heavy demands made upon them at marriages of their daughters by the Charuns, who, on their claims remaining unsatisfied, reproached the recusant Rajpoots among their fraternity, and wrote satires against them; or, wounding themselves, sprinkled blood upon the threshold of the person at whose house the marriage had taken place. The satires produced on these occasions were circulated throughout all the cities and towns of the country.

Among Mahajuns and other classes there is a fixed rule, which can never be deviated from; and therefore they never dream of the destruction of their daughters, nor consider their existence in the light of a misfortune.

Marwaries may cause marriages to take place at the capital, but it does not suit the convenience of the Sirdars to bring their followers where wood and water are procured with difficulty.

The Rajpoots of Jyepoor more rarely destroy their female infants than those of Marwar, in consequence of an enactment, about a century since, by Maharaja Jye Sing, authorizing his Rajpoot subjects, of whatever degree, to repair within the city of Jyepoor for the performance of the nuptials of their daughters, and prohibiting to any excess demands by the Charuns.

*J. Ludlow, P.A.*

I have not of late heard of any case of female infanticide, nor would such appear to have any where occurred. The Thakoors of Pohhum and Khejoorla, and the family of Zalim Sing, of which the Koochawun Thakoor is the representative, have not for ages destroyed their infant daughters; but the collateral branches of the last-named line have not practised the same forbearance. Two Thakoors, viz. Devee Sing, of the family of Indur Sing, and Doorjun Lal, a descendant of Bijee Sing, following the example of the Koochawun family, have abstained from the destruction of their female infants for the last five years.

The widow of Sooltan Sing, of Nimaj, became a suttee on the demise of her husband, which occurred in the year 1876, or about 23 years ago; and when mounting the pile, she pronounced a curse upon her descendants who should destroy their infant daughters, and the prohibition has ever since been respected in the family.

Nahur

Nahur Khan,\* the Thakoor of Ashop at the time of the nuptial ceremony of his daughter, made a vow that he would, during a whole year, deliver to the Charuns whatever they might demand of him. He accordingly satisfied the claims of all comers; some obtained a horse, others articles of clothing, cash, bracelets of gold, or strings of pearls. At length all was gone, and the year was not yet expired, when a Charun came, and finding the Thakoor's substance exhausted, demanded of him his head, upon which Nahur Khan, in fulfilment of his vow, decapitated himself with his own hands. From this cause, the descendants of the house have, from the time in question, destroyed their daughters at the birth.

\* A sobriquet; the name was Nahur Sing.

Some of the Bhatees and Chouans of distinction destroy their infant daughters, while others preserve them; but the humble members of these clans uniformly suffer the existence of their female children, in consequence of receiving payments from the families into which they marry their daughters.

Birkhtawar Sing, the Thakoor of Buhadrajoon, never makes away with his offspring; and, indeed, he himself abstains from destroying animal life in any way, and requires the same observance of his retainers, and others subject to his authority.

Although it is a point which cannot be declared with certainty, it is believed that a number, averaging between 300 and 400 female infants, may have been destroyed annually in Marwar prior to the rule prohibitory to killing them being enacted. Since that period, however, I have not been able to ascertain that a single child has been made away with. Although I have instituted inquiries upon the subject in all directions, no person has, that I can learn, been charged with the offence; which, however, it must be confessed, is of such a character that no one would acknowledge its perpetration.

The number of the Rathor family in Marwar is estimated at about 100,000, but it may exceed this amount: other Rajpoot clans may reckon twice this number; and although they universally regarded it in the light of an evil to kill their infant daughters, they also esteemed it an evil and a disgrace for a daughter to remain unmarried. It was from this cause that some of them held it advisable to destroy their female children in infancy.

On the occasion of the article prohibiting female infanticide being framed, the principal Thakoors were assembled; some of the inferior Sirdars were also in attendance, and through these persons the prohibition to taking the life of their daughters was promulgated throughout all the clans. The same was communicated in writing to the local officers of provinces.

On repeated occasions, the several articles of the code have been perused in the presence of the Political Agent, for the information of the Sirdars and the administrators, and with a view to his aid being afforded in giving effect to any article which might not have been brought into operation. Bhyrjee Bharut, the judicial officer among the Charuns, has been asked, in the presence of the Political Agent, if the 36th article was in force, to which he has always made answer in the affirmative.

It has been inquired of the Sirdars whether the Charuns have resorted to oppressive measures to extort money at marriages of recent occurrence, or whether they have remained satisfied with what has been offered to them on such occasions; also whether the amount given corresponded with, or exceeded, or fell short of what is set down in the code. To which it has been replied that the Charuns had not adopted their former violent course, but had taken what had been offered voluntarily; and whatever in excess to that which is expressed in the article of the code had been given, had been accorded with the free will of the donor.

No one has come to me to complain, nor has any one appeared at the agency against excessive demands by the Charuns.

Yesterday, the 1st of June, all the principal Charuns, viz. Bhyrjee Bharut, Bharut Dan, Moorjee, and others, came to the Political Agent, at which time the confidential servants of the council were assembled, and the former were again reminded that they would be held responsible for any demand by the fraternity in excess to the authorized amounts. To which they made answer that they were perfectly satisfied with the conditions of the said article, and that by this operation of it their incomes would be doubled.

Formerly it was the custom, on a marriage taking place, for the Charuns to flock from all quarters to receive their nuptial gifts, and the matter was thus arranged. Among the important Charuns assembled, some few were bribed, and desired to proclaim among the rest that a sum of one or two rupees per head had been the terms agreed upon. They then adopted their own course for satisfying the demands of their assembled brethren, and caused them to be dismissed. Those persons of influence who remained behind were afterwards dismissed with presents according to their rank, viz. a horse, a dress of distinction, or the like. While the Charuns remained, they were all fed at the nuptial expense.

The Charuns were yesterday summoned to the Agency, and admonished against any departure from the prescribed enactment, and they have sent their written instructions throughout all the pergunnahs of Marwar. The same course has been repeated by the administrators of this durbar, and the Sirdars have agreed to impeach any person who, having paid in excess to what is allowed to the Charuns, fails to make the same known by direct communication to the constituted authorities; and, as the officers of the government will be vigilant, it may be hoped that there will be no infraction of the rule.

There are perhaps 20,000 Charuns within the limits of Marwar. On occasions of nuptial ceremonies in the families of the principal nobles of the state, as many as 4,000, or even 5,000, assembled; and it became a difficult task to satisfy the demands of such a host.

One or two Charuns coming from a village, uniformly brought with them barbers, washermen, and others, in number about 20, all of whom they wrote down as Charuns.

When portions were distributed, it was the practice for the masters to retain what had been received on account of these persons, who in reality were only entitled to partake of the marriage feast. From these causes, marriages in families of Thakoors became a great source of expenditure; nay, the Charuns refused to go away unless their demands were satisfied; and they were capable of perpetrating various acts of coercion through violent conduct, or the utterance of abusive language; and thus it was placed beyond the power of the Thakoors to resist their demands.

The rule of the code provides that Dholee Ranas shall receive 5 per cent. per 1,000 of "kek." Female children were never destroyed through the conduct of these persons, who have always remained contented with what has been offered to them on marriage occasions.

(Translated.)

(signed) *J. Ludlow*, Political Agent.

(True copies.)

(signed) *H. J. Bushby*,

Assistant to Agent of Governor-general.

EXTRACT BOMBAY POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS, 10 September 1828.

(No. 37.)

From *J. Williams*, Esq., Resident at Baroda, to Mr. Secretary *Bar*; dated the 21st August 1828.

Sir,

I HAVE much pleasure in forwarding the enclosed letter from Lieutenant-colonel Miles, Political Agent in Pahlunpoor, with its enclosures, showing the happy results of his humane endeavours to abolish the wretched practice of female infanticide in the district under his superintendence. I am confident that government will participate in the gratification expressed by Lieutenant-colonel Miles, and will view his proceedings with approbation.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Williams*, Resident.

From Lieutenant-colonel *Miles*, Political Agent, Pahlunpore, to *James Williams*, Esq. Resident, Baroda, dated 16 August 1828.

Sir,

IN reference to my letters\* to Mr. Willoughby, dated 19th June and 10th August 1827, reporting that in conformity to the engagements entered into by the Jhareja chiefs attached to this agency, several had preserved their female children, and forwarding a list of their names, I have the honour to enclose copies of notes forwarded to me by the Karkoon stationed at Santulpore Choraur, dated 18th August 1827, and 2d August 1828, and from the Karkoon at Charchate, dated the 21st November 1827, and 20th July 1828, containing lists of the female children since preserved by the Jharijas of these talookas; and I beg to observe that from this sample of their faith in the observance of their engagements, I entertain great hopes that the horrible custom of destroying their female offspring will be, under the mild influence of the British Government, in a short period entirely abandoned in this quarter.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. Miles*, Lieutenant-colonel,  
Political Agent.

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TRANSLATE of NOTES received from the Karkoon stationed at Santulpore Choraur, containing Lists of Female Children preserved by the Jarijabs of that Talooka, in conformity to the engagement entered into by the Chiefs on the 3d March 1827, dated 18th August 1827 and 2d August 1828: also Translate of Notes received from the Karkoon at Charchate, dated 21st November 1827 and 20th July 1828.

At the town of Santulpore Jariya Nathajee Raisingham, a daughter born 27th 1827, named Ashbai, now living; Jarejah Pryanjee, a daughter born 6th June 1828, named Mochiba, now living; Kesurjee, a daughter born 13th March 1828, named Majaba, now living; Jariya Arjanjee, a daughter born 10th June 1828, named Adiba, now living.

At the village of Purr, Jharija Dujoojee, a daughter born 17th August 1827, named Bajeiba, now living; Jharija Anund Sing, a daughter born 1st June 1828, named Adiba, now living.

At the village of Babra, Jharija Kisurjee, a daughter born 28th May 1827, named Keemjeeba, now living; Jharija Ramajee, a daughter born 9th January 1828, named Jjiba, now living; Jharija Dujoojee, a daughter born 23d January 1828, named Rujubai, now living; Jharija Dadajee, a daughter born 19th June 1828, named Deobai, now living.

At the village of Charunka, Jharija Mulloojee, a daughter born 21st April 1827, and named Bairaj, now living.

At the village of Soneti, Thakoor Jharija, a daughter born 21st November 1827, not named at that time, now living.

At the village of Limboni, Jharija Maunjei, a daughter born 20th July 1828, now living.

(True translates.)

(signed) *W. Miles*, Lieutenant-colonel,  
Political Agent.

(True copies.)

(signed) *R. H. Kennedy*, &c. &c.  
Baroda Residency.

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(No. 38.)

From Mr. Secretary *Bar* to *J. Williams*, Esq. Resident at Baroda.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 9 September 1828.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 21st ultimo, transmitting copy of one from the Political Agent at Pahlunpore, showing the happy

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\* In former Return.



happy results of his humane endeavours to abolish female infanticide, and to express the sincere satisfaction of the Governor in Council with Lieutenant-colonel Miles's proceedings in this most laudable object.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *J. Baz,*  
Secretary to Government.

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(No. 39 & 40.)

From the Acting Political Agent in Kattewar (without date, No. 49, with enclosure), to the Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to reply to your letter\* of the 6th March 1827, requiring information respecting the measures adopted for checking female infanticide in Kattewar since Major Barnewall's last report.

The difficulties opposed to the detection of the crime are so great that a clear case of conviction can hardly be supposed, and punishment therefore should be resorted to with great caution; no grounds of suspicion against individuals have however come to notice.

Our chief reliance must, in the present state of society and government in Kattewar, be placed in measures of persuasion and encouragement, and these continue to be unremittingly persevered in.

An infanticide fund has been formed according to the instructions of Government, and presents have been distributed to some of them who have preserved their female children. It was intended that each individual known to have a daughter living, should receive some mark of the approbation of government, and they were accordingly invited to Rajcote for that purpose, by the late Acting Political Agent; a few only attended, but all those who came received presents according to their rank. An account of this fund is herewith enclosed.

A census of the Jarajah females in the Nowanuggur talooka, which was made last year, enumerated 171 individuals, which is an increase of 95 on the number shown in the statement which accompanied Major Barnewall's report. Referring however to the ages specified in the census, it appears that the increase now exhibited must be partly owing to omissions on the former inquiry; but if there be any inaccuracy on this head, there is not, I imagine, the slightest doubt that the total is correct, and that there are at least that number of Jarajah females now alive in the Nowanuggur districts.

An equally favourable result will, I doubt not, be exhibited when a census shall have been made of the other talookas.

*Sic orig.*

Without therefore over-estimating the success which we have hitherto obtained, much has unquestionably been effected towards determining this horrid and unnatural practice.

The chief motive with the Jarejahs to the commission of infanticide, is the pride which leads them to consider the other tribes of Rajpoots unworthy of receiving their daughters in marriage; and as no Rajpoot can marry a female of his own tribe, they prefer putting them to death to the prospect of the dishonour which is likely to result from their living in a single state.

Lackha Futtanee, the most powerful sovereign of their race, who ruled over Cutch and Scinde, is said to have sent two Brahmins to find an appropriate match for his daughters, but they returned without being able to discover any one of equal rank, and as he was unwilling to marry them to any inferior, the Brahmins recommended that they should not be allowed to live. They were accordingly put to death; and the example being thus sanctioned, the Jarejahs have since destroyed their female children immediately at their birth.

The

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\* In former Return.

The expense of marrying their daughters might operate with the poorer Jarejars, but the preservation of a female was equally unknown in the most wealthy families.

Amongst the other Rajpoots, equality of rank and wealth is the chief consideration in contracting marriages; and the Jarajah females who have been preserved since the engagements entered into with Colonel Walker, have been given in marriage according to this rule.

As the example of the principal talookdars in sanctioning this practice may be expected to have great influence in diminishing crime, it is highly gratifying to observe that in each of the large talookas either the chief himself or one of his nearest Byads have joined in establishing it by the preservation and marriage of their daughters.

The principal Jarajah talookas are Nowanuggur, Gondul, Rajcote, Moorvee, and Durale.

In Nowanuggur the Jam's own brother has a daughter who is betrothed to the son of the Rana of Porebunder, the head of the Jaitwar Rajpoots.

In Goordut the present chief's late brother, who preceded him on the gadee, had a daughter, who is married to the son of the Rajah of Dewangudra, the head of the Jhalla Rajpoots.

In Rajcote the late chief, father of the present Thacoor, had a daughter, who is also married to the son of the Rajah of Dewangudra.

In Moorvee the present chief has a daughter, who is married to the son of the Rajah of Wankaner, a Jhalla Rajpoot.

In Durale several distant relations of the chief have married daughters, but none of his own family have yet concurred in setting an example to his subjects.

When the prejudice with regard to marriage shall have been fully overcome, it may, I think, be anticipated that the Jarajahs will adopt the same views respecting the expense of the celebration, &c. as the other tribes of Rajpoots, with whom they have now become more intimately connected. In the census above noticed, 68 out of 171 appear to be married or betrothed; of the remainder the greater part are of tender years, but a few have exceeded the age beyond which they should not remain single; and in such instances, if poverty be the cause, assistance, judiciously afforded, might have a beneficial effect.

The Rajpoots in general are said to be guilty of the crime of female infanticide; but in any other tribe except the Jarajah, it is, I believe, of very rare occurrence, and is not admitted to exist in Kattywar.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *D. A. Blane,*  
Acting Political Agent.

Kattywar Political Agent's Office,  
Rajcote, 1828.

THE INFANTICIDE FUND. - - - - -				
<i>D.</i>				
DATE.	TALOOKA.	NAMES OF CHIEFS.	AMOUNT.	REMARKS
1825:			<i>Rupees.</i>	
April 1-	Goundull - -	Chundersingjee -	6,913 0 70	-- in part of a fine of 15,000 rupees for breach of engagement guaranteed by Government.
Ditto -	Bhemorah - -	Kachur Jewa - -	80 0 0	-- for seizing an inhabitant of another talooka.
August -	Goundull - -	Chundersingjee -	8,086 3 30	-- in full of the above fine, 15,000 rupees.
Ditto -	Gudallee - -	Goelabhesingjee -	330 0 0	-- for conniving with plunderers on receiving some of their spoils
Ditto -	Kookavaw - -	Chomla Walla - -	50 0 0	-- for ill treating a japood sent with a letter from Umrellee.
September	Jusdou - - -	Kachar Chella - -	100 0 0	-- for assisting the escape of a criminal.
1826:				
March -	Sundhalla - -	Gudvee Mocka - -	200 0 0	for assisting the Koomaun Katties.
April -	Chooda - - -	Jalla Raisingjee -	1,287 2 0	-- in part of mohsuls sent in consequence of his having made an attack on the village of Baryah.
Ditto -	Soodamra - -	Khaurur Meram - -	250 0 0	for assisting on the above attack.
Ditto -	Babra Chunardy	Jettsoor Walla - -	100 0 0	for assisting Koomaun Katties.
July -	Jusdou - - -	Chella Kacher - -	100 0 0	-- for violence committed by one of his people on an inhabitant of another talooka.
Ditto -	Bantwa - - -	Guzeferham - - -	7,250 0 0	-- in part of a fine, 15,000 rupees, for conniving at the escape of Banshuma.
1827:				
January -	Wankanier - -	Chundersingjee - -	500 0 0	-- for attending the villages of Bamontoor.
April -	Bantwa - - -	Guzeferkhan - - -	1,260 3 12	in part of the above 15,000 rupees.
May -	Belka - - - -	Walla Chomla - - -	1,000 0 0	-- for assisting in an attack on the village of Moonpoor.
Ditto -	Bantwa - - -	Guzeferkhan - - -	6,239 0 88	in part of the above 15,000 rupees.
June -	Chooda - - -	Rasingjee - - - -	1,287 2 0	-- in full of the above mohsuls for attacking the village of Barjah.
1828:				
March -	Wankanier - -	Chundersingjee - -	1,000 0 0	-- for causing an attack on the village of Loosur.
June -	Rajcote - - -	Jarejah Soorajee -	30 0 0	-- amount of a mohsul in consequence of violence committed on the village of Hallenda.
Ditto -	Bantwa - - -	Guzeferkhan - - -	250 0 0	-- in full of the above 15,000 rupees for conniving at the escape of banditti.
1826:				
June -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	-- amount of various mohsuls for disregard of injunction, &c. expended in presents.
		RUPEES - -	47,914 3 37	

Katteewar Political Agent's Office, }  
31 July 1828.

INFANTICIDE IN INDIA.

87

- - - - - THE INFANTICIDE FUND.

Cr.

TALOOKA.	NAMES.		AMOUNT OF PRESENTS.	TOTAL OF EACH.	TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.
			<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>
Moornee	Jahrijah Jechajee	1 organ & sugram-pore.	700 0 0	700 0 0		
	Jahreja Dewajee	1 turban	17 0 0			
		1 ruho	60 0 0			
		1 gold chain	159 1 50			
		1 diamond ring	125 0 0			
		25 venetians	131 2 25			
Rajcote	Jahrijah Soorajee	1 turban	11 3 0	492 3 75		
		1 pair of shawls	100 0 0			
		1 gold chain	301 0 25			
		3 gold dollars	57 0 0			
		5 venetians	26 1 50			
	Huldore Hallajee	1 turban	8 1 75	496 0 75		
		1 dupetta	17 3 25			
Dholra	Jarejah Kejabhoy	1 turban	8 1 75	26 1 50		
		1 dupetta	18 0 0			
	Jarejah Bhanojee	1 turban	8 2 0	26 1 75		
		1 dupetta	18 0 0			
	Huldore Jeehajee	1 turban	8 1 75	26 2 0		
		1 dupetta	17 3 75			
	Huldore Bhojee	1 turban	8 1 75	26 1 50		
		1 dupetta	17 3 75			
	Huldore Pessajee	1 turban	8 1 75	26 1 50		
		1 dupetta	17 3 75			
Dhank	Jarejah Kakajee	1 turban	8 2 0	26 1 50		
		1 dupetta	17 3 75			
Ssesang Chandl.	Jarejah Howerjee	1 turban	8 1 87	26 1 75		
		1 dupetta	17 3 75			
	Jarejah Mackonjee	1 turban	8 2 50	26 1 62		
		1 dupetta	18 0 0			
	Jarejah Bapoojee Bawajee.	1 turban	8 1 88	26 2 50		
		1 dupetta	17 3 75			
Drapha	Jarejah Bharjee	1 turban	8 3 0	26 1 63		
		1 dupetta	18 0 0			
Salodud Vaur-la.	Kana Kodajee	1 turban	8 2 0	26 3 0		
		1 dupetta	17 3 75			
	Jarejah Jelkejee	1 turban	8 0 50	26 1 75		
		1 dupetta	17 1 62			
Koondee	Jarejah Jergoojee	1 turban	8 2 0	25 2 12		
		1 dupetta	17 3 75			
Gourydud	Jarejah Modjee	1 turban	10 1 0	26 1 75		
		1 dupetta	35 0 0			
		10 gold venetians	52 2 50			
Lodheka	Jarejah Jecjee	1 turban	9 0 0	97 3 50		
		1 dupetta	26 2 50			
		12 gold venetians	63 0 60			
Paul	Jarejah Dossajee	1 turban	8 3 0	98 3 10		
		1 dupetta	17 3 0			
		14 venetians	73 2 70			
	Jarejah Hackajee	1 turban	8 1 75	99 3 70		
		1 dupetta	17 3 0			
Gowdedud	Huldor Kemanjee	1 turban	8 1 75	26 0 75		
		1 dupetta	17 3 75			
				26 1 50		
					2,407 2 92	
	By presents purchased for distribution, and remain in deposit				3,658 2 75	6,066 1 67
	By amount of, credited in cash account					41,848 1 70
					RUPEES - -	47,914 3 37

(Errors excepted.)

(signed) D. A. Blanc,  
Acting Political Agent.

(No. 41.)

From Mr. Secretary *Bax* to *D. A. Blane*, Esq. Acting Political Agent, Kattywar.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 9 September 1828.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, without date, on the progress of the measures adopted for checking female infanticide in Kattywar, together with an account of the Infanticide Fund, and to express the entire assurance of the Governor in Council that your unremitting attention will continue to be directed to the very important object of checking the horrid practice of infanticide.

Although the progress hitherto made has not been so marked and effectual as could be wished, yet it has been sufficient to encourage every hope that in the course of time every wish will be fully obtained.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *J. Bax*,  
Secretary to Government.

*Ordered*,—That the preceding despatches be brought to the notice of the Court of Directors.

EXTRACT BOMBAY POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS of 22 July 1829.

(No. 90.)

From Acting Political Agent, Kattywar, to Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Political Agent's Office, Rajcote,  
11 March 1829.

I HAVE the honour to forward a report from my late first assistant, Mr. Langford, respecting the progress of our endeavours for the suppression of infanticide in the Dheole talooka, and trust the Honourable the Governor in Council will approve of his having distributed presents as therein detailed.

I beg leave at the same time to acquaint you that the Thacoor of Moorvee has expressed himself to have been highly gratified by the distinction which has been shown him in consideration of his father, Jehajee, having been the first to set the example to the Jarejahs of preserving their daughters, and he observes on this head, that to do so being a *dhunn no khan*, a sacred duty, there will be no remissness on his part in fulfilling it.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *D. A. Blane*,  
Acting Political Agent.

(No. 91.)

From Assistant Political Agent, Moorvee, to *D. A. Blane*, Esq. Acting Political Agent, Kattywar.

Sir,

Moorvee, 12 April 1829.

DURING the time I was at Derhole, I had an opportunity of distributing some of the presents sent by Government some time since for the purpose of being given to those Jarejahs who had set the good example to their caste of saving their daughters from the inhuman custom of infanticide, and I trust my having done so will meet your approbation.

2. The names of these individuals I do myself the honour to annex, and it will be gratifying to Government to know that several daughters have been saved in this small talooka since you last reported regarding it, in June.

3. Not having sufficient presents with me at the time to distribute to all the Jarejahs that had daughters at this place, I expressly told those who did not get them, that their claim should be remembered at some future time, or on an application at Rajkote.

When it is considered that in this petty state, which does not contain more than 25 or 30 inhabited villages, there are no less than 71 Jarejah females at present in existence, a number nearly equal to what the total was in the Peninsula  
a few

a few years since, I humbly conceive it will be apparent to Government that the efforts of late made towards the abolition of infanticide have been attended with considerable success.

4. I trust I shall be excused in bringing the case of Boput Sing, the Rajah of Dehrole, to their notice; he has been for some years a strong advocate for the suspension of this revolting crime, and has himself had two daughters; but as they are neither at present living, I did not consider myself authorized in making him a present suitable to his rank, without an order from Government.

He is now in particularly embarrassed circumstances, owing to the poverty of his talooka, most of the Bhyad villages for whose tribute he is answerable being depopulated, and either a present or some small deduction from our demands on him, given expressly in consideration of the good example he has set, may, I think, have a considerable effect as an inducement to the other Jarejah talookas to a similar exertion in putting a stop to this barbarous custom.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. W. Langford,*  
Assistant Political Agent.

(No. 92.)

The NAMES of those Jarejahs of the Dehrole Bhyad, who had Presents made them by Mr. Langford, on account of their having saved Daughters.

Name of Jarejah.	Name of his Village.	Amount of Present.	When given.
Beesajee - - -	Rozeeah - - -	A pugree and cheela	23 March 1829.
Babajee - - -	Sunosra - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
Muccajee - - -	Nuttoo Munlla - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
Jewanjee - - -	Roseeah - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
Samut Sungjee - - -	Eslata - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
Kagrajee - - -	Wumpuree - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
Ramsingjee - - -	- Ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
Vuctajee - - -	Rejeriow - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
Deysuljee - - -	Mujjooha - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
Noongunjee - - -	- Ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.

NAMES of the Jarejah Byad of the Dehrole Talooka, their Daughters' Names, and where Resident.

No.	Names of Daughters.	Fathers' Names.	Of what Village.	REMARKS
1	Roopole Bye - - -	Jehajee - - -	Boregodee.	—
2	Baeba - - -	Kalbajee - - -	- ditto.	—
3	Majeba - - -	Bhyjee - - -	- ditto.	—
4	- - -	Jessajee - - -	- ditto - - -	- - this person has a daughter about a year old.
5	- - -	Kurrenjee - - -	- ditto - - -	- - this person has a daughter likewise lately born.
6	- - -	Rumuljee - - -	- ditto - - -	- - ditto.
7	- - -	Revajee - - -	- ditto - - -	- - ditto.
8	- - -	Hubbajee - - -	- ditto - - -	- - ditto.
9	Bhyjee - - -	Nagjee - - -	Radur - - -	three years old.
10	Rupaluba Mujuba	Sungajee - - -	- ditto.	—
11	Rupaluba - - -	Verajee - - -	Eetala.	—
12	- - -	Nuttajee - - -	Kakrabela - - -	- - this person has a daughter a year old living in her mother's village of Kokrabela, of the Jam near Dherole.
13	- - -	Dajdajee - - -	Kekara.	- - ditto.
14	Bhyjeeba - - -	Khandajee - - -	- ditto.	- - ditto.
15	Jecjuba - - -	Wagjee - - -	Chutta.	- - this person's daughter is married to Jhalla Ruggajee's son of Kirneal.
16	- - -	Kurrunjee - - -	- ditto - - -	- - ditto.
17	- - -	Bhyjee - - -	- ditto.	- - ditto.
18	Pooleeba - - -	Mooloojee - - -	Dungurra.	Ruggajee's son of Kirneal.
19	- - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	very young.
20	- - -	Teejhboy - - -	- ditto.	—
21	Rupala Byee - - -	Khungarjee - - -	Monpoor.	—

## CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO

N <sup>o</sup> .	Names of Daughters.	Fathers' Names.	Of what Village.	REMARKS.
22	Bhyeeba - - -	Jeejee - - -	Rajghur.	—
23	Dugyooba - - -	Moorjee - - -	Leeala.	—
24	- - - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	very young.
25	Keysambo - - -	Mooloojee - - -	- ditto.	—
26	- - - - -	Dossajee - - -	- ditto.	—
27	Jaeba - - - -	Nuttojee - - -	- ditto.	—
28	Rupallee - - -	Bawajee - - -	- ditto.	—
29	Rajeeba - - -	Jehajee - - -	- ditto.	—
30	Veernba - - -	Nuttojee - - -	- ditto.	—
31	Nanuba - - - -	Oomrajee - - -	- ditto.	—
32	- - - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- - married to Jhalla
33	Juhuba - - - -	Dossajee - - -	—	Umragee's son of Drapha.
34	Moongeba - - -	Dullojee - - -	—	—
35	Hurjeeba - - -	Humojee - - -	Motto Wagadar.	—
36	Rupaluba - - -	Keysajee - - -	- ditto.	—
37	Moteba - - - -	Roopajee - - -	- ditto - - -	- - married to one of
38	Majuba - - - -	Mooloojee - - -	- ditto.	the Darungdra Byad.
39	Dooba - - - -	Wunnojee - - -	- ditto.	—
40	Soojeeba - - -	Soorajee - - -	- ditto.	—
41	Arteba - - - -	Sungajee - - -	- ditto.	—
42	Rambae - - - -	Patojee - - -	- ditto.	—
43	Rajeebae - - -	Hotajee - - -	- ditto - - -	- married to Naizada
				Dadajee of Dorabjee.
44	Motubae - - - -	Dungajee - - -	Suggatua.	—
45	Wucktobae - - -	Huckjee - - -	- ditto.	—
46	Jeejeba - - - -	Radajee - - -	Suggatua - - -	- - married to Jhalla
				Wujabhoy of Siidarke.
47	Majeeba - - - -	Jepajee - - -	Nana Wagadar.	—
48	Moteba - - - -	Bhanajee - - -	- ditto.	—
49	Baeba - - - -	Reevajee - - -	- ditto - - -	year and a half old.
50	Bhye Roy - - - -	Sumsutsungjee -	Eelata - - -	- - received a present
				from Mr. Langford.
51	Bhonjeeba - - -	Muccajee - - -	Nutto Wuolla	- - ditto.
52	Bhye Bay - - - -	Deysuljee - - -	Meygoat - - -	- married to Coer Sud-
				dabha, son of Jessajee
				of Durungdra.
53	Naneeba - - - -	Noongajee - - -	- ditto - - -	- - received a present
				from Mr. Langford.
54	Jeejeba - - - -	Koysajee - - -	Wunpurree - - -	- - ditto.
55	Bhoonjeeba - - -	Ramsanjee - - -	- ditto - - -	- - ditto.
56	Roopaljeeba - - -	Vucklajee - - -	Keyreion - - -	- - ditto
57	- - - - -	Bawajee - - -	Juberaun.	—
58	Moteeba - - - -	Bugwanjee - - -	Ragpoor.	—
59	- - - - -	Kessajee - - -	- ditto - - -	five years of age.
60	Mootooba - - -	Beesajee - - -	Noznah - - -	- - received a present
				from Mr. Langford.
61	- - - - -	Jewanjee - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
62	Mootooba - - -	Moolajee - - -	- ditto - - -	- - married to Jhalla
				Jatajee of Padra.
63	Jeejeba - - - -	- ditto - - -	Kengar - - -	- ditto Jhalla Ballajee's
				son, of Keerva.
64	Ladaba - - - -	Babajee - - -	Sunosra - - -	- - received a present
				from Mr. Langford.
65	Baumjeeba - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- - married to Jhalla
				Ladajee of Koheria.
66	Wusktooka - - -	Maylowjee - - -	Sunosra.	—
67	Bourjeeba - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- married to the son of
				Saurjee Moopjee.
68	Beebee - - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- - ditto to Jhalla Kun-
				garjee's son, of Keervar
69	Omarbhye - - -	Jessajee - - -	- Grudroom Jay-	—
			woom.	
70	- - - - -	Hueejee - - -	- - - - -	two years old.
71	Bhyeejeba - - -	Mayroojee - - -	Keergar - - -	- - married to Vuckta-
				jee of Gondul.

Copied from a statement made by the Rajah and his Bhyad.

(signed) J. W. Langford,  
Assistant Political Agent.

(True copy.)

(signed) D. A. Blane,  
Acting Political Agent.

(No. 93.)

From *C. Norris*, Esq. Acting Chief Secretary to Government to *J. W. Langford*,  
Assistant Political Agent, Moorvee.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 21 July 1829.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 11th March, with copy of one from Mr. Langford, reporting the progress of our endeavours to suppress infanticide in the Dheole Talooka.

The Governor in Council approves of the presents distributed to the Jahrejas of this talooka in consequence of their exemplary conduct in abstaining from the practice of infanticide, and desires that you will express to them the high satisfaction of Government at their attention to its wishes.

I have, &c.

(signed) *C. Norris*,  
Acting Chief Secretary.

EXTRACT BOMBAY POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS, 1 June 1833.

(No. 1710 & 11.)

From *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Political Agent, Katteewar, to *James Williams*, Esq.  
Political Commissioner for Guzerat.

Sir,

Katteewar Political Agent's Office,  
Rajcote, 24 April 1833.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 14th January last, and with reference to the 2d paragraph of the letter which accompanied it from the Chief Secretary to Government, to forward an account of the Infanticide Fund, established for the preservation of the children of the Jarejahs, which exhibits a balance on the 31st December 1832, in favour of that institution, of rupees 51,146. 42 ½.

2. The resources of this fund are twofold. 1st. Fines imposed on the tributaries for misconduct and breaches of their engagements. 2d. The mohsullee collections. In the account now transmitted I have only deemed it necessary to show the aggregate amount collected under each head monthly, from the first formation of the fund in 1825, up to the end of 1832; should it however be required, I can easily furnish the details from which the account has been compiled.

3. I lately called upon the chiefs in whose territory the revolting crime of infanticide prevailed, to send in registers of the number of the female children that are now living, in order to afford data for ascertaining how far the humane efforts of Government to abolish the inhuman practice have been attend with success.

4. I shall hereafter have the honour to submit these returns to Government, and at the same time propose a scale of distribution of the balance now available among those who have preserved their children, and whose poverty or other circumstances may render it expedient to confer upon them pecuniary aid or favour on the part of Government.

5. I annex a statement in the Guzerattee language, of the receipts and disbursements of the fund, for the information, according to agreement, of his Highness the Guicowar.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,  
Political Agent.



## Dr. ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS ON . . .

		Fines levied from the Tributaries.	Mohsullees collected from the Tributaries.	TOTAL.
		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1825:				
30 April - - -	To amount received in this month.	6,993 0 70	- - -	6,993 0 70
31 August - - -	ditto - - -	8,466 3 30	- - -	8,466 3 30
30 September - - -	ditto - - -	100 0 0	- - -	100 0 0
1826:				
31 March - - -	ditto - - -	200 0 0	- - -	200 0 0
30 April - - -	ditto - - -	350 0 0	1,287 2 0	1,637 2 0
30 June - - -	ditto - - -	- - -	5,533 1 70	5,533 1 70
31 July - - -	ditto - - -	7,350 0 0	- - -	7,350 0 0
1827:				
31 January - - -	ditto - - -	500 0 0	- - -	500 0 0
30 April - - -	ditto - - -	1,260 3 12	- - -	1,260 3 12
31 May - - -	ditto - - -	7,239 0 88	- - -	7,239 0 88
30 June - - -	ditto - - -	- - -	1,287 2 0	1,287 2 0
1828:				
31 March - - -	ditto - - -	1,000 0 0	- - -	1,000 0 0
30 June - - -	ditto - - -	250 0 0	30 0 0	280 0 0
31 October - - -	ditto - - -	100 0 0	- - -	100 0 0
1829:				
30 April - - -	ditto - - -	100 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,600 0 0
31 May - - -	ditto - - -	20 0 0	- - -	20 0 0
30 September - - -	ditto - - -	1,000 0 0	- - -	1,000 0 0
1831:				
31 March - - -	ditto - - -	- - -	18 2 0	18 2 0
30 April - - -	ditto - - -	- - -	18 2 0	18 2 0
31 May - - -	ditto - - -	- - -	13 2 0	13 2 0
30 June - - -	ditto - - -	- - -	254 2 0	254 2 0
31 July - - -	ditto - - -	50 0 0	71 0 0	121 0 0
31 August - - -	ditto - - -	70 0 0	111 2 0	181 2 0
30 September - - -	ditto - - -	1,000 0 0	417 2 0	1,417 2 0
31 October - - -	ditto - - -	75 0 0	50 0 0	125 0 0
30 November - - -	ditto - - -	- - -	38 2 0	38 2 0
31 December - - -	ditto - - -	- - -	262 2 37½	262 2 37½
1832:				
31 January - - -	ditto - - -	500 0 0	479 2 0	979 2 0
28 February - - -	ditto - - -	- - -	209 0 0	209 0 0
31 March - - -	ditto - - -	- - -	541 2 0	541 2 0
30 April - - -	ditto - - -	- - -	813 2 0	813 2 0
31 May - - -	ditto - - -	- - -	781 2 0	781 2 0
30 June - - -	ditto - - -	- - -	944 2 0	944 2 0
31 August - - -	ditto - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
30 September - - -	ditto - - -	- - -	354 2 0	354 2 0
31 October - - -	ditto - - -	- - -	3,095 0 0	3,095 0 0
30 November - - -	ditto - - -	101 3 25	430 0 0	531 3 25
31 December - - -	ditto - - -	100 0 0	220 2 0	320 2 0
Rupees - - -		36,826 3 25	18,754 0 07½	55,590 3 32½

Katteewar Political Agent's Office,  
Rajcote, 31 January 1833.

- - - ACCOUNT OF MOHSULLEE AND INFANTICIDE FUND. Cr.

		TOTAL
1829:		Rupees.
30 October - - -	-- By amount paid to the Bhojad of Drapha as per Government sanction, dated 20th October 1829	500 0 0
1830.		
October - - -	-- By amount of presents in cloths, &c to the Jarajahs	2,881 3 75
	By amount of loss resulting from the sale of cloth by public entry, being the balance of stock purchased as per Government sanction, dated 24th April 1826.	1,062 3 15
	Balance.	
	By amount credited in the Government cash accounts, up to the 31st December 1832 - 42,020 2 05	Rupees.
	By amount in hand to be credited in February 1833 - 9,125 2 37½	
		51,146 0 42½
		<hr/>
	Rupees - -	55,590 3 32½

(Errors excepted)

(signed) J. P. Willoughby,  
Political Agent.

(No. 1712.)

MINUTE by the Governor, dated 16 May 1832, subscribed by the Commander-in-chief and Mr. *Sutherland*.

THE report of Mr. Willoughby, alluded to in the 4th para. of his letter, may be awaited; I certainly think a larger portion of the balance of this fund should be distributed amongst those who have preserved their female children. In eight years only about rupees 4,500 have been distributed, and there is a balance of rupees 51,146 in hand.

6 May 1833.

(signed) *Clare*.

(No. 1713.)

(Reply.)

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 23 May 1833.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 4th instant, forwarding the accounts of the Infanticide Fund, and to signify to you that the Right honourable the Governor in Council awaits the report alluded to in the 4th para. of Mr. Willoughby's letter.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *C. Norris*,  
Chief Secretary.

EXTRACT BOMBAY POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS, 28 August 1833.

(No. 2494.)

From the Political Commissioner for Guzerat, dated 2 August 1833, with Enclosure.

Sir,

1. I HAVE the honour to enclose a letter from the Political Agent in Kattywar, dated 2d July, reporting that the chief of Jhusdun has paid into the Agency treasury the fine of 5,000 rupees imposed on him by Government.

2. I beg to be favoured with an answer to the last para. of Mr. Willoughby's letter. I consider that the fine should be carried to the account of the Infanticide Fund.

I have, &amp;c.

Shahee Baugh,  
Political Commissioner's Office.

(signed) *James Williams*,  
Political Commissioner, Guzerat.

(No. 192 of 1833.)

From *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Political Agent, Kattcewar, to *James Williams*, Esq. Political Commissioner for Guzerat, Ahmedabad; dated 2 July 1833.

Sir,

Para. 1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter and enclosure, dated the 30th May last, and to report for the information of the Right honourable the Governor in Council, that the chief of Jhusdon has paid into my treasury the fine of 5,000 rupees imposed by Government on account of a recent breach of his engagement.

2. The chief in the first instance requested to be permitted to pay the fine by instalments; but under all the circumstances of the case I did not feel myself at liberty to comply with his request.

3. In reference to the concluding paragraph of the Chief Secretary's letter on this subject, directing the amount of this fine to be "credited on your accounts," I beg to be informed whether it is intended that it should be remitted to you; or whether, as is usual in ordinary cases, it is to be credited in the accounts of this Agency in favour of the Infanticide Fund. Pending this reference the amount will remain as a deposit in my treasury.

I have &amp;c.

Katteewar Political Agent's Office,  
Rajcote.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,  
Political Agent.

(Reply.)

(No. 2495.)

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 26 August 1833.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 2d instant, with its enclosure, from the Political Agent in Katteewar, reporting that the chief of Jhusdon has paid into his treasury the fine of 5,000 rupees imposed on him by Government, and to acquaint you that the amount is to be carried to the account of the Infanticide Fund.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *John Bar,*  
Secretary to Government.

(No. 2496.)

From *John Bar, Esq.,* Secretary to Government, to the Accountant-general and Civil Auditor, (advised.)

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 26 August 1833.

WITH reference to Mr. Chief Secretary Norris's letter\* of the 20th May last, I am directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to acquaint you that the fine of 5,000 rupees levied from the chief of Jhusdon is to be carried to the account of the Infanticide Fund.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *John Bar,*  
Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT BOMBAY POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS, 15 January 1834.

From *J. P. Willoughby, Esq.* Political Agent, Katteewar, to *James Williams, Esq.* Political Commissioner for Guzerat; dated 24 December 1833.

Sir,

1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter † of the 21st instant, calling for the infanticide report promised in my letter of the 24th of April last.

2. In reply, I beg to report, for the information of the Right honourable the Governor in Council, that the delay in preparing this report originates in my not having received the whole of the returns alluded to in the third paragraph of my letter above quoted. There are still eight or nine wanting, and no return has yet arrived from Nowanuggur, the chief of which place is considered the head of the Jarejahs.

3. I have issued circulars three times on the subject, but have not considered it expedient to impose mohsuls to enforce attendance to my requisition, under the apprehension that such a proceeding might injure the humane object to which it has reference. I have now again addressed the chiefs, whose returns are still required, and hope in a very short time to be able to forward them in a complete state to Government.

Katteewar Political Agent's Office. I have, &c.  
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*  
Political Agent.

EXTRACT BOMBAY POLITICAL CONSULTATION, 26 November 1834.

(No. 3,690.)

From *J. P. Willoughby, Esq.* Political Agent in Katteewar, to *Charles Norris, Esq.* Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay; dated 24 September 1834.

Sir,

1. WITH reference to my letter dated the 24th of April 1833, I have now the honour to submit a few observations upon the interesting subject of "female infanticide,"

Proposes to submit some observations upon.

\* Authority to levy a fine from the chief of Jhusdon, of 5,000 rupees.

† Does not appear to be recorded.

fanticide," which has engaged my constant and sedulous attention ever since my return from the performance of a special duty at Ahmedabad.

Difficulties encountered in obtaining an accurate census of the Jahrejahs in Katteewar.

2. In my letter of the 24th of December last, I explained that the delay which has occurred in transmitting this Report originated in the difficulty experienced in obtaining registers showing the number of Jarajah females who have been preserved. These could only be procured from the chiefs themselves, and being strongly impressed with the conviction that we must principally rely on persuasion and encouragement for the entire suppression of the dreadful crime of infanticide, I felt unwilling to resort to any kind of compulsion in obtaining the returns. My patience has been ultimately rewarded, and it is now in my power to furnish the most complete, and at the same time, I believe, the most accurate census of the sons and daughters of the Jarajah tribe that has ever yet been made.

Heads into which the present Report is divided.

3. It is my intention to divide my present Report into three separate heads. In the first I shall take a brief retrospect of the measures adopted for the suppression of Infanticide, and the degree of success which appears to have resulted from them during the agency of my predecessors. In the second I shall analyse and remark upon the census now transmitted. In the third I shall make such observations and suggestions upon the proceedings which appear to me called for and expedient, with the view of ensuring a more rigid enforcement of Colonel Walker's arrangements for the suppression of the crime, and of evincing the deep and lively interest which the British Government must ever feel in securing that systematic infanticide, the grossest stain that ever disgraced humanity, shall be entirely suppressed.

The first head, or a brief retrospect of the measures adopted for the suppression of infanticide, and the degree of success which appears to have resulted from them during the agency of my predecessors.

4. The attention of the British Government to the prevalence of infanticide in Katteewar, was first excited in 1805-6, by the late Colonel Walker, resident at Baroda, and to him, as the author of the judicious measures then adopted for its suppression, and to the Honourable Jonathan Duncan, Governor at the time of Bombay, is the chief praise due for having laid the foundation of the abolition of so revolting a crime. The success of those measures was not so complete as the sanguine anticipated, or so immediate as all desired. It was not to be expected that a whole tribe would at once relinquish a custom in which, however barbarous, they rather prided themselves instead of regarding it as an indelible stain on their character. This want of success, however, is no reproach to the eminent public servant above alluded to. Whoever peruses his able and interesting Report on Infanticide, dated in March 1808, must acknowledge that his zeal and philanthropy were fully equalled by the talent and sagacity with which he finally attained his object. Ardently as he looked forward to its accomplishment, and conscious, perhaps, of the immortality which success would confer on his memory, he turned neither to the right hand nor to the left, but declining to enter into any compromise, insisted that the chiefs of the Jarajah tribe should agree unconditionally, and ultimately succeeded in prevailing upon them to consent voluntarily to abandon a practice abhorrent to man and opposed to the dictates of reason and religion. In the end he overcame every difficulty, and when all the other important services he performed for the state have been forgotten, the name of "Alexander Walker" will be revered and hallowed as the saviour of a numerous race of helpless innocents, and as the person who succeeded in rekindling the parental tie (the strongest that pervades creation) among a whole tribe, from whose breasts it had for many generations been rooted out by pride, avarice, and some of the worst feelings that enter the heart of man. The partial failure of the plans adopted for the extinction of infanticide is principally to be attributed to the almost insurmountable difficulty which exists against detection, without the establishment of a system of espionage and inquisition over the domestic affairs of the Jahrejas, to which (when the peculiar notions they, in common with all Rajpoots, entertain respecting the privacy in which the female branches of their families should be kept are considered,) they never could be expected to submit. So great is this difficulty, that, notwithstanding the fact of the continuance of infanticide is placed beyond doubt by the extreme disproportion existing between the number of male and female Jahrejas, I can only trace on the records of this office, during a period of 25 years, one instance where investigation and punishment has followed an infraction of Colonel Walker's settlements. Still, however, it is gratifying to reflect that a considerable degree of success has resulted from Colonel Walker's measures. Previous to the renunciation of infanticide by the Jarajah chiefs of Katteewar, only five instances were known where parental feeling had overcome the general custom of the tribe. This fact is stated in the Report of March 1808; and on the 16th December of that

that year, Colonel Walker forwarded a Return, showing that during the short period intervening, 25 daughters had been preserved; and on the 25th of the same month, another Return, showing that the number had increased to 32. This flattering prospect, no doubt, excited expectations both in Europe and in this country, which, unhappily, were doomed to be disappointed. In 1812, Major Carnac tried the experiment of stationing Mehtas at the principal Jahreja towns, for the purpose of communicating the "birth, preservation, or murder of female children;" but the jealousy with which they were looked upon rendered their exertions nearly abortive, and they were withdrawn. In the same year, the Jam of Noanuggur was fined 5,000 rupees for general inattention to the engagement he had entered into in 1807, that the practice of infanticide should be discontinued within his jurisdiction; and on this occasion this chief was required to renew that engagement. In September 1816, Major Carnac reported that "his expectations and those of the Honourable Court of Directors," in regard to the suppression of the crime, had not been fulfilled; and this melancholy fact was placed beyond doubt in the succeeding year by a Return obtained from his assistant, Captain Ballantine, then stationed in Katteewar, showing that, from December 1808 to June 1817, the number of females preserved had only increased from 32 to 63. The subject does not appear to have again engaged particular attention, or to have been reported upon until 1824. In this year the political agent, Major Barnewall, forwarded a Return showing that, from June 1817 to July 1824, the number had increased from 63 to 266; of whom 25 were married, 194 unmarried, and 47 had died a natural death. These results indicated, that although the horrible practice might be somewhat subdued, it was still far from relinquished. In 1825 the "Infanticide Fund" was established. This is composed of all fines under 20,000 rupees, imposed upon the tributaries for breaches of the peace or other misconduct, and of realizations under the head of Mohsullee. The British Government first set the example; his highness the Guicowar being subsequently induced to consent that all fines imposed on his tributaries should be similarly appropriated. From this source, occasional remissions of tribute, presents to the chiefs, and pecuniary assistance on the marriage of their daughters, have been granted to those who have practically renounced the custom; and another mode of testifying approbation to those who have preserved their daughters is by postponing the payment of the tribute to suit their convenience. In July 1828 Mr. Blane obtained a register of Jahreja females then alive in the territory of the Jam of Noanuggur. This showed them to amount in number to 171, of whom 68 were married and 103 unmarried. According to the Return of 1824, the number was only 76. Mr. Blane's register therefore exhibited an increase of 95; but from the age of some of the persons enrolled in the latter, the agent observed that part of this excess originated in omissions in the Return of 1824. At the beginning of 1829, Jeehajee, the chief of Moorvee, who was first prevailed upon by Colonel Walker to renounce infanticide, died, and presents were made by government to his successor of the value of 2,000 rupees; and the agent was instructed to "announce in the most public manner this departure from usage in honour of the memory of one who, by his conduct in being the first to renounce a shocking custom, entitled himself to the gratitude of the government by whom his family is protected." A distinction of this kind was calculated to produce a good effect throughout the province generally, and was appreciated by the chief upon whom it was conferred, and called forth from him a promise that there should be no remissness on his part in the performance of a sacred duty "durm no khan." In July 1829, Mr. Blane forwarded a Return framed by his assistant, Mr. Langford, of the number of females preserved in the district of Dhurole. They were 71 in number, and exceeded by 20 the census of this district for 1824. On this occasion presents to some value were distributed among the Jahrejas, and the agent was instructed to inform them of the high satisfaction which government had derived from their exemplary conduct in adhering to their engagements. The Returns from Noanuggur and Dhurole afford satisfactory evidence, that in those districts the humane efforts of government to subdue the practice of infanticide were becoming more successful; but as no census was obtained from the other Jahreja districts, no data exist for ascertaining the actual increase in the number of lives preserved, either from 1824 to 1829, or from 1829 up to the present period. The above summary will perhaps aid superior authority in determining how far our measures for the extinction of infanticide have been crowned with success. I have diligently searched the records of my office, and it embraces the principal facts they contain likely to illustrate the subject; but it is requisite to remark

that some of the earlier proceedings of my predecessors may be omitted in consequence of the records prior to Major Barnewall's agency being in an imperfect condition.

The second head, or an analysis of the census annexed, with remarks thereupon.

5. I now proceed to the second head of my letter, or to analyse and remark upon the census herewith transmitted, of the number of Jahreja females who are either now alive, or who have died a natural death. These are drawn out in a new and, I think, improved form, a separate Return having been obtained from each Jahreja district; in order, moreover, to afford data whereon to found a judgment how far the engagements are maintained, by a comparison of the number of Jahrejas of both sexes, a Return of male Jahrejas of and under the age of 20 has been included in a separate column. In the course of my investigations various improvements in this Return have suggested themselves, and some measures appear called for to ensure as much as possible the accuracy of future Returns; but these will be more appropriately noticed under the third head of my Report. In regard to the accuracy of the present census, I am unable to assert that such has been completely attained; I have reason to hope, however, that its general accuracy may be depended upon, though it is very likely errors may exist, and more especially in regard to the ages assigned, on which point the ideas of the natives of India are extremely loose and unsatisfactory. The Returns were procured by circulars (in some cases several times repeated) issued to the chiefs themselves; but in several instances I subsequently tested their accuracy and fidelity, by sending persons privately to ascertain from personal observation whether they truly represented the number of males and females of the Jahreja tribe now alive, and I am gratified to report that in no case was any discrepancy detected, except in regard to the age and names of some of the parties, and in one or two instances the number of males being underrated. The Returns are 28 in number, and the following is an abstract of the results they exhibit:

No.	DISTRICTS.	Males of and under 20	FEMALES.					Excess of Males.	Excess of Females.	REMARKS.
			Married	Be-trothed	Unbe-trothed.	De-ceased.	Total.			
1	Noanuggur	613	86	77	178	39	380	233	-	- - This Return has been partially tested and found correct.
2	Dhurule	208	11	-	73	9	93	115	-	- - This Return has been tested and found generally correct. Additions and alterations are inserted in a supplementary Return.
3	Gondul Dhorajee	86	18	6	20	1	45	41	-	An investigation was instituted by the agent, which proved this Return to be correct.
4	Moorvee	61	3	3	1	7	14	47	-	
5	Rajcote	15	2	-	1	5	8	7	-	- - ditto - - - ditto.
6	Drapha	67	1	-	9	4	14	53	-	
7	Veerpur Khurey	52	2	4	4	-	10	42	-	- - A mehta of the agent ascertained this Return was correct.
8	Mooleeladeeree	63	-	1	13	3	17	46	-	
9	Serang Chandlee	37	3	-	10	2	15	22	-	- - ditto - - - ditto.
10	Satodur Wavree	38	6	5	13	8	32	6	-	
11	Cotra Nyajee	24	-	1	1	-	2	22	-	- - ditto - - - ditto.
12	Keesurrah	12	3	2	11	1	17	-	5	
13	Rajpurra	30	-	-	2	3	5	25	-	- - A mehta was sent to this talooka, and ascertained the Return was correct.
14	Jhallee	28	5	1	5	2	13	15	-	
15	Malha	16	-	2	2	1	5	11	-	- - ditto - - - ditto.
16	Lodeeka	9	-	-	2	-	2	7	-	
17	Mengnee	6	-	1	5	-	6	-	-	- - ditto - - - ditto.
18	Pal	5	-	-	1	2	3	2	-	
19	Bharwa	18	-	1	1	1	3	15	-	- - ditto - - - ditto.
20	Veerwa	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	
21	Kotaria	3	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	- - ditto - - - ditto.
22	Shapoor	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	
23	Wuddalee	8	-	-	1	-	1	7	-	- - ditto - - - ditto.
24	Kotra Sanganee	3	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	
25	Kaksiallee	4	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	- - ditto - - - ditto.
26	Mowa	2	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	
27	Gowreedhur	5	-	-	-	2	2	3	-	- - ditto - - - ditto.
28	Gutka	4	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	
		1,422	140	105	358	93	696	731	5	

The present Census, therefore, exhibits the undermentioned results:

1. Number of males of and under the age of 20, is - - - - 1,422
2. Number of females of all ages, known to have been preserved, is - - - - 696

Excess of Males, therefore, is - - - - 726

Of the females, 140 are married, 105 betrothed, 358 unbetrothed, and 93 are stated to have died a natural death.

In regard to this Return, however, it is requisite to observe that an omission has occurred in not ascertaining the number of male Jahrejas who have died; an allowance on this account is therefore necessary, otherwise the inference drawn from the comparative returns of each sex will be more favourable than correct. To rectify this omission, it will be sufficient to presume that a proportionate number of casualties have taken place among the males as in the other sex; and in this case the number of deaths which may probably have occurred among the male Jahrejas born during the last 20 years will be as follows:

$$696 - 93 = 603 : 93 :: 1,422 \text{ gives } 219 \frac{1}{2}.$$

The above results, while they afford a most cheering prospect of ultimate success, if proper care and precautions are taken to ensure that the Jahrejas adhere to their engagements, still at the same time they establish beyond doubt the melancholy fact that the dreadful crime of infanticide has never been completely subdued. The number of females alive in 1824, according to Major Barnewall's return, was only 219; the number now alive is 603; but notwithstanding this great and gratifying increase during the last 10 years, the continuance of the unnatural crime is established by the disparity which is still apparent between the number of males and females.

6. I am, however, able to place the progressive increase of the number of females rescued from destruction in a more striking and satisfactory point of view, by the following further analysis of the census herewith transmitted; since it shows that there are, Further analysis of the census.

MALES.		FEMALES.		MALES.		FEMALES.	
67 of the age of	20	15 of the age of	20	41 of the age of	9	30 of the age of	9
2 - ditto - -	19	4 - ditto - -	19	96 - ditto - -	8	34 - ditto - -	8
26 - ditto - -	18	11 - ditto - -	18	76 - ditto - -	7	43 - ditto - -	7
24 - ditto - -	17	9 - ditto - -	17	93 - ditto - -	6	36 - ditto - -	6
41 - ditto - -	16	29 - ditto - -	16	89 - ditto - -	5	53 - ditto - -	5
59 - ditto - -	15	27 - ditto - -	15	118 - ditto - -	4	40 - ditto - -	4
42 - ditto - -	14	15 - ditto - -	14	108 - ditto - -	3	35 - ditto - -	3
48 - ditto - -	13	21 - ditto - -	13	103 - ditto - -	2	46 - ditto - -	2
83 - ditto - -	12	26 - ditto - -	12	130 - ditto - -	1	44 - ditto - -	1
32 - ditto - -	11	13 - ditto - -	11	19 age not specified -		7 age not specified.	
125 - ditto - -	10	33 - ditto - -	10				

The total number of females now alive is 603, whereas the number shown in the above Table is only 571; the difference consists of females above the age of 20, not included in the second analysis; it follows, therefore, that of the females now alive, 68 were born during the first five years comprehended in the Table, 102 during the second, 176 during the third, and 225 during the last five years of the period.

7. It will be observed that the Return shows that 93 deaths occurred among the number of females preserved. An analysis of this column will also exhibit results far from unsatisfactory; and in many cases the diseases of which they died are specified, and will be found to be of that description to which infancy is peculiarly liable, such as small-pox, measles, convulsion, and fever. Analysis of the number of deaths shown to have occurred amongst the female Jahrejas.

Among the casualties,	1 occurred at the age of 25.	1 occurred at the age of 6.
2 - - ditto - -	24.	6 - - ditto - -
3 - - ditto - -	20.	1 - - ditto - -
1 - - ditto - -	17.	5 - - ditto - -
- - - ditto - -	16.	7 - - ditto - -
1 - - ditto - -	15.	1 - - ditto - -
1 - - ditto - -	14.	3 - - ditto - -
1 - - ditto - -	12.	1 - - ditto - -
1 - - ditto - -	11.	1 - - ditto - -
4 - - ditto - -	10.	8 - - ditto - -
3 - - ditto - -	9.	1 - - ditto - -
5 - - ditto - -	7.	35 age not specified.

The above Table, therefore, proves that Colonel Walker's settlements were at all events adhered to in 57 cases of the number of casualties, and the only doubt which exists applies to the remainder where the age at which the casualty occurred



is not inserted; an omission which I hope may be attributed to the carelessness of some of the parties by whom the Returns were furnished.

Instances of Jahrejas having four, three, and two daughters alive.

8. There is still another point of view in which the present census is to be regarded with the highest satisfaction. The Government of 1817 justly remarked, that the continuance of infanticide in Katteewar was placed beyond doubt by the simple fact that no instance had occurred of a Jahreja having saved more than one daughter. The present Return shows

Two instances of a Jahreja's having four daughters alive.  
Thirteen instances of Jahrejas having three daughters alive.  
Eighty instances of Jahrejas having two daughters alive.

Fact that females have been preserved in the families of the chiefs of almost every one of the Jahreja talookas in the province. Moral effect of the same.

9. The only other point to be noticed as matter for congratulation is, that almost in every Jahreja talooka, either the chief himself, or one or more of his relations, have set the example of preserving their daughters, some of whom are alive and have intermarried into the families of the other Rajpoot tribes of this province. The moral effect likely to result from this happy circumstance can scarcely be estimated, and cannot fail to promote in the highest degree the success of our exertions towards the full and complete extinction of the crime.

Instances three talookas in which female infanticide has been in a great measure, if not completely, abolished.

10. Taken in detail, the petty talooka of Keesurrah, situated only a few miles from Rajcote, stands pre-eminent. Here the dreadful crime must have been completely subdued, there being actually an excess of females over the males. In the petty talooka of Mengnee the number of each sex is exactly equal; and in that of Satodur Wavree there are 38 males and 32 females, of whom 24 are alive. These results were so gratifying that I sent persons into these districts, who ascertained that they were quite correct, except in the case of Satodur Wavree, where six males and two females had been born subsequent to the furnishing of the Return; the requisite alteration has, therefore, been made in the original register.

Instances talookas in which the crime appears still to prevail to a considerable extent.

11. In all the other districts the number of males greatly preponderates over the number of females; and in those noted below the excess is so great, as of necessity to lead to the conclusion that the shocking practice still prevails in them to a considerable extent.

Drapha - - - -	males alive - 67	Females alive - 10	Excess of Males - 57
Moorvee - - - -	ditto - 61	ditto - 7	ditto - 54
Veerpur Khurey -	ditto - 52	ditto - 10	ditto - 42
Mooleeladeeree -	ditto - 63	ditto - 14	ditto - 49
Serang Chandlee -	ditto - 37	ditto - 13	ditto - 24
Kotra Nyajee - -	ditto - 24	ditto - 2	ditto - 22
Jhallee - - - -	ditto - 28	ditto - 11	ditto - 17
Rajpoora - - - -	ditto - 30	ditto - 2	ditto - 28
Wuddallee - - -	ditto - 8	ditto - 1	ditto - 1
Rajcote - - - -	ditto - 15	ditto - 3	ditto - 12

It is mortifying to observe, that the talooka of Moorvee, from its position in the above Table, has not benefited by the example set by its chief 25 years ago, in being the first to renounce infanticide. The Return of the district of Rajcote, the head quarters of this agency, and therefore more immediately under the surveillance of the agent, is far from satisfactory. Whether this arises from accidental causes cannot be ascertained; but the fact that in 15 years the number of males alive has only been increased by one, is calculated to give rise to great suspicion that Colonel Walker's measures for the suppression of the crime have not been observed in this district. It is due, however, to the chief himself to state, that he preserved two daughters, although both died between the age of eight and nine months. When one of his daughters, moreover, was dangerously ill with fever, he evinced a desire to avoid the imputation of not having acted up to his engagement, by apprising me of her illness, and requesting that the medical officer attached to the agency would attend her. When this application was made the infant was past recovery; but, notwithstanding this, I think that the chief sending a message to me at all showed a disposition, on his part, to wish it to be understood that he was anxious to preserve his daughters.

The third and last head of this Report, or consideration of measures to be adopted, calculated to root out the practice of infanticide altogether.

12. I now come to the third and last head of my letter, or to suggest measures which seem to be calculated to secure, for the future, the entire extinction of infanticide, and to impress upon the Jahrijahs in particular, and the community in general, the lively interest felt by the British Government, and its fixed determination to accomplish this humane object.

13. In

13. In the first place, I would suggest that immediate measures be taken to obtain a full and complete census of the Jahreja population of this province. The great importance of possessing information of this kind appears to have attracted attention; but without it no data can exist for computing, according to the generally received rules of population, the number of Jahreja females which are born, and thence deducing, with reference to the number actually preserved, how far existing engagements are observed by the tribe. I have myself much felt the want of this information, since the only estimate I can find on my records respecting the extent of the Jareja population is contained in the 108th paragraph of Colonel Walker's Report of March 1808, where, on the information of an intelligent native, it is computed that there are 5,390 families in Hallour and Mutchoo Kanta, divided into 22 separate branches; and Major Carnac, in his letter of the 16th of September, estimates the number of families at 5,000. If these computations in any way approximate the truth, it is quite obvious that the present census of females preserved proves that the crime of infanticide must still prevail to a large extent. I have also experienced considerable difficulty in estimating the number of victims annually sacrificed previous to Colonel Walker's arrangements, when the murderous custom was observed by the tribe generally. In the 109th paragraph of the Report of March 1808, the annual infanticides in Guzerat are estimated to have been 5,000, and those in Cutch at 30,000; but in the 113th paragraph they are, according to another estimate, stated to amount, in the one case, to between 1,000 and 1,100, and in the other to 2,000. Colonel Walker admits that these calculations were founded on hearsay evidence; but states it to be his opinion that, whilst he deemed the first exaggerated, he considered the last underrated. For the credit of humanity, however, I am inclined to hope that even the lowest estimate was beyond the number of victims who annually perished; and in support of this belief I beg to refer to a letter to Colonel Walker from Soonderjee Sewjee, dated the 13th of August 1805, in which the number of births among the Jahrijahs is stated to be between 500 and 600 annually. The writer does not even state whether the estimate includes both sexes; but from his reply Colonel Walker evidently understood that it only referred to females; and this was most probably intended.

Importance of obtaining in the first instance a full and complete census of the Jahreja population in this province.

14. I think, however, it will be satisfactory, not only to government, but also to the home authorities, to set this question at rest; and therefore suggest that a general census of the tribe be now made, which will also be attended with the beneficial effect of making every individual Jahreja acquainted with the feelings of the British Government on the subject of infanticide. I do not anticipate that it will be necessary to incur any considerable expense in carrying this design into execution. all that I ask at present is for permission to entertain a carcoon, to be expressly employed on this duty; and an English writer will ultimately be required to render the Returns from the different districts into English. The carcoon would be directed to visit every district; and I annex to this letter the form of the Return in which the census should be embodied; specifying the number of families in each district, and the names, ages, profession, and occupation of each member of the Jahreja tribe, and dividing the married from the unmarried members. The chiefs of each district will be required to afford every aid in their power in framing these Tables; and one great advantage which may very possibly ensue from a carcoon being so employed is perhaps the discovery of some case of infanticide for investigation; and it is scarcely necessary to observe, that one instance of detection, followed by severe punishment, would contribute more to the extinction of the crime than any other measure that can be resorted to. The expense of this arrangement will be as follows; and the amount of it, if thought proper, might be defrayed from the Infanticide Fund:

A carcoon necessary for this purpose, his duties; expense.

	<i>Rs.</i>	
One carcoon	-	50, and 10 <i>Rs.</i> batta when actually absent from Rajcote.
One peon	-	6
Stationery, &c.	-	4
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	
Total Rupees	-	60 per mensem, or 720 rupees per annum.

15. In the second place, I would propose that every Jahreja chief should be required to furnish a half-yearly register of all marriages, betrothals, births, and deaths occurring among his tribe residing in his district; and that, if he omits to

Half-yearly registers to be furnished by the chief, in the second place.

do so, or furnishes a false Return, that he should be severely fined. These registers should be considered due on the 1st of January and the 1st of June in each year, though for some time to come complete regularity cannot be expected, and want of it should be treated with some degree of indulgence. The carcoon employed in taking the general census will be very useful in ensuring uniformity and regularity in framing these Returns; but the great advantage of requiring them will be the constant reminiscence they will give to the Jahrejahs of their engagements, and of the resolution of the British Government to compel adherence to them.

The political agent, in the third place, to furnish an annual report on the state of the crime, with a register in elucidation of the same.

16. In the third place, the political agent in this province should be directed to consider it to be his imperative duty (and I am sure he will at the same time regard it as the most gratifying he could be called upon to perform) to furnish an annual Report on the last day of each year on the subject of infanticide, accompanying the same with a register of all marriages, betrothals, births, and deaths that have occurred among the tribe within the year of report. This is no new suggestion on my part; for, in the correspondence on my records, I find allusion made to instructions issued many years ago by the Honourable Court of Directors, that, in addition to such intermediate Reports as might become necessary, one general statement should be submitted at the end of each year, showing how far the amended system had been acted on and observed, what deviations are known or suspected to have been made from its rules, and what measures pursued for their enforcement, with an estimate of the number of lives saved. These orders, from some cause, appear to have been overlooked or lost sight of; but, as was justly remarked by the government of 1816, a Report of the nature adverted to would convince the Jahreja chiefs of the continued anxiety, on the part of the British Government, to enforce their engagements, and would lead to a spirit of inquiry conducive to the fulfilment of them. Under this arrangement, my next Report on this subject should be considered due on the 1st of January 1836.

A proclamation to be issued by Government throughout Kattewar, in the fourth place; terms of the same. A draft of, submitted for approval.

17. In the fourth place, I beg to suggest the promulgation of a proclamation by government throughout Kattewar, requiring the Jahreja chiefs to enforce the observance of the infanticide engagements within their respective jurisdictions, announcing the determined resolution of government to suppress the crime, and noticing, either in terms of approbation or of condemnation, those chiefs who, by the present census, are proved to have either adhered to or departed from their engagements. I take the liberty of submitting for approval a draft of the kind of proclamation I think might with advantage be issued, to which I would annex a copy of the renewed engagement entered into in 1812 by the Jam of Noanuggur for the abolition of the crime of infanticide. If this measure be approved of, I beg further to suggest that 700 copies of the proclamation should be lithographed in Guzerattee, at the presidency, and be forwarded to be for distribution throughout the province.

Rewards to be held out in the proclamation to informers of any instance of female infanticide perpetrated by the chiefs

18. There is only one part of the proclamation which seems to me to require particular notice, viz. the promise it contains that rewards shall be granted to persons who may afford information leading to the detection and conviction of any one who may commit infanticide. I find that almost all my predecessors have suggested this measure, but that the suggestion has never been acted upon. Major Carnac, in particular, pressed it upon the attention of Government, and proposed the following scale of rewards to informers, and of fines to be imposed in cases of conviction:

REWARDS.		FINES.	
	Rs.		Rs.
1. An informer against the Jam -	1,000	1. The Jam, if convicted - -	30,000
2. An informer against an inferior Raja - - - - -	500	2. An inferior Raja, if convicted -	10,000
3. An informer against a near relation	250	3. Their near relations, if convicted	2,500
4. An informer against a poor Jahreja - - - - -	100	4. A poor Jahreja, as much as his means allowed without absolute ruin.	

In my draft of a proclamation I have adopted no scale, but merely intimate generally that informers will be recompensed in proportion to the rank of the person convicted; and, with the view of deterring persons from bringing forward false accusations, that such recompense will only be given in cases of conviction.

Committal for trial before the political commissioner for

19. I am strongly of opinion that in such a sacred cause as that of extinction of infanticide, every practicable measure should be adopted calculated to ensure success

success; and rewards to informers appears to be one of them. It is quite true that information so obtained would be liable to suspicion, because it would most probably originate either in enmity or avarice. This to me, however, is not a sufficient reason why testimony so encouraged should be wholly rejected, although it is obvious that great caution and discretion will be required in making use of it. Under the system recently introduced into this province for the trial of offenders, the chances of any evils resulting from the adoption of such a measure will be greatly diminished; for I would propose that all persons accused of the commission of infanticide should be tried by the High Court of Criminal Justice for Katteewar, except, perhaps, where the rank of the offender is such as to render it expedient that he should be dealt with according to the special instructions of Government. The political agent stationed in the province will institute the preliminary inquiries and commit for trial; and the ultimate publicity of the proceedings would, under all circumstances, whether of acquittal or conviction, produce a most salutary effect throughout the country. The community in general certainly regard infanticide as a crime of the deepest dye; but the experience of 25 years has amply proved, that if not stimulated in some mode to exertion, no one is likely to incur the obloquy, reproach, and enmity usually encountered by informers and accusers. Unless, therefore, this feeling can be overcome, we can never hope to see conviction follow one of a thousand instances of the perpetration of the crime. How is the fact to transpire, except upon the information of some one present when the infant was born, or even of some one engaged in the notorious proceeding? From the secrecy with which the crime is perpetrated, and the consequent difficulty of discovery, the penal part of Colonel Walker's settlements has remained entirely a dead letter, and will ever continue so, unless persons can be induced to denounce those who commit the crime. I therefore think Government should recognize the principle I am advocating, being of opinion that, in the attainment of an object of such magnitude, we should not be particular in our inquiries respecting the motives of the agent through whose information a case of infanticide is clearly established against any one. On the receipt of the lithographed proclamation, a copy should be sent to each tributary, with an admonitory letter to aid, either directly or indirectly, in putting down a practice of such great enormity.

Guzerat, of persons accused of the crime.

20. There is also another part of the proclamation which requires briefly to be alluded to. In noticing those districts where, from the great disproportion of the sexes, it is manifest that the crime still prevails, I have intimated in general terms, that, should this great disparity continue to be shown in future Returns, the British Government will feel bound to take into consideration whether any relations can be maintained with those who prove themselves so utterly regardless of the first duties of mankind. I have endeavoured to word this part of the proclamation in such a manner as not to alarm the chiefs of Katteewar generally, respecting their estates, but at the same time to convey an intimation to the Jahreja chiefs, that the compact between them and government is composed of mutual obligations, and that if they do not perform their part of the same, it is thereby rendered null and void. No one can be a stronger advocate than I am that existing relations with the chiefs should be maintained; that we should be content with the tribute paid to former governments, and allow them to enjoy their hereditary estates and privileges without molestation; should, however, it be established by the certain though presumptive evidence to be obtained from Returns of the nature now transmitted, that the crime of infanticide still prevails in any particular district, I think, after the warning contained in the proposed proclamation, the chief of that district should be severely fined; and that if this does not produce attention on his part to his engagement to suppress the crime, I think that an example should be made, and that he should be deprived of the sovereignty of his district. The case must be very glaring where I should propose such an extreme measure for adoption, and should only be resorted to when all other efforts directed to the accomplishment of the object in view have been tried and failed.

Remarks on that part of the proclamation subjecting chiefs to the punishment of being ultimately deprived of their estates, on their being repeatedly found guilty of apathy in regard to suppressing the crime of infanticide in their respective districts.

21. In the fifth place, I would propose that every Rajpoot in Katteewar should, in a circular letter from the agent, be himself enjoined, and be requested to enjoin all Rajpoots subject to their authority, to make it a stipulation in every marriage contract of their daughters with a Jahreja, that the issue of the union shall be preserved. In the 58th paragraph of his Report of March 1808, Colonel Walker alludes to the apathy and indifference with which the abominable practice has

Circular letters to be issued by the agents, in the fifth place, to all Rajpoot chiefs in Katteewar, enjoining them not to give their daughters in

marriage to a Jahreja, unless under a stipulation that the issue of such union shall be preserved.

always been regarded by the rest of the Rajpoot community, although, as that able and enlightened man remarked, the other Rajpoot tribes "possessed a simple and effectual remedy, by refusing to alliance their daughters to the Jahrejas unless on the condition of rearing their daughters." They in fact countenanced it by such alliances, by permitting their daughters to become the instruments of murdering their own offspring; and are stated to have viewed the practice with less abhorrence from the increased facility it afforded of marrying their own daughters, that first of duties of the Hindu parent. My present suggestion is therefore founded on the above remark; I do not think the circular would be generally attended to; but if ten, nay even if one victim were saved, the object in view would not be entirely lost. At all events the issue of such a circular would afford another striking proof of the intense anxiety felt by government completely to suppress infanticide, and this alone in my opinion renders it expedient.

Marks of approbation to be, in the sixth place, extended to chiefs who have adhered to their engagements to preserve their female issue.

22. In the sixth place, I beg to recommend that the following marks of approbation be extended to the chiefs and inferior members of the Jahreja tribe who have adhered to their engagement to preserve their female issue; and that the expense incurred in making the same should be debited to the Infanticide Fund:

1st.	To the chief of Keesurrah, a remission from the amount of his annual tribute of 10 annas, or Rs.	- - -	1,000	- -
2d.	To ditto, a present of cloths of the value of Rs.	- - -	100	- -
3d.	To the chief of Mengnee, a remission from his annual tribute of 4 annas, or Rs.	- - -	921	- -
4th.	To the chiefs of Satodur Wavree, - ditto	- - -	393	- 12
5th.	To the two Jahrejas who have preserved four daughters, a present to each of cloths, or in money, of Rs.	- - -	300	- -
6th.	To those who have preserved three daughters, a present of ditto, or in ditto, of Rs.	- - -	150	- - each
7th.	To those who have preserved two daughters, a present varying, according to the circumstances of each, from rupees 25 to Rs.	- - -	50	- -

It is, I consider, a fortunate circumstance that the chiefs of Keesurrah and Mengnee petitioned for a remission from their tribute for the past year on account of the failure of the monsoon, but which after enquiry into their resources I declined to grant. There will therefore be no mistaking the real cause why such an indulgence is now extended to them. I should not, however, conceive it desirable that the whole of the above remissions should be paid direct to the chiefs. They are undoubtedly entitled to the greater share, but the inferior Jahrejas living under their authority, who have preserved a daughter, are entitled to a part. I shall therefore require from the chiefs a statement of the amount of revenue paid last year to them by each of the inferior Jahrejas, and pay to the latter a corresponding portion of the remissions, should government be pleased to sanction them.

Satisfaction of Government to be conveyed to the Jam of Noannuggur, as the head of the Jahreja tribe in Katteewar, at the progress made in putting down the practice of infanticide in his districts.

23. In the original draft of this Report, I had suggested that a present should be made to the Jam of Noannuggur on this occasion. The Return from his districts shows 613 males and 380 females, which proves that Colonel Walker's arrangements have taken root in them to a very considerable and gratifying extent. On this account, and because I conceive it would be politic to conciliate this chief as the acknowledged head of the Jahreja tribe in Katteewar, and to induce him cheerfully to co-operate in carrying into effect the humane efforts of government, I thought that such a distinctive mark of approbation might conduce to success. The Jam, however, has not himself preserved a daughter, and during Major Barnewall's agency he was strongly suspected (although he denied the charge) of having committed infanticide. It has moreover been suggested to me by my assistant, Captain Lang, whose interest in the success of the measures for the suppression of the crime is as great as government could desire, that such a present might induce the Jam and the other Jahreja chiefs of rank to believe that the crime of infanticide, as far as they were concerned, would not be very narrowly inquired into, provided they could show that a considerable number of females are preserved within their respective districts. I think that considerable weight attaches to this remark, and shall merely at present suggest that when the proclamation is transmitted to the Jam, that the satisfaction of government be conveyed to him at the progress made in his districts in suppressing infanticide, accompanied by urgent exhortations that he will adopt the strictest measures to ensure its complete extinction.

24. Such

24. Such are the measures which, after a long and deep meditation on the subject, I presume to propose for the consideration of Government, and I beg to state that they are considered by natives of the province, competent to form a correct judgment, calculated to give increased efficiency to the measures adopted by Colonel Walker for the suppression of this terrible crime. It is scarcely necessary, I hope, to state that I feel as every man, and more particularly every christian should, most deeply interested in its complete abolition, or that I will strenuously exert myself to ensure success to whatever subsidiary measures may be directed to compel obedience on the part of the Jahrejahs to their engagements. Both Captain Lang and myself embrace every opportunity of speaking upon the subject with the detestation it merits, and of stimulating the tribe among which the custom prevails to abandon it, and thereby restore themselves to that scale among human beings which they forfeited from its prevalence among them. By unceasing endeavours to expose the enormity of the offence, and to show that it is at direct variance with the precepts inculcated by the religion of those who perpetrate it; by extending favour to those who renounce the practice; by promulgating the fixed resolution of government to punish with the utmost severity those who still adhere to it; and from the success, partial as it must be regarded, which has attended our efforts for its discontinuance, I am sanguine that, through the Divine blessing, complete success may be ultimately attained.

The deep interest felt in the total abolition of the dreadful custom.

25. A report on the subject of infanticide in Katteewar would be incomplete without a brief allusion to the prevalence of the same crime in the adjacent province of Cutch. It must be quite obvious, that if the crime is not suppressed in Cutch the effect will be most inimical to its suppression in Katteewar, since the members of the tribe residing in each province are intimately connected with each other. It was doubtless under this impression that Colonel Walker entered into a correspondence, which does him the highest honour, with Futteh Mahomed Jemadar, the regent of Cutch, in 1807-8, with the view of enlisting him in the cause of humanity. I have, of course, no means of ascertaining how far the crime has been subdued in Cutch; but from our intimate connexion and powerful influence with that government since 1819, it is by no means improbable that greater progress has been made in that province than in this, and that if I were informed of the measures that may have been adopted there, some of them may be found to apply equally to the circumstances of Katteewar. The care and pains also which are reported to have been bestowed upon the education of the young prince recently elevated to the supreme authority in Cutch, cannot fail to facilitate the object in view; for I am convinced, that when the chiefs of the tribe can be prevailed upon practically to renounce the custom, but little difficulty will then be experienced in inducing the inferior Jahrijahs to follow the example.

Information of the measures adopted in Cutch, towards the suppression of infanticide, desirable.

26. In conclusion, I annex to my Report a statement of the Infanticide Fund on the 15th of September 1834:

Annexes an account of the Infanticide Fund on the 15th September 1834.

The balance due to the fund on the 24th April 1833, the date of the last account, was - - - - -	Rs.	a.	p.
- - - - -	51,146	1	8
Intermediate receipts have been - - - - - Rs. 31,781 3 6			
Ditto - disbursements have been - - - - - 1,000 - -			
Surplus receipts is therefore - - - - -	30,781	3	6
Balance due to the Fund on the 15th Sept. 1834, is - Rs.	81,927	5	2

27. In the 4th paragraph of my letter of the 24th April 1833, I expressed an intention to propose a scale of distribution of the fund among those who had preserved their daughters, or whose poverty and other circumstances might render them deserving of favour or pecuniary aid from Government. The results of the present census, however, induce me to abandon this intention, because they lead me to anticipate many applications for assistance towards defraying the expense of marriages, for which we should be prepared. It is a creditable feeling among the Jahrejahs, and one which should be kept alive as much as possible, that it is not laudable to apply to Government for pecuniary assistance, and during 1833-34 only three applications were received. In two of these cases a donation of 400 rupees was granted, and in the third 200 rupees. I have no doubt that these grants will encourage other applicants to come forward; and as, of the number of female Jahrejahs now alive, as many as 463 are unmarried, I do not think the

Instances of poor Jahrejahs applying for pecuniary aid in marrying their daughters. The Infanticide Fund to be reserved as much as possible for similar demands in future.

fund should be trenched upon at present to a greater extent than is necessary to carry into effect the recommendations made in the 22d paragraph of my Report.

Copy of this communication will be forwarded to the political commissioner for Guzerat.

28. To avoid delay, I have taken the liberty of forwarding this communication direct to Government; but as soon as copies can be prepared, they will be forwarded for the information of the political commissioner for Guzerat.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*  
Political Agent.

Katteewar, Political Agent's Office,  
Rajcote, 24 September 1834.

(No. 3,691.)

DRAFT of a proposed PROCLAMATION to be issued on the subject of Female Infanticide in *Katteewar*.

THE British Government having recently had under consideration the prevalence of female infanticide in Western India, is pleased to declare it to be its fixed determination to put an end to so revolting and barbarous a practice.

From Returns lately received from the political agent stationed in Katteewar, it appears that although a considerable degree of success has attended the measures adopted in that province for the suppression of infanticide, the crime is proved to be still committed, by the great disproportion observable in the number of male and female Jahrejahs. This melancholy fact, therefore, pressing itself upon the attention of Government, the Right honourable the Governor in Council considers it requisite to call upon the chiefs of the Jahrejah tribe to adhere to and maintain within their respective districts the engagement they voluntarily and unconditionally entered into with Government 25 years ago, through the medium of their friend and benefactor the late lamented Colonel Alexander Walker, to abandon the detestable and heinous custom of murdering their own offspring.

His Lordship in Council further requires the active co-operation of the whole community of Katteewar in giving increased efficiency to the measures adopted for the extinction of infanticide, the grossest stain that ever disgraced the human race; and hereby declares, that whoever shall afford information sufficient to convict any Jahreja of so inhuman a proceeding, shall receive the protection of Government, and be rewarded in proportion to the rank and consequence of the party convicted. Humanity and a due regard to the precepts of their religion should induce the Hindoo part of the community in particular to aid, by every means in their power, the efforts of Government completely to suppress the crime. The Hindoo Shasters declare, that he who commits infanticide is guilty of a grievous sin, equal to that of gurbhutteea, or the murder of infants by causing abortion; and to that of brimhutteea, or the murder of Brahmins. They in fact declare, that to kill one Brahmin is equal to killing 100 cows; to kill one woman is equal to killing 100 Brahmins; to kill one child of either sex is equal to killing 100 women; and to kill 100 children of either sex is an offence too heinous for comparison. The punishment awarded is in proportion to the magnitude of the crime. The murderer is doomed to suffer the most dreadful torments in the hell called Neruck, and when born again will be afflicted with leprosy or paralysis.

With the view of enabling Government to ascertain how far the measures for the suppression of infanticide are adhered to, the political agent has been instructed to make a full and complete census of the Jahrijah population of Katteewar; and the chiefs of the tribe are hereby called upon to aid in the framing of this Return, which, when completed, will at once enable Government to detect where the crime is still committed. The political agent has also been directed to require from the chiefs half-yearly, and himself to furnish annually, a statement exhibiting the number of births, deaths, marriages, and betrothals occurring within their respective jurisdictions; and those who neglect to furnish this statement, or who may furnish an incorrect Return, will be severely punished.

As a measure of prevention against infanticide, Government considers it expedient to suggest to the whole of the other Rajpoot tribes of Katteewar that they should refuse to give their own daughters in marriage to the Jahrejahs, except under a stipulation that the female issue of such marriage shall be cherished and preserved.

The Returns recently received from Katteewar show, in the undermentioned districts, such a great disparity between the number of male and female Jahrejas

as can only be accounted for by the continued prevalence of the dreadful crime in those places.

No.		Males Alive.	Females Alive	Excess of Males
1	Drapa	67	10	57
2	Moorvee	61	7	54
3	Veerpoor	52	10	42
4	Moolcladeeree	63	14	49
5	Serang Chandlee	37	13	24
6	Kotra Nyajee	24	2	22
7	Jhalleca	28	11	17
8	Rajpoora	30	2	28
9	Wuddalee	8	1	7
10	Rajcote	15	3	12

The chiefs of these districts are hereby warned, that should similar results be shown from the periodical Returns hereafter to be furnished, they will be severely punished for not adhering to their engagements to renounce the crime. It will not be deemed sufficient by Government that they themselves shall adhere to their engagements to preserve their female children, but they are equally bound to secure that those engagements are observed by every member of their tribe subject to their authority. Should they neglect this warning, it will become requisite for the Government to take into consideration whether any relations can be maintained with chiefs who act in such a manner as to prove themselves utterly disregarding of the precepts of their religion and of the best feelings of mankind. In seeking to abolish infanticide the British Government is not actuated by any motive of ambition or self-interest, but simply by an anxious desire to erase the foulest stain that ever attached to the name of man. The possessions of the chiefs of Kattewar are guaranteed to them, and protection is extended to them on certain conditions, and it is the sincere wish of Government that they should continue to enjoy them, and all their privileges and immunities, free from molestation. The compact is however reciprocal and mutual, and the chiefs have stipulated that they will cease to disgrace humanity by destroying their own helpless offspring at the moment of its birth. Should they not adhere to this condition the compact is broken, the favour and protection of Government will be withdrawn, and the severest penalties be imposed until the inhuman custom is completely eradicated.

It is more gratifying to Government to be able to notice some of the Jahreja chiefs in whose districts the crime has been wholly, or in a great measure suppressed. The Jam of Noanuggur is entitled to praise for the progress which has been made towards its complete extinction within his jurisdiction, which is to be attributed to the care taken by that chief in enforcing a due observance of the engagement he entered into for its suppression. The British Government confidently relies on his continued exertions and co-operation in ensuring success to the measures it has adopted for the abolition of a custom which, owing its origin to avarice and a mistaken pride, reflects most seriously on the character of the tribe of which the Jam of Noanuggur is in Kattewar the acknowledged head.

Among the other talookas, Government is pleased to notice in terms of high approbation the following chiefs as having ensured to themselves the favour and protection of Government for having adhered to their engagements:

No.	DISTRICTS.	Males of and under 20.	F E M A L E S					Excess of Males	Excess of Females.
			Married.	Betrothed.	Un-betrothed.	Deceased	Total.		
1	Kcesurrah	12	3	2	11	1	17	-	5
2	Mengnee	6	-	1	5	-	6	-	-
3	Satodur Wavree	38	6	5	13	8	32	6	-



And at the same time to hold up to the tribe in general, as an example for imitation, the undermentioned Jahrejas, who have preserved four and three daughters each :

No	NAMES	Belonging to		Number of Daughters.
		District.	Village	
1	Jarajah Khanjee - - - - -	Noanuggur -	Lalpoor -	Four
2	Ditto Bawajee - - - - -	- ditto -	Balwa -	
3	Ditto Raibjee - - - - -	- ditto -	Machurda -	Three
4	Ditto Dossajee - - - - -	- ditto -	Peempurdee -	
5	Ditto Khanturjee - - - - -	- ditto -	Peepullioo -	
6	Ditto Doodajee - - - - -	- ditto -	Seeguch -	
7	Ditto Babajee - - - - -	- ditto -	Danthana -	
8	Ditto Bawajee - - - - -	- ditto -	Pussawoo -	
9	Ditto Megragee - - - - -	- ditto -	Amra -	Three
10	Ditto Hurbumjee - - - - -	- ditto -	Chcekaree -	
11	Ditto Sughajee - - - - -	Dhurole -	Radhur -	Four.
12	Ditto Joonajee - - - - -	- ditto -	Leehalloo -	Three.
13	Ditto Vursajee - - - - -	Gondul Dorajee	Janymere -	Ditto.
14	Kheemany Roopabhye - - - - -	Veerpur Kurery	Mettia -	Ditto
15	Jahreeja Lakhajee - - - - -	Keesurrah -	Wurra -	Ditto

Government have also derived the greatest satisfaction from observing that the Returns show as many as 80 instances of Jahrejabs having preserved two daughters each. His Lordship in Council, with the view of testifying the sense he entertains of the meritorious conduct of the chiefs and inferior Jahrejas above alluded to, has instructed the political agent at Rajcote to grant remissions of tribute and honorary presents to them.

The British Government is pleased further to declare, that although it will always be more satisfactory to Government, and more creditable to the Jahrijas themselves to perform the first of parental duties without seeking pecuniary aid from Government in defraying the expenses of the marriage of their children, nevertheless that the local agent is authorised to receive and attend to applications when circumstances render such aid indispensable.

In conclusion, the Right honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to annex to this proclamation a copy of the engagement by which every Jahrija chief of Katteewar bound himself, 25 years ago, to discontinue the dreadful custom of female infanticide; and at the same time to declare it to be the fixed resolution of the British Government to maintain the same, and that any person charged with having violated it, will either be placed on his trial for the heinous crime of "child murder," before the High Court of Criminal Justice recently established in Katteewar, or be dealt with in such other mode as may be deemed most expedient and conducive towards the complete suppression of the practice.

Published by order of the Right honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*  
Political Agent in Katteewar.

Bombay Castle, 1834.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*  
Political Agent.

INFANTICIDE IN INDIA.

109

ACCOUNT of the INFANTICIDE FUND, from January 1833 to 15th September 1834.

Dr.

		Fines Levied from the Tributaries.	Mohsillee Collected from the Tributaries.	TOTAL.
1833:				
28 Feb.	TO Balance credited up to this date to Government, as per Cash Accounts, and detailed Statement of the Infanticide Fund, submitted to Government with Letter, dated 24th April 1833			51,146 - 42 ½
30 April	- Credited in Cash Account for this month	100 - -	837 2 -	937 2 -
31 May	- Ditto - - - - ditto	- - - -	341 2 -	341 2 -
31 July	- Ditto - - - - ditto	1,200 - -	276 1 37 ½	1,476 1 37 ½
31 Aug.	- Ditto - - - - ditto	500 - -	205 2 -	705 2 -
30 Sept.	- Ditto - - - - ditto	5,049 2 -	734 3 -	5,784 1 -
31 Oct.	- Ditto - - - - ditto	265 - -	264 3 -	529 3 -
30 Nov.	- Ditto - - - - ditto	225 - -	518 - -	743 - -
31 Dec.	- Ditto - - - - ditto	1,005 - -	168 2 -	1,173 2 -
1834:				
31 Jan.	- Ditto - - - - ditto	200 - -	104 - -	304 - -
28 Feb.	- Ditto - - - - ditto	- - - -	303 - -	303 - -
31 Mar.	- Ditto - - - - ditto	- - - -	527 - -	527 - -
30 April	- Ditto - - - - ditto	15,050 - -	64 2 -	15,114 2 -
TOTAL in Rupees, Quarters, and Reas				79,085 3 80
TO Balance brought down, in rupees, annas, and pies, agreeably to the new rule of accounts prescribed by Government				79,085 15 2
31 May	- Credited in Cash Account for this month	20 - -	- - - -	20 - -
30 June	- Ditto - - - - ditto	- - - -	74 - -	74 - -
31 July	- Ditto - - - - ditto	30 - -	103 8 -	133 8 -
31 Aug.	- Ditto - - - - ditto	50 - -	2,083 6 -	2,133 6 -
15 Sept.	- Ditto - - - - ditto	- - - -	1,480 8 -	1,480 8 -
TOTAL Rupees, Annas, and Pies				82,927 5 2

Cr.

DISBURSEMENTS.		AMOUNT.
1833:		
30 June	BY amount of a present made to Jahrijas Morja and Ubhasingjee of the village of Leala, talooka Dhurole, for the purpose of enabling them to marry their daughter. as per Government sanction, dated 28th May 1833	200 - -
1834:		
31 Mar.	- Ditto - - - - ditto to Jarajah Dadajee, shareholder of the talooka of Sesang Chandlee, for the purpose ditto, ditto, as per Government sanction, dated 28th January 1834	400 - -
31 Aug.	- Ditto - - - - ditto Jahraja Hackajee, talookdar of Kankusially, for the purpose ditto, ditto, as per Government sanction, dated 25th July 1834	400 - -
	- Balance	1,000 - -
TOTAL Rupees, Annas, and Pies		81,927 5 2

(Errors Excepted.)

Katteewar, Political Agent's Office, }  
Rajcote, 15 September 1834. }

(signed) J. P. Willoughby,  
Political Agent.

FORM of REGISTER for taking a Census of the Jahrijah Tribe of Rajpoots, in the Province of Katticwar

Where residing.		JAHRIJAH FAMILIES																
Districts	Talooka.	Village	JAHRIJAHS.			Saccoe, or Branch of the Tribe.	Profession.	Occupation	CHILDREN									
			Number of Families	Widower.	Married.				Unmarried	Age	MALE.				FEMALE.			
											Living.		Dead since last Year.		Living.		Dead since last Year.	
											Name	Age.	Name.	Age	Cause of Death	Name	Age	Cause of Death
Name	Age.	Name.	Age	Cause of Death	Name	Age	Cause of Death	Name	Age	Name	Age.	To whom Married	Name	Age	To whom Betrothed	Name	Age	

Katticwar, Political Agent's Office,  
Rajcote, 24 September 1834

(signed) J. P. Widdough  
Political Agent

RETURN of JAHRIJAH CHILDREN

Number of Villages	JAHRIJAHS.	Inhabitant of	CHILDREN.					FEMALE DEAD
			MALE		FEMALE: LIVING			
			Name.	Age.	Name.	Age.	To whom Married	
No. 1.—TALOOKA OF NOWANUGGUR.								
1	Jam Rumuljee Jahrijah Rad- hoojee.	Nowanuggur. ditto	Jeteeya	18	Bauraj	15	-- To Roovur Bunmulsing, at Dangadra.	
			Jalumsing	14	Bajuraj	8	-- Betrothed to Rana Vik- mathjee, of Porebunder.	
			Bhawsing	12				
2	Jeeteeya Mhorjee	ditto Kundera			Majuraj	3		
			Gugjee	12	Majuba	19	-- To Jhalla Jeteeya, of Buroda.	
			Mudarsing	8				
	Dugoojee	ditto	Wagjee	13	Jamba	19		
	Khoombajee	ditto	Boputsing	6	Roopalleeba	9		
	Bapoojee	ditto			Jeefeeba	22	-- To Sarveya Radhajeo, of Rubra.	
	Ghellajee	ditto	Waghjee	6	Uvulba	11	-- Betrothed to ditto.	
	Veerajee	ditto	Vuktajee	2				
			Vuktojee	4	Jeeyeeba	13	-- Betrothed to Dewa Maroojee, of Moradun.	
	Bawajee	ditto	Suttoojee	17	Thejeeba	7		
	Oteejee	ditto	Merojee	11				
			Soojoojee	8	Jeeyaba	3		
3	Thejoojee	Bugaree	Gugjee	6				Phyeeba.
4	Doodajee	Woreesang	Luckhoojee	16	Wurooba	9	-- Betrothed to Bharia Mohr, of Janjmere.	
			Wunojee	12	Naneeba	2		
5	Udojee	Kokurya			Kessooba	22	-- To Walla Khunajee, of Dank.	
	Babajee	ditto	Gugjee	1	Bonjeeba	4		
6	Puchanjee	Keejuria	Ullhajee	15	Baiba	7		
	Dadjee	ditto	Soojajee	2	Kessooba	5		
7	Hallojee	Lalpoor	Narronjee	9				Mongcees
			Narronjee	6				-- Barba, of small-pees
	Urjunjee	ditto			Baiba	22	-- To Barria Mokhajeo, of Jhallee.	

INFANTICIDE IN INDIA.

111

Number of cases	JAHRRAJHS	Inhabitant of	CHILDREN.					FEMALE DEAD.
			MALE.		FEMALE LIVING.			
			Name.	Age	Name.	Age	To whom Married.	
No. 1.—TALOOKA of NOWANUGGUR—continued								
	Mangee	Lalpoor	Bajee	8	Roopaleeba	9	-- Betrothed to Wuna Manjee, of Seedpoor.	
	Hullajee	ditto	Nanjeebhoye	13	Phyba	15	-- Betrothed to Baria Motajee, of Byawadur.	
			Deyjajee	16				
			Bhanjee	8				
	Dajeebhoye	ditto	Nanajee	6				
	Khanja	ditto	-	-	Mongeeba	8	- - - - -	Moteeba.
					Soneeba	6		
					Naneeba	4		
					Jyba	1		
8	Meljee	Purduree	-	-	Baiba	21	To Dewajee, of Kerwa.	
	Bawajee	ditto	Jallumsing	20	Udeeba	4		
			Khanjee	8				
9	Wunojee	Bhamta	Nuthoojee	6	Phooljeeba	15	Married at Kanpur.	
	Kunoojee	Banwur	Guggajee	6	Wukthooba	12		
			Wugajee	4				
	Jeejojee	ditto	Rudhajee	2	Roopaleeba	13		
					Byba	7		
	Phaljee	ditto	-	-	Baiba	13		
	Umragee	ditto	Megrajee	1				
	Runmuljee	ditto	Udojee	7	Mooteeba	9		
			Waghjee	3				
	Manjee	ditto	-	-	Ludaba	11		
	Mooloojee	ditto	Dajee	20				
			Jeejee	17				
	Kusslajee	ditto	Govindjee	$\frac{1}{2}$				
	Sesajee	ditto	Bhawajee	$\frac{1}{3}$				
	Sutlajee	ditto	-	-				
	Nuthoojee	ditto	-	-				
	Kunthurjee	ditto	Gugjee	10	Motuba	6	Betrothed at Nundana.	
					Dewba	3		
	Nuthajee	ditto	-	-				
	Juggajee	ditto	-	-	Wukthooba	1		
	Roopsingjee	ditto	-	-	Nanuba	16	At Possetra.	
11	Mooloojee	Choor	Pertajee	10	Chandaba	5		
			Dadajee	1 $\frac{1}{2}$				
	Samuthjee	ditto	Manjee	19				
			Kengarjee	8				
	Bawajee	ditto	-	-				
	Dewajee	ditto	Ghorjee	16	Udeeba	7		
	Ridhoobhoy	ditto	Kanturjee	10	-	-	- - - - -	-- Umjeeba, of small-pox.
	Mooloojee	ditto	Govindjee	20	Kussleba	10		
			Sugojee	15				
			Ramojee	8				
	Hujoojee	ditto	Huddajee	3	- Name not specified.	5		
12	Agajee	Morna	Thyajee	13	Moongeeba	10	- - - - -	Uwulla.
					Naneeba	6	-- Betrothed to Wadul Ghorje Dhurole.	
	Naironjee	ditto	Humeerjee	1	-	-	- - - ditto.	
	Ulloojee	ditto	-	-	Sujooba	4	-- Betrothed to Samper, at Belochere.	
					Naneeba	$\frac{1}{2}$		
	Dessuljee	ditto	-	-	Kessamba	7	-- Betrothed to Weddel Babajee, of Dhurole.	
	Bugwanjee	ditto	Samuljee	10	Vecrooba	15	-- Betrothed to Tholla Mooloojee, of Rampur.	
			Ruttonjee	1				
	Sugramjee	ditto	Sertanjee	17	Achooba	15	-- Married Jhalla Bajjee, of Sudulkoo.	Achooba.
	Jussajee	ditto	-	-				
	Gugjee	ditto	Jeewanjee	12	Unoba	9	-- Betrothed to Jhalla Juterajee, of Rungpoor.	
					Ullooba	6	-- Betrothed to Jhalla Rantenjee, of Runpoor.	
	Runmuljee	ditto	Mooloojee	3	-	-	- - - - -	Kessala.
	Soojajee	ditto	Mooloojee	14	Jeejeeba	20	-- Married to the son of Purnur Rajah.	
			Maljee	11				

(continued)

## CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO

Number of Villages.	JAHRIJAHS.	Inhabitant of	CHILDREN.					FEMALE DEAD
			MALE.		FEMALE. LIVING			
			Name.	Age.	Name.	Age	To whom Married.	
No. 1.—TALOOKA OF NOWANUGGUR—continued.								
13	Dossojee -	Morna.	Momiajee -	15				
	Nanjec -	ditto	Gugjee.					
	Kanturjee -	Khuika	Looroojee -	20	Jeefeeba -	3		
	Oteeja -	ditto	Sugramjee -	17				
			Wucktajee -	13				
	Hurbungjee -	ditto	Poonjajee -	7	Bajeeba -	1½		
	Hurbungjee -	ditto	-	-	Gungeeba -	1		
	Sugramjee -	ditto	Ladhajee -	7				
	Mhorjee -	ditto	Ramojee -	3				
14	Ramojee -	Verar	Dadjee -	4				
	Dhoodajee -	ditto	Rumuljee -	12	Uhkooba -	16	-- Married at Kuntulla Porebunder.	
			Nuthoojee -	10				
			Suggajee -	8				
			Mepjee -	6				
			Sublajee -	3				
		Veerajee -	ditto	Mhorjee -	20			
				Kullajee -	17			
		Ranjee -	ditto.	Phuljee -	10	Vuklooba -	14	Marricd at Koolana.
		Veerumjee -	ditto	Manjee -	7	Mongeeba -	10	
			Humeerjee -	4				
	Bugwanjee -	ditto	Kunoojee -	10	Moteeba -	16	-- To Buria Waghjee, of Kakecas Jhallia.	
			Kessurjee -	10				
	Ruttonjee -	ditto	-	-	Anundba -	9	Betrothed at Wudallee	
					Soojeba -	2		
	Umceerjee -	ditto	Udojee -	11	-- Name not specified.	13	Married at Kerallee.	
	Oteeja -	ditto	Loojajee -	12				
			Samutjee -	9				
15	Kanajee -	ditto	-	-	Heerooba -	17	At Kuntulle, married	
	Bawajee -	ditto	Radhojee -	13	Bajeeba -	9	At Gosse - - ditto.	
	Sugramjee -	Balwa	Kheemojee -	13	Moteeba -	6		
			Bulleojee -	9				
			Joonajee -	6				
			Ragjee -	3				
		Bawajee -	ditto	Kunoojee -	1	Gageeba -	9	Betrothed at Nandanec
						Soojeba -	6	Ditto at Gudhoo.
					Baiba -	4		
	Kessurjee -	ditto	Huddojee -	8	Manjaba -	1½		
			Gugjee -	6	Gugeeba -	¼		
			Mepjee -	4				
16	Kessajee -	Wunawur	Kheemojee	10				
			Bhojojee -	8				
			Radhojee -	6				
			Narronjee -	1½				
		Maljee -	ditto	-	-	Kussliba -	3	
	Kessojee -	ditto.	-	-				
	Soorajee -	ditto	-	-	Roopaleeba	16	At Nundaney.	
					Bajeeba -	8		
	Samutjee -	ditto	Sublajee -	6	Jyeba -	7		
17	Sublajee -	Sewana	Mepjee -	15				
			Bawajee -	7				
		ditto	-	-	Kuljeeba -	20	Tó Jhalla Bha.	
18	Sugramjee -	ditto.						
	Jemuljee -	Tora -	Dessuljee -	16	Hurreba -	9		
			Gugjee -	7				
			Bulleojee -	2				
	Runmuljee -	ditto	Kunterjee -	¼				
	Ramsing -	ditto	Sutanjee -	13	Naneeba -	6		
			Dajee -	5				
			Bhyjee -	1½				
	Dewajee -	ditto	-	-	Bajeeba -	1½		
	Ladojee -	ditto	Sugramjee	12	Bajeeba -	5		
			Jaijee -	7				
	Meghajee -	ditto	Jesungjee -	12				
			Mepjee -	4				
			Doodajee -	2				

INFANTICIDE IN INDIA.

No.	JAIRIJAHIS.	Inhabitant of	CHILDREN.					FEMALE DEAD
			MALE.		FEMALE. LIVING.			
			Name	Age.	Name	Age.	To whom Married.	
No. 1.—TALOOKA OF NOWANUGGER—continued.								
	Nanojee	Tora	Verojee	16				
			Hullojee	13				
			Doongurjee	3				
			Oonurjee	2				
	Veiktajee	ditto	Phullojee	5	Roopaleeba	1		
			Mothcejee	3				
	Bugwanjee	ditto	Verojee	12				
			Kusslojee	7				
			Ukkojee	2				
	Kunojee	ditto	Doongurjee	5				
			Manjee	3				
	Umerjee	ditto	-	-	Dugooba	10	-- Betrothed to Rajada Kengurjee, of Gussaree.	
	Hurbumjee	ditto	Radhajee	17				
	Nathoojee	ditto	Poonjojee	4	Phyba	12	-- Betrothed to Waldel Merojee, at Gondul.	
	Bhumjee	ditto	Jeehojee	20	Acheeba	6		
	Utecjee	ditto	Joonoojee	4	Jhyeba	6		
	Rajmuljee	ditto	-	-	Vucktaba	1		
	Dewajee	ditto	Bugurinjee	18				
			Dassajee	13				
	Koombajee	Thorala	Houllajee	9				
			Jugojee	7				
			Kessurjee	5				
			Name not specified.	1/2				
	Chandajee	ditto	Roopojee	8				
			Bapoojee	5				
			Moolajee	3				
	Dowlutsingjee	ditto	Mooloojee	9				
			Khcemajee	6				
	Vusojee	ditto	Kullajee	9	Bairaj	5		
			Bammajee	13				
	Khanjee	ditto	Jugtojee	5				
	Dajee	ditto	Judojee	8				
			Kunojee	5				
			Bhanojee	3				
	Puthojee	ditto	Nathoojee	2				
	Soorajee	Machurda	Radhoojee	11				
	Nathoojee	ditto	Jalhmsing	4	Rasooba	16	Widow.	
			Lakhojee	1				
	Verojee	ditto	Bullajee	20	Kesamba	10	-- Betrothed to Barria Unoojee, at Wavree.	
			Gugjee	6				
			Heemjee	3				
	Phuljee	ditto	Narronjee	3				
		ditto	Gugojee	1/2				
	Kunojee	ditto	Bawajee	4				
			Maljee	2				
	Hullajee	ditto	Hurjee	9				
			Meghojee	6				
			Koombajee	3				
	Rajojee	ditto	Dajee	10				
			Muckondjee	5				
			Humeerjee	3				
	Jeejee	ditto	Hutejee	9				
			Guggajee	4				
	Jeevanjee	ditto	Dessuljee	10				
			Manjee	5				
	Nuthoojee	ditto	Sugojee	4				
	Raibjee	ditto	Bawajee	10	Aduba	7	-- Betrothed to Tora Panchajee, of Mota Mora.	
			Dewajee	7	Baiba	4		
			Soomrajee	4	Roopaleeba	1		
	Humeerjee	ditto	Hallojee	8				
			Pragjee	2				
	Meherejee	Dewlia	Nuthoojee	18				
	Lakhajee	ditto	Vucktojee	20	Phyba	5	-- Betrothed to Samuthjee, of Ludsur.	
	Sugramjee	ditto	Naghjee	6				



INFANTICIDE IN INDIA.

ber No.	JAHRIJAHIS.	Inhabitant of	CHILDREN.				FEMALE DEAD.
			MALE.		FEMALE LIVING.		
			Name.	Age.	Name.	Age.	
No. 1.—TALOOKA OF NOWANUGGAR—continued.							
	Nuthojee	- Khattena	- Umersing	- ½			
	Bharajee	- ditto	- Jeehajee	- 2			
	Rummuljee	- ditto	- Kantherjee	- 4			
	Jewanjee	- ditto.					
	Dussuljee	- ditto.					
	Maljee	- ditto	- Dajee	- 12			
	Dossajee	- Peempurdur	- Thogojee	- 7	Bajeeba	- 18 -- Walla Byjee, of Gudethul	
			Huteejee	- 3	Baiba	- 10 -- To Walla Dossa, of Seed Gur (betrothed).	
	Kakajee	- ditto	- Puchanjee	- 8	Jeejeeba	- 3	
			Desseljee	- 6	Phooleeba	- 12 - - Betrothed to Walla Muckondjee, of Huriasun.	
			Wukhojee	- 4			
			Khanjee	- 1½			
	Kanturjee	- ditto	- - -	- -	Vucktooba	20 Walla Bawajee, of Puderia.	
	Messjee	- ditto.					
	Bhumjee	- ditto	- Purbuthjee	- 20			
	Mughajee	- Peempurdee	- Jeetejee	- 20			
	Doongurjee	- Megwur	- Rosungjee	- 1			
	Jussajee	- ditto	- Kengurjee	- 4	Bajeeba	- 15 -- To Chorasuma Nuthoo, of Kureedee.	
					Jyeba	- 5	
	Mherejee	- ditto	- Manjee	- 6	Naneeba	- 9 Betrothed Walla Dajee	
			- Kessurjee	- 1	Majeeba	- 2	
	Dajee	- Turkasir	- Dossajee	- 6			
		- ditto	- Jussajee	- 2	Jyeba	- 7 -- Betrothed Walla Jeejee, of Bhundee.	
	Bhawajee	- ditto	- - -	- -	Moteeba	- 15 -- Ditto to Waghella Wunoojee, of Khakur.	
					Dewba	- 5	
	Dajaba	- Peempulor	- Ladhajee	- 14	Uwulba	- 15 -- To Gohel Ram Sing, of Manookey.	
			Panchoojee	- 11	Udeeba	- 7	
			Maljee	- 8			
	Kanturjee	- ditto	- - -	- -	Naneeba	- 10 -- Betrothed Walla Bam-majee, of Dhank.	
					Jujeeba	- 4	
					Jambooba	- 1	
	Sojajee	- Durvee	- Gorgee	- 1½			
			Hurreesing	- ½			
	Jeejee	- ditto	- Veesojee	- 16			
	Melajee	- ditto	- Ugursing	- 10			
			Mooloojee	- 3			
			Khorajee	- ½			
	Bapoojee	- Wuddala	- Waghjee	- 15	Hukhooba	- 13 -- Betrothed Walla Gugjee, of Gudathul.	
			Dhoodojee	- 13	Mageeba	- 7 - Ditto to Chorasma Jeehajee, of Chitrawur.	
			Govindjee	- 4			
	Jeewanjee	- Thordee	- Mooloojee	- 11			
			Judajee	- 6			
			Ujjajee	- 1½			
	Waghjee	- Purdurrevo	- - -	- -			
	Thymal Sing	- ditto.					
	Kullajee	- ditto	- Mooloojee	- 13	Duggooba	- 15 -- Betrothed Waghella Khonjee, of Gudethul.	
			Gugjee	- 10	Jyeba	- 5	
	Kanturjee	- ditto	- - -	- -	Roupaleeba	- 15 -- Ditto Dadujee, of Jumunwar.	
			Kethojee	- 20			
			Mooloojee	- 18			
	Dewajee	- ditto.					
	Khururjee	- ditto.					
	Dajee	- ditto.					
	Dewajee	- ditto	- Maljee	- 2	Kesamba	- 8 -- Ditto to Walla Buwanjee, of Manawuddur.	
					Gugeeba	- 4 -- Ditto to Walla Khanjee, of Gudethul.	

(continued)



Number of Villages	JAHRIJAHs.	Inhabitant of	CHILDREN.					MARRIED
			MALE		FEMALE LIVING			
			Name	Age	Name.	Age.	To whom Married	
No. 1.—TALOOKA OF NOWANUGGER—continued.								
34	Nanjee -	Purdurevo	Ruimuljee	20	Wuktooba -	18	-- To Walla Bawajee, of Paduree (married)	
			Gugjee	15				
			Champojee	8				
			Khuloojee	2				
	Bhimajec -	Moolkosioo	Jussojee	6	- - -	-	- - - - -	Gugjee
			Bharoojee	7				
	Hukajec -	ditto	Jeejee	11	- - -	-	- - - - -	Gugjee
			Manjee	6				
			Bawajec	1½				
	Bulhajec -	Jonia	Dewajec	8	Moteeba -	11		
			Bhimjee	4				
	Dessuljee -	ditto	Punchajec	8	Jeejeeba -	2		
	Roopsing -	ditto	Luggajec	10				
	Meghjee -	ditto	- - -	-	Jeejeeba -	1½		
	Subajec -	ditto	Kullhansing	8	- - -	-	- - - - -	Moteeba
			Babajec	5				
	Samjee -	ditto	Poonajec	17	Ramba -	1		
			Gopauljee	14				
			Kursonjee	10				
			Nai onjee	8				
			Naghjee	6				
			Humeerjee	4				
	Mepjee -	ditto	Nursingjee	8	Jussooba -	16	At Seedsir (married)	
	Sabjee -	ditto	Mullopjee	15				
			Meroojec	13				
			Ubheerjee	11				
			Lakhajec	8				
			Furbuthjee	5				
	Reenojee -	ditto	Nogunjee	16	- - -	-	- - - - -	Kullee
			Pragjee	8	- - -	-	- - - - -	Mogjee
			Ramsingjee	2½				
	Najec -	ditto	- - -	24	Dewkoover	24	At Gage (married)	
	Dewajec -	ditto	Rajmuljee	16				
			Kessurjee	9				
Raibjee -	ditto	Hurdoljee	7					
		Momajec	11					
Waghjee -	ditto	Bhimjee	10	Phoolceba -	1½			
Dossaljee -	ditto	Gugjee	5	Rajooba -	16	At Mota Mora (married)		
		Bulhojee	2					
Soorajec -	ditto	- - -	-	Ramkoover	25	Goondiallee (married).		
Manjee -	ditto	Ghellajec	20	Mongeeba -	16	A Goondially (married)		
Puthojec -	ditto	Ujoojee	3					
Ualjee -	ditto	Ladhojee	20					
		Kunterjee	8					
Dessuljee -	ditto	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - - - -	Mongee	
Dajec -	ditto	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - - - -	Ull	
Mansingjee -	ditto.	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - - - -		
Thejmaljee -	ditto	Vuktojee	8	Deyba -	5	Betrothed at Phuradee		
		Ruttonjee	3					
36	Phuljee -	Rumal	- - -	-	Deyba -	21	Permpullioo (married).	
	Poonajec -	ditto	Mooloojee	15	Roopaleeba	2		
			Wanojee	11				
			Dewajec	8				
			Koombajec	4				
Dessuljee -	Bungowuree	Dewajec	5	Moongeeba	2			
Muckoondjee -	ditto.	- - -	-					
Meramunjee -	ditto.	- - -	-					
Gujoojee -	ditto.	- - -	-					
Gujoojee -	ditto	Lalhajec	4					
Jussajec -	ditto	Hallojee	6					
		Jallumsing	4					
		Veesajec	1					
37	Mooloojee -	Teembree	Bapjee	-	Bajeeba -	20	At Meghpur (married)	
			Vesajec.	-	Bajeeba -	25	Panchasir (married).	
Vesajec -	ditto	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - - - -		
Hurrybhoy -	ditto.	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - - - -		
Bapjee -	ditto	Vetojee	11					
		Lukoojee	14					
		Sumrajec	8					
		Dujoojee	5					

INFANTICIDE IN INDIA.

117

Number of Villages	JAHRIJAHS.	Inhabitant of	CHILDREN					TOTAL DEAD
			MALE.		FEMALE LIVING			
			Name.	Age.	Name	Age.	To whom Married.	
No. 1.—TALOOKA OF NOWANUGGER—continued.								
38	Runmuljee	Lutheepur	Oteejee	9				
39	Hurreesing	Kailee	Mulloojee	7				
	Sugramjee	ditto	Dujjee	5				
	Bhawsingjee	ditto	Jeewenjee	-	Ramba	15	Punchasir (married).	
	Jewanjee	ditto	Henree	-	Mooleeba	16	Garria (married)	
	Puchanjee	ditto	Oteejee	8	Bajecba	10		
	Rummuljee	ditto	-	-	Mongeeba	5		
	Narronjee	ditto	Sugramjee	-	Phujeeba	13	At Puchasir (married).	
	Samjee	ditto	Khanjee	-	Anundba	5		
40	Punchojee	Bharka	Lakhjee	6	Rajooba	20	At Puchasir (married)	
	41	Kusslajee	Pudanna	Merojee	4	Baiba	8	
42		Kessurjee	Motakurka	Meramunjee	1½	Kussleeba	8	
		Dessuljee	ditto	-	-	Baiba	4	
43		Bhimjee	Burroodioo	-	-	Jeejeeba	2	
		Bawajee	ditto	Ruttonjee	14	Roopaleeba	8	Betrothed at Tora.
		Hukkojee	ditto	Mooloojee	4			
		Lakhjee	ditto	Waghjee.				
		Kengarjee	ditto	Bhoputsing	10			
		Maljee	ditto	Hurreesingjee	16	Mongeeba	9	
		Kussinjee	Drangru	Kanturjee	3	Baiba	16	-- Married to Walla Puthajee, at Garria.
		Veerojee	ditto	-	-	Moteeba	5	-- Betrothed to Jetwa Runmuljee, of Kuntila.
		Khanjee	ditto	-	-	Moongeeba	16	-- Betrothed to Kurungea Bapoo, of Guggay.
		Gugjee	ditto	-	-	Gugeeba	2	
		Raspabhoy	ditto	-	-	Bamooba	11	-- Betrothed to Burea Naron, of Koolkee.
		Bhappjee	ditto	-	-	Bajeeba	24	-- To Kerungea Khetojee, of Guggay (married).
		Khanajee	ditto	-	-	Jeejeeba	17	-- To Kurungia Lakojee, of Guggay (married).
		Kanturjee	ditto	-	-	-	-	Betrothed at Bhyawuddur.
		Khemajee	ditto	-- Name not specified.	3	-- Name not specified.	2	
		Ruttonjee	ditto	ditto	1			
		Bhanjee	ditto	Verojee	20	Vucktooba	16	-- Married to Kurungia Doongurjee, of Gaggay.
		Bhyajee	ditto	Ramojee	14	Udeeba	9	
		Ladhajee	ditto	Oonurjee	2	Naneeba	4	-- Betrothed to Choonasur Kukajee, of Mujcurry.
		Udabhoojee	ditto	-	-	Kusseeba	25	Widow.
		Khoombajee	ditto	Mooloojee	2½	Baiba	8	-- Betrothed to Sora Doodajee, of Sookapat.
		Hatejee	ditto	-	-	Achooba	5	-- Ditto to Sora Waghjee, of Sookapat.
		Rujmuljee	ditto	Oonurjee	5			
		Jeehabhoyee	ditto	Kanturjee	½	Jeejeeba	7	-- Betrothed to Sora Ruttonjee, of Lullia.
		Suttajee	ditto	Kusslojee	2	Phooleba	4	
		Mhorjee	ditto	-	-	Uoulba	4	
			ditto	Bhimjee	6	Mongeeba	7	
			ditto	-	-	Vudooba	7	-- Betrothed to Sora Huthiebhoy, of Balsaum.
			ditto	Bragjee	9	Gugeeba	½	
			ditto	-	-	Baiba	7	
			ditto	Dessuljee	½			
			ditto	Yeebajee	4			
			ditto	Jodhajee	1			
			ditto	Jessojee	4	Ramba	¾	
			ditto	Udoobhoye	5	Jeejeeba	1¼	
			ditto	Kyajee	2½			
			ditto	-	-	Kessemba	2	
			ditto	Gugjee	5			
			ditto	Kengarjee	1			
			ditto	Bhugwanjee	1½			
			ditto	Jetejee	6	Boreba	5	
			ditto	Khanajee	4			

(continue)

Number of Villages	IAHRIJAHS.	Inhabitant of	CHILDREN					FEMALE: DEAD
			MALE		FEMALE LIVING			
			Name	Age.	Name.	Age	To whom Married	
No. 1.—TALOOKA OF NOWANUGGUR—continued								
46	Samutjee	Wunthube	- - -	-	Motceba	13	- - Married to Dhoodajee, of Tuttay	
	Jeysingjee	ditto	Rumuljee	7				
			Themaljee	3				
	Mooloojee	ditto	- - -	-	Loneeba	4		
					Ramba	1½		
	Verajee	ditto	- - -	-	Mongeeba	16	- - To Jetwa Vebajee, of Motana.	
	Annajee	ditto	Ramobhoye	5	Baiba	16	- - To Sora Bugwungee, of Nowanuggur.	
	Mooloojee	ditto	- - -	-	Jeyba	16	At Nundanay.	
	Purbuthjee	Punchsurtee	- - -	-	Ujooba	14	Watell Dagee, of Botec.	
	Wucktajee	ditto	Soomiojee	4	Baiba	6		
	Maljee	ditto	Kulloojee	7				
	47			Mooloojee	3			
Sugramjee		Peetur	Shettajee	1				
Veerojee		ditto	Humeerjee	5				
Kunsungjee		ditto	Kessurjee	4				
			Megrajee	10				
			Merojee	6				
			Koombajee	3				
Puchanjee		ditto	Gugjee	10				
Buwajee		ditto	- - -	-				
Dadajee		ditto	Waghjee	15				
			Maljee	5				
Sangojee		ditto	- - -	-	Loneeba	22	- - To Jhalla Veessul, of Megpur.	
Govindjee	ditto	- - -	-	Rungooba	2			
Luckoobhoy	ditto	- - -	-	- - Name not specified.	5	- - Betrothed to Jhalla Maljee, of Peempulleca.		
Gugobhoy	ditto	Bawajee	4					
48			Gugjee	2				
	Runmuljee	ditto	- - Name not specified.	2½				
			ditto	1				
	Kurnjee	Dunoo	Mooloojee	8	Udeeba	17	To Lothea Bha, of Neelaka.	
	Najeebhoy	ditto	Neerjee	5				
			Mooloojee	3				
	Ramsingjee	ditto	Bharojee	10	Uktojee	1½		
			Puthojee	8				
			Verojee	5				
	Soomrajee	ditto	- - -	-	Jeesooba	17	- - To Walla Jemuljee, of Seedsur.	
	Jussajee	ditto	Bhajee	18				
			Beemjee	12				
Govindjee	ditto	Mooloojee	12					
		Whagjee	7					
		Naronjee	3					
Sublajee	ditto	Thejmaljee	10	Jeejeeba	7			
		Nanabhoye	1½					
Kassobhoye	ditto	Sugobhoye	8	Mongeeba	13	- - To Walla Khengarjee, of Cherella.		
		Vuktojee	5					
49	Sattajee	Peepur	Narronjee	13	Luttooba	5		
			Puchanjee	11				
			Kessurjee	3				
	Vujabhoy	Leeguch	Kunoobhajee	14				
			Bawajee	7				
			Gugjee	½				
	Runmuljee	ditto	- - -	-	Baiba	2		
	Dajabhoy	ditto	- - Name not specified.	½				
	Dadujee	ditto	Megabhoy	5	Rajooba	9	- - Betrothed to Wadell Patlabhoye, of Seedsur.	
			Askunjee	1	Bajeeba	3		
					Baiba	2		
	Veerajee	ditto	Reenajee	12	- - Name not specified.	9	- - Betrothed to Ralitore Dajee, of Metore.	
		Jodhajee	10					
		Manjee	2					
51	Naronjee	Danthana	Khengurjee	10	Megooba	25	Sora Surtanjee.	
	Kurnjee	ditto	- - -	-	Mongeeba	17	- - Jhalla Abhajee, of Nowanuggur.	
					Baiba	5		
					Heuoba	1½		
	Eabajee	ditto	Dossajee	8	Moteeba	14	Widow.	
			Gugjee	1	Heeraba	6		
				Rajooba	3			

INFANTICIDE IN INDIA.

Number of Villages	JAIRIJAHIS.	Inhabitant of	CHILDREN.					FEMALE DEAD
			MALE		FEMALE. LIVING.			
			Name.	Age.	Name.	Age.	To whom Married.	
No. 1.—TALOOKA OF NOWANUGGUR—continued.								
52	Jetejee - Jehajee -	Danthana. ditto	Koombajee	7	Naneeba -	14	-- Married to Chowra Roopsingjee.	
			Vujoba - Name not specified.	4 ½	Loneeba -	8		
	Kussajee -	Berassoo -	Kingarjee -	8	Moteeba -	20	-- Married to Jhalla Bhow- sing, of Rampur.	
			Veerojee - Mooloojee -	6 4	Dewba -	2		
53	Jeehajee - Vujchrajee - Bawajee -	ditto - ditto - Pussawoo -	- - - - - - Herojee -	- - 10	Banzeeba - Sugooba - Rajooba -	8 1½ 15	-- To Purmar Dajee, of Tumasherum.	
			Hurbumjee Jessojee - Subajee -	6 12 2	Jeejeeba - Roopalceeba	10 ½		
	Megrajee -	Amra -	Jetejee	16	Phooleba -	13	-- Betrothed to Rahtore Bhyjee. -- Betrothed to Rahtore Mehorjee.	
	Waghjee -	ditto -	Ruwajee -	7	- ditto Jeejeeba -	- 7	-- Betrothed to Bharria Uteejee, of Jhalla	
55	Kessurjee Jussajee	ditto Peeturooe.	Gugjee	10	Udeeba -	5		
	Akerajee Lakhjee	ditto. ditto.						
56	Dewajee	Anrun	Dajeebhoye	5	Kusslaba - Anundooba	7 3		
	Umjefa Jetejee	ditto ditto	Ullojee - Dadajee - Mooloojee -	5 7 2	Jamba	2		
57	Bhawajee Blumjee	ditto Kharchcoo	Kanturjee - Hutejee -	2½ 3½	Gugeeba -	1 month.		
	Ubhajee Juggojee Ghorjee	ditto ditto ditto	- Lukhurjee - Theojee -	- 6 2			-- Dejeeba, of small-pox.	
	Terejee Govmdjee	ditto ditto	Humeerjee - Humerjee -	16 -	Moteeba - Jeteeba -	20 16	To Sota Dajee, of Bulsar. -- To Uggursingee, of Wulla Chamerd.	
	Puthajee	ditto	Humerjee - Kurnjee -	14 2				
58	Babhojee	ditto	- - -	-	Bairajee -	12	-- Betrothed to Jhalla Je- tejee, of Gondul	
	Sugramjee	-- Umbaloo Nanoo.	Naghjee	4	Dewba -	12		
59	Bapjee - Mooloojee	ditto Phatsir	- - - Runmuljee Kullajee -	- 8 2	Jeejeeba -	½		
	Khanjee Poonjee	ditto ditto	Puthojee - Surwajee - Phuljee - Dessuljee - Mumajee -	4 15 12 5 1	- - - Heerajeba - Ramba -	- 8 3	-- Naneeba, of small-pox.	
	Hallajee	Chela	- - -	-	Jeejeeba - Unkooba -	2 1	Kussleba Janceba.	
	Nuthojee Kheemojee. Surtanjee	Kooree ditto	Ukkajee - - - -	20 -	Mongeeba - Naneeba -	5 2½		
61	Mhorjee Oonujee	ditto ditto	- - - Mooloojee - Gorjee -	- 6 4	-- Name not specified.	1		
	Jussajee	ditto	Name not specified. Purbuthjee Hajjojee -	1 10 5	Heeroba -	8		
			Name not specified.	1½				

## CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO

Number of Villages.	JAHRJAHS.	Inhabitant of	CHILDREN.					SMALL DEAD.
			MALE		FEMALE LIVING.			
			Name.	Age.	Name.	Age.	To whom Married.	
No. 1.—TALOOKA OF NOWANUGGUR—continued.								
62	Joonojee - Babhajee -	Mota Mora ditto -	Bapjee - Poonojee - Kessurjee - Meghjee - Gugunjee - Ramsingjee Name not specified.	12 4 2 7 3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wudoba -	3		
	Dewajee - Vejjee - Jechojee -	ditto - ditto - ditto -	Jeesungjee - - -	1 -	Baaba -	10	-- Betrothed Walldel Des- suljee, of Mota Mora.	
63	Huibungjee -	Kakrabella	Bhimjee -	15	Baaba -	18	-- To Wagala, at Kurri- nuggur.	
	Veebhajee -	ditto -	Unoojee - Jallumsing Ukkojee -	12 8 11	Uwulla -	16	To a Jhalla, at Gondul.	
	Hureejee - Samutjee -	ditto - ditto -	Lakhojee - Mhorjee - Bumniajee	8 10 2	Vucktooba - Wudooba -	5 7	-- To Jhalla Kurjee's son, at Manguee.	
64	Ubharajee - Jaymuljee -	ditto - ditto -	Vessojee - - Name not specified.	1 4				
	Bhimjee -	ditto -	Veebojee - Hallojee - Dewajee -	19 12 5				
	Khandajee -	ditto -	Nuthajee - Purtalsing -	17 6				
	Yujajee - Soojajee -	ditto - ditto -	Waghjee - Mudarsing	6 6				
65	Soonajee - Eumajee -	Kheloss - ditto -	- - - Raibjee - Nuthojee -	- 8 15	Moteeba - Naneeba -	4 $\frac{1}{2}$		
66	Soorajee -	Torawallee Kavree	Not specified ditto -	- -	Soneba - Baaba -	16 7	-- Betrothed to Kakree Jhalla, at Gondul.	
	Jetejee -	ditto -	ditto -	6	Gugeeba -	8	-- Betrothed to Jhalla Bharia, Sungajee -- Betrothed to Jhalla Bhyjee.	
67	Hurbumjee -	- Chekaree ; at present at Santodur Wavree.	Vuktojee -	20	Jyrba -	18	To Walla Umrajee, at Dank	
	Bharajee - Ghorjee -	ditto - ditto -	- - - Kanojee - Kessurjee - Bapoobhoy Heutejee -	- 10 7 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Roopaleeba Vucktooba Baaba -	10 8 25	- Betrothed to Walla Wur- sajee, at Hurasur. - Betrothed to Sora Bum- miajee, of Tuttay. Sora Burjee, of Tuttay.	
	Praghjee -	ditto -	Ruwajee - Hudoojee - Gugjee -	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12	Gugeeba - Wuktooba -	3 15	-- Walla Kanturjee, of Pa- rullee.	
	Dewajee -	- Chukaria ; at present at Satodur Wa- vree	Bhimjee -	10	- Name not specified.	5	-- Betrothed Walla Sub- lajee, of Pannelie.	
	Jeejee - Khanna Bhug- wanjee.	ditto - - Chukaria ; at present at Guddolla	Kalloojee - - - - Umiyjee -	7 - 10	Janceba -	7	-- Betrothed Jatwa Ub- harajee, of Rajwa.	
	Jugoojee -	- Chukaria ; at present at Merwuddur	Puthojee - - - -	5 -	- Name not specified.	15	To a Walla, at Merundur.	

INFANTICIDE IN INDIA.

Number of villages	JAHIRJAHS	Inhabitant of	CHILDREN.					FEMALE DEAD
			MALE.		FEMALE LIVING.			
			Name	Age.	Name.	Age	To whom Married.	
No. 1—TALOOKA OF NOWANUGGUR—continued.								
	Champojee	- Chukaria ; at present at Merwuddur.						
	Jcteejee	- Chukaria ; at present at Kakee Jhallee.	- - -	-	- Name not specified.	16	-- Walla Mokojee, of Ger- geeree.	
68	Thejmaljee	- Hurmuntia	Motheejee	4				
	Jussajee	- ditto	Nanajee	3				
	Khorajee	- ditto	Najee	2				
	Sangajee	- ditto	Ubharrajee	10				
			Jussojee	4				
	Khanjee	- ditto	Ramojee	12				
	Hulliajee	- ditto	Varronjee	10				
			Khandajee	5				
	Oonurjee	- ditto	Joonojee	16	Moteeba	9		
	Dajee	- ditto	- - -	-	Bajeeba	5		
	Motabhoyee	- ditto	Radhojee	5				
	Khoombajee	- ditto	Ladhoojee	10				
			Dewajee	3				
	Lukhojee	- Hurmuntia	Bhanjee	10				
	Bulliajee	- ditto	Soorajee	20				
			Kheemojee	15				
	Mamingjee	- ditto	Jeevenjee	3				
			Gugjee	1				
69	Verajee	- Joudpoor	Kullojee	10	Jeejeeba	20	- Rajada Jussajee's grand- son, at Gondul (married).	
			Waghjee	5				
	Puthojee	- ditto	Vursojee	16				
			Vusehrajee	10				
70	Bunesing	- Kokree	Dessuljee	8				
			Dewajee	4				
	Raisingjee	- ditto	Sugramjee	3				
	Sesmaljee	- ditto	Dheengajee	10				
			Vucktojee	7				
	Guggunjee	- ditto	Bharajee	14	Baiba	6		
			Megragee	12				
			Jewanjee	3				
	Hurdoljee	- ditto	Mooloojee	17				
	Rumnuljee	- ditto	Jeejeebhoy	13				
			Jallumsing	10				
			Jethojee	6				
			Jeebajee	2				
	Nyojee	- ditto	Jugoojee	10	Mongeeba	3		
			Saibjee	5				
	Wunoojee	- ditto	Meroojee	4				
			Mudar Sing	2				
71	Gorjee	- Nugguria	Ketigarjee	8				
			Radhajee	5				
			Mansingjeel	3				
	Meghajee	- ditto	Hurddujee	17	Mongeeba	19	-- To Jatwa Jessajee, at Chaya.	
			Jecteejee	6				
	Babhajee	- ditto	Sugramjee	3	Jyeba	7	-- Jeeeba, 4 years old.	
	Jeehajee	- ditto	Purthabjee	14	Bairaji	5		
			Hurbumjee	12				
	Poonojee	- ditto	Athobhoye	8				
			Rumnuljee	3				
	Dadabhoyee	- ditto	Bapoo	3				

(continued)



INFANTICIDE IN INDIA.

123

Number of villages.	JAIRIAHS.	Inhabitant of	CHILDREN.				FEMALE DEAD
			MALE.		FEMALE LIVING.		
			Name	Age.	Name	Age.	
No 1.—TALOOKA OF NOWANUGGUR—continued.							
78	Dossjee -	Mota Kora	Hallojee -	6	Mongeeba -	1	
	Rujmuljee -	ditto	Jeetejee -	3			
79	Subhjee - Hurbumjee -	ditto - Keereed -	Khanjee -	10	Roopaleeba	12	- - Betrothed to Sora Kakajee, of Pulla, a Nuggur village
			Soomrajee -	8			
			Gujunjee -	10			
			Adajee -	8			
79	Subhjee - Hurbumjee -	ditto - Keereed -	Oonurjee -	10	Mugjeeba -	5	
			Puchanjee -	16	Phyba -	11	- - Betrothed to a Sora, of the Nuggur talook.
80	Bharajee - Jeetejee - Mokhajee - Wunoojee -	Keemrana - ditto - ditto - ditto -	Dullajee -	8			
			Keemajee -	10	Jussooba -	21	
			Jussajee -	5	Naneeba -	22	- - To Waghalla Jee, at Khara, of Nuggur talooka.
			Kakabhoye	3	Jyeba -	6	- - Betrothed to Mokajee, of Lalpur
81	Nongoojee Manjee. Bapoojee - Sugranjee -	Heureepur - ditto - ditto -	Poonajee -	10	Phooleeba -	2	To Walla Rasajee Chundee.
					Jewa -	6	
			Dajabhoy -	20	Phooleeba -	20	To Ehojajee, of Churleoo
81	Berojee -	Humuntroo	Waghjee -	11	Bajeeba -	5	
			Suttajee -	16	Jeeba -	6	
83	Kurunjee - Jeetejee - Ruwayee - Doongutjee - Maljee. Dajee Morjee	ditto - ditto - ditto - ditto - ditto -	Hallojee -	13	Achooba -	22	To Sora Motajee, of Tulsan
			Vucktojee -	10			
					Mangteba -	10	
					Bonjeeba -	5	
84	Bhanjee - Verajee - Ubharajee - Shanjee - Ubharajee -	ditto - ditto - Dodra - ditto - ditto -	Gugjee -	5	Roopabeba	8	
					Baiba -	5	
			Hallajee -	13	Jeejeeba -	4	
			Vucktojee -	10	Jeeba -	5	
84	Ubharajee - Shanjee - Ubharajee -	ditto - ditto - ditto -	Gugjee -	1	Baiba -	12	- - Betrothed to Lathen Waghjee, at Bheemora.
			Vuckajee -	4			
			Govindjee -	3	Adeeba -	15	- - To Lathea Megajee, at Bhenora.
85	Kurunjee - Sangojee Poonjee. Nuthoojee Morjee	Noongee - ditto - ditto - ditto -	Narronjee -	7	Wowba -	15	- - To Lathea Jewenje, at Bhenora.
			Luckmonjee	20	Heerooba -	9	
			Megjee -	7	Jeejeeba -	5	- - Gageeba, 3 years age
					Mongeeba -	7	- - Jeejeeba, 2 years age.
86	Amrajee Morjee Gorjee Nogojee Dessajee - Jussajee - Muckundjee Jeetejee. Rassajee - Soorajee -	ditto - ditto - Memana - ditto - ditto -	Kakabhoy -	14	Wowba -	16	
			Doongurjee	8			
			Gugjee -	1	Adeeba -	3	
86	Gorjee Nogojee Dessajee - Jussajee - Muckundjee Jeetejee. Rassajee - Soorajee -	Mamana - ditto - ditto - Memana - ditto - ditto -	Kessurjee -	18			- - Baiba, at 5 years age.
			Morjee -	9			
			Wunajee -	20	Ludooba -	9	
			Bhojajee -	7			
			Lugdeerjee	16	Phoolooba -	25	To Walla Nanjee, of Walasun.
			Mokojee -	16			
Ruttonjee -	12	Jeeba -	8				

Rajcote, Political Agent's Office,  
24 September 1834.

(signed) J. P. Willoughby,  
Political Agent.



No. 2.—SUPPLEMENT to the DHUOLE REGISTER, received on the 1st September 1834, containing Variations which have occurred since the Original Register was obtained.

Number of Villages	JAHRJAHS	Inhabitant of	BIRTHS since the Date of the Original Register.				DEATHS since the Date of the Original Register				MARRIAGES since the Date of the Original Register.			
			MALE.		FEMALE		MALE		FEMALE		Name	Age		
			Name.	Age	Name	Age.	Name.	Age	Name	Age				
1	Hotejee Dadajee - Bugabhye - Mooloojee Jeetejee Pathajee Bawajee - Jahajee Ukhajee - Sungajee Ukhajee - Jeetejee Phuljee - Berburjee Kuburjee Puthabhye Hemab- haye.	Waghadur - ditto - ditto - ditto - ditto - ditto - ditto - ditto - ditto - ditto -	Roopsing - Samutsing - - - - Alhajee - not named - ditto - ditto - Athobhye - Manjee -	1 1 - $\frac{1}{2}$ 8 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	- - - - - - - - -	Gugjee - - - - - Nongabhaye - - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$ - - - - 2 - - -	- - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - -	
2	Ramajee Dossajee Desuljee Boputjee	Sugahoo - Waghader -	Bhanjee - Najeabhoye -	$1\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
3	Samjee Kussajee -	Dedukdur -	- - -	-	-	-	Gugjee -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Nyaje Ujjabhye - Jeetejee Wugabhye	Peepthoo - ditto -	Mooloojee - Soorajee -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Roopsingjee - Manajee Dessuljee Doodhajee Kussi- ajec.	Radhure - ditto - ditto -	- - - Puthabhye - Suwajee -	- $1\frac{1}{2}$ 1	-	-	Manajee -	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Dadajee Kyajee - Mooloojee Kyajee -	Intaloo - ditto -	Adhabhye - - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -	-	Nanecba -	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Dajeabhye - Jussajee - Vuktajee -	Wunpurjee ditto ditto	- - - Lakhajee - Raisingjee - Vussabhye -	- $\frac{2}{4}$ 6 4	-	-	Ranooljee	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Wunajee Phuljee - Suttajee Morjee - Oteejee Dossajee -	Chunole - ditto - ditto -	Mansing - Kumabhye - Merjee -	$1\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Poonajee - Oteejee Kurnjee - Ruzmuljee -	Chulla - ditto - ditto -	Veesajee - Jussajee - Motabhye - - - -	8 4 4 -	-	Baiba -	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Joonajee - Lakhajee - Yoon - Kesajee - Phooljee -	Leehalloo - ditto - ditto - ditto - ditto -	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - - - -	Kusleeba - Roopalceba - Roopalceba - - - - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 - -	-	-	Achooba -	10	-	-	Udeba -	11
11	Bawajee - Verajee -	Juberoo - ditto -	Dajebhoy - Fuchanje -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Bhulobhye -	Ketgarkoo -	- - -	-	-	Amjeeba -	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Doodajee -	Dangra -	Roopabhye -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Dadajee - Ugabhye - Oonurjee Adabhye Ulloobhoy Agabhye	Kakra - ditto - ditto - ditto -	Gellabhye - - - - Geemalhye - Dewajee -	1 - 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	Ulloobhye -	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Lukhajee -	Rafpur -	- - -	-	-	Merajeeba -	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Veesabhye -	Rojeca -	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jerjeeba	12
17	Bawajee Malajee - Hamjee Meehjee -	Purdaree - ditto -	Jahmsing - Khanjee - not specified ditto.	- - - -	-	Adeeba - Kuseeba - not specified	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Katteewar, Political Agent's Office,  
Raipote, 24 Sept 1834

(signed) J. P. L. Waghb  
Political Agent

RETURN OF JAIRIAH CHILDREN—continued.

No. of Jairs	JAIRIAHS.	Inhabitants of	CHILDREN					FEMALE DEAD.
			MALE.		FEMALE LIVING			
			Name	Age	Name.	Age.	To whom Married	
No. 2.—TALOOKA OF DHUROLE :								
1	Boputsingjee -	Dhurole -	Gugeebhoye	9	Baiba -	2½	- - - -	-- Two deceased, at the age of 2 years.
2	Pathajee - -	Waghodur -	Wagjee -	15				
			Adabhye -	14				
			Bunesing -	10				
			Gujabhye -	6				
	Rajmuljee Dossajee	ditto -	Jcewabhye -	2				
	Sugabhye Chandajee	ditto -	Champajee	13				
	Wunajee Chandabhye	ditto -	Korajee	20	Baedeoba -	10		
	Kunoojee Ruttonjee	ditto -	Raghajee	14				
	Kunoojee Ruttonjee	ditto -	- - -	-	Hcerjeeba -	7		- Bacc Baiba, at 9, from fever.
					Baiba -	3		
	Maljee Bhojabhae	ditto -	Runmuljee -	11				
			Agabhye -	8				
			Samutsing -	4				
	Soorajee Bhojbhoye	ditto -	- - -	-	Soozba -	6		
	Oteejee Dadajee -	ditto -	Jallimsing -	3				
	Rospabhye Rymuljee	ditto -	- - -	-	Motheeba -	12		
					Roopaleeba	7		
	Desoojee Dosajee -	ditto -	- - -	-	Motheeba -	17	Jhalla Phuljee, of Sudar	
	Kesabhye Jeetejee	ditto -	- - -	-	Baiba -	2		- Roopaleeba, 7 years; Baiba, 5 yrs.
	Suwajee - - -	ditto -	- - -	-				
	Mooloojee Jeetejee	ditto -	Bughabhye -	15				
			Dorjee -	9				
			Gugjee -	½				
	Meramunjee -	ditto.						
	Khanjee Vyabhhye	ditto -	Bawajee -	7				
	Mooloojee Bawajee	ditto -	Hecteejee -	12	Majeeba -	7		
			Boputsing -	3				
	Pathajee Bawajee -	ditto -	Ummabhye -	8				
			Meerjee -	5				
			Kuslajee -	2				
	Jerhaje Ukhajee -	ditto -	Ruwajee -	16				
			Jussajee -	12				
			Huncebhye -	10				
	Sangojee Ukkajee -	ditto -	Dewajee -	9	Ujooba -	11		
			Mudarsing	5				
			Nongabhoye	2				
	Kengarjee Lugdeerjee.	ditto -	Ranajee -	15				
	Govindjee Otteejee	ditto -	Not named	3				
			Ramabhye -	10				
			Herblumjee	7				
	Ujjajee Govindjee -	ditto -	Bheemjee -	4				
			Ladhajee -	16				
			Babjee -	7				
			Sahjee -	3				
	Khandajee Govindjee	ditto -	Hallajee -	10				
			Wagjee -	3				
	Lakhajee Poonajee	ditto -	Kurnjee -	15				
			Mooloojee -	8				
			Weesajee -	1				
3	Ramoojee Desoojee -	Sugahoo -	Veobajee -	10				
			Dyeebhye -	4				
	Dugajee Jemuljee -	ditto -	Hallojee -	5	Motheeba -	10		
			Lukajee -	1				
	Utchajee Radojee -	ditto -	- - -	-	Jamba -	1		-- Jamba, at 2 years.
4	Sanjee Kussajee -	Deduckdur	Kanthurjee	8	Kesooba -	8		
			Gugjee -	2				
5	Nyajee Ujjabhye -	Peemphoo -	Bawajee -	10				
			Ruwajee -	2				
	Wusabhye Veasajee	ditto -	Muckonjee	10				
6	Roopsingjee - -	Radhur -	Manajee -	20				
	Veasajee Khanjee -	ditto						
	Mooloojee Donubhye	ditto -	Wagjee -	11				
	Manjee Donubhye	ditto -	Ujjabhye -	5	Umurba -	2		
	Ryubjee Kyajee -	ditto -	Kanthurjee	20				
			Hallajee -	14				
			Umersing -	10				

(cont. next)

Number of Villages	JAHRIJAHS.	Inhabitant of	CHILDREN.					NAME DEAD
			MALE.		FEMALE LIVING.			
			Name.	Age.	Name.	Age.	To whom Married.	
No. 2.—TALOOKA OF DIHURLE—continued								
7	Nagjee Ubheraj -	Radhur -	- - - -	-	Kussleba -	11		
	Dosajee Ubheraj -	ditto -	- - - -	-	Ramba -	5		
	Jathajee Ubheraj -	ditto -	Mooloojee -	3	Jeejeeba -	13		
	Sughajee Oteejee -	ditto -	Wajee -	9	Jubha -	11		
			Ukhajee -	7	Bonjeeba -	3		
			Bawajee -	2	Bajeeba -	3		
			Soojee -	1½				
	Doodajee Kussajee	ditto -	Ramsing -	7				
	Sublajee Hamjee -	ditto -	Humeerjee -	6	Roopaleeba	14	-- Choorasuma Dewajee of Mungeorree.	
	Veesajee Kyajee -	Intaloo -	Ruwajee -	4	Udecba -	6		
	Doodajee Kyajee -	ditto -	Maljee -	14				
	Kussajee Kyajee -	ditto -	Pragjee -	10				
			Dadajee -	8				
			Rugooobhye	4				
	Mooloojee Kyajee	ditto -	Hurreebhye	5				
			Ramsing -	2				
8	Bugabhye -	Goree -	Kunoobhoye	—				
9	Kessabhye -	Wumpurree	Puchunjee -	11	Jeejeeba -	14	-- GohelJussajee, of Lalpallee.	
			Mudarsing -	7				
			Rhmajee -	1				
	Dajeebhoye -	ditto -	Runmuljee	13				
	Ramabhye -	ditto -	Mothebhye	7	Roopaleeba	9		
	Jussajee -	ditto -	Bullajee -	3				
10	Vucktajee -	Keerjoo -	Mudarsing -	14	Bhonjeeba -	7		
			Jallimsing -	9				
			Kulhansing	1½				
11	Wunajee Phuljee -	Churole -	Gugjee -	6				
	Suttajee Mhorjee -	ditto -	Heemabhye	½				
	Hutbhunjee -	ditto -	Mansingjee	4				
12	Bhyjee Waghjee -	Chulla -	Nuthoojee -	9	Bajeeba -	6		
	Kurnjee Veebajee	ditto -	Phuljee -	20	Kesoba -	22	-- Jhalla Molajee, of Kunkote.	
			Wujabhye -	12				
	Ootejee Khurnjee	ditto -	- - - -	-	Bhonjeeba -	8		
13	Babajee -	Sunosia -	Maljee -	12	Lanooba -	18		
			Bhmjee -	6				
			Hurreebhye	4				
	Ramuljee -	ditto -	Ramabhye	1	Jhamba -	3		
14	Joonajee -	Leehalloo -	- - - -	-	Umjeeba -	8		
					Roopaleeba	5		
					Baiba -	2		
	Nuthoojee -	ditto -	Vucktojee -	15	Jaiba -	12		
			Umjee -	10				
			Manjee -	4				
	Ullajee -	ditto -	Gugjee -	12	Rajooba -	12		
					Baiba -	4		
	Dossajee -	ditto -	Radhajee -	16	Bhonjeeba -	12		
			Meramunjee	4				
	Lakhajee -	ditto -	Gugjee -	4				
			Khorajee -	2				
	Metajee -	ditto -	Nyajee -	10	Manooba -	4		
					Deoba -	½		
	Gorjee -	ditto -	- - - -	-	Achooba -	12		
	Dajee -	ditto -	Ramabhaye	12				
			Vujabhaye	10				
	Waghjee -	ditto -	Hallajee -	10				
			Udabhye -	4				
			Hurreebhoye	2				
	Kyerjee -	ditto -	Veerajee -	5				
	Kesojee Dessojee -	ditto -	Dewajee -	4				
	Bawajee -	ditto -	Wunajee -	6				
	Mooloojee -	ditto -	Narronjee -	12	Kesaba -	16	-- Surweya Oonurjee, of Vikurya.	
	Kesajee -	ditto -	- - - -	-	Aeeba -	10		
					Baiba -	3		
	Ruwajee -	ditto -	Kimoobhoye	16				
	Phooljee -	ditto -	- - - -	-	Udecba -	13		
15	Bawajee -	Jaberoo -	- - - -	-	Roopaleeba	7		
					Naneeba -	3		
	Ullajee -	ditto -	Soorajee -	14				
	Pathajee -	ditto -	Dewajee -	7				
			Hallojee -	4				
			Samulsting -	¼				
	Veeajee -	ditto -	Wagjee -	2				



Number of Villages.	JAHRJAHS.	Inhabitant of	CHILDREN.					FEMALE: DEAD
			MALE		FEMALE. LIVING			
			Name.	Age	Name.	Age.	To whom Married	
No. 2.—TALOOKA OF DHUROLE— <i>continued.</i>								
	Jeehajee - -	ditto - -	Lakhajee -	16	Roopaleeba	20	-- Jhalla Pertabstog, of Ratha Kooba.	
	Bhyjea - -	ditto - -	Jallimsing -	7	- - - -	-	-- Majeet 7 years	
	Jussajee - -	ditto - -	Bechurjee -	2	- - - -	-	-- Bonjeeb. 5 years.	
	Wagjee - -	ditto - -	- - - -	-	Kesaba -	4		
No. 3.—TALOOKA OF GONDUL DHORAJEE:								
1	Nuthoojee - -	Gondul - -	- - - -	-	Sudaba -	21	-- Raj Run nulsing, of Drangudra.	
	Chundersingjee - -	ditto - -	- - - -	-	- - - -	-		
	Bhanjee - -	ditto - -	Gugjee -	8	- - - -	-		
2	Nogunjee - -	Gunode - -	Mooloojee -	1	Bairajee -	4		
			Not named	1				
	Khengarjee - -	ditto - -	Ubhasing -	16				
			Vujehsing -	12				
	Mhorjee - -	ditto - -	Joonajee -	13				
	Bhugwanjee - -	ditto - -	Puthajee -	5				
3	Veessajee - -	Rebra - -	Jethobhoy -	20				
			Mudar Sing	18				
	Mhegjee - -	ditto - -	- - - -	-				
	Jallemsingjee - -	ditto - -	Khuslajee -	2				
4	Bhyjee - -	Museethaloo	Humeerjee	1	Baiba -	15	-- To Tacore Vujehsingjee, of Bhowngger.	
			- - - -	-	Majeeba -	8		
5	Vucktajee. Bhanjee - -	Bhundarea	Ruwajee -	15				
			Kuslajee -	12				
			Jhusojee -	8				
			Bunesing -	5				
			Hurresing -	4				
			Ranajee -	3				
6	Jeetejee - -	Oochurwaroo	- - name not specified.	$\frac{1}{4}$				
7	Kessajee - -	Pattiallee -	Umeersingjee	16	Majeeba -	30	-- To the Gurasia of Urwee Timba.	
8	Champajee - -	Theeb - -	Sirdar Sing	13				
			Jeejeebhoy	10				
			Ulhobhoy -	8				
			Dadajee -	5				
9	Jeebhoye - -	Unulgur - -	- - - -	-	Roopaleeba	35	-- To Tacor Ubhesing, of Koorwuddur.	
	Mudar Sing - -	ditto - -	- - - -	-				
	Soomrojee - -	ditto - -	- - - -	-				
	Dowlet Sing - -	ditto - -	Jeetejee -	5	Kusleeba -	10	-- To Ubesing, the son of Rana Suggramjee, of Bate.	
		ditto - -	- - - -	-	Wudooba -	6	-- To Tacor Vujeh Sing, of Katwa.	
	Veerajee - -	ditto - -	Khorajee -	4	-- Name not specified.	25		
10	Bhoputsing - -	ditto - -	Mooloojee -	1	ditto -	5		
	Kessajee - -	Sumla - -	- - - -	-	ditto -	$\frac{1}{4}$	-- Achee 1 year.	
	Waghjee - -	ditto - -	- - - -	-				
	Ladhajee - -	ditto - -	Ghelajee -	20				
			ditto -	10				
			Bhabajee -	4				
	Govindjee - -	ditto - -	Bhyjee -	15				
	Ruttonjee - -	ditto - -	Ghorjee -	12				
11	Maljee - -	Boodawoo -	- - - -	-	Baiba -	10		
	Jetoojee - -	ditto - -	- - - -	-				
	Govindjee - -	ditto - -	Puthoojee -	15	Baiba -	2		
	Maljee - -	ditto - -	- - - -	-				
	Vucktajee - -	ditto - -	- - - -	-				
	Verajee - -	ditto - -	Nanabhye -	16				
	Puthoojee - -	ditto - -	Bhawajee -	7				
	Kheemajee - -	ditto - -	Bhulcaojee	12				
12	Ubherajjee - -	Wavree - -	Nuthoojee -	20				
		ditto - -	Bhawajee -	18				
	Sesajee - -	ditto - -	Ranojee -	20				
	Ranojee - -	ditto - -	Jussajee -	9				
13	Poonajjee - -	Buroody - -	Jemajee -	10				
			Hudojee -	8				
	Suwajee - -	ditto - -	- - Name not specified.	$\frac{1}{2}$				

Number of Villages	JAHRJAHS.	Inhabitant of	CHILDREN					FEMALE DEAD
			MALE.		FEMALE: LIVING.			
			Name.	Age.	Name.	Age.	To whom Married.	
No. 3.—TALOOKA OF GONDUL DHORAJEE—continued.								
14	Khanjee - -	Punchawudur	Jallumsingjee	20				
	Vujjajee - -	ditto - -	Bapjee - -	6				
	Khanjee - -	ditto - -	Vursajee - -	8				
	Raihjee - -	ditto - -	- - - -	-	Majeeba - -	3		
	Ubbajee - -	ditto - -	- - - -	-				
	Hurdole Poonjajee	Gondul - -	- - - -	-	Majeeba - -	8	-- To the son of Surveya Dedajee.	
					Kessaba - -	5		
	Ruwana Veebapjee	ditto - -	Gugjee - -	1	Majeeba - -	9	-- Betrothed to Jhalla Soojajee.	
	Ughajee - -	ditto - -	-- Name not specified.	3	Rajooba - -	18	-- To Surveya Nowal Sing.	
					Ujjooba - -	7		
	Dewajee - -	ditto - -	- - - -	-	Nuthooba - -	5	- To the son of Umeer-sing (betrothed).	
	Lujjajee - -	ditto - -	Duggojee - -	20				
	Meroojee - -	ditto - -						
	Veebhajee - -	ditto - -						
	Runserjee - -	ditto - -	Mooloojee - -	15				
	Dewanee Jeetejee	ditto - -	Hunoojee - -	20	Majeeba - -	1½		
			Khuslajee - -	10				
			Mudarsing - -	1				
	Jahriah Thogajee	ditto - -	- - - -	-	Shamba - -	1½		
	Vucktojee - -	ditto - -						
	Nuthojee - -	ditto - -						
	Mokhajee - -	ditto - -	- - - -	-	Phyba - -	10	Betrothed at Gudethul.	
	Dadajee - -	ditto - -						
	Hallaja - -	ditto - -	Ruwajee - -	20				
			Soorajee - -	10				
	Ubhoojee - -	ditto - -	Thejoojee - -	15				
			Joonajee - -	4				
			Khanjee - -	1				
	Ramsingjee - -	ditto - -						
	Jomajee - -	ditto - -						
	Sumutsing - -	ditto - -						
	Bhorajee - -	ditto - -						
	Thejmuljee - -	ditto - -						
	Veesajee - -	ditto - -						
	Oteejee - -	ditto - -						
15	Hurdole Maljee - -	Dhorajee - -	- - - -	-	Jeejeeba - -	11		
	Hurdole Jeetejee	ditto - -						
	Ujjoobhoy - -	ditto - -	Sungeebhoy	15				
	Poonjajee - -	ditto - -						
	Hurdole Nanjabhoy	ditto - -	Ghorbay - -	3				
			Rymul - -	1½				
	Wuktojee - -	ditto - -	-- Name not specified.	1½				
	Hurdole Jeeteebhoy	ditto - -	Dadajee - -	8				
	Hurdole Khorajee	ditto - -	Nyajee - -	16				
			Mothejee - -	10				
16	Hurdole Nuthojee	Janjmere - -	- - - -	-	Mongeeba - -	24	Married.	
			Veerojee - -	20				
	Hurdole Dajeebhoy	ditto - -	- - - -	-	Veerooba - -	22	Married at Janjmere.	
	Humeerjee - -	ditto - -	- - - -	-	Naneeba - -	15	-- To the Tacore of Pannella.	
	Soojajee - -	ditto - -	Ladhoojee - -	12			Betrothed at Luperdee.	
			Nanabhoye	6	Jussoba - -	8	Married at Rupurra.	
	Mt. Labhoy - -	ditto - -	Radoobhye	6	Baiba - -	13		
			-- Name not specified.	1 month.				
	Vursajee - -	ditto - -	Kesurjee - -	12	Heerooba - -	15	Married at Gudethul.	
			Veroojee - -	3	Janeeba.			
			- - - -	-	Ponjeeba.			
17	Khana Bawajee - -	Bhyawuddur	Jeevunjee - -	20				
			Bhyjee - -	10				
18	Khana Bhimjee - -	Soopurdee - -	Dewajee - -	1	Soneeba - -	3		
			Veerojee - -	2½				
			Jhussajee - -	10				
19	Mooloojee - -	Oopletta - -	Bugwanjee	10	Roopaleeba	14	Married at Oopletta.	
	Roopsingjee - -	ditto - -	- - - -	-	Baiba - -	19	Married at Gudethul.	
	Kheemajee - -	ditto - -	- - - -	-				
	Khunderia Bawajee	ditto - -	Narronjee - -	14	Vucktooba	9	Betrothed Sutrasa.	

Number of Villages.	JAHRIAHS.	Inhabitant of	CHILDREN					FEMALE DEAD
			MALE		FEMALE LIVING.			
			Name.	Age.	Name.	Age.	To whom Married	
No. 3.—TALOOKA OF GONDUL DHORAJEE— <i>continued.</i>								
	Poonajee - -	Oopletta - -	Subhjee - -	3	Dewooba - -	4	Married at Chutthul. Betrothed at Dhorajee	
	Bhugwaajee - -	ditto - -	- - - -	-	Phyba - -	16		
	Mooloojee - -	ditto - -	Hurbhumjee	20	Heeroba - -	10		
			Panchajee - -	15				
	Waghjee - -	ditto - -	Lakhajee - -	15				
			Manajee - -	12				
			Khengarjee	6				
	Oonujee - -	ditto - -	- - - -	-	Phyba - -	19		Married at Thosuwa.
	Roopsing - -	ditto - -	- - - -	-				
	Ragojee - -	ditto - -	- - - -	-				Married at Gugney.
	Puthojee - -	ditto - -	- - - -	-				
	Motabhoye - -	ditto - -	Ladhoojee - -	6				
			Ghengajee	2½				
	Jeejeebhoye - -	ditto - -	- - - -	-	Jeeba - -	8		
			- - - -	-	Bajeeba - -	1½		
	Jeeteeba - -	ditto - -	- - - -	-	Kesaba - -	15		
			- - - -	-	Roopaleeba	6		
	Khoraja - -	ditto - -	- - - -	-				
No. 4.—TALOOKA OF MOORVEE :								
1	Jeehajee - -	Moorvee - -	Mokhajee - -	17	Bajeeraj - -	18	- Jhalla Wukutsingjee, of Wuncanecr.	
	Pratherajee - -	ditto - -	Dadajee - -	6				
2	Dewajee - -	Sujunpoor - -	Wujerajee	16	Beeraj, widow	23	- - Jhalla Plutherajjee, of Thaun.	
3	Meramunjee - -	Bella - -	Dessuljee - -	20				
			Moolwajee	17			- - Betrothed at Wancanecr.	
	Hurreesingjee - -	ditto - -	Jeejee - -	9				
			Khunoobhye	5				
	Ubhesingjee - -	ditto - -	Phulfee - -	8				
	Lakhajee - -	ditto - -	Kesurjee - -	5				
			Umersingjee	3				
	Dessuljee - -	ditto - -	Veerumjee	3				
4	Jessungjee - -	Lujjai - -	Veesojee - -	5	Adeeba - -	10		
			Moojee - -	3				
5	Kheenajee - -	Weethana - -	Vujehsingjee	13				- - Phojeeba 1 month.
	Suttajee - -	ditto - -	Thogojee - -	12				
			Ramoojee - -	10				
			Ladhajee - -	7				
	Kulliansingjee - -	ditto - -	Purtabsingjee	6				
			Hurbhumjee	4				
6	Ubhesingjee - -	Morpur - -	Runmuljee	12				
			Narronjee - -	7				
			Mallojee - -	5				
			Hurreesingjee	2				
7	Mansingjee - -	Wavree - -	Mudarsingjee	10			- - Heerjee! 2 months.	
	Vujchrajee - -	ditto - -	Dessuljee - -	7				
			Megrajee - -	4				
8	Mooloojee - -	Wavree Mote	Soorajee - -	14				
			- - - -	-				
	Dadajee - -	ditto - -	Roopsingjee	18				
			Purtabsingjee	14				
			Morjee - -	13				
			Jeetejee - -	4				
	Thegajee - -	Motee Wavree	- - - -	-				
	Khengarjee - -	ditto - -	Kheemajee	9				
			Kesreesing	4				
	Kurnjee - -	ditto - -	Noghunjee	14				
			Bawajee - -	8				
			Rajvuljee - -	6				
	Radhajee - -	ditto - -	Ruttousing	13				
	Joonajee - -	ditto - -	Not specified	20				
9	Jallimsingjee - -	Surwur - -	Nagjee - -	15			Stillborn.	
10	Jeetejee - -	Keenullia - -	- - - -	-	Naneeba - -	10		
	Narsingjee - -	ditto - -	Dyajee - -	15				
			Kurnjee - -	6				
11	Hubhumjee - -	Goongur - -	Roopsingjee	10				
			Conurjee - -	4				
			Dadajee - -	1				

INFANTICIDE IN INDIA.

Number of Villages	JAHRJAHS.	Inhabitant of	CHILDREN					FEMALE DEAD
			MALE.		FEMALE. LIVING.			
			Name.	Age.	Name.	Age.	To whom Married.	
No. 4.—TALOOKA OF MOORVEE—continued.								
11	Jussajee - -	Goongur -	Momiajee -	6	-	-	-	-
			Wutrutsingjee	4				
			Kurnjee -	1				
	Samutsingjee - -	ditto -	Narunjee -	10				
			Bawajee -	6				
			Kheemajee	3				
	Jessojee - -	ditto -	- - -	-	-	-	-	- - Rajooba, from small-pox.
		ditto -	Khorajee -	20				
		ditto -	- - -	-	-	-	-	- - Bajeeba, from small-pox.
		ditto -	Kanturjee -	17				
		ditto -	Ruttonsing	2				
		ditto -	Purbutsing	4				
				months				
			Moolajee -	8				
			Messuljee -	5				
			Poonjajee -	1				
	Ladhajee - -	ditto -	- - -	-	-	-	-	- - Naneeba, one month, from small-pox.
12	Vunajee - -	Deraloo -	Ruttonsingjee	4				
	Ramsingjee - -	Meethana -	- - -	-	Jaceba -	10	- - Betrothed at Keswa, talooka Wanca-neer.	
13	Doongerjee - -	Kothasee -	Khengarjee	8	Heerooba -	-	Betrothed at Thoralla.	
			Dewajee -	5				
			Kanturnjee	3				
	Samutsingjee - -	Bella -	- - -	-	Moteeba -	3		
No. 5.—TALOOKA OF RAJCOTE:								
1	Runmuljee - -	Rajcote -	- - -	-	Baee Sahib	20	- - To Jhalla Runmuljee, son of Drangudra Rajah.	- - Barajee, died at the age of 14 years, of small-pox.
	Soorajee - -	ditto -	Gugooba -	1 1/2	- - -	-	- - -	- - Bhauraj, nine months, from measles Bauraj, eight months, from fever.
	Oteejee - -	ditto.	- - -	-				
	Bharajee - -	ditto -	- - -	-	Roopaleeba	15	- - To Jhalla Jallim-sing, of Wan Karier.	- - Infant, of 9 days
	Khengarjee - -	ditto.	- - -	-				
	Mudar Sing - -	ditto -	Ughursing -	2				
2	Sooltajejee - -	Parasun -	Khunoobhoy	13				
			Jeehobhoy -	10				
			Nanabhoy -	8				
3	Jeetejee - -	Khamba -	Doongurjee	14				- - Bairaj, 3 years from small-pox
			Moothebhoye	12				
			Ubhoobhoye	7				
			Mokhojee -	4				
			Name not specified.	1 1/2				
	Gopaljee - -	ditto -	Tuttasing -	15				
			Ughursing -	3				
	Jussabhoye - -	ditto -	Ughursing -	4				
	Bawabhoye - -	ditto.	- - -	-				
	Ghorjee - -	ditto -	Radhabhoy	18				
	Utteebhoye - -	ditto -	Jallumsing -	2				
	Champojee - -	Wagree -	- - -	-	Naneeba -	2		
No. 6.—TALOOKA OF DRAPHA:								
1	Vuktajee - -	Drapha.	- - -	-				
	Jeessajee - -	ditto -	Mansing -	10	- - Name not specified.	10 days.		- Two daughters, of small-pox and measles.
			Veerajee -	5				
	Jeetejee - -	ditto -	Uttheebhye -	1	Barajee -	7		
			Rabjee -	1				
	Ujjabhoy - -	ditto -	Sutursing -	9				
			Dajee -	3				

(continued)



## CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO

Number of Villages	JAHIRIJAHS.	Inhabitant of	CHILDREN					FEMALE: DEAD.
			MALE		FEMALE: LIVING.			
			Name	Age	Name.	Age.	To whom Married	
	No. 6.—TALOOKA OF DRAPHA— <i>continued</i>							
1	Jeejeebhoy - -	Drapha -	Doodhaboy	18				
			Otubhoy -	9				
			Soomraje -	3				
	Dowletsing - -	ditto -	Thejabhoy	1				
	Sooratsing - -	ditto -	Megabhoy -	15				
	Radsoobhoy	ditto -	Vujehsing -	12				
	Mooloobhoye	ditto -	Kunsoobhoy	20	Banjeeba -	2		
			Bharabhoy	10				
	Soorajee - -	ditto -	Joraversing	3				
	Dadajee - -	ditto -	Kakabhoy -	12				
			Veesabhoy	4				
	Naghjee - -	ditto -	Hallabhoy -	15				
	Mudarsing - -	ditto -	Hul'dojee -	10				
			Puthesingjee	5				
	Hureesing - -	ditto -	Jallemsing -	7				
			Ghorjee -	5	- - -	-	- - Thejela, of hts.	
			Name not specified.	1				
	Mawsing - -	ditto -	Nyabhoye -	6				
	Sangajee - -	ditto -	Chandabhoye	10				
			Nanabhoy -	7				
	Khemojee - -	ditto -	Mhorjee -	7				
			Mhorjee -	5				
	Reenabhoye - -	ditto -	Radhajee -	7				
			Surutsing -	1				
	Meghabhoye	ditto -	Madhowsing	2				
	Hyajee - -	ditto -	- - -	-	Bajiraj -	5		
	Jeetejee - -	ditto -	Uthobhoy -	10				
	Nagabhoy - -	ditto.	- - -	-				
	Kussajee - -	ditto -	Mejee -	20				
	Udabhoy - -	ditto.	- - -	-				
	Oonwjee - -	ditto -	Mooloojee -	10				
	Bhugwanjee	ditto -	Narsing -	3				
	Suthabhoye	ditto -	Bulleamjee	10	- - -	-	- - Bajeeba, of small pox, at 7 years old.	
	Bapoobhoye	ditto -	Ubhesing -	20				
			Mooloojee -	16				
	Nuthoobhoy	ditto -	Lakhajee -	9				
			Saajee -	9				
	Jeejeebhoye	ditto -	Koombajee	20	Moteeba -	15	-- To Gohel Lakajee, of Lathel.	
			Thogabhoye	17				
			Jeeabhoye -	8				
			Kullabhoye	3				
	Udabhoye - -	ditto.	Unoobhoye	20				
	Babajee - -	ditto -	Sarabhoye -	18				
			Puthabhoye	15				
	Jeetejee - -	ditto -	Pragjee -	2				
	Fuskutsing - -	ditto.	- - -	-				
	Bapjee - -	ditto -	Kessowjee -	3				
	Dewabhoye - -	ditto -	Maljee -	10				
			Veesajee -	17				
	Waghjee - -	ditto -	-- Name not specified.	1 1/2 month	Bajeeba -	6		
	Khandajee - -	ditto -	Dadajee -	2				
	Jussajee - -	ditto -	Bahajee -	16				
	Puthoobhoye	ditto.	- - -	-				
	Mooloojee - -	ditto -	Gugjee -	4				
	Lakhajee - -	ditto.	- - -	-				
	Jeevunjee - -	ditto -	Kharajee -	13	Mongeeba -	6		
	Ramabhoye - -	ditto -	Veerabhoye	15				
			Khegabhoye	13				
			Bawabhoye	11				
			Mhorjee -	5				
	Utteebhoye - -	ditto.	- - -	-				
2	Meroojee - -	Kagsurree -	Boputsing -	13	Roopaleeba	6		
	Bammirajee	Drapha -	Jeejeebhoye	3				
	Rassajee - -	ditto -	Rajmuljee -	3				
	Mokhabhoye	ditto.	- - -	-				
	Roopbhoy - -	ditto.	- - -	-				
	Ubhajee - -	ditto -	Jeeteebhoye	15				

Number of cases	JAHRJAHS.	Inhabitant of	CHILDREN.					FEMALE DEAD.
			MALE.		FEMALE. LIVING.			
			Name.	Age	Name.	Age.	To whom Married.	
No. 6.—TALOOKA OF DRAPHA—continued.								
	Sesabhoj -	Drapha.						
	Vuckabhoye -	ditto -	Uttoobhoy -	18				
	Jussabhoye -	ditto.						
	Dessajee -	ditto -	Bhawobhoy	10	Naneeba -	6		
	Rumuljee -	ditto.						
	Ugabhoj -	ditto.						
	Tumachee -	ditto.						
	Hutbumjee -	ditto.						
	Bhabajee -	ditto -	Lakhajee -	16				
	Jeetejee -	ditto -	" -	-	Roopaleeba	3		
	Babhajee -	ditto.						
	Byabhoye -	ditto.						
	Mabhoye -	ditto.						
	Oomed Sing -	ditto.						
	Mooloobhoye -	ditto.						
	Jeeteabhoye -	ditto.						
	Udabhoye -	ditto.						
	Rajahbhoye -	ditto.						
	Jussajee -	ditto.						
	Ladhajee -	ditto.						
	Vursojee -	ditto.						
	Motheebhoy -	ditto.						
	Assajee -	ditto.						
	Kethejee -	ditto.						
	Dajeabhoy -	ditto.						
	Bunesing -	ditto.						
	Sugcamjee -	ditto.						
	Samutjee -	ditto.						
	Umetsing -	ditto.						
	Hurreesing -	ditto.						
	Sugajee -	ditto.						
	Mooloojee -	ditto.						
	Bapjee -	ditto.						
	Kuslajee -	ditto.						
	Mooloojee -	ditto.						
	Ramsing -	ditto.						
	Jeeteabhoy -	ditto.						
	Udabhoy -	ditto.						
	Wunajee -	ditto.						
	Bheemjee -	ditto.						
	Bhanjee -	ditto.						
No. 7.—TALOOKA OF VEERPUR KURREERY.								
	Mooljee -	Veerpoor -	Suttonjee -	15				
			Joonojee -	12				
	Bharajee -	ditto -	Bhanjee -	15	Naneeba -	12		
	Gopaljee -	Kurreery -	Poonajee -	4				
	Bhugwanjee -	Veerpoor -	Gorjee -	11				
	Uthabhoye -	ditto -	Bhimojee -	10				
	Somajee -	ditto.						
	Ujjoobhoye -	ditto.						
	Lackhojee -	ditto.						
	Dacajee -	Bungra -	Waghjee -	15	Moteeba -	22	-- To Jhalla Puncharyee, at Gondel.	
	Tumachee -	ditto.						
	Nangojee -	ditto -	Gugjee -	12				
			Bawajee -	6				
	Dajeabhoye -	ditto -	Kanthurjee -	15				
			Ramojee -	8				
			Andoojee -	5				
	Vujoojee -	Bungra -	Soojoojee -	2				
	Rajmuljee -	Hurmenia.						
	Champojee -	ditto.						
	Hanjee -	ditto -	Wuckajee -	12				
	Bapjee -	ditto.						
	Khanojee -	Beejuria -	Khengargee -	12				
	Jallum Sing -	" -	" -	-	Souba -	9		
	Samutjee -	ditto -	Vursojee -	5		months		
			Bhowsing -	1				

(continued)



INFANTICIDE IN INDIA.

Number of villages.	JAHRIJAHS	Inhabitant of	CHILDREN					FEMALE DEAD
			MALE.		FEMALE. LIVING.			
			Name.	Age.	Name.	Age.	To whom Married	
No. 8.—TALOOKA OF MOOLEDHADEREE—continued.								
2	Ranojee - - -	Mewassa -	Kesowjee -	7	Jamba -	9		
	Sungjee - - -	Mooleeba -	Kanojee -	4	- - -	-	- Majeeba, 6 years old.	
	Ubeharaj - - -	ditto.	Gemojee -	20				
	Dadojee - - -	Muchleewur	Jallunjee -	18				
	Pragjee - - -	ditto -	Assojee -	4				
	Ghoojee - - -	ditto -	Khanoojee -	1				
	Gujoojee - - -	ditto -	Oonurjee -	14				
	Rullajee - - -	ditto -	Doongurjee	5				
	Mokhajee - - -	ditto -	Sessojee -	17				
	Mcroojee - - -	Mooleela -	Maljee -	10				
	Ghoruckjee - - -	ditto.	Ujoojee -	6				
	Khanjee - - -	ditto -	Nyajee -	20				
	Dadowjee - - -	ditto -	Doodojee -	15				
	Aghajee - - -	ditto -	Morjee -	4				
	Bhabajee - - -	ditto -	Athojee -	12				
	Bhajajee - - -	ditto -	Joonoojee -	8				
	Dhadajee - - -	ditto -	Bamuniajee	5				
	Saibjee - - -	ditto -	Huldowjee -	2				
	Koombajee - - -	ditto -	Hunoojee -	15				
			Dessuljee -	20				
			Dugoojee -	15				
			Bapjee -	14				
			Bhawsingjee	12				
			Jeewajee -	10				
			Suttojee -	4				
			Futta Sing -	14				
			- - -	-	Bajeeba -	8		
					Kesseeba -	4		
3	Godwjee - - -	Surrapudur	- - -	-	Umerba -	18	Betrothed at Dwarka	
	Jeetejee - - -	ditto -	- - -	-	Majeeba -	9		
	Butherjee - - -	ditto -	Ukhoobhoye	2	Jeejeeba -	4		
	Pubjee - - -	ditto -	Dadojee -	1	Naneeba -	6		
	Bapjee - - -	ditto -	Khanoojee -	2				
	Ruwajee - - -	Mooleeba -	Vucktojee -	18				
			Dajee -	12				
	Megragee - - -	Mewassa -	Morjee -	5				
			Nuwulsing	2				
	Deypaljee - - -	Surrapudur	Kakabhoye	3				
	Rajmuljee - - -	Mooleela -	Kakabhoye	8				
4	Jeetjee - - -	Deeree -	- - -	-	Borjeeba -	9		
	Usoojee - - -	ditto -	- - -	-	Jeejeeba -	7		
	Jeevunjee - - -	ditto -	Bhawjee -	15				
			Doongurjee	10				
	Bhanjee - - -	ditto -	Phooljee -	10				
			Motheeba -	7				
	Najee - - -	ditto -	Bhyjee -	20				
			Sugramjee -	15				
	Sungajee - - -	Mooleeba -	Mudar Sing	7 mths.				
	Jeetejee - - -	ditto -	Boothoojee	8 -				
	Ehabajee - - -	Muchleewur	Khengarjee	6 -				
	Dessaljee - - -	Surrapudur	Poonoojee -	10 -				
	Butherjee - - -	ditto -	Hurbumjee	7 -				
	Goodurjee - - -	ditto -	Oonurjee -	11 -				
5	Rymuljee - - -	Muchleewur	Puchajee -	7	Bajeeba -	4		
	Jetejee - - -	Mooleela -	Ragojee -	11				
			Jathojee -	7				
			Jorawurjee	4				
	Bhabajee - - -	ditto -	Dengajee -	10				
			Jetejee -	3				
No. 9.—TALOOKA OF SEESANG CHANDLEE:								
1	Bapjee - - -	Secsang -	Kussiajee -	18				
			Jemuljee -	15				
			Jussajee -	12				
	Sangojee.							
	Bullajee - - -	ditto -	Dajebhoyee	12				
	Mukhajee - - -	ditto -	Dessuljee -	14				
	Retabjee - - -	ditto -	Jeevunjee -	10				
			Sewajee -	6				

(continued)



JAIRIAHS.	Inhabitant of	CHILDREN					FEMALE DEAD.
		MALE		FEMALE LIVING			
		Name.	Age	Name.	Age.	To whom Married	
No. 10 — TALOOKA OF SATODUR WARKLE—continued.							
Allhaje	Wavree	Panchaje	15	- - - -	- - - -	- - Baiba, 20 years old.	
Jussaje	ditto	Raghoje	12	Jeewaba - 17 Baba - 12	Churasuma Puckoje. - - Bawa Summa, of Seetsur.		
Jegmulje	ditto	- - - -	- -	Veeroba - 13	- - Betrothed to Walla Lackoje, at Seetsur.		
Nanabhoy	ditto	Khanaje	3	Bajeeba - 5			
Roopsingje	ditto	Doodaje	10	Wujooba - 15	To Jussaje, at Walla Sur		
Khullaje	ditto	Kessowje	20	Roopaleeba - 16	- - To Jadhya, at Kook-uewara.		
Waghaje	ditto	Ulhoje	10	- - - -	- - - -	- - Phoolceba, 10 years old.	
Jecterje	ditto	- - - -	- -	Baiba - 4 Hecrooba - 2	- Betrothed at Hutheesuwur.		
Bhimaje	ditto	- - - -	- -	Naneeba - 5			
Manoje	ditto	- - - -	- -	- - - -			
Hudabhoye	Rajpurah	Jeymulje	17	- - - -			
		Ulhoje	13	- - - -			
		Bhojabhoye	5	- - - -			
Najeabhoye	ditto	Jussoje	6	Roopaleeba - 3 Baiba - 1			
Bhobaje	ditto	Vujehbhoy	4	- - - -		- - Janeeba, 2 years old.	
Ghoje	ditto	Kanthurje	7	Jeeceba - 3			
Rajmulje	Wudalla	- - - -	- -	Moorgeeba - 5 Jussooba - 3	Betrothed at Dhank.		
Mhoje	ditto	- - - -	- -	Bajeeba - 24	- - Walla Ludooba, of Dhank.		
Bhawabhoye	- - - -	Wursoje	4	Hurreeba - 1½			
Bapoabhoye	ditto	Waghje	12	Hukooba - 14	- - Betrothed to Walla Gugjee, of Gurethul.		
		Doodaje	8	Bajeeba - 6	- Betrothed to Rugoobhoy, of Chotrawun.		
Bharaje	Satodur	- - - -	- -	Wudooba - 1½			
Dadabhoye	ditto	Wukobhoye	8 months	- - - -			
Jussoje	ditto	Joonaje	1	- - - -			
Kunthaje	ditto	Govindje	1	- - - -			
Radhaje	Vouree, do.	- - - -	- -	Kasleeba - 3 months			
Ehmje	ditto	Puthoje	10 months	- - - -			
Daje	Rajpurra	Moloje	1	- - - -			
Udabhoye	- - - -	Kullabhoye	1	- - - -			
No. 11 — TALOOKA OF KOTRA NYAJEE.							
Khegarje	Kotra	Bawaje	10	Roopaleeba - 14	- - Betrothed to the Grassiah of Kuntharia.		
		Phujaje	7	- - - -			
		Madowsing	4	- - - -			
Adabhye	ditto	Ruwaje	15	- - - -			
		Mothcebhoye	10	- - - -			
		Nongaje	6	- - - -			
		Mudarsing	1	- - - -			
Muckenje	ditto	- - - -	- -	Ruttonba - 4			
Bhabaje	ditto	Bhanabhye	8	- - - -			
		Jeysingje	6	- - - -			
		Assabhye	3	- - - -			
Sesabhye	ditto	Ruttosing	12	- - - -			
Kessabhye	ditto	Sujabhye	13	- - - -			
Humeenje	ditto	Vujabhye	-	- - - -			
		Vusoje	-	- - - -			
Manabhye	ditto	Sugraanje	1	- - - -			
Dajeabhoye	ditto	Bulhaje	7	- - - -			
Jalmsingje	ditto	Samsing	12	- - - -			
Waghje	ditto	Rasabhye	12	- - - -			
		Jeenoje	7	- - - -			
		Jussaje	3	- - - -			
Raghabhye	ditto	Bhowje	10	- - - -			
		Ubhoje	5	- - - -			

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## CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO

Number of Villages.	JAHRIJAHS.	Inhabitant of	CHILDREN					FEMALE DEAD.
			MALE.		FEMALE LIVING.			
			Name.	Age.	Name.	Age.	To whom Married.	
No. 11.—TALOOKA OF KOTRA NYAJEE—continued.								
1	Umerjee - - -	Kotra - - -	Nuthoojee -	20				
	Khullhaje - - -	ditto - - -	Najeerbhoye	1				
	Bharajee - - -	ditto.						
	Bhowsing - - -	ditto.						
	Puchanje - - -	ditto.						
	Oteejee - - -	ditto.						
No. 12.—TALOOKA OF KEERSURRAH:								
1	Doongurjee - - -	Keesurrah -	Jejee - - -	14	Bajeeba - - -	13	-- Betrothed to Gohel Dadaje, of Pallitana.	
2	Maljee - - -	- - - Wurra, but at present at Dhorajeen ditto -	Vujabbhye Jetejee - - -	8 10	Jeejeeba - - -	9		
	Rajmuljee - - -	ditto - - -	Bhyjee - - -	13	Bajeeba - - -	15	-- Married to a Jhalla of the village of Kuteewar, Talooka Wancaneer.	
	Dhingabhye - - -	ditto - - -	Manjee - - -	13	Heerjeeba - - -	11		
	Soojjee - - -	ditto - - -	Malfee - - -	9	Juvulba - - -	10		
3	Khengarjee - - -	Italla - - -	Khanjee - - -	6	Banjeeba - - -	6		
	Lakhjee - - -	- - - Wurra, but now at Sirdai.	- - -	- - -	Roopaljeeba	11		
					Bajeeba - - -	10		
					Naneeba - - -	6		
					Gungaba - - -	4		
4	Rhoombajee - - -	Homra - - -	Veerojee - - -	8	Benjeeba - - -	7		
	Pathajee - - -	Jeeluria - - -	Roopabhye	3	Achooba - - -	15	-- Married to the son of Surveja Khorajee, of Gondul.	
	Merojee - - -	ditto - - -	Oonurjee - - -	10	Wuktooba - - -	13	Betrothed at Gondul	
	Najeerbhoye - - -	Keersurrah	Utteebhye - - -	8	Roopaljeeba	16	-- Married to Gohel Runguljee, of the Pallitana Bhyad.	
	Adabhye - - -	ditto - - -	Gugjee - - -	13	Udeeba - - -	11		
					Baraj - - -	13		
No. 13.—TALOOKA OF RAJPURRA:								
1	Ladhajee - - -	Rajpurra - - -	Waghjee - - -	16			-- Dead 10 years ago.	
			Bhimjee - - -	11				
			Gopauljee - - -	5				
			Gugjee - - -	2 months				
	Soorajee - - -	ditto - - -	- - -	- - -	Hureeba - - -	2	-- Dead five years.	
	Umrajee - - -	ditto - - -	Mokhajee - - -	12				
	Puthajee - - -	ditto - - -	Narronjee - - -	4				
			Gugjee - - -	4 months				
2	Ramsingjee - - -	ditto - - -	Doongurjee	3				
	Ukhajee - - -	Manikwara	Bhowsingjee	16				
	Radhajee - - -	ditto - - -	Ubhojee - - -	14			-- Dead at five years old.	
			Najee - - -	4				
			Hunoojee - - -	3				
			Molajee - - -	1				
3	Pathajee - - -	Soteea - - -	Dadajee - - -	20				
			Dessuljee - - -	15				
			Khanjee - - -	12				
4	Moolajee - - -	ditto - - -	Humeerjee	4	Kesaba - - -	4		
	Jallimsingjee - - -	Khandar - - -	Heerejee - - -	14				
			Udojee - - -	8				
			Gugjee - - -	1½				
	Khullajee - - -	ditto - - -	Samutjee - - -	12				
			Kakajee - - -	8				
	Manjee - - -	ditto - - -	Sewajee - - -	4				
			Maljee - - -	1½				
	Puchanje Ukhajee	Manikwara.	Molajee - - -	7				
	Puchanje - - -	ditto - - -	Nuvulsing - - -	4				
	Jeehajee - - -	ditto - - -	Kesajee - - -	5				
			Ranojee - - -	2				
	Doodajee - - -	Soleea - - -	Gelajee - - -	3				
			Goonan Sing	1				

No.	JAHRRAHS	Inhabitant of	CHILDREN.					FEMALE DEAD
			MALE		FEMALE LIVING			
			Name	Age	Name	Age.	To whom Married.	
<b>No. 14.—TALOOKA OF JHALLIA AND KEGREEA:</b>								
	Kyojee - -	Jhallia -	Hullajee -	17				
			Wuktojee -	13				
			Veebhajee -	11				
	Nathajee - -	ditto -	Ladhajee -	10	Kuttoba -	13	Married at Nuggur.	
			Poonajee -	3				
	Dessuljee - -	ditto -	Kakajee -	17	Phooleeba -	7		
			Gugza -	1				
	Sulajee - -	ditto -	Motechhoye	6	Umjeeba -	1½		
	Wunajee - -	ditto -	Wanjee -	13	Moteeba -	13	Betrothed in Goutwar	
			Tejeebhye -	7				
	Nogunjee - -	ditto -	Puchanjee -	18				
							-- Vuktoba, at 24.	
	Hudabhye - -	ditto -			Bonjeeba -	17	At Porebunder.	
							Mongeeba, at 1½, of small-pox.	
	Jeterjee - -	ditto -	Hunoojee -	18	Majeeba -	2		
			Mudarsing -	4				
	Dajee Nathajee -	ditto -			Jeejeeba -	16	-- At Morana Porebunder talooka.	
	Khorahee Hudabhye	ditto -						
	Myranumjee - -	ditto -	Dajeebhoye	18				
	Jymuljee - -	ditto -	Kesurbhye -	13				
			Mepabhye -	8				
			Poonajee -	3				
	Mokabhye - -	ditto -	Molabhye -	6				
			Ruwaljee -	1				
	Bhanjee - -	Kegreea -			Roopaleebha	20	At Lucktur.	
	Humeerjee - -	ditto -			Ehyeba -	22	At Sooswye.	
	Rasabhye - -	ditto -	Khanbye -	6	Kesaba -	13		
	Halarjee - -	ditto -	Doongurjee	4	Bhajeeba -	6		
						months		
	Kesurjee - -	ditto -	Mudarsing -	18				
			Ranabhye -	19				
			Talimsing -	6				
	Mooloojee - -	ditto -	Maljee -	5				
			Umersing -	7				
			Mooloojee -	9				
	Phooljee - -	ditto -	Tejajee -	8				
<b>No. 15.—TALOOKA OF MALLIA:</b>								
1	Suttajee - -	Mallia -	Moolwajee -	11			-- Bairaj, 1 month old.	
			Kullhansing	9				
			Jalimsing -	8				
2	Wukutsingjee -	Nuwagaum	Poorajee -	12	Jamba -	7		
			Samut-sing -	8		months		
			Veerajee -	4				
3	Huteejee - -	Waderwoo	Narsing -	10				
			Nogunjee -	7				
			Jugrajee -	5				
			Mullojee -	3				
	Kheemojee - -	ditto -	Ladhajee -	14	Bajeeraj -	8	Betrothed at Sooswao.	
			Mooljee -	10				
			Ubhasing -	6				
	Dowlutsing - -	ditto -	Ruisingjee -	13				
			Mudarsing -	8				
	Lakhajee - -	ditto -	Poonajee -	10				
4	Dadajee - -	Koobaria -			Ramba -	10	Betrothed at Ranpur.	
					Jamba -	5		
<b>No. 16.—TALOOKA OF LOODEEKA:</b>								
1	Jussajee - -	Lodeka -	Gugjee -	2	Majeeraj -	7		
	Khorahee - -	ditto -	Kunoobhoy	4				
	Kessajee - -	ditto -	Phullabboy	16				
			Rassabhoy -	12				
	Jessabhye - -	ditto -	Bamunajee	7	Roopaleeba	5		
	Bhye - -	ditto -	Ujjoobhoye	4				
2	Bugoobhoye - -	Mhowa -	Kullabhoye	16				
	Dengabhye - -	ditto -						
	Sujjabhoye - -	ditto -						

(continued)



Number of Villages	JAHRJAHS	Inhabitant of	CHILDREN					TOTAL Males in AD
			MALE		FEMALE LIVING			
			Name.	Age	Name	Age	To whom Married	
No. 16.—TALOOKA OF LOODEKA—continued								
3	Kethajee - -	Tebuchra.						
	Roopabhoye - -	ditto.						
	Assabhoye - -	ditto						
	Bhobputsing - -	ditto						
	Narronjee - -	ditto.						
4	Tumachee - -	ditto	Kumcrjee -	7				
			Dessuljee -	6				
	Pethabhoye - -	Trevera.						
	Goojee - -	ditto.						
No. 17.—TALOOKA OF MENGNEE								
1	Mansing - -	Mengnee -	Umersing -	9	Bajeeba -	11		
	Joonojee - -	ditto -	Wunajec -	13	Moleeba -	4		
			Name not specified	5	Naneeba -	2½		
			Ditto -	3 months				
	Ramsingjee - -	ditto -	- - -	-	Soneeba -	12		
	Mooloojee - -	ditto.						
	Roopsingjee - -	ditto -	- Name not specified.	6	Bonjeeba -	13	- - Betrothed to one of the Dhak Idyal named Walla Govindjee.	
	Khanjee - -	Jussojee -	ditto -	1½	Baiba -	4		
	No. 18.—TALOOKA OF PAUL							
	1	Dossajee - -	Paul -	Hurbumjee	11	Kesaba -	14	
			Gugjee -	1				
Jeetejee - -		ditto -	Khunoobhoye	16			- - Phoo's 3 years, fever.	
			Haloojee -	6				
Hurreebhoye		ditto -	Ubhesing -	2			- - Ache 1 year, convulsion	
Soomrajee - -	ditto -	- - -	-					
No. 19.—TALOOKA OF BHARWA :								
1	Wunoojee - -	Bharwa -	Motheesing	18				
	Dadajee - -	ditto -	Bhowsingjee	6	Bauaj -	8	Betrothed	
			Govindjee -	1½				
	Kheemajee - -	ditto -	Veerajee -	6				
	Dossajee - -	ditto	Oomersingjee	4				
2	Poonajee - -	Umalla -	Gugjee -	3	Jecjeeba -	4		
	Wucklajee - -	Kheereeree.						
	Ughajee - -	Hurmuntalla	Dadojee -	20				
			Ruwajee -	7				
	Wyajee - -	ditto -	Ragojee -	4				
			Luckojee -	-				
	Ubhesing - -	- - -	Beeneesing	10			- - Mot aged 7, fever.	
			Nagjee -	3				
	Rassajee - -	ditto -	Mhorjee -	12				
			Roopaljee -	3				
	Hurbumjee - -	ditto -	Bhagjee -	10				
	Joonajee - -	ditto.						
	Punchanjee - -	ditto -	Kandoojee -	15				
	Vursojee - -	ditto -	Khorajee -	18				
	Khanjee - -	ditto -	Ranojee -	2				
No. 20.—TALOOKA OF VEERWA .								
Urjoonjee - -	Verwa -	Jetejee -	13					
Jugoojee - -	ditto.	Dowlatsing	9					

Number of Infants	FAMILIARIS.	Inhabitant of	CHILDREN					FEMALE DEAD
			MALE		FEMALE LIVING			
			Name.	Age.	Name	Age.	To whom Married	
No. 21.—TALOOKA OF KATARIGOO.								
1	Muljee -	Kotarioo -	Jeteejee -	0	Bajeeba -	20 days		
			Heewjee -	4				
			Wagjee -	2				
2	Elumjee -	Wagoodur.						
	Wasjee -	Ditto -					- - Naneeba died at the age of 12 years.	
No. 22.—TALOOKA OF SHAPOOR								
1	Kullajee -	Shapoor -	Humoolhoy -	2 mths				
	Bowobhoye -	Ditto -	Ubbiesing -	4				
			Gojee -	2				
No. 23.—TALOOKA OF WUDDALICE.								
1	Kakabhye -	Wuddalice -	Mooloojee -	13				
			Nuthoojee -	10				
	Suwajee -	Ditto -	Jeehabhoye -	3				
	Mugabhye -	Ditto -	Bhoputsing -	11				
			Ramobhoye -	7				
	Jeewinjee -	Ditto -	Lathoyee -	13	Jeeeba -	10		
			Wuktajee -	10				
	Nigjee -	Ditto.	Roopabhoye -	6				
No. 24.—TALOOKA OF KOTRA SANGANEVA								
1	Bhojrajee -	Kotra -						
	Banomanjee -	Ditto.						
	Subhaje, son of the chief	Ditto -	Meeroobhoye -	6	Louba -	1 mth	- - Phyeeba, of fever, 10 years old.	
	Vetojee -	Ditto -	Sugranjee -	3				
			Gugzo -	1 mth.				
	Bhugoojee -	Ditto.						
	Jugoojee -	Ditto.						
No. 25.—TALOOKA OF KAKSIALLEE								
1	Ukhajee -	Kaksiallee -	Vucktojee -	12	Umjeeba -	16	Betrothed.	
			Khengaryee -	10	Phooljeeba -	3		
			Luckhojee -	8				
			Dowlatsing -	5				
	Joonajee -	Ditto						
	Iadhajee -	Ditto.						
	Ranjee -	Ditto.						
No. 26.—TALOOKA OF MOWA								
1	Ranojee Des-suljee.	Nana Mowa	Bhawsing -	6	Baiba -	10		
	Ruttonjee Mok-hajee	Ditto -	- - Name not specified.	3				
	Mokhojee -	Ditto.						
	Najhjee Mok-hojee.	Ditto.						
	Suwajee Mok-hojee.	Ditto.						
No. 27.—TALOOKA OF GOWREEDUR:								
1	Mojjee -	Gowreedur -	Meroojee -	17			- Moteeba, 11 years, from fever.	
			Ruttonsingjee.	13			- Bhonjeeba, 1 month, from measles.	
			Wuckutsingjee.	12				
			Jeehajee -	8				
			Umersingjee	5				

## CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO

Number of Villages	JAHRIJAHS.	Inhabitant of	CHILDREN.					FEMALE DEAD.
			MALE		FEMALE LIVING.			
			Name	Age.	Name.	Age	To whom Married.	
No. 28.—TALOOKA OF GUTKA:								
1	Govindjee -	Gutka.						
	Nyajee -	Ditto			Hureeba	1		- - Dead at 2½ years old.
	Ujjabhoye -	Ditto.						
	Ulliajee -	Ditto	Pragjee	18				
			Vucktajee	16				
			Hurreebhoye	14				
	Muckundjee -	Ditto	Ubhesing	17				
	Uteejee -	-			Mugjeeba.			
	Kesrecing -	Ditto.						

Katteewar Political Agent's Office,  
Rajcote, 24 September 1834.

(signed) J. P. Willoughby,  
Political Agent.

## A B S T R A C T.

Nos	DISTRICTS.	MALES of and under 20	FEMALES					Excess of Males.	Excess of Females.
			Married.	Betrothed.	Un- betrothed.	Deceased.	TOTAL		
1	Nowanuggur	613	86	77	178	39	380	233	—
2	Dhurole	208	11	—	73	9	93	115	—
3	Gondul Dhorajee	86	18	6	20	1	45	41	—
4	Moorvee	61	3	3	1	7	14	47	—
5	Rajcote	15	2	—	1	5	8	7	—
6	Drapha	67	1	—	9	4	14	53	—
7	Veerpur Kurrery	52	2	4	4	—	10	42	—
8	Mooleeladeeree	63	—	1	13	3	17	46	—
9	Seesang Chandlee	37	3	—	10	2	15	22	—
10	Satodur Vowree	38	6	3	13	8	32	6	—
11	Kotra Nyajee	24	—	1	1	—	2	22	—
12	Keesurrah	12	3	2	11	1	17	—	5
13	Rajpurrah	30	—	—	2	3	5	25	—
14	Jhallea	28	5	1	5	2	25	15	—
15	Mallia	16	—	2	2	1	5	11	—
16	Lodeeka	9	—	—	2	—	2	7	—
17	Mengnee	6	—	1	5	—	6	—	—
18	Pal	5	—	—	1	2	3	2	—
19	Bharwa	18	—	1	1	1	3	15	—
20	Veerwa	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
21	Kotaria	3	—	—	1	1	2	1	—
22	Shapoor	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
23	Wuddallee	8	—	—	1	—	1	7	—
24	Kotra Sanganee	3	—	—	1	1	2	1	—
25	Kaksiallee	4	—	1	1	—	2	2	—
26	Mowa	2	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
27	Gowreedhur	5	—	—	—	2	2	3	—
28	Gutka	4	—	—	1	1	2	2	—
		1,422	140	105	358	93	696	731	5

Katteewar Political Agent's Office,  
Rajcote, 24 September 1834.

(signed) J. P. Willoughby,  
Political Agent.

## MINUTE by the Governor.

(No. 3692.)

I CIRCULATE this interesting Report, and before any order shall be passed, I wish to discuss with my colleagues in Council the advisableness of one or two of the articles in the Proclamation.

(signed) *Clare.*

## MINUTE by Mr. Sutherland.

(No. 3693.)

MOST certainly Mr. Willoughby deserves the fullest meed of praise for the great attention he has paid to the suppression of the inhuman practice of female infanticide. If any measures can attain the object in view, I think they are now before the Board, and are founded on reasonable and just grounds.

(signed) *James Sutherland.*

## MINUTE by Mr. Ironside.

(No. 3694.)

I THINK the greatest praise is due to Mr. Willoughby for the unremitting zeal and attention he has bestowed on this most important subject. The suggestions he offers are most valuable, and might, I conceive, after the proposed alterations are discussed, be adopted with every likelihood of success.

(signed) *Edward Ironside.*

(No. 3695.)

From *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Political Agent in Kattewar, to *Charles Norris*, Esq. Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Kattewar Political Agent's Office, Rajcote,

Sir,

27 September 1834.

WITH reference to the 17th paragraph of my Report on Infanticide, dated the 24th instant, I have the honour to forward, with the view of obviating unnecessary delay, a Guzerattee version of the proclamation therein adverted to, in order that, if that document is approved of by the Right honourable the Governor in Council, it may be lithographed at the Government Press at the Presidency.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,  
Political Agent.

(No. 3696.)

From *Charles Norris*, Esq. Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Political Agent in Kattewar.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 22 November 1834.

1. I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 24th September 1834, No. 308 of this department, with enclosures, reviewing the measures pursued for the suppression of female infanticide amongst the Jahrijahs of Kattewar, and the results with which they have been attended, and suggesting further proceedings with the view of finally suppressing that inhuman custom.

2. His Lordship in Council directs me, in the first place, to return to you his warmest thanks for your interesting and able Report, which displays throughout an unremitting zeal in the cause of humanity, united with the soundest judgment and discretion in treating of the measures best calculated to effect the abolition of the barbarous practice in question.

3. The forms of the returns which accompanied your letter are lucid and well devised, and the judicious measures taken by you to test their accuracy warrant a

confidence in their general correctness, and the Right honourable the Governor in Council is happy to express his entire concurrence in the conclusions at which you have arrived, after analysing the returns in the able way you have done in paragraphs 8 to 11 of your Report, that "improvement is progressive, and that a cheering prospect exists of ultimate success."

4. The measures suggested in the 13th to 16th paragraphs of your despatch are entirely approved by the Right honourable the Governor in Council, and the expense of the establishment required for the preparation of the proposed census and returns, as stated in the 13th paragraph, is sanctioned by his Lordship in Council, and will be borne, as you recommend, by the Infanticide Fund.

5. The proclamation by Government, which you propose to promulgate throughout the Peninsula, is approved by his Lordship in Council, with two exceptions: the degree of criminality attaching to infanticide compared with other crimes as taken from the Shasters, the Right honourable the Governor in Council thinks may without disadvantage be omitted in a proclamation by the British Government; and his Lordship in Council prefers, upon the whole, that the denouncement of punishment, towards the conclusion of the proclamation, against those who continue to commit the crime, shall be general, rather than that it should be specified that the offender should be tried by the Kattywar High Court of Judicature, or otherwise dealt with. Seven hundred lithographed copies of the proclamation, altered as above, in the Guzerattee language, will accordingly be prepared and furnished to you as soon as possible for promulgation. To each copy of the proclamation will also be appended a copy of the renewed engagement entered into in 1812 by the Jam of Nowanuggur, the head of the Jahriah tribe in Katteewar.

6. The Right honourable the Governor in Council prefers the general promise of reward to informers in cases of infanticide, on conviction, proportioned to the rank and power of the offender, as contained in the proposed proclamation, to the graduated scale proposed by Major Carnac.

7. The following therefore is the system which is approved by the Right honourable the Governor in Council, with regard to cases of infanticide. The Political Agent will institute a preliminary investigation, and if persuaded of the guilt of the party, will make a report to Government, and suggest in each case the course to be pursued with reference to the actual circumstances, the rank of the offender, and other considerations of importance, whether that the guilty party should be at once punished by a fine, or in any other way, or whether the case should be tried by the High Court of Criminal Judicature for Katteewar.

8. The tenor of the 20th paragraph of your Report, relative to the general notice which the proclamation intimates will be taken of chiefs within whose talookas infanticide is found to prevail, is concurred in by the Right honourable the Governor in Council; and his Lordship in Council also entirely approves of the circular letter which, in the 21st paragraph, you propose to issue to Rajpoot chiefs in Kattywar, calling upon each, when giving his daughter in marriage to a Jahriah, to make it a stipulation that the issue of the union shall be preserved, and to oblige every Rajpoot subject to him to do the same.

9. His Lordship in Council has much satisfaction in sanctioning the rewards enumerated in the 22d paragraph of your Report, to be borne by the Infanticide Fund, and approves also the communication which you propose to make to the Jam of Nowanuggur, as stated in the 23d paragraph.

10. The Resident in Cutch will be directed to make known to you the steps taken for the abolition of infanticide in that province, and their result; and the Right honourable the Governor in Council requests that you will, on all occasions, communicate freely on this interesting topic with that officer, to whom corresponding instructions will be issued.

11. In conclusion, the Right honourable the Governor in Council directs me to observe, that he views your exertions in this all important cause with peculiar satisfaction, and exhorts you to a continuance of those efforts which have so justly entitled your proceeding now reviewed to the unqualified approbation and acknowledgments of Government.

I have, &c.  
(signed) Charles Norris,  
Chief Secretary

RESOLUTION by Government.

ORDERED,—That copy of the draft of proposed proclamation, with the Guzerattee engagement annexed thereto, accompanying Mr. Willoughby's Report of the 24th September, omitting the following passages: paragraph 3, from the words "grievous sin," to the end; paragraph 10, from the words "violated it will," to the words "be dealt," exclusive, together with the Guzerattee version enclosed in his letter of the 27th September, be transferred to the Secretary to Government in the Persian Department, that the necessary alteration be made in the Guzerattee copy of the proclamation. A copy of the renewed engagement entered into with the Jani of Nowanuggur, the Lord of the Jarijah tribe in Katteewar, is to follow the proclamation, and 700 copies of the proclamation and renewed engagement in the Guzerattee language, are to be lithographed and transmitted to the Political Agent in Katteewar as soon as possible for promulgation.

(No. 3697.)

From *Charles Norris*, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the Resident in Cutch.

Sir, Bombay Castle, 22 November 1834.

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to request that you will make known to the Political Agent in Katteewar the steps you have taken for the abolition of infanticide in Cutch, and their results, and that you will on all occasions communicate freely on this interesting topic with that officer.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Charles Norris*,  
Chief Secretary

(No. 3698.)

From *Charles Norris*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the Civil Auditor.

Sir, Bombay Castle, 22 November 1834.

I AM directed to acquaint you, that the Right honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to authorize the Political Agent in Katteewar to entertain the following establishment for the purpose of obtaining a full and complete census of the Jahrijah population in Katteewar, viz.:

Salary:	
1 Carcoon	50 rupees.
1 Peon	6 —
Stationery, &c.	4 —

Batta when actually absent from Rajcote, rupees 10.

2. The above establishment is to be paid from the Infanticide Fund.

3. The Right honourable the Governor in Council has also been pleased to sanction the following rewards, debiting the same to the Infanticide Fund, viz.:

1st. To the chief of Keesurrah, a remission from the amount of his annual tribute of 10 annas or rupees 1,000.

2d. To ditto, a present of clothes of the value of rupees 100.

3d. To the chief of Mengnee, a remission from his annual tribute of four annas or rupees 921.

4th. To the chiefs of Satadur Wavree, ditto, ditto, ditto, 395. 12.

5th. To the two Jahrijahs who have preserved four daughters, a present to each of clothes, or in money of rupees 300.

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6th. To

6th. To those who have preserved three daughters, a present of clothes, or in money of rupees 150 each.

7th. To those who have preserved two daughters, a present varying according to the circumstances of each, from rupees 25 to rupees 50.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Charles Norris*,  
Chief Secretary.

The same to the Accountant-General.

(No. 3699.)

From *Charles Norris, Esq.*, Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the Officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 22 November 1834.

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a report from the Political Agent in Kattewar, dated the 24th September, with enclosures, reviewing the measures pursued for the suppression of female infanticide amongst the Jahrijahs in Kattewar, and of my reply of this date.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Charles Norris*,  
Chief Secretary.

(True extract.)

(signed) *Charles Norris*,  
Chief Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT BOMBAY POLITICAL CONSULTATION, 10 December 1834.

(No. 3843.)

MEMORANDUM by the Secretary.

IN reference to the extract of the Resolution of Government, dated 20th instant, the Secretary begs to state that the pamphlet in question is composed in the Brij Basha language, and printed in the Deva Nageeree character.

The Brij Bhasha is a dialect peculiar to the district termed by the Hindoos Brijdesa, in which are situated the towns of Muttra, Vriundavun, Gokul, Barana, &c., and which country is reckoned especially sacred, from the circumstance of its being the supposed theatre of the exploits of Krishna, the last incarnation in which Vishnoo is supposed to have appeared.

Neither will this language be understood, nor the character be easily deciphered, by the inhabitants of Cutch or Kattewar, as in the first of those provinces the Cutchee language and a kind of Goojrattee character is used, and in the latter a peculiar dialect of Goojrattee and a writing rather different from that used in the other part of Goojeerat.

This work is the production of a Bramin named Onkar Bhut: it commences with praise of Vishnoo, in the shape of Goverdhun, and mention of the blessings to be acquired by offering up prayers to that deity.

He then proceeds to satirize the Rajpoots of Malwa, and describes them as a dirty and vicious tribe, who have lost all their original virtues from following impure practices. He then proceeds to point out the great sin incurred by killing a human being, and states that it is not to be expiated by any subsequent penance or pilgrimages.

The poet points out that it is not allowed or enjoined by any of the holy books, but on the contrary, that they command life to be invariably cherished.

He

He abuses them for their avarice, in killing their daughters to save the expense of giving a dowry.

He recommends them, by every argument and quotation he can, to put a stop to the unnatural practice of killing female children; and promises eternal renown and lasting blessings to those who will introduce a reform among their tribes by conforming to the real maxims and rules of religion.

Perhaps this little work might be sent to Mr. Willoughby, who would be able to ascertain whether it might be altered so as to be made suitable to Kattewar, &c., and to inform the Government whether, in his opinion, it would have a good effect in that country.

(signed) *W. H. Wathen,*  
Secretary to Government

(No. 3844.)

From *Charles Norris*, Esq. Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to  
*J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Political Agent in Kattewar.

Sir, Bombay Castle, 9 December 1834.

I AM directed to transmit to you the accompanying publication against infanticide, addressed to the Rajpoots by Shree Ankar Bhut, together with a memorandum from the Secretary to Government in the Persian department explanatory of its contents.

2. The Right honourable the Governor in Council requests that you will be pleased to state whether, in your opinion, this little work might not be altered so as to be made suitable to Kattewar, &c., and whether it would be likely to produce a good effect in that country.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *C. Norris*, Chief Secretary

(True extract.)  
(signed) *C. Norris*,  
Chief Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT BOMBAY POLITICAL CONSULTATION, 24 December 1834.

(No. 3981.)

From *W. H. Wathen*, Esq. Secretary to Government, to *J. P. Willoughby*,  
Esq., Acting Political Agent in Kattywar.

Sir, Bombay Castle, 19 December 1834.

WITH reference to the 5th para. of Mr. Chief Secretary Norris' letter of the 22d ultimo, I am directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for promulgation, 700 lithographed copies of the Proclamation in the Guzerattee language therein alluded to, regarding female infanticide.

The above Proclamation will be forwarded to you in a box, by the Commissary-general.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *W. H. Wathen*,  
Secretary to Government.



(No. 3982)

From *W. H. Wathen*, Esq., Secretary to Government, to the Commissary-general.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 19 December 1834.

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you the accompanying box packet to the address of the Assistant Political Agent in Katteewar, and to request that you will have the goodness to cause it to be forwarded to that gentleman as early as practicable.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *W. H. Wathen*,  
Secretary to Government.

(True extract.)

(signed) *C. Norris*,  
Chief Secretary to Government.

## EXTRACT BOMBAY POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS, 3 June 1835.

(No. 1413.)

From *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Political Agent, Katteewar, to *Charles Norris*, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Political Agent's Office, Camp, Poitbunder,  
12 April 1835.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the consideration of the Right honourable the Governor in Council, the joint proceedings of Captain Lang and myself in investigating a charge of infanticide, preferred in October last against *Jhareja Soorajee*, the present chief of Rajcote, tributary to the British Government, and which, I regret to state, has been most clearly established.

2. A summary of the evidence by which the charge is supported, accompanied by remarks in elucidation, will be the best mode of explaining the circumstances under which this revolting instance of child-murder was perpetrated, and how it has ultimately been brought to light.

3. On the information of a *Jhareja* of respectability, who had been induced cordially to aid my endeavours to give full effect to the measures in force for the suppression of infanticide, it was ascertained that one of *Soorajee's* wives gave birth to a daughter on the 9th of *Aswin Vud Sumvut* 1830, corresponding with the 6th of November 1833, and that immediately after birth it died, no care being taken to preserve it.

4. It was further ascertained that the undermentioned persons were in attendance on the occasion:

- 1st. The wife of *Walund Ruchta*, in the capacity of midwife.
  - 2d. The widow of *Patell Mandun*, a friend of the child's mother.
  - 3d. *Jethe*,
  - 4th. *Kooeree*,
- } slave girls in attendance on the mother.
- 5th. Several brahmins in attendance, outside the room where the birth occurred, for the purpose of noting down the "wela," or the precise time of birth, had a son been born.

It is here necessary to premise, that the accusation against *Soorajee* was in some degree corroborated by the fact that no birth in his family, corresponding with the one alluded to, was entered in the register of *Jhareja's* children of Rajcote, forming No. 5 of the returns accompanying my Report on Infanticide, dated the 24th of September 1834.

5. *Nootho Bhutt*, the first witness examined, deposed before Captain Lang, that one of *Soorajee's* wives gave birth to a daughter in the month of *Aswin* (October or November) 1833; that he is aware of the event, because he accompanied another brahmin whose duty it was to note down the "wela," or hour of birth, in the hope of receiving a present; that when he arrived at the *darbar*, he

he was informed a daughter had been born and preserved, upon learning which he returned home, knowing that no present would be made on account of the birth of a daughter: finally, he does not know whether the child died a natural death.

6. Ruttunba, wife of Walund Kuchra, deposed before Captain Lang that she occasionally acts as midwife; that a few days before the Dewallee of 1833 (11th November), she was summoned by a slave girl, named Kethee, to attend the younger wife of Soorajee in her confinement; that when she arrived, the widow of Mandun Patell and a slave girl named Kooeree were in the room; that the bhee had just been delivered of a daughter, which Kooeree was holding on the bed; that the deponent was directed to remove the after-birth, and while engaged in attendance on the mother, the slave girl, Jethee, took up the infant and carried it outside, together with the after-birth; that when she reached the house, the child was not as it ought to have been, but seemed gasping; that she does not know whether any violence was used, but the infant was not quite dead when it was carried out by Jethee. Finally, deponent is certain that the after-birth was not separated from the infant whilst it was in the room: the mother cried out, but said nothing.

7. Captain Lang remarks that this witness gave her evidence very reluctantly, and not until she was aware that the widow of Patell Mandun was likewise in attendance; thus appeared to give her confidence, and to convince her that concealment was useless. She was on the same day re-examined in my presence, when, without any hesitation, she repeated the evidence she had given before Captain Lang, with the addition of the material circumstance, that one day after the birth, she visited the mother and found her crying, because, as the slave girls stated, her child had been put to death.

8. Rooree, the widow of Patell Mandun, deposed before Captain Lang, that nine or ten months since she was sent for by Soorajee's younger wife to attend her in childbed; that when she arrived, she found her in labour, and almost immediately after she was delivered of a daughter, a slave girl, named Kooeree, being also present; that the birth was quite natural and at maturity, and that the midwife arrived just after it had taken place; that when born the child was quite alive, but it was never separated from the after-birth, and was immediately carried away by the slave, Jethee; the mother cried out, and said her fate was hard; the midwife had arrived before the infant was removed, and deponent is quite certain that when carried out it was still alive.

9. The witness gave her testimony without hesitation; and on her re-examination before me, she repeated it without any material variation, but with the following additional particulars: that the child cried after it was born; that when the midwife arrived, and ascertained the sex of the infant, she was about to return home, when the slave girls requested her to remain until the after-birth had come away; that the mother made no attempt to preserve the infant, fearing that if she did so, her husband would put her away, because, on a former occasion, Soorajee had abstained from all intercourse with his first wife for seven or eight months, because she had saved a daughter against his will: finally, the infant was carried away, with the after-birth attached, and was consequently murdered, but deponent does not know how it was disposed of after removal from the room in which it was born.

10. Jetha Bhutt, the officiating Brahmin of the family of the Rajcote chief, deposed before Captain Lang that one of Soorajee's wives was delivered of a daughter about the Dewallee of 1833; but in his re-examination before me, he merely deposed to the fact of a birth having occurred in the chieftain's family about the period of that festival, and feigned ignorance respecting the sex of the child.

11. Thus far the inquiry was carried on without the chief being informed of the serious accusation that had been made against him. It must be obvious that in investigating cases of infanticide, more especially when, as in the present instance, the party accused possesses influence and power at the place where the crime is alleged to have been committed, the forms usual in judicial inquiries generally cannot be strictly adhered to. To ensure detection and ultimate conviction, secrecy is at first requisite to prevent intimidation; and to overcome the reluctance

and apprehensions of witnesses, promises of protection against the resortment of the accused must be liberally bestowed and faithfully fulfilled.

12. At this stage of the proceeding, however, I deemed it expedient to send for Soorajee, for the purpose of apprising him of the charge, and to hear what he had to say in his defence. The chief accordingly visited me on the 13th of October last, and his replies to the interrogatories put to him are recorded on my proceedings. It is, however, worthy of observation that the result of the examination of the preceding witnesses had transpired, and that before he visited me, I had learned what was to be the nature of his defence. Before my question was put to him, the chief betrayed his knowledge of the cause of the interview by asking me "How could child-murder occur in the immediate vicinity of the Political Agent?" He then acknowledged that one of his wives gave birth to a daughter some time between the Dussara and Dewallee festivals (*i. e.* between the 22d October and 11th November 1833), but that as the birth was premature, at eight months, it was not entered in the register he had recently furnished. The infant lived about an hour, and his carbarries must have been aware of the event; the women alluded to by the witnesses before referred to were in attendance on his wife, and the midwife could testify the birth was premature.

13. It now occurred to me that, provided I could obtain the attendance of the slave girls, Jethee and Koocree, without affording them an opportunity of communicating with their master, I might be able to elicit some further information regarding this transaction; I therefore, whilst Soorajee was with me, summoned them, without stating the object I had in view in sending for them.

14. From Jethee, who no doubt was the principal agent by whom the infant was murdered, nothing could be extracted: she asserted that the birth was premature and still-born; but it is unnecessary to dwell on her evidence, because its falsity is placed beyond a doubt by her having asserted, in opposition to the father's admission, and to the evidence of all the other witnesses examined, that the infant born was a son, and not a daughter.

15. In the first instance, the other slave girl told, with evident preparation, nearly the same story as Jethee; in her cross-examination, however, after much preparation, she first admitted that the infant was of the female sex, and then, after having obtained promises of protection against all usage for securing the truth, stated as follows: that she was present when the child was born, and it was born alive and cried; that she cannot say whether the mother had gone the full time, because she had only arrived from Choonee eight days before the birth. Her mistress cried because the child was not preserved; the after-birth was placed upon the infant's mouth, according to the custom of Jharejas, this was done by the midwife by the direction of the mother, who cried very much. On a former occasion, the mother preserved a daughter, in consequence of which her husband Soorajee separated from her for eight months. The mother did not suffer more than usual in cases of child-birth, and the child did not appear prematurely born, and was quite alive when the midwife arrived; no attempt was made to preserve it, and when carried out of the room by Jethee it was dead, from the after-birth having been placed upon its mouth (to prevent respiration).

16. The slave girl Jethee having been recalled, was confronted with this witness, who repeated in her presence the account above given of the circumstances under which the murder was perpetrated; this however produced no effect on the former, but she declared with the greatest effrontery, that her own statement was the true one.

17. On the 17th of October following, Soorajee requested an interview with me, to which I immediately acceded. He stated that the object of his visit was to solicit me to desist from my intention of placing his possessions under attachment: in reply, I informed him that I certainly had resolved to adopt this measure pending a reference to Government, respecting the cruel instance of infanticide which was proved to have been committed in his house, in violation of the engagement which his father had entered into with Colonel Walker, to renounce the unnatural practice for ever. On this occasion, neither the chief himself nor a confidential person of his own tribe who accompanied him made any attempt to deny the charge, but by their demeanor clearly showed that they considered it as satisfactorily established. I therefore recommended the chief to express contrition for his offence, to throw himself on mercy of Government,

ment, and to promise hereafter to abstain from a practice which had so long disgraced his tribe; at the same time, I held out no promise which would interfere with Government dealing with the case in such manner as might be judged most expedient. The chief still made no denial of the charge, but after privately consulting with Hallarjee, the Jhareja above alluded to, he expressed a wish to return home, and promised to give an answer the following day, when he came prepared to deny the charge, and, under the influence of his family and other advisers, stated he had nothing to confess, or for which to express contrition. It must however be evident that Soorajee, by soliciting time for consideration previous to giving an answer to my suggestions, tacitly admitted the crime imputed to him, and that his subsequent denial was the result of the consultation with his family.

18. After the last interview, I placed the whole of the chief's possessions under attachment. I should have adopted this measure under any circumstances, from the impression it is calculated to produce throughout the country, of the fixed determination of the British Government to eradicate the dreadful crime of infanticide from this province. In the present case, however, it was also recommended by the rights of Government being in danger from the chief's mismanagement of his resources, which has occasioned a considerable accumulation of the debt due to his nameedar (security) under our guarantee; I availed myself, however, of the opportunity to assign as the reason for the sequestration, the violation by the chief of Colonel Walker's settlements for the suppression of infanticide.

19. I had commenced this report, when severe illness compelled me to proceed to the presidency on sick certificate, which will satisfactorily account for the delay which has occurred in this transmission.

20. It is now my duty, in conformity with the instructions contained in the 7th paragraph of your letter dated the 22d of November last, to suggest the course to be pursued against the chief of Rajcote. He is of the age of 22, and in rank takes precedence of all but three of the Jhareja families of Kattywar. No circumstances exist which render him deserving of personal consideration. He has not even expressed contrition for the heinous crime he has committed; he is evidently alarmed for the consequences that may ensue, but he does not appear to feel ashamed of the unnatural deed he has perpetrated. The evidence against him is clear and conclusive, and Government possesses the undoubted right to inflict whatever punishment it deems most advisable. Although, however, I do not consider Soorajee to possess any claim to consideration personally, on other grounds I am induced to recommend that in this, the first case of infanticide that has ever yet been clearly proved in Kattywar, justice should be tempered with mercy, the motive for which is, that extreme severity would, in my opinion, be injurious to our future efforts to effect the complete extinction of the practice. It must be obvious that to secure this, we must enlist the feelings of the community on our side, so that they may be induced to view the custom with general execration, and to aid our endeavours to wipe away so foul a blot on humanity. We must (more especially in the first instances that are brought to light) avoid the danger of exciting sympathy in favour of delinquents, thereby deterring persons from informing against them, who might otherwise be disposed to do so. In short, unless we are able to carry public opinion with us, and inflict such penalties only as are likely to be recognized as just by the respectable portion of the community, our endeavours in the cause of humanity will be long retarded, or may altogether fail. I think also some regard is due to the feelings under which the Jhareja acted who gave information against Soorajee, for I am quite satisfied he never would have come forward had he thought that the formal trial of his chief would have ensued, or that any other punishment would be inflicted beyond a fine, and exacting security against the recurrence of the offence.

21. The following therefore is the course which I would respectfully recommend for the consideration of the Right honourable the Governor in Council.

1st. That a fine of 12,000 rupees be imposed upon Soorajee, to be credited to the Infanticide Fund, and that his talooka continue under attachment until it is paid.

2d. That he is require to renew the engagement by which himself and family

are already bound to renounce infanticide, and that he furnish the security of two or three of the principal Jhareja chiefs for the observance of the same.

3d. That an additional article be inserted in this contract, providing that on any expected birth in his family, the chief is to advise the Political Agent of the same, to enable him to take measures for ascertaining the result, and for securing the fulfilment of the engagement.

4th. That he be required to dismiss from his service Joota Bulwunt and Dulput, mehtas, declaring them incapable of being re-employed by him, and requiring them to leave his territory ten days after the receipt of the order.

5th. That he be informed that a repetition of the offence will subject him to a forfeiture of his estate, and to such other punishment as Government may see fit to award.

22. I think that on these conditions the chief may be pardoned. The amount of the fine is suggested with reference to his resources and embarrassments. The 3d and 4th conditions will I have no doubt be considered humiliating, but they are justified by the circumstances of the case. With regard to the mehtas, I beg to explain, that for many years past they have had the exclusive management of the Rajcote talooka; they have greatly abused their trust, and enriched themselves at their master's expense. In 1825, the whole of the Rajcote Byaad petitioned against them, and Major Barnewall in consequence removed them from authority, and declined having any communication with them; they reinstated themselves in power during Mr. Blane's agency, but their dismissal and expulsion is now expedient; 1st, for having failed to communicate the destruction of Soorajee's daughter, although from their situation they could not have been ignorant of the event; 2d, for having been instrumental in furnishing me with a false return of the Jhareja children of Rajcote, and for having, when expressly questioned by me on the subject, declared this return to be corrected. I greatly rely on the efficacy of this measure; the example will be salutary, and induce this class to give information against those who may violate the engagements in force, to discontinue the practice of infanticide.

23. I regret to state that Jhareja Mahoorjee, the person through whose agency the present case of infanticide has been principally brought to light, is since dead, as reported in the annexed letter from Captain Lang. This event is much to be deplored, as it has deprived me of an agent on whose future exertions I had so much reason to rely. Taking into consideration Mhoorajee's rank, that he was a member of the tribe among whom infanticide prevails, and connected with Soorajee, whose favour and protection he forfeited by informing against him, coupled with my conviction that he was not influenced by sordid motives, but by a detestation of the revolting crime, and a sincere desire that it should no longer disgrace his tribe, it was my intention, had he lived, to have recommended him to the peculiar favour of Government; but this intention has been frustrated by his death, and it now only remains to testify the high sense entertained of his benevolence, and the moral courage he exhibited, by holding up his example to others, and by bestowing suitable marks of favour upon his family; I therefore beg to recommend that the presents proposed by Captain Lang, viz. a donation of 1,000 rupees and a pair of silver bangles should be sanctioned, and that in addition thereto a remission of one half of the tribute and toor tulbee payable during the present year from Gowreedhur should be granted to his family.

24. In the prosecution of this inquiry assistance was received from a mehta out of employ, at Rajcote, named Joodnam, and in reward for his service, I beg to suggest a present of 200 rupees. The whole of these disbursements will of course be debited to the Infanticide Fund.

25. In conclusion, I have great gratification in acknowledging the valuable assistance I have derived from Captain Lang during the investigation of the charge against Soorajee.

26. To obviate further delay, my report is transmitted direct to Government, and a copy will be furnished for the information of the Political Commissioner for Guzerat

I have, &c.

(signed) J. P. Willoughby,  
Political Agent.

RAJCOTE, 12 October 1834.

No. 1.—Nuthoo Bhutt, aged about 50 years, says he is the Khotharya Grassias Gor, and has also a share in the produce received from Rajcote, although Jetha Bhut is the person employed there. In addition to the children stated by Bama Bhut as born to the chief of Rajcote, says that the Chooru Walee Bacc, had a daughter this time last year (thinks in the month of Asoo); knows this, because when Jetha was sent for to take the wela, accompanied him, expecting to get a present, but on getting to the darlear, was told that it was a daughter, and it had been preserved; returned home in consequence, knowing that I should not get any present, as it was a daughter. Do not know when it died; Bulwunt Mehta will not let any one go in without leave, so could not ascertain. If it died within a month, it must have been buried inside the Durbar court. It is not customary to take very young children out of the town for burial, not till they are a few months old, and they are not buried unless they are a year and a half; am certain that the Choorawala Bacc has had a daughter since the one that the doctor saw, but do not know whether it died a natural death or not. Khungerjee Jhareja had also a child about the same time, which was either born dead or died immediately; do not know whether it was a son or a daughter. It could not have lived a day, for no one ever heard of it. Jetha Bhut was in attendance on both these occasions, and will be able to give you every information.

No. 2.—Ruttunba, Walund Kachra's wife, occasionally acts as midwife; was sent for one morning at gun-fire, a few days before last Dewallee, by the Durbar people of Rajcote; Jethce Golee came to call me; was taken to the Nance Bacc's room; when I got there, Koor Dossee, another Golee, and the widow of the Mandun Patell were sitting in the room. The bacc had just been delivered of a daughter, and Koor Dossee had a hold of it on the bacc's bed. I was told to take away the after-birth, and while I was employed with the bacc, and Mandun's widow was holding her head, Jethce Golee took up the infant and carried it outside, together with the after-birth; when I went in, the child was not as it ought to have been; it appeared to be gasping. I do not know whether violence was used, but the child was not quite dead when Jethce carried it out; I am certain the after-birth was never separated from it while it was in the room, the bacc was crying, but did not say anything. The Pattallanee and I remained with her about two ghunries. I saw with my own eyes that the infant was a female.

*Remark by Captain Lang.*—I have had much difficulty in eliciting the above statement, which I am sorry to say is nearly true, probably erring only in the barbarous crime not being explicitly charged against the parties. From deponent's manner, when she first came to me, it was evident that she knew of something wrong. She at once admitted the birth, but at first said that on her arrival she was blamed by Koor Dossee for not coming in time, and told that a male child had been born, but died immediately. She then expressed the greatest alarm, when urged to tell the truth, and begged I would call in the Pattell widow (who was sitting outside), when she said they would together tell me all that had happened. I told her I knew of the presence of the Pattellanee before she had told me, and showed her to deponent, which somewhat reassured her, and she then gave me the above melancholy particulars. Deponent denies knowing anything of the death of Khengarjee's daughter.

No. 3.—Rooree, Patell Mandun's widow, says, she was sent for one morning early, about 9 or 10 months ago, by the Choorawallae Bacc, and found her just taken in labour. A female child was born almost immediately. There was no one but Koor Dossee then present; the birth was quite a natural one, and after nine months. Ruttunba, a midwife, arrived just after the infant was born. It was quite alive when born, but the after-birth was never cut, and Jethce Golee carried away the child immediately after; the bacc was crying, and saying that her fate was a hard one. The midwife had come before the child was carried out. I do not know in what state it was when she arrived, but I am certain it was taken out of the room alive. I do not know anything of Khengarjee Jareja's daughter.

*Remark by Captain Lang.*—Deponent has made the above statement without hesitation. I merely warned her to speak the truth, and neither of the women knew, when they came here, of the other being present, or even of my intention in sending for them; both state that they have never been questioned on this subject before, and I have not confronted them, as it now appears unnecessary. I send them now to Mr. Willoughby, in order that he may satisfy himself regarding their statement, as the people in the town will no doubt send for and question them, as soon as they hear that they have been with me.

No. 4.—On receiving the above, the woman Ruttunba, aged about 40, was called into my private office, and having assured her of protection if she would speak the truth, she was requested to state any particulars respecting any late birth in the family of Soorajee, the chief of Rajcote. She then stated as follows:

Three days before last Dewallee, Jethee Golee came to call her, as Soorajee's younger wife had been delivered of a daughter. When she arrived the child was still alive, but scarcely so. It was on the mother's cot. The after-birth (oree) came away after she reached the house. The child was not separated from it, but Jethee Golee took both away. At this time the infant was breathing. When she went into the room, Jethee was with her, and another Golee, called Kooeree, and the widow of Patell Mandun. The mother was crying; she said nothing that day. Another day she found her crying, and the Golees told her that she did so because her daughter had been murdered. The mother never said this to her. The birth took place in the morning, a short time before gun-fire, when she was on the way to the Raja's house. It could only have been born a few minutes before her arrival.

*N. B.*—The deponent gave the above particulars very readily, but expressed her apprehension of receiving injury in consequence from the authorities at Rajcote.

No. 5.—Rooree, the other woman examined by Captain Lang, on being called, states: That when the Nanee Bhaee was taken in labour, she was sent for; no midwife was present, but a Golee named Kooeree. Jethee, another slave girl, had gone to call a midwife named Ruttun. In the meantime a female infant was born; at this time deponent was present; shortly after the midwife arrived with Jethee, and the infant was alive; it cried after birth; the mother cried, because she had given birth to a second daughter. Jethee took away the infant when it was alive, together with the after-birth, from which it was never separated. When the sex of the child was known to the midwife, she was about to depart, but the Golees told her to remain until the after-birth had come away. The mother did not attempt to preserve the child, fearing that her husband, Soorajee, would cease from further intercourse with her. On a former occasion, when Soorajee's senior lady preserved her daughter against his will, Soorajee ceased from any intercourse with her for seven or eight months (dooagh deea). The child was taken away with the after-birth attached, and was consequently murdered. She does not know what became of the child after it was taken away out of the room in which the mother was.

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RAJCOTE, 13 October 1834.

No. 6.—Jetha, Mehta, aged 65 years, states, that when Soorajee's younger wife had a child, about a year ago, neither he nor any of the other Bhutts went to take the wela. Was in attendance at all the other births which have taken place in Soorajee's family, three in number. Did not go on the last occasion, because I was not sent for. It is usual on these occasions for us to attend a pohur, or six ghurries before the birth. Do not know why the Durbar did not call us on the last occasion. I am not telling you falsehoods. Was aware of a birth having taken place from hearing the people in town saying that either a son or a daughter had been born, and had died immediately afterwards. I do not know anything of Jhareja Khengarjee's having ever had a daughter. Did hear of his wife's having a miscarriage; think this was a long time ago. Told you something yesterday of one of the Lodeeka Jharejas having had a daughter, and its being alive. Am certain

certain I did not say it had either died or been killed. The name of the person I alluded to is Jee. This daughter is 10 or 12 years old. I did not say anything of an infant lately born. Deponent has evidently been well lectured since yesterday.

No. 7.—Bhutt Jetha Virshwar, Shreegoor Brahmin, and Goor of the Rajcote Durbar, aged 65, states before the Political Agent: Last year the younger wife of Jharija Soorajee was delivered of a child. At this time he had gone to Jhallawar; on his return he heard of the event from his Bhye Nuthoo; he did not inform him of the sex of the child. He did not inform me who went to take the wela, or hour of the birth; he does not know whether it was a boy or a girl; the child died on the day of its birth. This he heard from Nuthoo.

Soorajee, chief of Rajcote, visited me by appointment, and replied to the under-written interrogatories; he betrayed his knowledge of the cause of his being sent for by asking me, Could such an event as child-murder occur so close to the Political Agent, before any question was put to him?

No. 8.—Q. Has any birth occurred in your family within the last 15 months?  
—A. Yes. I do not know when. On reflection (he says) it was after the Dus-sara and before the Dewallee of last year.

If so, of what sex was the child?—It was a daughter.

Is it alive, or when did it die?—It was a premature birth; the mother had only gone eight months. The mother was his youngest wife, the Choorrawallee.

You recollect being called upon to furnish a register of Jhareja children born in your talooka; how is it that the birth above alluded to was not entered?—Yes, the birth above alluded to was not registered, because it was premature.

Will you place your hand on the Geeta and declare that the infant was not alive when born?—It lived two ghurrics.

Were your carbarries, Bulwent and Jootha, Mehtas, aware of the birth of this child?—Yes, they must have been aware that a premature birth had occurred in my family.

What Brahmins were in attendance when the birth occurred?—First he denied that any came; then says he does not recollect; then, that the Goor may have come.

What women were present?—I do not recollect. Then he says, "The Patell's mother was present, who came to the sahib yesterday. I know she came, because whoever comes to the sahib, I know it."

Have you two Coolies or household slaves named Jethee and Kooeree?—Yes.

Where are they now?—They are here.

Was any midwife present?—Yes; I do not recollect her name.

Were the Coolies above alluded to present?—They belong to my youngest wife, and therefore were most likely present.

Did the midwife arrive before or after the birth?—She arrived a short time after the birth.

When one of your wives formerly gave birth to a daughter, did you cease from all intercourse with her for a considerable period in consequence of her preserving it?—No.

Who can corroborate what you have above stated, that the birth alluded to was premature?—The midwife will say so; Gethee Golie can do so also; and perhaps Kooeree.

Do you know Bawa Bhutt, Unjuls Bhutt, Nuthoo Bhutt, and Jethee Bhutt?—Yes, they are the household priests of my durbar.

No. 9.—Jetha, Golie, one of the slave girls alluded to in question ninth, having been called into the Political Agent's presence, deposes as follows:

She came with Soorajee's younger wife from Choorra, and has remained with her ever since. A short time before the Dewallee her mistress was prematurely confined of a son; it was an eight months' child; it was dead, and drawn out of the womb. She was sent to call a midwife, and was not present; Kooeree, a Goolce, was present; she was told it was a boy; when she returned she saw it was a boy; she is quite certain that it was not a female child. The midwife's name she does not know, but she was the wife of Kuchra Hujjum. The child was born about gun-fire. She arrived with the midwife two ghurrics and nearly an hour after the birth. She does not know who carried away the remains of the child;



is quite certain that when she and the midwife arrived the child was dead. Adeeba, the step-mother, and Jambhy, the mother of Soorajee, informed her that the child was extracted by force out of the womb; she was not employed much on the occasion, as she was sent to wash some clothes. There was no Patell's wife present; there were some women present, and she may have been among them. When she went to call the midwife, she prepared a bed, and at this time no one but Kooeree was present. When she returned with the midwife, she did not go into the room where her mistress was; she saw the remains through the window; she was not permitted to enter the room. Her business is to cook victuals. Ladhee Dossee attends to domestic affairs; she does not know what became of the remains of the child. No Brahmms were present. Some Brahmms did come, but she does not know their names; they were standing outside; she saw them, they were four or five in number.

No. 10.—Kooeree, Goolee, states, she came with Soorajee's younger wife from Choorá. On being warned to speak the truth she immediately proceeds, without being asked any questions, to state that, about 12 months since, her mistress was delivered of a still-born son: it was an eight-months' child; she was present; the Patell's wife was there, Adeeba and Jambhye were not present. The after-birth did not come away properly, therefore a midwife named Ruttun was sent for. The child was born before the midwife was sent for; Jethee went to call her. The child was born naturally, without resorting to force; no one was present but the Patell's wife and herself; the Patell's wife did not assist; the infant was quite dead when it was born, the midwife came two ghurries after the child was born. Jethee came into the room and saw the remains; Jethee took out the remains and buried them outside the fort. The child was not separated from the after-birth, because it was dead; the birth took place at gun-fire; the midwife extracted the after-birth. The mother did not get up until after six weeks. Is quite certain that Jethee took out the child and buried it, and that it was a male infant. After much prevarication she acknowledges the child was a female; she said that it was a male by mistake; after assurances of protection, acknowledges that the child was alive, and cried. She does not know how many months the mother had gone, as she only arrived eight days from Choorá before the birth: her mistress cried because the child was not saved. The after-birth was put upon its mouth, such is the custom of Jharejas; the midwife did this by order of the mother, who cried very much. On a former occasion she preserved a daughter, and her husband, Soorajee, separated from her in consequence for eight months (*doogh deesa*). Nanebhey did not suffer more than usually women do when confined. The child did not appear as if it had been prematurely born. The midwife made no attempt to save the child, but it was quite alive when she arrived; it was dead when Jethee took it out, in consequence of the "oorth" being placed upon its mouth.

Confronted this woman with Jethee Golee, who, however, declares what she before stated is the truth. The witness Kooeree repeats the above in her presence, but it has no effect upon her.

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RAJCOTE, 17 October 1834.

Soorajee sent word that he wished to see me, admitted him immediately. He said that he had come to solicit that a *zubtee* or attachment might not be sent, as he had heard was my intention. I replied that I had no alternative but to adopt this measure, pending a reference to Government respecting the dreadful crime that had been committed in his house. Neither he nor Hallarjee, a confidential attendant who accompanied him, made any attempt to deny what had occurred, and the Thacoor's demeanor evinced that he felt as one who was convicted: he stated he must submit to what the Government thought fit to order. I recommended him to throw himself on the mercy of the Government, to express contrition for what had occurred, and to assure me that the same should not occur again. In reply to this he did not even deny the deed, and after consulting with Hallarjee he said that he wished to go home, and begged me to delay sending off my report until to-morrow, when he would again visit me. To this I agreed.

No. 11.

No. 11.—Copy of a Petition presented to Captain *Barnevall*, Political Agent, by the Byaud of Rajcote, transmitted to Government in his Letter, dated 25th May 1835.

A. C. We beg to represent that Jarejah Rummuljee has departed this life, and been succeeded by his son, Soorajee; but the latter being young, the whole management is now subject to the direction and will of improper people, such as Bulwunt Joota, Dolput, and Judooram, Mehta, who are regardless of the interests of the principality; being relations, we cannot view this with indifference, and feel, therefore, compelled to beg that you will make a proper settlement, by appointing good and honest people (either from the Bhyad or any relations of the Durbar) in charge of the management of the country, until the present young Thacore grows up to a proper age, when everything will be carried on with tranquillity, and for the good of the talooka. As protector, we look up to you for this protection, and now claim it on the part of the talooka, with the greatest submission.

(signed) Jahrejah *Jettejee*, of Kamba.  
 - *Sultanjee*, of Parasun.  
 - *Morjee*, of Gowreedur.  
 - *Nayajee*, &c. of Gutka.  
 - *Kallajee*, of Sahpore.  
 - *Ukajee*, of Kansiallee  
 - *Dussajee*, of Paub.  
 - *Bharajee*, of Mowa.  
 - *Urjunjee*, of Veetwa.

From *W. Lang*, Esq. Assistant and Political Agent in Charge, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Political Agent in Kattywar.

Kattywar Political Agent's Office, Rajcote,  
 6 December 1834.

Sir,

It is with much regret that I report to you the death, on the 25th ultimo, of Moorjee, the Jhareja Grassia of Gowreedhur; an event which, happening as it has done so soon after the conviction of the Rajcote chief of the inhuman crime of infanticide, which you are aware was effected chiefly by his means, is the more to be lamented, since, in addition to the almost irreparable loss the cause of humanity has sustained in the demise of a Jareja Rajpoot, who had not only good sense enough to abjure the horrid practice of infanticide because it was proscribed by the British Government, but, as I firmly believe, sufficient principle to detest the crime for itself, and to volunteer to come forward to denounce it when practised by other members of his tribe, his sudden death is not unlikely to be connected (in the minds of so prejudiced a race as the natives of this province are, especially in such matters) with his exertions in that cause, which ought, on the contrary, to render his name revered amongst them.

2. To counteract as far as we can the evil effects which might arise from such ideas, and to evince to the community in general the high sense of his services and respect for his memory entertained by the British Government, I deem it my duty to recommend, in the strongest manner, that the sum of 1,000 rupees should be presented to the family to assist them in defraying the expenses of his dyarra, and that a further present of a pair of bangles, or anything else which may be considered more eligible, be made to his eldest son. I address this letter to you in consequence of your having the Rajcote infanticide case in hand, and my knowing that it was your intention to recommend the employment of the deceased on a small allowance of the Infanticide Fund.

3. I beg to add that, at the urgent request of Merojee, the eldest son of Morjee, I have advanced the sum of 1,000 rupees, including the price of a small supply of opium from the warehouse, which, in the event of my present suggestion not being complied with, will be recovered by instalments from the revenues of Gowreedhur.

I have, &c.  
 (signed) *W. Lang*,  
 Assist. Political Agent in Charge.

(True copy.)  
 (signed) *J. P. Willoughby*, Political Agent.

(No. 1414.)

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, dated 16th May 1835.

MR. WILLOUGHBY should be informed that Government highly approves the humanity and ability with which he has in this instance followed up his former very meritorious exertions for the suppression of the atrocious crime of infanticide.

2. He should also be requested to convey a similar assurance of the approbation of Government to Captain Lang, who has so effectively seconded his efforts.

3. The evidence adduced before Mr. Willoughby and Captain Lang incontestably establishes the guilt of the chief of Rajcote; and the barbarous insensibility which the chief has evinced on the occasion proves him to have little claim to forgiveness.

4. At the same time I entirely concur in the judicious and enlightened observations contained in the 20th paragraph of Mr. Willoughby's letter, with respect to the principles and considerations by which we ought to be guided in dealing with this inhuman offender.

5. The measures recommended by Mr. Willoughby in his 21st paragraph should be entirely approved, as being sufficient, under the crisis, for the punishment of the crime committed, and has promised to be efficacious in preventing the perpetration of like enormities in future.

6. I am unwilling to suggest any further precautions, as none that are necessary are likely to have escaped Mr. Willoughby's intelligence. At the same time, so much depends on the due fulfilment of the duty to be imposed on the chief by the third of Mr. Willoughby's suggestions, namely, that he is to advise the Political Agent of any expected birth in his family; and both the temptation to avoid and the facility of evading the performance of this duty seem so great, that I am induced to propose it for Mr. Willoughby's consideration whether it might not be well to give the chief to understand that no son hereafter born in his family, without previous annunciation of an expected birth to the Agent, would be regarded by the British Government as legitimate. This suggestion, however, need not be adopted if Mr. Willoughby deems it unnecessary.

7. The death of Jharejah Mhoorjee, to whom the detection of this case of infanticide was principally owing, is an event greatly to be deplored. It must be consolatory, however, to the British Government to be able to mark their sense of his merit by bestowing on his family those tokens of approbation which Captain Lang so properly recommends.

8. In observing, however, the remark of Captain Lang, that the sudden death of this meritorious person, immediately after his successful exertions in the present case, is not unlikely to be regarded by the bigotedly prejudiced race to which he belonged, as a judicial infliction on him on account of those exertions, it is impossible wholly to suppress a suspicion, which would probably have occurred to Captain Lang had there been any ground for it. Captain Lang will, of course, have sufficiently informed himself of the particulars of the Jaherijah's death to be satisfied that no reason exists for imputing it to unfair means.

9. The present which Mr. Willoughby suggests, in the 24th paragraph of his letter, to the Mehta who assisted the prosecution of the inquiry, should be paid accordingly.

10. The female witnesses, through whose evidence the chief's guilt was brought home to him, appear to be persons in his power; of course, it has not escaped Mr. Willoughby to use all proper means for their protection.

11. The example which in this instance is to be made of the chief of Rajcote will, I trust, produce a salutary effect, not merely on the surrounding chiefs, but on the Jarejah population of Rajcote, among whom, the census reported by Mr. Willoughby, in his letter of 24th September 1834, proves that the crime of infanticide was of frequent occurrence.

(signed) *R. Grant*

(No. 1415.)

MINUTE by Mr. *Sutherland.*

I MOST fully concur in the excellent remarks of the Right honourable the Governor on Mr. Willoughby's letter, with exception of so much as relates to the declaration proposed, at Mr. Willoughby's discretion, to be made to the chief, that no son born in his family, without the expected birth being previously announced, would be regarded as legitimate. My reason for not concurring in this is, that I do not think the Government could set aside the law in this manner; and it would be better to avoid a declaration that might prove embarrassing at some future period.

20 May 1835.

(signed) *James Sutherland.*

(No. 1416.)

MINUTE by Mr. *Ironside.*

I AM of the same opinion, and think it would not be lawful in Government to make such a declaration.

(signed) *E. Ironside.*

(No. 1417.)

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor.

I WILL not argue the point. If there is a doubt about the suggestion I made, I am content to drop it.

(signed) *R. Grant.*

(No. 1418.)

From *Charles Norris*, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, to the Political Agent in *Kattewar*.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 2 June 1835.

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 12th April, submitting for the consideration of Government the joint proceedings of Captain Lang and yourself, in investigating a charge of infanticide preferred in October last against Jhareja Soorajee, the present chief of Rajcote, tributary to the British Government.

2. In reply, I am instructed to intimate to you that the Right honourable the Governor in Council highly approves the humanity and ability with which you have in this instance followed up your former very meritorious exertions for the suppression of the atrocious crime of infanticide. You are requested to convey a similar assurance of the approbation of Government to Captain Lang, who has so effectively seconded your efforts.

3. The evidence adduced before you and Captain Lang incontestably, I am desired to state, establishes the guilt of the chief of Rajcote; and the barbarous insensibility which that chief has evinced on the occasion, proves him to have little claim to forgiveness. At the same time, the Right honourable the Governor in Council entirely concurs in the judicious and enlightened observations contained in the 20th paragraph of your letter, with respect to the principles and considerations by which we ought to be guided in dealing with this inhuman offender.

4. In the 21st paragraph you recommend the following measures for the consideration of Government, viz.

1st. That a fine of 12,000 rupees be imposed upon Soorajee, to be credited to the Infanticide Fund, and that his talooka continue under attachment until it is paid.

2d. That he be required to renew the engagement by which himself and family are already bound to renounce infanticide, and that he furnish the security of two or three of the principal Jhareja chiefs for the observance of the same.

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3d. That

3d. That an additional article be inserted in this contract, providing that on any expected birth in his family the chief is to advise the Political Agent of the same, to enable him to take measures for ascertaining the result, and for securing the fulfilment of the engagement.

4th. That he be required to dismiss from his service Joola Bulwunt and Dulput, Mehtas, declaring them incapable of being re-employed by him, and require them to leave his territory 10 days after the receipt of the order.

5th. That he be informed that a repetition of the offence will subject him to a forfeiture of his estate, and to such other punishment as Government may see fit to award. These measures are entirely approved of by the Right honourable the Governor in Council, as being sufficient under the circumstances of the case for the punishment of the crime committed, and as promising to be efficacious in preventing the perpetration of like enormities in future.

6th. The death of Jhareja Mhoorjee, to whom the detection of this case of infanticide was principally owing, as reported in the 23d paragraph of your letter, is an event, I am directed to observe, much to be deplored, nor would it be free from suspicion of having been occasioned by unfair means, but that if ground for such an idea existed it would scarcely have escaped disclosure by Captain Lang. The Right honourable the Governor in Council has no hesitation in marking his sense of the deceased Mhoorjee's merit, by authorising you to bestow on his family those tokens of approbation which Captain Lang has so properly recommended, viz. a donation of 1,000 rupees and a pair of silver bangles.

7th. The Right honourable the Governor in Council is also pleased to authorise the presentation by you of 200 rupees to the melita who rendered you his assistance during the investigation of the charge against Soorajee, as recommended in the 24th paragraph of your letter, debiting the whole of these disbursements to the Infanticide Fund.

8th. It has not of course escaped you, I am directed to observe, to use all proper means for the protection of the female witnesses through whose evidence the chief's guilt was brought home to him, as they appear to be persons in his power.

9th. The example which in this instance is to be made of the chief of Rajcote, will, the Right honourable the Governor in Council trusts, produce a salutary effect, not merely on the surrounding chiefs, but on the Jhareja population of Rajcote, among whom the census, reported by you in your letter of the 24th September 1834, proves that the crime of infanticide was of frequent occurrence.

10th. A copy of this letter will be communicated to the Political Commissioner for his information.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Charles Norris*, Chief Secretary.

(No. 1419.)

From *Charles Norris, Esq.*, Chief Secretary to Government, to the Political Commissioner for *Guzzerat*.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 2 June 1835.

WITH reference to the letter from the Political Agent in Kattywar to my address dated the 12th April 1835, with a copy of which you have been furnished by that gentleman, reporting the crime of infanticide committed by Soorajee, the present chief of Rajcote, suggesting measures to be adopted towards that chief in consequence, and recommending rewards to certain individuals who assisted the investigation of the charge against Soorajee, I am directed to transmit for your information a copy of my letter of this date to Mr. Willoughby, containing the sentiments and instructions of the Right honourable the Governor in Council on the various points embraced in that gentleman's letter above alluded to.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Charles Norris*, Chief Secretary.

(No. 1420.)

From *Charles Norris, Esq.* Chief Secretary to Government, to the Civil Auditor and Accountant-general.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 2 June 1835.

I AM directed to acquaint you that Soorajee, the present chief of Rajcote, tributary to the British Government, having been charged with and found guilty of female infanticide, the Right honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct the Political Agent in Kattewar to impose a fine of rupees 12,000 upon that chief, and to credit the amount to the Infanticide Fund.

2d. The Governor in Council has also authorised the Political Agent to make a present of rupees 1,000 and a pair of silver bangles to the family of a deceased Jhareja, to whom the detection of the present case of infanticide was principally owing, and likewise the presentation of rupees 200 to a Mehta who assisted Mr. Willoughby during the investigation of the charge against Soorajee; debiting the whole of these disbursements to the Infanticide Fund.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *Charles Norris,*  
Chief Secretary to Government.

(True extract.)

(signed) *C. Norris,*  
Chief Secretary to Government.

## EXTRACT BOMBAY POLITICAL CONSULTATION, 24 June 1835.

THE Political Agent in Kattewar having recommended in the 23d paragraph of his letter, dated the 12th April, No. 68, of 1835, that (in addition to the donation proposed by his assistant, Captain Lang, of rupees 1,000, and a pair of silver bangles,) a remission of one-half of the tribute and zoor tulbee, payable during the present year from Gowreedhur, should be granted to the family of a deceased Jhareja, to whom the detection of the crime of infanticide committed by Soorajee, the present chief of Rajcote, was principally owing.

The Right honourable the Governor makes an alteration in his Minute, dated the 16th May last, including Mr. Willoughby's recommendation in favour of the family of the late Jhareja, among the measures which he proposed to sanction. Concurred in by the civil members of the Board.

*Ordered,*—That the following letters be written :

(No. 1604.)

From *Charles Norris, Esq.* Chief Secretary to Government, to the Political Agent in Kattewar.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 19 June 1835.

WITH reference to the 23d paragraph of your letter, dated the 12th April, No. 68, of 1835, wherein you recommend that in addition to the donation proposed by Captain Lang, a remission of one half of the tribute and zoor tulbee payable during the present year from Gowreedhur, should be granted to the family of the deceased Jharja Juhonjee, to whom the detection of the crime of infanticide committed by Soorajee, the present chief of Rajcote, was principally owing; I am directed to intimate to you, that the Right honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to accede to your recommendation, and accordingly authorises you to grant the said remission to the family of the late Jhareja, as a mark of the sense entertained by government of his merit.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *Charles Norris,* Chief Secretary.

(No. 1605.)

From *Charles Norris, Esq.* Chief Secretary to Government, to the Political Commissioner for Guzerat.

Sir, Bombay Castle, 19 June 1835.

WITH reference to the 23d paragraph of Mr. Willoughby's letter to my address, dated the 12th April, No. 68, of 1835, a copy of which was forwarded to you by that gentleman, wherein he recommends, that in addition to the donation proposed by Captain Lang, a remission of one half of the tribute and zoor tulbee, payable during the present year from Gowreedhur, should be granted to the family of the deceased Jharija, to whom the detection of the crime of infanticide committed by Soorajee, the present chief of Rajcote, was principally owing; I am directed to acquaint you that the Right honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to accede to Mr. Willoughby's recommendation, and has accordingly authorised you to grant the said remission to the family of the late Jharija, as a mark of the sense entertained by Government of his merit.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Charles Norris, Chief Secretary.*

(No. 1606.)

From *Charles Norris, Esq.* Chief Secretary to Government, to the Civil Auditor.

Sir, Bombay Castle, 19 June 1835.

WITH reference to the second paragraph of my letter, dated the 2d instant, I am directed to acquaint you, that in addition to the donation therein mentioned, the Right honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to authorise the Political Agent in Katteewar to grant a remission of one half of the tribute and zoor tulbee, payable during the present year, from Gowreedhur to the family of the deceased Jhareja, to whom the detection of the crime of infanticide committed by Soorajee, the present chief of Rajcote, was principally owing.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Charles Norris, Chief Secretary.*

The same to the Accountant-general.

(True extract.)  
(signed) *C. Norris, Chief Secretary.*

EXTRACT BOMBAY POLITICAL CONSULTATION, 16 October 1835.

(No. 2734.)

From *J. P. Willoughby, Esq.* Political Agent, Katteewar, to *Charles Norris, Esq.* Chief Secretary to Government of Bombay.

Katteewar Political Agent's Office, Rajacote,  
10 September 1835.

Sir,  
I HAVE the honour to submit for the consideration of the Right honourable the Governor in Council, another case of infanticide in this province which has recently been detected, and clearly substantiated.

2. It occurred between three and four months ago, and the person who committed it is Jareja Veerajee, of Khureesra, a dependent of Jareja Doongurjee, the chief of that place. I regret to add, that the latter had endeavoured to screen his dependant, and, consequently, has justly forfeited the marks of favour which I suggested should be bestowed upon him in my Report on infanticide, dated 27th September 1834.

3. In consequence of temporary indisposition on my part this investigation was commenced and conducted with his usual ability by my assistant Captain Lang.

4. The case was first brought to my notice by the receipt of a letter purporting to come from the chief of Khureesra, but in reality written by a Mehta, named Poodooram. This letter reported that three Jareja females had recently been born and preserved in the district of Khureesra, and further stated that "Jareja Veerajee

Veerajee had probably had a daughter." It was, however, accompanied by a memorandum from the Mehta, fairly stating that Veerajee's child had been put to death. Translations of both these documents are recorded on the proceedings under date the 22d ultimo.

5. Three women were alleged to have been present, but the names of two only were given; one of these, "Hoorbhye," when examined by Captain Lang, on the 16th August, disavowed all knowledge of the transaction, but stated that she heard "a male child had been born, which died immediately after birth, from bleeding at the nose." In her re-examination before me (25th August) she persevered in this statement, but her evidence is, nevertheless, corroborative of the accusation, because she stated her information was derived from the aunt of the accused; and as the latter even admits a daughter was born, it is evident that some cause existed why the aunt attempted to deceive the witness in regard to the sex of the infant.

6. Another woman named Manbhye Khoja, in her first examination before Captain Lang (16th August), although it was subsequently proved that she officiated as midwife on the occasion, disavowed all knowledge on the subject, further than about two months and a half before, she had heard a son had been born, and had died from the cause stated by the preceding witness. She had further the hardihood to assert, that the Jarejas never employed widwives, lest cases of infanticide should transpire on their information.

7. At this stage of the inquiry the case was fully brought to light by one of those accidental circumstances which frequently aid the detection of guilt, in such a manner as may be deemed almost providential. The witness, Manbhye, being detained at Rajcote, her husband, an old man of about 60, who happened to be absent from Khureesra when she was summoned, came in search of her. Captain Lang promptly examined this man, and elicited from him the following important facts: That about two months before a daughter was born in Veerajee's house, when his wife attended as midwife; that the infant having been washed, was placed by the side of its mother, and a little goor (molassa) mixed with water given to it. Finally, that his wife did not inform him anything improper that had occurred, but that three days after the child was born, he heard that the body of an infant had been dragged from an pokurdah or dunghill, which was suspected to be Veerajee's.

8. Manbhye was now re-examined, and with some hesitation admitted that when the child was born she was sent for; that the birth had, however, taken place before she arrived; that two female relations of Veerajee told her a male child had been born and had died immediately; that such was the report circulated, but that every person in the town was aware a daughter had been born, and had been destroyed.

9. Up to this time the witness was not aware of her husband being at Rajcote, much less of the information he had afforded, and it was evident that from fear she had not yet stated the truth. They were now, however, confronted, when the wife became more assured, and made the following statement: "One evening just after dark I was called to attend Veerajee's wife; a daughter was born; I informed the mother, and she said it should be preserved. I did what is usual on such occasions, and placed the infant on a chair near the mother's cot. When the child was born, two of Veerajee's female relations were the only other persons present, one of whom gave it some goor and water; I thought it was goor, and not opium, because it was intended to preserve the child. I returned home, but the following morning when I proceeded to Veerajee's house, I observed the chair on which I placed the child, turned upside down; upon this, I observed to the mother, 'You said you would preserve the child; what is this?' when she replied, 'What was the use; I could not afford it; so what was to be done?' When the conversation occurred, no other person was present."

10. Both these witnesses were afterwards re-examined by myself. The only additional circumstance elicited from the husband was, that the dunghill from which the remains of an infant were dragged out by a dog, belonged to Veerajee, which naturally fastened suspicion upon him. The wife repeated all the principal facts she had deposed to before Captain Lang, adding, "You ask me about the killing of the child; the whole town is aware it was killed; Veerajee's wife was attended in her confinement by her sister, who was summoned for the purpose from another village; she was accompanied by a little girl of the age of 10 or 12." This last fact will, in the sequel, be found of material importance.

11. Before dismissing this part of the evidence, I deem it right to make two



observations: 1st, that the revolting circumstance of Veerajee's child having been dragged out of the dunghill has not been established: 2d, that although the midwife stated truly the infant was destroyed, perhaps to avoid implicating herself, she had given a false account of the time when the barbarous deed was committed, and has concealed the real circumstance attending it.

12. To proceed, Walbhye, another witness, in her examination before Captain Lang, denied all knowledge on the subject, except that she heard a son was born, which died immediately after birth, from bleeding at the nose. Before me, however, she acknowledged a daughter was born; that a slave girl named Jeervec informed her it was destroyed; and that the whole town of Khureesra were aware of the circumstance. It is evident that the three women, Hoorbhye, Manbhye, and Waalbhyee, came prepared with a preconcerted story, the falsehood of which was accidentally exposed by the husband of Manbhye.

The accused was now sent for and informed of the charge against him, which he stoutly denied. He admitted having had a daughter two or three months after the last Hooly (which festival fell on the 15th March 1835), but asserted that it died immediately after birth, from hemorrhage at the nose, adding that he had had five sons which had died in a similar manner. He stated that he was absent from home when the birth occurred, and in the first instance asserted he did not visit his house for six or eight days after the occurrence, but finally acknowledged he did so the same evening. At first he said he did not know who was present at the birth, but afterwards corroborated the midwife's evidence upon this point. He was required to send for one of these persons, but has evaded doing so, although such attendance might have been effected without much violence to the prejudices of his caste regarding the appearance of their women in public. Finally, he has made no attempt whatever to produce evidence to refute the charge, which he might easily have done had it been false.

14. I now beg to call attention to the examination before me of the Mehta through whose meritorious exertions this case of infanticide has been discovered. He admits that the letter referred to in paragraph 3d was dictated by him without the authority of the chief, in whose name it professes to be written, but alleges that the information it contains was derived from the chief's mother. This lady being at Rajcote, I deputed my native agent to interrogate her on the subject, and the result of her examination is recorded on the proceedings. In this she denies having ever authorised the Mehta to report that Veerajee's child had been destroyed, asserting on the contrary that it died a natural death.

15. Further inquiry, therefore, appeared necessary on this point, and as the Mehta had mentioned the name of the person who was the channel of communication on the occasion, he was summoned. Fortunately this person is altogether unconnected with the parties implicated. He is a Rajpoot of the Jallah tribe, and has for some time past been residing at Khureesra taking care of a mare and foal belonging to his master, who resided at Bhoraka, and is connected by marriage with the chief of Khureesra. This man deposed that he heard "that Veerajee's wife gave birth to a daughter, and that it was put to death; that the Mehta Judoram sent him to make inquiries of the wife of Doongurjee, the chief of Khureesra, and she acknowledged the fact without stating the manner in which the death of the infant was effected. The circumstance is known to all the inhabitants of Khureesra; they are afraid to inform, but why should I conceal so great a (pap) sin?"

16. In his examination, the Mehta also alluded to a woman named Keesur, residing at Khureesra, capable of affording information on the subject, and she was likewise summoned and examined: at first, this witness denied having ever stated the infant was destroyed, but asserted that it died a natural death, after having lived eight days; on being confronted with the Mehta, however, she confessed that she did inform him of the murder, and stated, "that she derived her information from the mother of the infant, and that the occurrence was the talk of the whole town." She explained that in the first instance she was afraid to speak the truth, lest her master (i.e. the chief of Khureesra) should get into difficulty on account of what had happened. I consider this woman's evidence to be trustworthy, and as far as it extends, important; the first because it was given reluctantly, the second, because her situation as domestic in the chief's family afforded her opportunities of becoming acquainted with what had happened.

17. It may almost appear to have been superfluous my still persevering in this inquiry after having obtained such a strong body of evidence in support of the  
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only facts of real importance to prove, viz., that the wife of the accused was delivered of a daughter, and that it was destroyed. Too great caution, however, cannot be observed in conducting investigations of this kind, because the ordinary rules and principles of judicial inquiries cannot be rigidly adhered to. It must be obvious that cases of infanticide can only be established by the servants and dependents of those guilty of them. It is therefore essential for their protection, that their names should in many instances be concealed, to prevent their being exposed to the vengeance and resentment of their master. It must also be equally obvious that nothing is more easy to advance than an accusation of infanticide, and it becomes the more imperative upon the agent to adopt every precaution in his power to guard against an innocent man becoming the victim of enmity and malice. He must even take care lest his zeal in the cause of humanity should warp his judgment; lest his natural and great anxiety to detect instances of a barbarous practice known to exist, should induce him to give too ready credence to accusations of this kind, and to the evidence by which they are supported, so as to enable him effectually to suppress the diabolical custom, by combining the system of rewards with a few examples of signal punishment. These remarks apply more in a general point of view than to the individual case under report, and are offered in support of my opinion that such inquiries should never be abandoned until all the evidence within reach has been obtained.

18. It was, however, by accident only that additional evidence was obtained in the case under report. When I was about to close the inquiry, a woman named Tegoo, accompanied the two witnesses whose testimony is summed up in the 15th and 16th paragraphs. Having ascertained that she was a domestic servant in the house of the chief of Khureesra, I examined her; at first she declared that Veerajee's child lived ten days. On being, however, admonished to speak the truth and after having received assurances of protection, she said she would do so, provided her examination was conducted in private, and that her name should not be published. To this I assented, when without hesitation she made the following statement, which was afterwards most fully corroborated by the little girl named as her informant:—

“My first statement was dictated by fear. When Verajee's wife was about to be confined, her sister (called the Patta Sassoo), was summoned from another village to assist on the occasion; a daughter was born, two other women besides the Patta Sassoo were present. When the infant was born, the Patta Sassoo placed it between two tiles, with the after-birth on its mouth; this is the usual way in which the daughters of the Jareja tribe are put to death. This is the second time a daughter of Verajee's has been destroyed. The Patta Sassoo buried the infant in a corner of a cattle shed, adjoining Verajee's house. This occurred about five months since. I am acquainted with the circumstances, because I reside with the Jarejahs; the midwife Manbhye arrived after the birth had taken place.” In her cross-examination, the witness further stated, “Verajee, the father of the child, was sleeping in the verandah when it was born; his brother Hallarjee, was with him. He recommended that the infant should be preserved, apprehending the consequences, but Verajee awaking, gave orders for its destruction. A slave girl, named Waloree, of about 10 or 12 years of age, accompanied the Patta Sassoo to Khureesra, and it was from her I learnt the above particulars, the day after the child was born; in the first instance she attempted to deceive me by stating a stillborn son had been produced, but finally informed me as above; the birth occurred at midnight.”

19. On reference to paragraph 10, it will be seen that the witness Manbhye likewise deposes to the fact of a little girl of the age of 10 or 12 years having accompanied the Patta Sassoo to Khureesra; I now, therefore, despatched a confidential agent to the village where she resided, about 20 miles from Rajcote, with strict injunctions not to permit her to hold any communication whatever with the persons who had been previously examined. This was accordingly done; and in her examination before me, she entirely confirmed every part of Tejoo's evidence, with the exception of that part of it where she stated the father ordered the child to be destroyed, in opposition to the advice of his brother Hallarjee.

20. The charge being thus clearly established against Veerajee, it now remains for me to suggest the punishment that should be inflicted. The circumstance of the case would justify very severe penalties; the accused personally is not a fit object of clemency; no plea exists in mitigation of his offence, for he cannot even urge inattention on our part in enforcing the agreements of his tribe to renounce

infanticide. The offence certainly occurred within the last five months, and I may safely say no subject has, during the last three years, engaged so much attention at Rajcote as that of infanticide. He must have seen people deputed to his district to take a census of Jarejah females; and he must have been aware that the whole of the Rajcote chief's possessions had been placed under attachment on account of the commission of a like offence. He has, therefore, sinned against all these warnings, and could I separate the individual from the impression likely to be produced on the whole tribe generally, I should have no hesitation in recommending protracted imprisonment, involving removal to a distant gaol, or even transportation, as the most suitable punishment that could be awarded.

21. I confess, however, I entertain doubts whether such severity would operate beneficially, and tend to the ultimate extinction of the practice, and after mature consideration, I beg to propose that Veerajee should be sentenced to suffer twelve months' ordinary imprisonment in the Rajcote gaol, and to pay a fine of 3,000 rupees, or in default thereof to suffer imprisonment for the further period of two years; and finally, on his release to furnish security that he will abstain from infanticide hereafter.

22. The fine proposed is, I believe, far beyond Veerajee's means to pay, but the chief of Khureesra has evinced a warm interest in his behalf, and will in all probability come forward to assist him. Be this as it may, if he is unable to atone for his offence by payment of this fine, he should be made to do so in person.

23. I deeply regret to be obliged to state that I consider the chief of Khureesra so far implicated in Veerajee's offence, that with a full knowledge of it, he failed to report it to me, although bound to do so by his engagements. I believe the Mehta Judooram's statement that one of the chief's female relations acknowledged that the infant was destroyed, corroborated as it is by the evidence of the Jalla Rajpoot, named Natha Jetha; but independent of this fact, there is other evidence recorded on the proceedings, proving that the destruction of the infant was known in the chief's family. It is impossible to suppose, therefore, that he himself was ignorant, and his manner and behaviour when examined before me confirms my belief to the contrary.

24. Under ordinary circumstances the chief would be justly liable to fine for having tacitly permitted one of his dependents to commit infanticide, without reporting the occurrence to the agent. It will, however, be in the recollection of Government that in consequence of the favourable result exhibited in the return of Jarejah females from the district of Khureesra, I recommended that a remission of tribute and an honorary present should be granted to this chief. These marks of favour were sanctioned in your letter, dated the 22d of November 1834, and the chief was duly apprised of them; fortunately, however, no opportunity has intermediately occurred for bestowing them; they have been justly forfeited by the chief's attempt to screen Veerajee, and though I do it with reluctance, I beg to recommend that they be cancelled, and in this case no other punishment need be awarded.

25. The merit of the Mehta Judooram in bringing Veerajee's crime to light is very conspicuous, and requires to be proportionately rewarded. He is the Vakeel of the chief of Khureesra, a situation which he will most probably lose in consequence of having informed against a dependent of his master. For this and other reasons, I do not think a reward of 800 rupees greater than he is entitled to, which I beg to recommend accordingly, from the Infanticide Fund.

26. The Right honourable the Governor in Council will perceive at the close of the annexed proceedings, that Verajee has, pending the receipt of instructions, been committed to the Rajcote gaol. His commitment appears to have created just that sensation in the country which is desirable. The community, and particularly, I am informed, those tribes who marry their daughters to the Jarejahs, view the measure with satisfaction; and as an earnest of our determination effectually to suppress the revolting practice. A few days after Verajee was committed, a deputation of such members of his caste as happened to be at Rajcote, aided by Dewajee, the uncle of the present chief of Moorvee, a most respectable man, came to me for the purpose of interceding in his behalf, and to request that I would release him on security until the receipt of the orders of Government. In declining to comply with their request, I did not fail to embrace so favourable an opportunity of explaining in open Kutcherry the views and intentions of Government upon the subject of infanticide; of inveighing against the enormity of the custom, and of exhorting them individually and collectively to aid by every

means in their power in effecting its abolition. I think I succeeded in exciting a favourable impression, and it was satisfactory to observe that the deputation made no attempt whatever either to deny Veerajee's guilt, or to palliate it.

27. In conclusion, I take the liberty to request the instructions of the Right honourable the Governor in Council upon this case as early as may be practicable. The Political Agent's court of criminal justice is about to be convened, and as this will draw a large concourse of persons to Rajcote, I think a good effect would be produced if the sentence against Veerajee is published when the court is sitting, and in the presence of as many persons as can without inconvenience be collected together.

I have,  
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*, Political Agent.

PROCEEDINGS held at *Rajcote*, in investigating a Charge of Infanticide against *Jareja Veerajee*, of the Village of *Khureesra*, commencing on the 16th and terminating on the 29th August 1835.

RECEIVED a memorandum from Mehta Juddooram, stating that Jarejah Veerajee, one of the Khureesra Bhyad and residing in that village, had put to death a female child about two or three months ago, by ordering opium to be administered to it, three different times, immediately after its birth, which was accordingly done. Read the above, 14th August 1833, and sent a suwar next morning to call the midwife, and a khuttrin stated to have been present; the other women who were there being Rajpootanees, to whose appearing objections would probably be raised, which it is not desirable to excite merely on suspicion. Had a petition read to me on the same day, purporting to be from the Khureesra chief, stating that three daughters had lately been preserved, that a fourth had been born dead, and that Jareja Veerajee had probably had a child also. This confirmed my suspicion; likewise ordered that those who were present when birth was given to a stillborn female infant, should be sent in for examination. 15th August: Horbhye states that she knows nothing of the birth of a daughter lately at Khureesra; that she has never been employed in delivering any of the women. On being asked what women, she replied, the women of Veerajee, one of the chief's Bhyad. Asked who had told her of Veerajee: she states the sawar did, and that it was the first she had heard of his having had a daughter; did hear of Veerajee's having had a male child about two months ago, which bled at the nose immediately after it was born, and died: was not present; have not seen the street Veerajee lives in for two years; the people of the house delivered the women. Veerajee has only one wife; Veerajee's mother and aunt live with her. The village people all said it was a son, and had died as above stated; Veerajee's aunt Mahooba told me of it; asked her in the bazaar, and she told me; knew that Veerajee's wife was with child from seeing her going about; do not know of any midwife who was present on the occasion; do not believe there was any.

Manbhye Khajee states as follows:—Am in the habit of acting as midwife to relations or friends of my own, but not to any one else; never acted in such capacity in the house of a Rajpoot; have only lived in Khureesra about a year and a half; formerly resided in Wuddala; heard about two months and a half ago (when the first rain fell) that Jareja Veerajee had had a son who bled at the nose, and immediately after birth. Veerajee's aunt, Mahooba, mentioned this in the bazar, where I had gone one evening to purchase oil, and heard it; did not hear when the child had been born; no midwife was present. These people do not call midwives for fear of their telling in any case of infanticide which they might intend to commit, in case of the birth of a female child; do not know of anything of the kind having taken place, but think there must be something from midwives not being called in; am not certain whether any other midwife was summoned on the occasion in question, but do not know of any.

Whabhyee Khunkhuttim or Soomree, of the Mussulman persuasion, states as follows:—Do not understand midwifery; have never been called to attend on the wives of any of the Khureesra Jarejas at the time of their confinement; heard of Jareja's wife having had a son, which died immediately after birth from bleeding at the nose; this happened before I went to live at Khureesra, where I have been only two months. Heard this only yesterday, on my way in; the two other

women told me they had heard this from Veerajee's mother; lived formerly at the village of Hurumthala, Gondul Talooka. It is not above two months since I left that village.

Called in Hoorbhye, who states she has been 40 or 50 years in Khurcesia; all her life; Mhanbhye formerly belonged to the same village, but left it for a few years, and returned about two years ago; Wabhae has been five or six months at Khuresra; her husband is Doongurjee's bhagya; am certain he cultivated land before the rams, and arrived at Khuresra before jeth.

The above circumstances appearing very suspicious, ordered that these three women should be kept for the night separate from each other, and not allowed to see any one; and am of opinion that Verajee's mother and aunt should be summoned by letter written to the chief of Khuresra.

21st August 1835.

Khoja Veerjee, husband of Mhanbaec, states as follows:—About two months ago a female child was born in the house of Jarajah Verajee; my wife attended on the occasion, and after washing the infant, and placing it beside its mother on the cot, returned home; a little goor, mixed with water, was given to the infant, which is customary on the birth of children, among other classes; my wife told me of all this.

Cross-examined.

Do not know who came to call my wife; had gone in the morning to the neighbouring villages to sell vegetables according to custom, and in returning about sunset, found my wife absent, and no dinner ready; she returned almost immediately, and said she had been retained in assisting at the accouchement of Verajee's wife, and could not get away in time to prepare the dinner. Do not know how long she had been absent; told her it was very improper to attend at the houses of Grassias on such occasions; to which she replied that she could not help what was past, but she would not go again. Said this to my wife because reliance is not to be placed upon these Grassias in such matters. My wife did not tell me that anything improper had taken place; she said she had left immediately. Do not know whether any sustenance was given to the infant besides the goor; I have always understood that it is usual to give goor to young infants. Three days after this I was passing through the bazar, when I heard all the borahs and others talking about the corpse of an infant which a dog had dug up from among the ookurda (rubbish, dung, &c. collected for manure) of the village; they were guessing among themselves whose it could be. The term "infant" was used; heard no allusion made to its sex. Verajee was no doubt suspected, as no other birth was known to have taken place about that time.

Re-examined Manbhye.

Q. I have been informed for certain that you were present when Jaraja Verajee's wife had a child about two months ago, you must therefore give me a true statement of what occurred on that occasion?—A. I was sent for on the occasion, but was afraid of the Sircar, and refused to go, I however consented after some persuasion; and on reaching the house I met the Bae's sister, who had come from a neighbouring village, and Veerajee's elder brother's wife, at the door, and they told me that a male infant had been born, and died immediately. Jarga Ramabhye's servant, by name Veeram, came to call me, and accompanied me to the house. I immediately returned home. Deponent here observes that every person in the village knows that a female infant was born and destroyed, and that therefore the story of a male child having been born and died was circulated; she begs, therefore, that a poor woman like her should not be examined so strictly on the subject. Assured her of protection, and continued the examination: This occurred about seven or eight o'clock in the evening; my husband had gone that day to the neighbouring villages to sell vegetables, and did not return that night; when he came next morning I did not tell him what had occurred; did not think he would take any interest in the matter, as he is an old man of 80, and therefore did not tell him. Did not hear of a dog having dug up the remains of an infant from amongst the village ookurda two or three days after the above-mentioned birth took place; did not tell my husband that I had been present at the birth of a female infant in Verajee's house, and had washed it, given it a little goor, and placed it on the cot beside its mother.

Confronted

Confronted deponent with her husband, of whose presence at Rajcote she was not before aware. She confesses the truth of the statement given by her husband, and says she was afraid before, but adds, that she is not aware of anything else. Upon this, I repeated my assurances of protection to both the husband and wife, and told them, that if they should ever feel inclined to leave Khureesra in consequence of giving information in the present case, I would ensure the removal of all their goods and chattels, and likewise reimburse them for such expense as moving would put them to. Told them both at the same time, that nothing short of their telling me the whole truth would entitle them to such consideration; and then proceeded with the examination of the woman as follows:—She first of all states that a female child was born, and killed; and on being told to tell the whole of the particulars, gives the under-mentioned account of what took place: One evening, just after dark, I was called by Visram Khurvass; came to call me to attend upon Veerajee's wife during her confinement; went immediately, and on my reaching the house, the Bae, whose name I forgot, gave birth to a female infant; I took it up, and said it was a female. The mother replied, "Never mind, I will preserve the Bae;" upon which I separated the after-birth, which I buried in a corner of the room, and, after washing the child, placed it on a small chair close to the cot of its mother. When I went, the Bae's sister, who had come from another village, and Veerajee's brother's wife, were all that were present in the room, the latter of whom gave the infant a little goor, made thin in water. The Bae then told me to go home, which I did.

## Cross-examined.

The infant appeared strong and healthy, and cried, as other infants do. Saw a lump of goor in the hand of Veerajee's brother's wife, and they said they were going to preserve the child, which made me believe that it was goor, and not opium, that was administered. Was not surprised at the infant's not being put in the same cot with its mother, as it is not always usual to do so; neither was I astonished at its not getting any suck, as infants are frequently not allowed to suck till the second or third day, being kept alive with goor and other milk in the meantime: this is done when the mothers have no milk. In the morning I went to the Bae's house to take away horse-dung, and on going into the room I saw the small chair on which I had placed the child standing on its end. I therefore said to the Bae, "You promised to preserve the infant, and what is this?" Upon which she replied, "I could not afford it, so what was to be done?" I could not of course make any further inquiries. Am quite certain that no other person of the village was present at the birth except those I have mentioned, and there was no one with the Bae when I saw her in the morning.

Doongurjee, the chief of Khureesra, having attended, together with Veerajee, examined the former, after duly warning him, after the credit he had already received for preserving female infants in his talooka, not to lose it by screening any of his bhyad, if they had been guilty of infanticide. He states as follows:—The accusation against Veerajee is altogether false, as is also that against Jetheejee. The latter had a daughter, which lived three days, and then died of a disease called rutwa. Do not know when this happened, whether 10 days, a month, or a year ago; know that it died of rutwa, because Jetheejee told me. Veerajee had a daughter, which was strangled (gulla jullena) in the birth, as he has had five sons before; I have no idea when this occurred.

Veerajee denies the charge. He states that he had a daughter some months ago (he cannot exactly say how many) which was strangled in the birth, and bled at the nose, in the same manner as five sons he has had within the last 10 years have died. Has one son living, about four, five, or six years old, but he is a very unhealthy child, and cannot possibly live long. Do not know who were present when my wife had her last child. I was with the chief at the time, and heard in the evening what had happened; do not know from whom.

22 August 1835.

Captain Lang having sent to me the result of his investigation into the charge against Jareja Veerajee, of Khureesra, called Jareja Doongurjee into my presence, and interrogated him as follows:—

Q. What relationship exists between you and Jareja Veerajee, and where does  
613. Z he

he reside?—*A.* He is one of my byaad, and he resides at Khureesra. He is in my service.

Has a daughter been born in Veerajee's house lately, and if so, when?—*Yes.* I do not know when the birth occurred; I cannot say whether it was before or after last Dewallee, or before or after last Hooly.

Is the child alive?—*It died at the birth.* It bled at the nose. In this manner five sons born to Veerajee have died.

How do you know that the child died in the manner you have stated?—*I went to Veerajee's house, and his wife informed me.*

How long after the birth did you visit Veerajee?—*One month.*

Did you never hear that Veerajee's daughter was put to death by administering opium?—*No, I did not.*

Are you aware that the body of an infant was found in the ookunda (dunghill) of your village, shortly after the birth of Veerajee's daughter?—*I never heard of this.*

Did you authorise the letter now read you to be sent to me?—*No, I did not.*

The letter alluded to in the last question is as follows:—

“Jareja Doongurjee writes to J. P. Willoughby, esquire, Political Agent in Kattewar, as follows:

“The following female children were born in my talooka during  $\frac{1831}{1834}$ ,

“In the village of Jeelurea Jareja Mheroojei, one daughter; Jaija Pattajee, one daughter; Jareja Desuljee, one daughter.

“In the town of Kheerusra Jareja Jethejee, one daughter stillborn, according to the report of the people. Besides this, Jareja Veerajee may have had a daughter. In this manner births have occurred which may be inserted in the list; dated Sravanvud, 5th St. 1891, 13th August 1835.”

Do you know who wrote the above letter?—*I have no knowledge on the subject.*

Jareja Veerajee Rasoobhye, aged 35, inhabitant of Kurcesra, is called, and Examined as follows:

*Q.* WHAT relationship exists between you and the chief of Khureesra?—*A.* I am of his byaad, and perform such service as he requires of me.

Have you lately had a daughter born in your house?—*Yes, it may be six months ago, or four months. It was after last Hooly (15th March 1835). It was between two and three months after the Hooly.*

Is the child alive?—*No, it died as soon as born. I have lost five sons in the same manner, viz. from bleeding at the nose.*

Who was present when your daughter was born?—*I do not know, because when the birth occurred I was on a visit to the chief of Khuree-ra.*

How soon after did you return to your house?—*He first says he did not go to his house for six or eight days, after which he says he went in the evening of the day the infant was born.*

When you returned home did you see the remains of the infant?—*No, I did not.*

By whom, and in what place, was the body buried?—*I do not know.*

A charge has been preferred against you, that your daughter was put to death by administering opium?—*This charge is false.*

Who attended your wife in the capacity of midwife?—*I do not know.*

What witnesses have you to prove that your daughter died in the manner you have stated?—*My stepmother was present, and also Moteba, my brother's wife. No one else was present to my knowledge.*

Did any other person see the corpse of the infant?—*I do not know.*

How old is your mother?—*She is between 70 and 80 years old.*

The Political Agent informs the accused that it is necessary his mother should attend at Rajcote for examination, as it is not contrary to the feelings of the Rajpoots that women of her age should appear in public. To this he demurs, but ultimately states he will send a person to call her.

Can you prove that five sons have died, as you have stated, in the same manner as the daughter recently born?—*My mother and wife informed me that such was the case. I am unable to produce any other person to prove the fact.*

*Judaram*

*Judram Doso*, Mehta, aged 40, inhabitant of Rajcote, is called; and examined as follows:

Q Do you know who wrote the letter now shown to you, viz. the one translated after eighth question, put to Doongurjee, the chief of Khureesra?—A. It is in the handwriting of a Mehta in my employ, named Dulubjee, and was written by my dictation.

Did the chief of Khureesra authorise you to address me this letter in his name?—No, he did not, but I wrote the letter on information afforded me by the mother of the chief, who is now at Rajcote.

Who wrote the memorandum now produced?—My Mehta, Dulubjee, on information I obtained at Khureesra, recorded this document, as follows:

“To J. P. Willoughby, Esq.—I make known to you that this day, the 13th August 1835, I went to Khureesra to obtain a statement of Jarja children at that place, and there ascertained that about two months and a half since the wife, Jareja Veerajee, gave birth to a daughter. Three persons were present on the occasion, 1st, a woman named Hoorbhye, as midwife; 2d, a woman of the Khurkuttin caste; 3d, a female, name unknown. These persons informed Veerajee of the birth of a daughter, when he himself, standing in the veranda, ordered the infant to be immediately put to death. The mother asked how can this be done, and he replied, administer opium. The drug was accordingly twice administered, but without effect, upon which the mother was abused, and then a larger quantity of opium was given. In consequence, the wife of Veerajee's paternal uncle, of (the village) of Veesamon, who was present, left the room. Finally, Veerajee's wife put the infant to death by pressing the windpipe, so as to prevent respiration, after which Veerajee left the house. It is said that Veerajee's eldest brother, Hallarjee, and the mother and wife of Hallarjee, heard Veerajee give the order to kill the child from their house. The people of the village also informed me, and stated, that the circumstance had not transpired in consequence of Veerajee's influence over the chief of Khureesra. I recommended the females of the chief's family to inform the agent, otherwise that their estate would be forfeited. Doongurjee is aware of the circumstance, but will not state what he knows, out of favour to Veerajee. The following persons can afford information:

1. Khoja Hoorbhye, midwife.
2. The wife of Veerajee's brother.
3. Veerajee's mother.
4. Moteeba, the wife of Hallarjee.
5. Khurkuttin, woman abovementioned.
6. Another woman who acts as midwife.

“All these persons were present at the birth, and Jareja Veerajee was in the verandah of the house.”

Q. From whom did you obtain the information contained in the above memorandum?—A. I received part of the information from a slave girl named Tijoo, belonging to Doongurjee, viz. that Veerajee's daughter was put to death. At this time the servant of a Jhalla Rajpoot was present; I do not know their names, but the Jhalla belongs to Bhoika. Upon this I sent the Jhalla's servant to Doongurjee's wife, to ask her whether it was the case, and she said it was true. A sepoy named Tarr, in the service of Doongurjee, informed me of the mode in which the infant was killed.

How far apart are the houses of Veerajee and Hallarjee?—I am told that they adjoin to one another.

The mother of Jareja Doongurjee being now at Rajcote, sent my native agent, Chotumlall to examine her on the subject of the birth and death of Veerajee's daughter.

Bhye Kusheba, mother of Jareja Doongurjee of Khureesra, aged 60, states:

Jareja Veerajee is distantly related to Jareja Doongurjee, and performs service for him. About four or five months since Veerajee's wife, by name Wuctooba, was delivered of a daughter, who died immediately after birth. The infant was strangled in the birth, and blood issued from the nose. I do not know who was present when the child was born. Three Jarja females have lately been born and preserved in the village of Jeetreea, and I told Mehta Judoorum to report the circumstance to the agent. Two other daughters were born; Veerajee's, who



died immediately, as above stated, and one to Jareja Jetejee, who died three days after. I did not direct Judooram to report these deaths.

Cross-examined.

Q. Why did you not report these deaths?—A. What was the use of doing so? Have you not received the orders from the agent to report all casualties?—I do not know.

How far is Veerajee's house from your's?—I never went to Veerajee's house, and therefore cannot say.

Are you certain you never went to his house?—I have visited his house on occasions of grief and joy (deaths and marriages).

Who was present when Veerajee's daughter was born; and who informed you?—I do not know who was present; I heard of the birth two or three days after, but do not recollect from whom.

Did you never send a message by any one, to the effect that Veerajee's daughter was put to death?—No, I never did.

What, not by Mehta Judooram?—No, I did not.

The native agent reports that the witness gave her evidence with great reluctance, that she appeared alarmed, and finally refused to attest her deposition in the usual manner.

24 August 1835.

Judooram, Mehta, is called, and on the deposition of Bhye Khusheba being read to him, he persists in his former statement, that Kusheeba did authorise him to report the circumstance of Veerajee having had a daughter. The Mehta produces the following letter as proof of the desire of the chief of Khureesra that the truth should not be brought to light:

“Jareja Doongerjee to Mehta Judooram Dosoo.

“A. C.

“The reason of my writing is this; you have sent Joshee Khurjeevund to make inquiries, but the matter is as Bhye Kusheeba has told you. Jareja Jetejee's daughter died three days after birth, and Jareja Veerajee's daughter was strangled in the birth. This is certain; do not entertain doubt.

“Dated Sharvun Vud, 9th St. 1892, or 17 August 1835.”

Tjoo, the woman alluded to by Judooram as having informed him that Veerajee's daughter was put to death, having been summoned from Khureesra, is called in, and directed to state what she knows on the subject.

I am the servant of Doongurjee, the chief of Khureesra. I heard that Veerajee had a daughter which lived 10 days, and afterwards died of a disease called bhoondee.

Q. What is the name of Veerajee's wife?—A. Wucktooba.

Who attended her as midwife?—Khoja Stoorbhye, the woman who has been summoned to Rajcote.

Did you see the infant?—Yes; I saw the child four or five days after its birth.

Who buried the child?—A. Khuwass, named Nairain, the servant of Veerajee; I saw the body in his hands.

Where was the child buried?—At the place where dead bodies are burnt.

Are you certain the child was not buried in the ookurda, or dunghill?—How could this be, would not the dogs devour the remains?

Did you never hear of the body of an infant being dragged out of the ookurda by dogs?—No, I did not.

When was Veerajee's child born?—About five months since.

Did you never tell any one that Veerajee's child was put to death?—Judooram, Mehta, may have said so.

Were you present when the birth occurred?—Yes I was; Wucktooba's mother and the midwife was present.

Was the birth at maturity?—The child was stout and healthy, and cried; it had no disease at this time.

Where was Veerajee at the time?—He was in the verandah of his house; I saw him there.

Did he say anything?—He ordered the child to be taken care of.

Confronted

Confronted the Mehta Judooram with this witness. The Mehta states that this is not the woman who informed him the infant had been put to death; that he had made a mistake in the name, which was Kessur. Kessur is called, and being warned to speak the truth, states as follows:

I am in the service of Bhye Kusheba, mother of the chief of Khureesra. I know that Veerajee's wife had a daughter which lived eight days, when it died of bleeding at the nose; I heard this from the people of the house.

Q. Did you ever hear that the child was killed?—A. No, I did not.

Did you ever inform any one that such was the case?—No.

Did you ever speak with Judooram on the subject?—Yes, I told him the child died from the cause stated.

Confronted the witness with Judooram, who declares her to be the woman who informed him that Veerajee's child was put to death. After considerable hesitation the witness acknowledges that she did inform the Mehta to this effect.

Q. Who informed you the child was killed?—I heard it from the people of the house. Veerajee's wife herself informed me.

How was the child killed?—Opium may have been administered.

When did Veerajee's wife inform you the child was put to death?—Five or six days after the occurrence. It was the talk of the whole town. I am afraid lest my master should get into trouble.

*Natha Jutha*, Rajpoot, aged 20, Inhabitant of Bhoika, is called, and warned to speak the truth:

I am the servant of Jhalla Roopabhye of Bhoika. For the last two months, I have lived at Khureesra, tending a mare and foal belonging to my master; I heard that Jareja Veerajee's daughter had been put to death. Judooram Mehta, sent me to make inquiries of the wife of Doongurjee, the chief of Khureesra, and she acknowledged the fact. She did not inform me in what manner the child was put to death.

Q. How long since did the birth occur?—A. Between two and three months. I passed through Khureesra on my way to Drapha, and heard of Veerajee's wife being with child, when I returned two months since I heard it had been killed.

How long after birth was the child put to death?—I heard one day after; all the people of the town of Khureesra are aware of the fact, but are afraid to inform. Why should I conceal so great a *páap* (sin)?

In whose house did you live at Khureesra?—In Doongurjee's; my master is his father-in-law, Doonjurgee has fed me since my residence at Khureesra.

The woman Tejoo having been again admonished to speak the truth, states she will declare what she knows, provided she is examined privately, and that her evidence is not published. Upon receiving a promise to this effect she states:—

What I first stated was through fear; but the history of killing Jareja Veerajee's child is as follows:—The sister of Veerajee's wife (Patla Sassoo), whose name I do not recollect, came from the village of Veesamon, of the Dhurole Talooka, to assist in delivering her; she did so and a daughter was born. Three persons were present, viz. Makooba, mother of Jareja, Hallarjee, Moteeba, wife of ditto, and the Patla Sassoo. When the infant was born it was placed on the ground between two tiles, and the after-birth placed upon the mouth. This was done by the Patla Sassoo. I know this, because this is the way in which Jareja females are put to death. This is the second occasion on which the Patla Sassoo has put a daughter of Veerajee's to death. Those who officiate as midwife on such occasions are the agents by whom the murder is committed. After the infant was killed the Patla Sassoo buried it in a shed for cattle adjoining Veerajee's house. The birth occurred about five months since. I know all this from constant residence among the Jarjas. The midwife Manbhye arrived after the birth and returned home.

Cross-examined.

Q. How many children has Veerajee had?—A. He has had eight children, viz. four sons and two daughters, who were put to death, and two premature births.

Where was Veerajee when his last daughter was born?—He was sleeping in the verandah of his house. His brother Hallarjee was with him. He was awake, and recommended that the child should not be killed, observing, that if Government heard of it, the family *gerass* would be forfeited. Veerajee awoke and directed the child to be killed, for it should not be preserved. I reside among these people, and therefore know this. I forget who told me of Veerajee's order. A slave girl of about 10 or 12 years of age, by name Walooree, accompanied the Patla Sassoo, and it was from her I learnt the above particulars. She came to my house the day after the child was born; on my asking her what was the result of the delivery of Veerajee's wife in the first instance, she replied, "a stillborn child." I said, why do you not tell me the truth, I do not intend to inform. She then said a daughter had been born, which the Patla Sassoo put to death, and had burned in the place above stated. The child was born at midnight, and Walooree told me this the following day.

Are many Jareja females now put to death in the Khureesra district?—Compared with former times the number has diminished, more particularly since the Government letters were received and read in every village.

25 August 1835.

The woman Hoorbhye examined by Captain Lang on the 16th, is recalled and repeats before me her former evidence, which is only so far material as regards the fact of her having been informed by Veerajee's aunt that a son was born, which died immediately after birth from bleeding at the nose. The witness adds, that since her arrival at Rajcote she has heard from the midwife Manbhye that a daughter was born.

The woman Manbhye, examined by Captain Lang on the 16th instant, is recalled, and re-examined in my presence, when she states as follows:—

When the wife of Jareja Veerajee was expecting to be confined, a servant of Ramabhye, by name Veeram, came to call me at night. I proceeded to the house, but before I arrived a daughter had been born. I separated the umbilical cord, and buried the after-birth in a corner of the room in which the child was born. I bathed the infant, after which I was directed to return home, which I did, when I washed the child it was alive and cried. The following day I went to Veerajee's house and did not see the infant. I asked his wife, "You said you would preserve the child; how did it die?" She replied, "What could be done; we could not afford to do so." The witness then remarks, "You ask me about the killing of the child; the whole town is aware that it was killed."

Cross-examined.

When the child was born the Patla Sassoo, or sister of Veerajee's wife, was present as well as Moteeba, the wife of Hallarjee and myself. A little girl of about 10 or 12 years of age accompanied the Patla Sassoo; I do not know whether Veerajee was in the house; he may have been asleep here or there. I am certain that I separated the child from the after-birth, and then buried the latter: when it is not intended to preserve a child, it is not customary to separate it from the after-birth. Veerajee's child was afterwards killed; its death may have been effected by opium; else how could it have died? The child was stout, healthy, and was afflicted with no disease. When Veerajee's wife made the observation above-mentioned, the Patla Sassoo was present, but said nothing; I do not know anything respecting Veerajee's daughter, as I was not sent for.

Khoja Veerjee, husband of the preceding witness, repeats the evidence he gave before Captain Lang, with the addition that the *ookurda* (dunghill), from whence the body of a child was dragged out by a dog belonging to Veerajee, from which circumstance it was concluded that the child was his. The dunghill consisted of about 10 or 12 cartloads, and was situated about 20 paces from Veerajee's house. This occurred the third day after the birth of Veerajee's daughter.

Walbhye, the woman who before Captain Lang deposed that Veerajee's wife was delivered of a son, which died immediately after birth from bleeding at the nose, on being re-examined by me, states as follows:—

I am *bugeea*, or cultivator of land belonging to the chief of Khureesra. When  
Veerajee's

Veerajee's wife was confined, a daughter was born, after which the midwife went home, the child was put to death the day succeeding its birth; I heard this four or five days after the child was born, from a slave girl, named Jeevee, belonging to the durbar (i.e. the chief Khureesra), when we were proceeding together to bring water; this occurred about three months since, and all the people of Khureesra are aware of the circumstance.

Although I consider this case of infanticide to be fully and completely established, I still think it desirable to obtain, if possible, the evidence of the little girl Waloorée, from whom the witness Tejoo states she received her information, and who, in all probability, was present when the murder was perpetrated. Despatched a horseman to convey her to Rajcote, with orders not to allow her to hold communication with any of the other persons whose evidence has been already recorded.

28 August 1835.

The horseman returned with the girl above alluded to; she states she is nine years old, and appears intelligent for her age; at first she was much alarmed, but soon became assured, and answered the questions put to her without hesitation.

Q. In whose service are you?—A. I am the servant of Bhye Sejoba, the widow of Jareja Bhuneebhye, of the village of Veessaman, of the Nanuggur Talooka.

Are you acquainted with Tejoo, Khuwass?—Yes; she resides at Khureesra.

Were you ever at Khureesra?—Yes; I accompanied my mistress to that place, and remained there 10 days.

On what occasion was this?—My mistress is sister of the wife of Jareja Veerajee; and the latter sent for the former.

On what account?—To attend her during confinement.

Of what sex was the child?—At first she answered "a boy;" then she says, "how should I know whether it was a boy or a girl?" and finally, "that a girl was born."

Was the child born alive, and was it afterwards put to death?—The child was born alive, and was put to death by the mother; the after-birth was placed on the mouth. I was not present, but the midwife informed me.

At what time did the birth occur?—At night, towards morning.

Who was present?—My mistress, Tejooba, the wife of Hallarjee, and the midwife; these three persons were present; the child was put to death at the time of its birth.

When did this occur?—My mistress was called a few days before the first fall of rain.

N. B. This happened during the first week in June.

Speak the truth; were you not present when the child was born?—I was present when the child was born; it was placed on the ground with the after-birth attached, between two tiles; this was done by my mistress, who placed the after-birth on the child's mouth, after which she buried it in a corner of a shed for keeping cattle; at first, through fear, I did not tell the truth.

Did you communicate the above particulars to Tejoo, Khuwass?—Yes; I did, when I went to her house.

29 August 1835.

Recalled Doongerjee, the chief of Khureesra, and informed him that the charge of infanticide against Veerajee had been clearly established, and that as the event was known to the females and servants of his house, it was impossible to suppose that he was ignorant of it. I then referred him to my late letter, communicating to him the marks of favour which Government, at my suggestion, had authorised to be extended to him, viz. a remission of 10 annas of his tribute, and a present of cloths, and informed him that the same would be forfeited if he persisted in his endeavours to screen his servant from the punishment he merited. In reply the chief merely asserted that the accusation was false.

Recalled the accused, and informed him that I considered the charge against him fully substantiated. He repeated his former denial, but admitted what he

dened on his first examination, that his wife's sister (the Patla Sassoo) was present when his daughter was born.

Committed Veerajee to the Rajcote gaol pending the receipt of the orders of Government respecting the final disposal of his case.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*  
Political Agent

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Civil Members of the Board, dated 5 October, 1835.

(No. 2735.)

THE high commendation of Government should be bestowed upon Mr. Willoughby and Captain Lang, for the zeal, acuteness, and success with which they have followed out this painful and disgusting inquiry, and established the guilt of the party accused.

Mr. Willoughby acted quite rightly in pursuing the investigation, even after he was in possession of proofs which in ordinary cases would have seemed abundant. The subject of inquiry was a family transaction of the darkest and most secret nature. The particulars could be known only from the mouths of relatives or dependents. The evidence of necessity consisted, in a great measure, of hearsay. The peculiarity of the jurisdiction exercised precluded many of the ordinary forms of justice. Under these circumstances too much care could not be bestowed in obtaining the materials of judgment.

With regard to the punishment to be inflicted on the offender, the ultimate and corrected views which Mr. Willoughby takes of this subject is the just one. The object of human punishment not being the infliction of vindictive pain, but simply the prevention of crime; and this effect being chiefly to be produced by the impression created on others, this last consideration, and not the actual criminality of the offender, should predominate in measuring out the penalty awarded. It would certainly appear that by undergoing an imprisonment of twelve months, by having to pay a fine of 3,000 rupees, on pain of a further imprisonment of two years, and by being obliged to furnish security for future abstinence from infanticide, Veerajee will be adequately punished for all the purposes of example.

The chief of Khureesra, by conniving at the crime of Veerajee, or at least by screening the criminal, has lamentably forfeited the character which the diminution of the practice of infanticide under his sway had procured for him, and has deserved to lose the advantages, both pecuniary and honorary, with which Government, at Mr. Willoughby's suggestion, was prepared to make their sense of his merits. I have no doubt that Mr. Willoughby is right in thinking that to withhold from him these rewards will be felt as sufficient punishment; and at the same time, as it appears to me, the privation in this case will enhance the value of the similar marks of favour bestowed in other instances.

The Mehta, through whose exertions the crime of Veerajee came to be detected, should receive from the Infanticide Fund the reward of rupees 800, as recommended by Mr. Willoughby.

This person, however, should be informed that his letter giving notice of the infanticide ought to have been written in his own name. For what purpose he gave it the semblance of a communication from the chief of Khureesra, does not appear. It is admitted that he had no authority to use that chief's name, and he could hardly have supposed that the simulation should not be discovered. But whatever purpose, temporary or ultimate, he intended to answer by this well-meant fraud, he rather created than avoided difficulty by resorting to it; thus only furnishing another proof that the interests of truth are inseparably blended with those of justice.

It is unnecessary to remind Mr. Willoughby, for his letter shows it to be folly in his recollection, that every exertion should be used to protect the witnesses on whose testimony Veerajee has been convicted, from the resentment of that person, and of his patron, the chief of Khureesra.

The substance of the above remarks, if the Board concur in them, should be communicated to Mr. Willoughby with all practicable despatch, in order that the  
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good effects may not be lost, which he anticipates from the publication of the sentence of government during the session of the Political Agent's Court of Criminal Justice.

(signed) *R. Grant.*

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From *Charles Norris, Esq.* Chief Secretary to Government, to the Political Agent, Kattewar.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 9 October 1835.

1. I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 10th ultimo, with enclosures, reporting a case of infanticide committed by Jareja Veerajee of Khureesra, and of your proceedings thereon.

2. The Governor in Council is of opinion that you acted quite right in pursuing the investigation, even after you were in possession of proofs, which, in ordinary cases, would have seemed abundant. The subject of inquiry was a family transaction of the darkest and most secret nature. The particulars could be known only from the mouths of relatives, domestics, or dependents. The evidence of necessity consisted in a great measure of hearsay. The peculiarity of the jurisdiction exercised precluded many of the ordinary forms of justice; under these circumstances too much care could not be bestowed in obtaining the materials of judgment.

3. With regard to the punishment to be inflicted on the offender, the ultimate and corrected view taken by you on the subject is, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, a just one. The object of human punishment not being the infliction of vindictive pain, but simply the prevention of crime, and this effect being chiefly to be produced by the impression created on others, this last consideration, and not the actual criminality of the offender, should predominate in measuring out the penalty awarded. It appears to the Governor in Council that, by undergoing an imprisonment of 12 months, by having to pay a fine of rupees 3,000, on pain of a further imprisonment of two years, and by being obliged to furnish security that he will never again be guilty of infanticide, Veerajee will be adequately punished for all the purposes of example.

4. The chief of Khureesra, by conniving at the crime of Veerajee, or at least by screening him, has lamentably forfeited the character which the diminution of the practice of infanticide under his sway had procured for him and has deserved to lose the advantages, both pecuniary and honorary, with which government at your suggestion was prepared to mark its sense of his merits. The Governor in Council concurs with you in thinking that to withhold from him these rewards, will be felt as a sufficient punishment; and at the same time the privation in this case will enhance the value of the similar marks of favour bestowed in other instances.

5. The Governor in Council sanctions the reward of rupees 800 from the Infanticide Fund to the Mehta through whose exertions the crime of Veerajee was detected; you will, however, inform this person that his letter, giving notice of the infanticide, ought to have been written in his own name. For what purpose he gave it the semblance of a communication from the chief of Khureesra, does not appear. It is admitted that he had no authority to use that chief's name, and he could hardly have supposed that the simulation should not be discovered. But whatever purpose, temporary or ultimate, he intended to answer by this well-meant fraud, he rather created than avoided difficulty by resorting to it, thus only furnishing another proof that the interests of truth are inseparably blended with those of justice.

6. As your letter shows it to be fully in your recollection that every exertion should be used to protect the witnesses on whose testimony Veerajee has been convicted from the resentment of that person and of his patron, the chief of Khureesra, I am directed merely to allude to that topic.

7. In conclusion, the Right honourable the Governor in Council instructs me to express the high sense entertained by Government of the zeal, acuteness, and success with which both you and Captain Lang have followed out this painful and disgusting inquiry, and established the guilt of the party accused.

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8. You will be pleased to report, whether or not the fine of rupees 3,000 is realised.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Charles Norris*,  
Chief Secretary.

(No. 2737.)

From *Charles Norris*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, to the Accountant-General.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 9 October 1835.

WITH reference to my letter of the 22d November last, I am directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to signify to you that the following grants have been cancelled; viz. "To the chief of Khureesra, a remission from the amount of his annual tribute of 10 annas, or rupees 1,000; to ditto, a present of cloths, of the value of rupees 100."

2. I am also directed to signify to you that the Political Agent in Kattcewar has been authorised to present to Metah Judooram, for his meritorious conduct in bringing to light a case of female infanticide, rupees 800, and to debit the amount to the Infanticide Fund.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *C Norris*,  
Chief Secretary.

Same to the Civil Auditor.

(No. 2738.)

From *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Political Agent in Kattcewar, to *Charles Norris*, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

Kattcewar Political Agent's Office,  
Rajcote, 16 September 1835.

I HAVE the honour to submit for the consideration of the Right honourable the Governor in Council, another case of infanticide committed in the province.

2. Having received information inducing me to believe that this case had occurred, I deputed the person who has been entrusted with the Jareja census in progress, to make inquiries upon the subject.

3. On his arrival, the family who committed it (alarmed, as it would appear, by the measures adopted in the case of Jareja Veerajee, reported in my letter of the 10th instant,) voluntarily came forward and confessed the crime, in the hope that mercy would be extended to them, but without receiving any promise of pardon.

4. From the depositions recorded on my proceedings, the Right honourable the Governor in Council will perceive that the offence was committed between 15 and 18 months ago. The father of the child, a youth of weak intellect, does not appear to have been concerned in the murder, since his father, the Jareja named Bugwanjee, admits that the infant was destroyed by his orders. The destruction of the child is further confirmed by evidence of the two Jarejas named Deengajee and Sujajee.

5. Jareja Bugwanjee is the only person I consider deserving of punishment, but I think it advisable to recommend that he should be very leniently dealt with; first, because the offence was committed previous to the detection of the Rajcote case, and consequently before the warning that case afforded to the Jareja community of our fixed determination to suppress the practice of infanticide; and, secondly, in consideration of the delinquent's confession. It is true that this confession has originated in alarm for the consequences, but I do not think it likely that one who has thus acknowledged the offence and its turpitude will again be guilty of it.

6. The family implicated in this offence are in very impoverished circumstances, and quite unable to pay a fine of considerable amount. Having taken all the above circumstances into consideration, I beg to suggest that Jareja Bugwanjee be sentenced

sentenced to pay a fine of 100 rupees, or in default of payment thereof to suffer three months' imprisonment in the Rajcote gaol, and in either case to be required to furnish security to abstain from the practice hereafter.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*  
Political Agent.

Rajcote, 9 September 1835.

Moonshee Ghulam Mahomed, the person appointed to take Jareja census, suggested in my report on infanticide, dated the 24th September 1834, was this day instructed to proceed to Lodeeka, for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, whether Jareja Dheengajee had put his daughter to death, a rumour to this effect having reached me.

14 September 1834.

The Moonshee returned, and reported that according to the above order, proceeded to the village of Mhowa; Jareja Bugwanjee, the father of the accused, came to him, and said, "Suppose a person who has committed some fault proceeds to the agent's, acknowledges it, and asks pardon, will such be extended?" He replied, "I am not authorised to answer this question, or to give assurances, but Government will be pleased that you speak the truth." Upon this, Bugwanjee said, "We have committed a fault against Government; we will, however, confess before the agent, and ask for forgiveness." I asked him what offence he alluded to, when he said, "About 15 months ago a daughter was born in the house of my son, which was destroyed; you have come on the part of the agent to make inquiries; go and inform him."

Q. Was Jareja Bugwanjee aware that suspicion existed against his son before he communicated to you the above particulars?—A. I do not know.

Did you hold out to him any promise of pardon to induce him to confess?—No, I did not; I told him I had no authority to do so.

Who were present when he made the above communication?—His son Deengajee, and his brother Sujajee.

Did they take part in the conversation?—Both said that what Bugwanjee had stated was true.

Did you ascertain how the child was destroyed, and who was present on the occasion?—I asked this, but Bugwanjee observed, "Do not make inquiries on this point; it is sufficient that we confess the deed."

Sent a horseman to Mhowa to bring the three prisoners above alluded to, to Rajcote.

15 September.

*Jareja Bugwanjee*, aged 45, shareholder of the village of Mhowa, Talooka Lodeka, deposes as follows:

When the Moonshee came to Mhowa, I asked whether government would pardon a fault (bhool), if it was acknowledged; he replied he was a servant and could not make any promises. I then referred to the case of Jareja Veerajee of Khureesra, to his fruitless denial of the charge of having put his daughter to death, and the punishment inflicted upon him; and stated, that being thus warned, I desired to confess my fault, after which it rested with Government to kill or preserve me. The Moonshee asked me what offence I had committed, and I told him the daughter of my son Deengajee had been destroyed.

Q. How long ago did this occur?—A. About 18 months ago.

Where were you at the time?—I was at Rajcote, whither I had gone to purchase grain.

Who was present?—The women were present; the wife of a Scindee named Nathoo acted as midwife; they have left my village, and I do not know where they have gone to.

How was the child destroyed?—Opium was given to it, about three hours after it was born.



When you confessed to the Moonshee, were you aware that information had been obtained of the destruction of Deengajee's child?—No, I was not; I confessed because the fate of Veerajee alarmed me. The killing of our daughter, I am aware, is a great sin. It shall not occur again for the next seven generations. If my son henceforward has any children, they shall be preserved, whether male or female.

*Jareja Deengajee*, aged 22, son of the preceding Witness, residing at Mhowa, states as follows :

About 15 months since, my wife was delivered of a daughter; my wife, Pootteebhye, put it to death; I do not know in what manner the child was destroyed.

*Q.* By whose orders was the child destroyed?—*A.* I do not know.

Confronted the father and the son, when the former confesses that the infant was destroyed by his orders; and states that his son is half-witted and of weak intellect. This certainly appears to be the case.

*Jareja Sugajee Wursajee*, aged 25, shareholder of Mhowa, brother to the first and uncle to the second Witness, states as follows :

Between 15 and 18 months ago, *Jareja Deengajee's* wife had a daughter, which was destroyed. I will not speak falsely.

*Q.* Where were you at the time?—*A.* I was at Mhowa.

Who attended *Deengajee's* wife?—I do not know.

Who told you the infant was destroyed?—My brother *Bugwanjee* informed me. I observed to him it was very wrong; as long as I live it shall not happen again.

What induced you to acknowledge this great sin?—We were afraid that we should lose our (grass) hereditary possessions, and hoped for pardon, by confessing.

Did the Moonshee make any promise of pardon to you?—No, he did not; I will not speak false before you as *Veerajee* did; up to the present time minute inquiries respecting the killing of *Jareja's* daughters were not made. The destruction of *Deengajee's* child occurred before they were instituted; now the custom will be abandoned on account of the great scrutiny that is entered into.

Permitted *Jareja Deengajee* and *Sugajee* to return to their village, and admitted *Jareja Bugwanjee* to bail on the responsibility of *Jareja Jussajee*, chief of *Lodicka*, pending the receipt of the instructions of Government.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,  
Political Agent

(No. 2739.)

From *Charles Norris*, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, to the Political Agent, Kattcewar.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 9 October 1835.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 10th ultimo, No. 220, reporting another case of female infanticide, committed by the orders of a *Jareja* named *Bugwanjee*.

2. Painful as it is to receive accounts of the repetition of this execrable crime, the Right honourable the Governor in Council hails this case as proving, even on the solemn depositions of the guilty parties themselves, that the meritorious exertions used for the repression of the practice, as exemplified in the matter of *Veerajee*, reported in your letter of the 10th ultimo, are already accomplishing the first great object of a vigilant administration of justice, viz. that of bringing to light concealed delinquency.

3. The Governor in Council agrees with you that punishment should be awarded to the grandfather *Bugwanjee* alone, and that it should be confined to the lenient infliction as recommended by you.

4. Even the security for future good conduct which is to be demanded of *Bugwanjee*, on the termination of his imprisonment, should be regulated as to its amount by his known circumstances; as otherwise he runs the risk of being confined for life.

5. On this occasion I am instructed to state, that in receiving as evidence the confessions of the guilty parties, the Governor in Council observes, that the ques-

tion is always asked whether the confession was elicited by any promise of pardon. In the present case no promise of pardon was given, and of course no difficulty arose. But even had a promise of pardon or of lenity been given, the Governor in Council is of opinion that the evidence should not have been rejected. In the supposition that such a case may occur hereafter, the Governor in Council desires me to bring the point to your notice.

It is a highly technical rule, which totally excludes confession so obtained, and the Governor in Council does not wish to see it implicitly adopted in investigation, which wanting many of the facilities of regular courts of justice, should not be transferred as a matter of course by all their restraints.

7. The question admits of distinctions, but generally speaking, the Governor in Council is of opinion that confessions obtained by promises of favour should be admitted in evidence, but that unless there be fully sufficient evidence to convict the accused without them, the promise should always be taken into the account in dealing with the offender after conviction.

8. You will be pleased to report whether or not the fine of rupees 100 is realised.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Charles Norris,*  
Chief Secretary.

(True extract.)  
(signed) *W. H. Wathen,*  
Secretary to Government.

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EXTRACT BOMBAY POLITICAL CONSULTATION, 10 August 1836.

(No. 3412.)

From the Acting Political Agent in Kattewar to the Political Commissioner for Guzerat.

Sir,

Kattewar Political Agent's Office,  
Rajcote, 11 February 1836.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Right honourable the Governor in Council, that I was yesterday enabled to remove the attachment imposed upon the Rajcote talooka, on the 17th October 1834, in consequence of the violation, by Soorajee, its chief, of Colonel Walker's settlements for the suppression of female infanticide, it having been clearly proved that that inhuman crime was committed in Soorajee's own family, in the month of October or November 1833, as reported in Mr. Willoughby's letter of the 12th April last.

2. On receipt of Mr. Chief Secretary Norris's reply to that communication, dated 2 June 1835, Soorajee was required by letter to pay the fine of 12,000 rupees, to dismiss the three Karbarees, and to enter into the engagements suggested in the 21st paragraph of Mr. Willoughby's despatch, and approved of by the Right honourable the Governor in Council. He was also distinctly informed that a repetition of the offence would subject him to a forfeiture of his talooka, and such other punishment as Government might think fit to inflict.

3. After the attachment was imposed, the chief was told that business could not be conducted with the Karbarees he then had, and this soon led to their leaving Rajcote, and taking up their residence at Sirdhar, of the same talooka. They still, however, retained considerable underhand influence with Soorajee and his advisers, until the order arrived for their being sent out of the talooka, which was immediately enforced. He has now, I believe, given up all dependence upon them, and has, in one or two visits he has paid me, expressed a wish to examine the accounts of their management. I have always told him, in reply, that he ought to have done this long ago; but as they have now left his jurisdiction, he had better, in the first instance, ascertain from them whether they are willing to submit the accounts on both sides to a Panchayat, both parties giving Sowcar security for any balance which may be determined against either. The dismissed Karbarees would in all probability consent to a settlement of this kind for their own sakes; and after the step we have already taken, it appears to me highly desirable to avoid all further interference. Soorajee has lately entertained, in their room, a very respectable Karbaree, Motee Paruch, formerly of the Drangdra talooka, and of late years manager of the Saeela chief's affairs.

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No. 1. 4 There has been some difficulty in getting two chiefs to enter into the necessary security engagements for Soorajee. He at first offered the chiefs of Saclia and Chooria, to which talooka his two wives belong, and Mr. Willoughby agreed to accept them. They have both, however, since refused, and the security of the Raj of Wancancer was in consequence tendered to that officer before his departure, and on his agreeing to take it, the engagement required was drawn out, and approved of by him. A translate of this document is annexed. The Jhareja chief of Kotra Sangarise has since been offered as the other security, and I have taken a similar engagement from him. Mr. Willoughby, in his report, suggests that the security of Jhareja chiefs should be required; but he afterwards thought that that of the other caste, Rajpoots, who give their daughters to the Juejas, would be equally good. One of each has now been obtained, the Raj of Wancancer being of the Jhalla tribe, and I hope this will be approved of. I likewise annex translate of Soorajee's reply to Mr. Willoughby's letter, acquainting him with the decision of Government, as this contains the only renewed engagement which has been taken from him. Should any more formal agreement to renounce infanticide, and give information of expected births in his family be required, the chief is willing to give it.

No. 2.

5 Nothing further was necessary, as far as the charge of infanticide was concerned, except the payment of the fine ordered to be levied; but there has been another difficulty to contend with before it was possible to remove the attachment viz. making a provision for the liquidation of the arrears due to the Hancedar, or security for the tribute under our guarantee, as alluded to in the 18th para. of the late Political Agent's letter above mentioned. On a settlement of accounts between the parties up to 2d Mahasood 1892, corresponding with 20th January last, the balance was reported to me to be 45,000 rupees. As it had been formerly ascertained, however, that the Sowcar had included in his account some private pecuniary transactions with the chief, I had before required him to produce his chopras (books), in order that I might be able to decide how much of the amount ought properly to be considered within our guarantee. Every possible objection was offered to this, and some with a show of reason, particularly that the private transactions took place many years ago, and on the mortgage of the mandwee, or customs of Rajcote, which are not literally included in the written agreement regarding the tribute, although they, of course, come within the general provision made therein, that in the event of the mortgage proving insufficient to repay the Sowcar for his advances on account of tribute, the whole resources of the talooka shall be included.

6. The chief was not by any means anxious to press the examination of the accounts, and expressed his desire to pay the private debt likewise, which it is of course but just that he should do. The existence of such, however, gave me considerable latitude in arguing with the Sowcar, and I had but little difficulty in persuading both parties to consent to an arrangement, by which the interest upon the debt, which has been going on at 12 per cent., should cease from the date of the last settlement of accounts already referred to, and the balance be paid off by annual instalments, to bear interest at nine per cent., after the date fixed for the payment of each.

7. I required the chief in the meantime to pay the sum of 12,000 rupees towards the liquidation of the debt, besides giving me security for the whole of the current year's demand. This, I am happy to state, he has succeeded in doing, and the Sowcar has agreed to accept the balance of 33,000 rupees, in three annual instalments, payable on 2d Phalgun Sood, which will fall this year on the 18th instant, and commencing in Samvut 1893, A. D. 1837. A writing to this effect has accordingly been drawn out and signed by the chief; and on my guaranteeing the provisions it contains, the Sowcar is willing to return the present mootalib (security engagement), receipted in full, the period for which he was responsible for the tribute having last year expired. The fine of 12,000 rupees was then paid into the treasury, without our having to assist in raising the money, or becoming responsible to any one for its repayment; and upon this I at once consented to remove the attachment.

8. I have not pledged myself in any way to the Sowcar, but, on the contrary, told him distinctly, that if the present arrangement is not approved of, it will be absolutely necessary that he should produce his chopras (account books). I beg, however, to recommend, in the strongest manner, that it should be adopted, it is  
most

most favourable, I consider, for the chief, and perfectly equitable, as far as the Sowcar is concerned, otherwise he would not so readily have agreed to it. I annex translate of the simple engagement requiring our guarantee, in case it is approved of; by which it will be observed, that if the chief acts up to his agreement, his talooka will be free from this embarrassment in three years. I have every reason to expect, from the character of his present Karbaree, that the strictest attention will be paid to the regular payment of the tribute, and the instalments of arrears as they fall due; and on this ground have only required the chief's own engagement to pay the tribute, besides agreeing with the Karbaree that he is to furnish Sowcar security each year, both for our dues and the amount of instalment, before beginning to collect the revenues.

No. 3.

9 Much credit is due to the new Karbaree, Motee Paruck, for having already done so much and effected such favourable arrangements for the future, in order to extricate Soorajee from his embarrassments; and should the plan now proposed meet with the approbation of the Right honourable the Governor in Council, I would strongly recommend that a small present of cloths, say of the value of 150 rupees, should be made to that individual; any such mark of favour would have the effect of inducing the chief of Rajcote to continue Motee Paruck in the management of his affairs; and it is, moreover, highly desirable that advantage should be taken of this, one of the few opportunities which have of late years occurred in Kattewar, to prove to the community in general the sense which government will always entertain of the services and exertions of persons of this class, in retrieving the affairs of talookas intrusted to their care, or keeping them in a prosperous condition

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *William Lang,*  
Acting Political Agent.

(No. 1.)

Raj Chundersingjee, of Wancaneer, writes as follows:—

WHEREAS the Jarejah people formerly put their daughters to death, thereby committing a sin of great enormity, and Colonel Walker in 1834, caused them to enter into engagements to abandon the inhuman custom, and preserve their female offspring for the future, but notwithstanding this the chief of Rajcote sirdar, Jarejah Soorajee, disregarded and broke this engagement and put a daughter to death, which case of infanticide was investigated in the month of October 1834, and the crime proved by means of witnesses; it therefore became necessary to call upon him to furnish security that he would not commit such a dreadful deed in future, and he has named me. I therefore agree to become perpetual security for him, and accordingly execute this writing to the effect that Jharejah Soorajee shall inform the Sircar whenever the birth of a child may be expected in his family, and that he shall never injure or threaten Patell Luckmon's mother, or any other people or their relations who may have given evidence in the case of infanticide against him; that he shall act agreeably to, and maintain the engagements formerly effected by the Sircar for the preservation of the daughters of Jarejahs, and the proclamation, dated 22d November 1834, issued on the same subject, and that Jarejah Soorajee shall punctually inform the Sircar of any breach of these engagements which may occur within his talooka. I have become security for him in case he may not inform the Sircar of any case of infanticide coming within his knowledge, or uphold and maintain the engagements for the abolition of this horrid custom, and am therefore bound to see the same done, and responsible to Government for any breach that may hereafter arise.

This writing is duly signed, Asoo Sood, 15 Sumvut 1891, corresponding with 6th October 1835.

(signed) *Jhalla Chundersingjee,*  
and for him by *Koer Wuckutsingjee.*

(No. 2.)

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Jarejah *Soorajee* of Rajcote to *J. P. Willoughby*, Political Agent, dated Shravun Vud, 10 Sumvut 1892, corresponding with 18th August 1835.

YOUR letter of the 20th June has been received; you have therein written that I am to pay a fine of 12,000 rupees. My circumstances are insufficient to enable me to pay this sum at once. I beg, therefore, you will do me the favour to settle some way in which I can do it. You have further written that I am to inform you beforehand of births likely to take place in my family. This is well, and I shall do so. In regard to your request that I should furnish security to abstain from the custom of putting my daughters to death in future, I beg to state that I am determined to renounce the custom; my possessions are entirely under the Sircar; but if notwithstanding this, you should wish me give security, I shall duly furnish the same. I have, agreeably to your orders, banished Mehtas, Bulwunt, Joota and Dulputram Kooshall from my talooka. In respect to Patell Luckmon's mother and the other persons who gave evidence in my case, or any of their relations, not suffering, as you have written, any harm at my hands, I beg to state that Patell Luckmon is as a son of the daibars, and there is no one higher on its estimation than he is. I have, notwithstanding, this day called him into my presence, and spoken to him in terms of encouragement and confidence before four Sowcars and two other persons, whom I had summoned on the occasion. The proclamation regarding the daughters of Jarejahs which you have transmitted has been received, and I shall take the measures it directs. Whatever the Sircar does is designed exclusively for our good; and I am therefore obedient to its wishes. I beg you will fix some way in which I can pay the fine imposed on me, and withdraw the attachment on my talooka; the character of my place depends on the Sircar.

(No. 3.)

To *Shet Wukutchund Kooshallchund*, Jarejah *Soorajee* of Rajcote Sudhar, writes as follows:—

WHEREAS I had through the British Government appointed you my hamee (security) for the payment of the tribute and zortubbee due from my talooka for seven years, from Sumvut 1885 to Sumvut 1891, both years inclusive, and you have, according to the terms of the mootalib entered into on that occasion, fully paid the jam, though I have been unable to reimburse you the whole amount, and consequently, on an examination of the accounts between us for that period, a balance of 45,000 rupees, including the yearly interest, is due by me on the 2d Maha Sood, Sumvut 1892. I have, therefore, paid you the sum of 12,000 rupees within that month, and a balance of 33,000 rupees now remains due to you. I agree to liquidate this debt by three instalments as follows.—

On the 2d Phagun Sood, Sumvut 1893	-	-	-	11,000 rupees.
Ditto - - - ditto - 1894	-	-	-	11,000
Ditto - - - ditto - 1895	-	-	-	11,000
Total Rupees - - -				<u>33,000</u>

This sum of 33,000 rupees is to be paid you in the above manner without interest; should, however, a balance remain due to you of any instalment after the period fixed for its payment, the same shall be payable with interest at three-fourths per cent. per mensem. The liquidation of this debt will be provided for according to the former mootalib (agreement) by the mortgage of the whole revenues of my purgunnah, from which it will therefore be paid in full.

On the termination of the period fixed for the third instalment, nothing shall remain due to you. This agreement has been entered into in the presence of  
Captain

Captain Lang, Acting Political Agent on the part of the Honourable Company, and no difference will take place; in case I should make any, the British Government will maintain the engagement.

Maha Vud, 5th Sunday, Sumvut 1892, corresponding with 7th February 1836.

In the handwriting of Ramjee Norronjee, signed by *Jarejah Soorajee*.

(True translations.)

(signed) *W. Lang*,  
Acting Political Agent.

(No. 3413.)

Memorandum by the Secretary.

1. UNDER the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor, I proceed to offer a few remarks upon Captain Lang's letter of the 11th of February last, reporting the removal of the attachment which was imposed upon the talooka of Rajcote, in consequence of the chief having been convicted of the crime of infanticide under the circumstances detailed in my report of the 12th April 1835.

2. The chief having paid the fine of 12,000 rupees, and having complied with all the other conditions which Government thought fit to prescribe, to guard against the repetition of his grievous offence, the removal of the attachment was a very proper proceeding.

3. Although it would have been better had the chief called upon his former ministers to render an account of their administration before they quitted his territory, still I think they should not be allowed to refuse to render such an account even at this late period, and the mode proposed by Captain Lang in the 3d paragraph of his report, for effecting a settlement, appears unobjectionable.

4. I am well acquainted with the person named Mootec Paruck, who has been selected by the chief to succeed as minister, and from his general respectability of character, and the influence he possesses, I have little doubt that he will in a very short period extricate the chief of Rajcote from the embarrassments in which from the mismanagement of his affairs he is at present involved. I think the honorary present which Captain Lang recommends should be made to Mootec Paruck would be well bestowed, and increase his usefulness.

5. The securities afforded by the chief of Rajcote, for the discontinuance of the inhuman practice of infanticide within his talooka, are I think unexceptionable. I originally proposed that he should be required to furnish the security of two chiefs of his own tribe, but on re-considering the subject, I thought it advisable to make the modification noticed in the 4th paragraph of Captain Lang's letter, which I doubt not the Board will be pleased to approve. Our best security, however, for the complete extinction of the revolting custom, is the vigilance of our agent in compelling the Jarejas to adhere to their engagement for its renunciation.

6. The letter to my address from the chief of Rajcote, accompanying Captain Lang's despatch (Enclosure 2) furnishes reasonable grounds for hope that he is in some degree sensible of the enormity of the offence which he committed, and that he is resolved henceforward to renounce the diabolical custom. I am happy to be able to state that before I left Katteewar the chief acted up to that part of the present engagement requiring him to apprise the agent of any expected birth in his family. He gave me this information some time before the event took place, and I was then enabled to adopt measures to satisfy myself of the result. This is the more satisfactory, because although the precaution was both called for and justified in consequence of Soorajee having been convicted of infanticide, the measure in itself must be highly offensive and humiliating to the feelings of a Rajpoot.

7. With respect to the arrangement concluded by Captain Lang for the liquidation of the debt due to the bankers, through whom the Rajcote tribute has for several years past been paid, and amounting to 45,000 rupees, I think, under the actual circumstances of the case, it should be approved and confirmed. I have no doubt that a strict examination of the accounts would have enabled us to reduce the amount of debt we have really guaranteed very considerably, because part of the sum above mentioned is undoubtedly composed of private advances to the chief, unauthorised by the engagement guaranteed.

8. Taking, however, into consideration the important advantage which will be derived by the chief, from the bankers having consented that the debt, which now bears interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, should become a non-interest debt payable by instalments, I am of opinion that in this instance the great irregularity of public and private pecuniary transactions being blended in the same account, should be overlooked.

9. In order however to check this practice for the future, of which I discovered several instances during my agency in Kattewar, I would recommend that the Political Agent should be directed to issue a notification strictly forbidding it hereafter, and declaring that any person hereafter proved to have inserted private loans in a guaranteed account, will forfeit our guarantee in consequence. He might be further directed to insert a clause to this effect in any hancee or security bonds which he may hereafter have occasion to guarantee.

10. The non-exaction of hancee or security for payment of the Rajcote tribute for the future may be approved, but the agent should be directed to be vigilant in compelling the Rajah to furnish security each year for payment of the same, and the instalment of the guaranteed debt, before he applies the resources of his talooka to his own use.

11. The proceedings of Captain Lang in effecting the settlements adverted to in this memorandum appear to merit the highest commendations of government.

8 July.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby.*

(No. 3414.)

From the Secretary to Government to the Political Agent in Kattewar.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 9 August 1830.

WITH reference to Captain Lang's letter to the address of the Political Commissioner for Guzerat of the 11th February last, reporting the removal of the attachment which was imposed on the talooka of Rajcote in consequence of the chief having been convicted of the crime of infanticide, I am directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to communicate to you the following remarks thereon.—

2. The chief of Rajcote having paid the fine of 12,000 rupees, and having complied with all the other conditions which Government thought fit to prescribe to guard against the repetition of this grievous offence, the removal of the attachment was in the opinion of the Governor in Council a very proper proceeding.

3. Although it would have been better had the chief called upon his former ministers to render an account of their administration before they quitted his territory, still the Governor in Council is of opinion they should not be allowed to refuse to render such an account even at this late period, and the mode proposed by Captain Lang, in the 3d para. of his report, for effecting a settlement, is, the Governor in Council considers, unobjectionable.

4. From the general respectability of character, and the influence possessed by the person named Mootee Paruck, who has been selected by the chief of Rajcote to succeed as minister, the Governor in Council has little doubt that you will in a very short time be able to extricate the chief from the embarrassments in which, from the mismanagement of his affairs, he is at present involved.

5. The securities afforded by the chief of Rajcote for the discontinuance of the inhuman practice of infanticide within his talooka, are, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, unexceptionable. Our best security, however, for the complete extinction of the revolting custom is, the Governor in Council instructs me to observe, the vigilance of the British agent in compelling the Jarejas to adhere to their engagement for its renunciation.

6. The letter, forming Enclosure No. 2 to Captain Lang's letter, furnishes reasonable grounds for hope that the chief of Rajcote is in some degree sensible of the enormity of the offence which he committed, and that he is resolved henceforward to renounce the diabolical custom.

7. The arrangement concluded by Captain Lang for the liquidation of the debt due to the banker through whom the Rajcote tribute has for several years past been paid, amounting to 45,000 rupees, is, under the actual circumstances of the case, approved and confirmed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council.

8. The

8. The Governor in Council has no doubt thought a strict examination of the accounts would have led to a very considerable reduction of the amount of debt actually guaranteed by the British Government, because part of the sum above-mentioned is undoubtedly composed of private advances to the chief, unauthorised by the engagement guaranteed.

9. Taking however into consideration the important advantage which will be derived by the chief from the bankers having consented that the debt which now bears interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum should become a non-interest debt payable by instalments, the Governor in Council is of opinion that in this instance the great irregularity of public and private pecuniary transactions being blended in the same account should be overlooked.

10. In order to check this practice for the future, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise you to issue a notification strictly forbidding it hereafter, and declaring any person hereafter proved to have inserted private loans in a guaranteed account, will in consequence forfeit the guarantee of the British Government. You will also be pleased to insert a clause to this effect in any hamee or security bonds, which you may hereafter have occasion to guarantee.

11. The Governor in Council approves of the non-exaction of hamee, or security for payment of the Rajcote tribute for the future, but at the same time he instructs me to caution you to be vigilant in compelling the Rajah to furnish security each year for payment of the tribute and the instalment of the guaranteed debt before he applies the resources of his talooka to his own use.

12. The proceedings of Captain Lang in effecting the settlements above adverted to, merit the highest commendation of Government.

13. In conclusion, I am instructed to inform you that the honorary present recommended by Captain Lang for Mootee Paruck will not only be well bestowed, but will increase his usefulness; the Governor in Council is therefore pleased to sanction its being made.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*  
Secretary to Government.

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POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(No. 267 of 1837.)

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit my Report on Female Infanticide in Kattiewar for the years 1835 and 1836.

II. The Report overdue for 1835 was in preparation last September, it having been delayed till that time in order that I might submit to Government the result of a more mature and careful consideration of the steps that had already been taken for the purpose of its final extermination, than I had it in my power to offer on my first arrival in this province, as well as propose the adoption of such others as circumstances appeared to require, and which would, in my opinion, most securely conduce to that desirable end, after a dispassionate consideration of the general question. The census was not quite ready, however, at that time, and my sickness and absence in Bombay have prevented me until now, from want of the records and other local information, from laying before Government the Report for the former year. I have, therefore, considered it best to incorporate the Report for both years into one, which plan will not interfere with the principle on which I propose to frame this Report, and which mode will, I trust, not be disapproved of by the Right honourable the Governor in Council.

III. Following, with a trifling deviation, the example of my predecessor, in his Report of the 24th of September 1834, I shall divide this Report into three separate heads. First, I shall notice the several cases of this crime which were brought to the notice of the agent during the years under review, with the result of the investigation of each case, and the decision of Government thereon.



Second, I shall compare the census now completed with the returns which Mr. Willoughby obtained from the different Jarejah chiefs, with the view of ascertaining the accuracy of the data on which he founded his Report, and then, by a scrutiny of the state of the children born since the issue of Mr. Willoughby's proclamation, deduce the result of that gentleman's humane exertions, both towards the object of the preservation of individual infants, and the more comprehensive one of the final abolition of this horrid practice; and, lastly, I shall offer such suggestions as my judgment dictates, as to the further means to be resorted to in order to its final extinction, should the present plan on examination not appear to be adequate to its object.

IV. The first case since the renewal of the vigilance on the part of the British Government under the administration of its affairs by my predecessor, which was brought in a tangible form before the Political Agent, was that of Jareja Soorajee, the chief of Rajcote, a British tributary, and one of the principal Jareja Talookadars in the Peninsula. After a careful investigation, conducted by Mr. Willoughby and Captain Lang conjointly, with as great delicacy as the nature of the case admitted of, the crime was clearly substantiated by means of the midwife in attendance at the birth of the child, the slave girls waiting in a menial capacity, and some Brahmins, who were in attendance outside to note down the month or propitious moment, had a son been the offspring. Great reluctance was evident on the part of the witnesses, all being under the influence of the despotic chief, and great discrepancies occurred in their evidence. The chief defended himself by asserting the fact of the birth of a female child, but which was not entered in the census in consequence of its having been premature, and that the midwife and the persons in attendance could prove the truth of his assertions. After more minute inquiry, the falsity of the evidence was proved, and ultimately one of the parties present confessed the murder, and explained the manner in which it was committed. The chief's conduct on a subsequent interview strongly confirmed his guilt, and his talooka was placed under attachment until the pleasure of Government was known. The date of the commission of the offence was November 1833; the report to Government was made on the 12th April 1835, and the answer dated 2d June of the same year. By that decision the chief was fined 12,000 rupees, required to renew his engagements against infanticide, to furnish the security of two or three of the principal Jareja chiefs, to bind himself to report to the Political Agent any instance of reputed births in his family, to dismiss his evil advisers, and finally he was informed that a repetition of the offence would subject him to the forfeiture of his estate, and to such other punishment as Government might see fit to award. As I consider this to be the case which bears most materially on the subject under review, I shall have occasion presently to revert to it. The second case was that of Jareja Veerajee of Kereesurra, who was, after a long and a patient investigation by Mr. Willoughby and Mr. Lang conjointly, convicted of the offence committed in May or June 1835; he was sentenced to 12 months' ordinary imprisonment, to pay a fine of 3,000 rupees, or in default thereof, to suffer a further imprisonment for two years, and to furnish security against a repetition of the offence. Report dated 10th September, and answer, nine o'clock, 1835. The third case was that of Jareja Dugajee of Mowa, who was convicted of the crime, committed about 15 months previous to the 16th September 1835, when the Report was signed, and the reply from Government was dated 9th of October, when his father, Bugwanjee, being the person in fault, was fined 100 rupees, or in default thereof to suffer ordinary imprisonment, and to furnish security against a repetition of the crime. The fourth case was that of Jareja Khengarjee of the Tromba Byaad, who nominally holds the situation of bagheer or lieutenant to Soorajee, but is in reality that chief's principal adviser. The crime was not proved, but Government was pleased to order precautionary measures against the offence for the future. I shall have occasion to take notice of this case before I conclude this Report. This was reported on the 14th December 1835, and replied to on the 18th March 1836 following. The fifth case was one of a Jareja called Dajee, of the village of Guddia, who was convicted of the crime committed in September 1833; he was ordered to be fined 100 rupees, and to furnish security for the future. This was reported 21st December 1835, and answered 28th March following. The sixth case was that of Jareja Seesabhye of Kotra Nyajee, which was not proved; security however was demanded from the chief Grassias of Kotra, and from himself, which was furnished.

nished. Reported 10th March, answered 9th July 1836. The 7th case was of Jarejas Ubhesing and Bugwanjee of Gunnode, two of the Goudut Byaad, which was not proved; the Report was dated the 29th April, and answered the 6th June 1836, when the accused were declared not guilty, and ordered to be informed of the same. The informer was a discharged servant of the accused. I shall beg to call the attention of Government to this case subsequently. The eighth case was of Jareja Bawajee, brother of the Shapoor chief; it was reported the 12th June, and answered 9th August 1836. The decision of Government was, that there were great suspicions, but that nothing was proved, and that the principal Grassias of Shapoor was to renew his engagement for his brother, and the latter to furnish security. A fine of 50 rupees was ordered to be levied from the Shapoor chief, for not inserting the birth and death of his niece in the census. Acting upon the orders of Government, which sanctioned a severe fine from all those chiefs who neglected the orders issued in Mr. Willoughby's proclamation, I recommended 100 rupees to be levied, the sum likewise suggested by Mr. Lang; but Government thought fit to reduce the fine to 50 rupees. I beg leave here to bring to the notice of Government that Government in the reply to my report of this case appeared to suppose that Mr. Lang had not reported the case to me in the official form which that assiduous officer duly did. My reasons for not forwarding his letter entire were, that the case was so clear in itself; and as I concurred in Captain Lang's decision, I thought it needless to increase the bulk of the report by a repetition of Captain Lang's sentiments and my own; and second, because in the concluding paragraph of that officer's letter he suggested a measure which I was not at that time prepared to express an opinion upon, which I thought would have been expected from me by Government, had I brought it to their notice at that time, but which I intended in my general report to remark upon. This measure shall be alluded to, with my opinion on the subject, when I proceed to discuss the coercive measures at present in force towards the suppression of the crime. I mention this circumstance, as I should be distressed to think that Government fancied that that officer, who has been such a zealous aider of the benevolent intentions of Government in this great cause, had so far relaxed his efforts as to treat a case which he had investigated in a desultory or superficial manner. The ninth case brought before the Political Agent was that of Jareja Mothechbye of the Moollea-Derec Talooka; the case against him was clearly disproved, as the accouchement of his wife, which was said to have led to the commission of the crime, was clearly proved to have produced a son still alive. The informer was a person related to the accused, who, on account of disputes, had gone out in Bhawruttya against his brethren, and the decision of Government was, that he should be upbraided for his accusations. The tenth and eleventh cases were against the Jarejas of Gutka and Rajpoora, which were investigated, but abandoned for want of grounds upon which to found a judicial inquiry, though suspicions were very strong. These were not reported to Government. Twelfth, Jareja Hallajee of Rycote investigated, but abandoned for the same reason. The last case in the two years under review was that against the son of Jareja Dewajee, of Sujjonpoor, uncle to the chief of Moorvee, which was reported to Government on the 6th of October 1836, and answered 16th of May 1837. The birth and death of a daughter were proved; but as six months, the time allotted by the proclamation, had not elapsed, nothing tangible was produced. Jareja Dewajee was directed to be informed that he might have avoided the calumny by having reported the birth and death of his granddaughter, and this decision was duly communicated to him.

V. This terminates the list of cases brought to the knowledge of the British authorities during the years under consideration; but, as a scrutiny of the census will show, by no means presents an accurate picture of the scene of iniquity.

VI. The first part of the second head of my subject is to compare the returns obtained by Mr. Willoughby from the chiefs themselves, with the actual survey now completed (with the exception of the Nonuggur talooka), and thence to ascertain the correctness of the data on which Mr. Willoughby founded his observations and proposed his measures. Although the returns have been found to be in the case of some talookas defective, yet it is satisfactory to know that they were not liable to lead that gentleman into error by showing any very widely different state of the population from the correct one. Excluding children of one year and

under, who were born subsequently to the date of Mr. Willoughby's returns, a comparison of the two documents shows the following results :

	MR. WILLOUGHBY'S RETURNS.		PRESENT CENSUS excluding those of One and under.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Dhurole - - - - -	208	84	196	80
Gondul - - - - -	86	44	289	85
Moorvee - - - - -	61	7	259	58
Rajcote - - - - -	15	3	21	5
Diapha - - - - -	67	10	84	16
Veeipoor - - - - -	52	10	55	13
Mooleeladerce - - - - -	63	14	36	8
Sesang Chandlee - - - - -	37	13	42	15
Satodur Wowree - - - - -	38	24	74	22
Kotra Nyajee - - - - -	24	2	28	2
Keersurrah - - - - -	12	16	30	13
Rajpoora - - - - -	30	2	32	2
Jhallia - - - - -	28	11	36	8
Mallia - - - - -	16	4	31	13
Lodeeka - - - - -	19	2	15	1
Mengnee - - - - -	6	6	11	6
Pal - - - - -	5	1	7	2
Bhaiwa - - - - -	18	2	6	2
Veerwa - - - - -	2	-	2	-
Kotoria - - - - -	3	1	3	1
Shapoor - - - - -	3	-	12	-
Wuddalee - - - - -	8	1	8	1
Kotra Sanguy - - - - -	3	1	13	2
Kaksiallee - - - - -	4	2	5	2
Mowa - - - - -	2	1	3	1
Gowreedhur - - - - -	5	-	8	1
Gutka - - - - -	4	-	4	2

From this it will be seen that the most defective returns were from Moorvee and Gondul ; from the former of which, 198 males were left out of the returns and 31 females ; from the latter, 203 males and 41 females. In the case of Gondul, the defective state of the returns led Mr. Willoughby to think too favourably of Gondul ; the difference being only but two to one in excess of males, while in reality the disproportion was nearly three and a half to one. In the case of Moorvee, the disproportion shown by the first return was greatly similar to the truth, viz. upwards of eight to one. The return from Mooleeladerce showed 63 males and 14 females, whereas there are now living but 36 males and 8 females. In the Rajcote talooka only 15 males were returned, whereas there are 21, who must all have been there at that time. The returns from Dhurole were, it will be observed, nearly quite correct (although those furnished to Mr. Langford in 1829 were evidently false, exhibiting 71 females, whereas there are only now 88, and no casualties mentioned to have occurred), as well as from several of the smaller talookas ; and any little difference that may be apparent in them is to be attributed, I have no doubt, to the fluctuations in the population, from poor people occasionally altering their place of abode in search of subsistence. In no case, therefore, except in Gondul and Mooleeladerce, do the returns exhibit a more favourable state of the populations than the actual survey now forwarded proves to have been warranted ; and in those cases, the state of the disparity of the sexes established the fact of the practice of the crime from the showing of the parties themselves.

VII. The second part of this head consists in taking a view of the state of the population, as shown in the census to have been born from the date of the publication of Mr. Willoughby's proclamation, viz. the end of 1834, up to the termination of the present census, about the middle of 1836.

MALES.

INFANTICIDE IN INDIA.

MALES.

G. E.	Rajeste	Shajepur	Mhowa	Kotra Saigun	Dhule	Satodar Woyre	Draaha	Rajpura	Jhalica	Moolchidree	Gondal	Gowredur	Lodhka	Mengner	Wudalce	Gutka	Pal	Veerwa	Bhadwa	Kotara	Kotra Nyaje	Seons Chandhe	Malla	Kuresra	Kalsalce	Moorvee	Veerpur Kurrery	TOTAL
	1	1		1	5	5	2	2	1		12					1						1				6		3
	1	1		1	4	2	3	1			11											1				3		4
	1	1		1	2	1	2	1			9											1				2		26
	1	1		1	10	8	4	1			9											1				5		4
	1	1		1	8	5	5	1			7											4				15		70
	1	1		1	3	2	3	1			11											8				14		52
	1	1		1	27	10	8	1			5											4				22		20
	1	1		1	5	7	8	2			31											4				2		120
	1	1		1	17	1	6	2			21											3				3		23
	1	1		1	12	1	1	2			9											1				3		168
	1	1		1	11	7	7	2			21											4				2		35
	1	1		1	16	1	5	2			17											1				19		97
	1	1		1	12	1	8	2			30											2				22		75
	1	1		1	16	8	5	3			16											1				29		105
	1	1		1	14	6	6	3			21											4				16		93
	1	1		1	14	2	9	3			34											2				30		95
	1	1		1	15	7	9	2			18											3				22		125
	1	1		1	12	5	11	6			36											3				29		102
and under shown			3						2		1										1					2		9
	22	12	3	14	208	79	95	38	26	38	325	9	16	13	9	5	8	2	6	4	31	51	32	33	5	279	51	1,422

Total Number of Males - - - - - 2,743.

FEMALES

G. E.	Rajeste	Shajepur	Mhowa	Kotra Saigun	Dhule	Satodar Woyre	Draaha	Rajpura	Jhalica	Moolchidree	Gondal	Gowredur	Lodhka	Mengner	Wudalce	Gutka	Pal	Veerwa	Bhadwa	Kotara	Kotra Nyaje	Seons Chandhe	Malla	Kuresra	Kalsalce	Moorvee	Veerpur Kurrery	TOTAL
	1				2				1		4										1	9					1	13
	1				1				1		5																1	3
	1				1				1		3																1	9
	1				3				1		5																1	10
	1				2				1		3																1	14
	1				7				1		4																1	17
	1				6				1		4																1	13
	1				6				1		9																1	17
	1				6				1		1																1	26
	1				7				1		3																1	14
	1				7				1		4																1	12
	1				7				1		4																1	28
	1				7				1		13																1	32
	1				7				1		5																1	25
	1				9				1		4																1	12
	1				1				1		8																1	25
	1				1				1		8																1	16
	1				6				1		3																2	32
	1				7				1		12																2	60
and under shown					3																						5	
	11		1	5	28	27	20	3	9	12	97	1	2	7	1	2	2		2	1	6	15	15	16	2	51	18	413

Total Number of Females Living

Widows	4
Married	70
Betrothed	23
Unbetrothed	253

Casualties since Mr. Willoughby's Returns

- 1 of 29 years of age.
- 1 of 16 - ditto.
- 1 of 9 - ditto
- 1 of 6 - ditto
- 1 of 5 - ditto.
- 2 of 3 - ditto
- 1 of 2 months old
- 1 of 10 days old

9

It appears, therefore, that there are 123 male Jarejas, of the age of one year and under, now alive, and 73 females. This must be admitted to be highly satisfactory to the cause of humanity, as proving that, in consequence of the measures put in force, 73 female infants have been preserved during the 18 months immediately subsequent to the proclamation, upwards of 40 of whom would, in the absence of Mr. Willoughby's exertions, have met with inevitable destruction. The year before the publication of the census has a show of 102 males and only 20 females, evidencing that nearly 80 infants must have been put to death. But to pursue the scrutiny further, and from a more narrow inspection of it, a more satisfactory result even than the above, with respect to the prospect of the final extinction of the crime, becomes apparent, viz. that there is every hope that the two talookas of Moorvee and Drapha have effected an abolition of the atrocious practice in their respective limits. There may have been isolated instances of the commission of the crime in the Moorvee talooka; but the indigent, and it is to be hoped penitent, Grassias of Drapha have at last vindicated their humanity from the bloody stigma. The Drapha talooka shows an equality of the sexes during the year subsequent to the publication of the proclamation, the numbers being 10 to 11, although, up to the proclamation, the disparity was 84 to 10. In the Moorvee talooka, during that year, the numbers are 20 and 13, whereas in that district there were only 38 females in all saved up to the end of 1834. The state of the Gondul talooka, I regret to say, is very melancholy; the numbers being 36 to 12 in the year following the proclamation. In the smaller talookas, many of which consist of only a few houses of Jarejas, there is hardly a female child preserved, Rajapoor being the worst.

VIII. This brings me to the third part of my subject, viz. 1st, the consideration of the measures which have been taken, and are now in force, towards the extinction of the crime, and the success which has attended them; and 2dly, what are the further steps we have it in our power to pursue towards the accomplishment of the great end.

IX. The system at present in force for the suppression of infanticide consists of measures of two distinct natures:

1. Coercive.
2. Sumptuary.

X. In Mr. Willoughby's Report of the 24th September 1834, the measures under the 1st head, which he recommended for adoption, were as follows.

A census to be taken of all the Jareja population, specifying the number of families in each district, the names, ages, profession, and occupation of each member of the tribe, dividing the married from the unmarried. The chiefs were to be required to afford every aid in their power in framing these tables. A great advantage Mr. Willoughby anticipated from the deputation of a person to frame this census was, the discovery of some cases of infanticide for investigation. Mr. Willoughby considered, "that it was scarcely necessary to observe that instances of detection, followed by severe punishment, would contribute more to the extinction of the crime than any other measure that could be resorted to. The second provision was, that every Jareja chief should be required to furnish a half-yearly register of all marriages, betrothals, births, and deaths, occurring among his tribe residing in his district; and that if he omitted to do so, or furnished a false return, he should be severely fined. These registers were to be considered due on the 1st of January and the 1st of June in each year; though Mr. Willoughby observed that for some time to come complete regularity could not be expected, and wanted of it ought to be treated with some degree of indulgence. Mr. Willoughby considered that the person employed in taking the general census would be very useful in ensuring regularity in framing these returns; but that the great use in requiring them would be the constant reminiscence they would give to the Jarejas of their engagements, and of the resolution of the British Government to compel their adherence to them. The third provision proposed by Mr. Willoughby, though classed under the head of coercive measures, cannot, strictly speaking, be said to belong to it. As, however, it has a close relation to this head, I think I ought here to notice it, viz. the duty imposed on the agent to furnish annually a report on this important subject. Mr. Willoughby, with his usual candour, observed that this was no new suggestion on his part; for in the correspondence on the records of this office, he found allusion made to instructions issued many years ago by the

Honourable

Honourable Court of Directors, that, in addition to such intermediate reports as might become necessary, one general statement should be submitted at the end of each year, showing how far the amended system had been acted on and observed, what departures were known or suspected to have been made from its rules, and what measures pursued for their enforcement, with an estimate of the number of lives saved. Mr. Willoughby went to observe, that "these orders, from some cause, appear to have been overlooked or lost sight of; but as was justly remarked by the Government of 1816, a report of the nature adverted to would convince the Jareja chiefs of the continued anxiety on the part of the British Government to enforce their engagements, and would lead to a spirit of inquiry conducive to the fulfilment of them." In the fourth place, Mr. Willoughby suggested the promulgation of a proclamation by Government throughout the province, requiring the Jareja chiefs to enforce the observance of their infanticide engagements within their respective jurisdictions, announcing the determined resolution of Government to suppress the crime; and noticing, either in terms of approbation or of condemnation, those chiefs who, by the present census (that obtained by Mr. Willoughby), were proved to have either adhered to or departed from their engagements. Mr. Willoughby submitted a draft of the proclamation, which he thought might advantageously be published; to which he proposed to annex a copy of the renewed engagements of 1812, by the Jam of Noanuggur, for the abolition of the crime. He requested that 700 copies of this proclamation should, if approved of by Government, be forwarded to him for distribution throughout the province. There was one part of the proclamation, which Mr. Willoughby proposed to be published, which seemed to him to require particular notice, viz. the promise it held out to informers. That gentleman remarked that almost all his predecessors had suggested a similar measure, but that it had never been acted upon. Major Carnac, in particular, pressed it upon the attention of Government, and proposed a scale of rewards for informers, as well as a scale for fines to be imposed in cases of conviction. Mr. Willoughby adopted no scale, but merely intimated generally that informers would be recompensed in proportion to the rank of the person convicted; and that, with a view of deterring persons from bringing false accusations, such recompense would only be paid in cases where conviction ensued. Mr. Willoughby judiciously remarked, that though he found himself called upon to recommend the system of informers in so sacred a cause as that of the abolition of this inhuman custom, still that information so obtained would always be liable to suspicion, because most probably it would originate either in enmity or avarice. This, however, did not appear to Mr. Willoughby a sufficient reason why testimony so encouraged should be wholly rejected, although great caution and discretion would obviously be requisite in making use of it. Mr. Willoughby proceeded to state that, under the system lately introduced into the province for the trial of offenders, the chances of any evils resulting from the adoption of such a measure would be greatly diminished, for he would propose that all persons accused of the commission of infanticide should be tried before the High Court of Criminal Justice for Kattewar, with the exception of persons whose rank was such as to render it expedient that they should be dealt with according to the special instructions of Government. The Political Agent (Mr. Willoughby proposed) was to institute preliminary inquiries, commit for trial; and the ultimate publicity of the proceedings would, under all circumstances, whether of acquittal or conviction, produce a most salutary effect throughout the country. Mr. Willoughby proceeded to remark that the community in general certainly regarded infanticide as a crime of the deepest dye; but the experience of 25 years had amply proved that, if not stimulated in some moderate exertion, no one was likely to incur the obloquy, reproach, and enmity, usually encountered by informers and accusers. He observed that unless, therefore, this feeling could be overcome, we could never hope to see conviction follow one of a thousand instances of the perpetration of the crime. "How," proceeds Mr. Willoughby, "is the fact to transpire, except upon the information of some one present when the infant was born, or even of some one engaged in the nefarious proceeding? From the secrecy with which the crime was perpetrated, and the consequent difficulty of discovery, the penal part of Colonel Walker's settlements has remained entirely a dead letter, and will ever continue so, unless persons can be induced to denounce those who commit the crime." Mr. Willoughby therefore thought that Government should recognise the principle which he advocated, as in the attainment of an object of such magnitude, we should not be particular in our inquiries respecting the motives of the

agent through whose information a case of infanticide is clearly established against any one. On receipt of the lithographed proclamation, a copy was recommended by Mr. Willoughby to be sent to each tributary, with an admonitory letter to aid either directly or indirectly in putting down the enormity. There was also another part of the proclamation which Mr. Willoughby recommended for publication, which he thought ought to be alluded to by him in his report to Government. In noticing the districts where, from the great disproportion of the sexes, it was manifest that the crime still prevailed, it was intimated in general terms that, should this great disparity continue to be shown in future returns, the British Government would feel bound to take into consideration whether any relations could be maintained with those who proved themselves so utterly regardless of the first duties of mankind. Mr. Willoughby stated that he had endeavoured so to word the proclamation as not to alarm the chiefs generally respecting their estates, but, at the same time, to convey an intimation to the Jareja chiefs that the compact between them and Government was composed of mutual obligation, and that if they did not perform their part of the same, it was rendered null and void. No one (proceeded Mr. Willoughby to state) could be a stronger advocate than he was that existing relations with the chiefs should be maintained; that we should be content with the tribute paid to former Governments, and allow them to enjoy their hereditary estates and privileges without molestation. Should, however, it be established by the certain though presumptive evidence to be obtained from returns of the nature now transmitted, that the crime of infanticide still prevailed in any particular district, Mr. Willoughby thought that, after the warning in the proposed proclamation, the chief of that district should be severely fined; and that, if that did not produce attention on his part to his engagements to suppress the crime, an example ought to be made, and that he should be deprived of the sovereignty of his district. Mr. Willoughby observed that the case ought to be very glaring where such an extreme measure ought to be had recourse to, and only when all the efforts directed to the accomplishment of the object in view had been tried and failed. The next measure proposed by Mr. Willoughby under the head of coercive measures was, that every Rajpoot chief in Katteewar should, in a circular letter for the Political Agent, be enjoined, and be requested to enjoin all Rajpoots subject to his authority, to make it a stipulation in every marriage contract of their daughters with a Jareja, that the issue to their union should be preserved. In the 58th paragraph of Colonel Walker's Report on Infanticide, dated March 1808, he alluded to the apathy with which the abominable practice has always been regarded by the rest of the Rajpoot community; although, as that able and enlightened man remarked, "the other Rajpoot tribes possessed a simple and effectual remedy, by refusing to alliance their daughters to the Jarejas unless on the condition of rearing their daughters. They in fact countenanced it by such alliances, by permitting their daughters to become the instruments of murdering their own offspring; and are stated to have viewed the practice with less abhorrence, from the increased facility it afforded of marrying their daughters, than first of duties of the Hindoo parent." Mr. Willoughby went on to state that his suggestion was founded on the above remark. He did not think that the circular would be generally attended to, but if ten, nay even one victim were saved, the object in view would not be entirely lost; at all events, the issue of such a circular would afford another striking proof of the intense anxiety felt by Government completely to suppress infanticide, and this alone, in Mr. Willoughby's opinion, rendered it expedient. Captain Lang, on the occasion of a chief having neglected to enter the bath of a female infant in the census, and to report her death, which he declared was a natural one, suggested that the coercive measures in force were even to be increased in vigour, viz. to compel every Jareja, on occasions of premature births, to show the corpse to the Gainetee or Patell of the village.\*

See p. 272.

XI. The sumptuary measures recommended by Mr. Willoughby to Government on this important subject were as follows: 1st. Marks of approbation to be extended to the chief and inferior members of the Jarejas tribe, who have adhered to their engagement to preserve their female issue. The detail of such was as follows:

1. To the chief of Kereesurrah, a remission from the amount of his annual tribute of 10 annas or rupees 1,000.
2. To ditto, a present of cloths of the value of rupees 100.

3. To the chief of Mengnee a remission from his annual tribute of four annas or rupees 921.
4. To the chiefs of Satodur Warree, ditto, ditto, or rupees 395½.
5. To the Jarejas who have preserved four daughters, a present to each of cloths, or in money, of rupees 300.
6. To those who have preserved three daughters, a present of ditto, or in ditto, of rupees 150 each.
7. Ditto, ditto, two daughters, a present varying according to the circumstances of each, from rupees 25 to 50 each.

Mr. Willoughby considered it fortunate that the chiefs of Kereesurrah and Mengnee had petitioned for a remission from their tribute for the past year, on account of the failure of the monsoon, but which, after inquiring into their resources, he declined to grant. "There will, therefore," Mr. Willoughby adds, "be no mistaking the real cause why such an indulgence is now extended to them; I should not, however, conceive it desirable that the whole of the above remission should be paid direct to the chiefs. They are undoubtedly entitled to the greater share, but the inferior Jarejas living under their authority, who have preserved a daughter, are entitled to a part; I shall therefore require from the chiefs a statement of the amount of revenue paid last year to them by each of the inferior Jarejas, and pay to the latter a corresponding portion of the remissions, should Government sanction them." Mr. Willoughby proceeded to state, that in the original draft of his report he had suggested "that a present should be made to the Jam of Noanuggur on this occasion. The return from his districts showed 613 males and 380 females, which proved that Colonel Walker's arrangements had taken root in them to a very considerable and gratifying extent. On this account, and because he conceived it would be politic to conciliate this chief as the acknowledged head of the Jareja tribe in Katteewar, and to induce him cheerfully to cooperate in carrying into effect the humane efforts of Government, he thought that such a distinctive mark of approbation might conduce to success. Mr. Willoughby says, the Jam, however, has not himself preserved a daughter, and during Major Barnewall's agency he was strongly suspected, although he denied the charge, of having committed infanticide. It has moreover been suggested to me, by my assistant, Captain Lang, whose interest in the success of the measures for the suppression of the crime is as great as Government could desire, that such a present might induce the Jam and the other Jareja chiefs of rank to believe that the crime of infanticide, as far as they were concerned, would not be very narrowly inquired into, provided they could show that a considerable number of females are preserved within their respective districts. I think that considerable weight attaches to this remark, and shall therefore merely at present suggest, that when the proclamation is transmitted to the Jam, that the satisfaction of Government be conveyed to him, at the progress made in his districts in suppressing infanticide, accompanied by urgent exhortations that he will adopt the strictest measures to ensure its complete extinction. Mr. Willoughby concludes his report by stating, "such are the measures which, after a long and deep meditation on the subject, I have presumed to propose for the consideration of Government; and I beg to state that they are considered by natives of this province, competent to form a correct judgment, calculated to give increased efficiency to the measures adopted by Colonel Walker for the suppression of this terrible crime. It is scarcely necessary, I hope, to state that I feel as every man, and more particularly every Christian should, most deeply interested in its complete abolition, or that I will strenuously exert myself to secure success to whatever subsidiary measures may be directed to compel obedience on the part of the Jarejas to their engagements. Both Captain Lang and myself embrace every opportunity of speaking upon the subject with the detestation it merits, and of stimulating the tribes among which the custom prevails to abandon it, and thereby restore themselves to that scale among human beings which they have forfeited from its prevalence among them. By increasing endeavours to expose the enormity of the offence, and to show that it is at direct variance with the precepts inculcated by the religion of those who perpetrate it; by extending favour to those who renounce the practice; by promulgating the fixed resolution of Government to punish with the utmost severity those who still adhere to it, and from the success, partial as I fear it must be regarded, which has attended our efforts for its discontinuance, I am

613. c c 2 sanguine



sanguine that through the divine blessing complete success may be ultimately attained." In noticing this head, I ought to mention that Mr. Willoughby, towards the conclusion of his report, made the following remarks: "In the fourth paragraph of my letter of the 24th of April 1833, I expressed an intention to propose a scale of distribution of the fund, among those who had preserved their daughters, or whose poverty and other circumstances might render them deserving of favour or pecuniary aid from Government. The results of the present census, however, induced me to abandon this intention, because they lead me to anticipate many applications for assistance, towards defraying the expense of marriages, for which we should not be prepared. It is a creditable feeling among the Jarejas, and one which should be kept alive as much as possible, that it is not laudable to apply to Government for pecuniary assistance, and during 1833-34, only three applications were received. In two of these cases, a donation of 400 rupees was granted, and in the third rupees 200. I have no doubt that those grants will encourage other applicants to come forward; and as of the number of female Jarejas now alive, so many as 463 are unmarried, I do not think that the fund should be trenched upon at present to a greater extent than is necessary to carry into effect the recommendations made in the 22d paragraph of my report."

XII. Such were the measures recommended by Mr. Willoughby on this great subject. In the letter in reply to Mr. Willoughby's report, Government came to the following decision, viz. That the Right honourable the Governor in Council agreed with Mr. Willoughby, with the following exceptions: 1st. The degrees of criminality attaching to infanticide compared with other crimes, as taken from the Shasters, may, without disadvantage, be omitted in a proclamation by the British Government. 2d. His Lordship in Council prefers, upon the whole, that the denouncement of punishment towards the conclusion of the proclamation against those who continue to commit the crime, shall be general, rather than that it should be specified that the offender should be tried by the Kattoewar High Court of Judicature, or otherwise dealt with." The letter proceeds to add, "the following, therefore, is the system which is approved by the Right honourable the Governor in Council with regard to cases of infanticide. The Political Agent will institute a preliminary investigation, and if persuaded of the guilt of the party, will make a report to Government, and suggest in each case the course to be pursued with reference to the actual circumstances, the rank of the offender, and other considerations of importance, whether that the guilty party should be at once punished by fine, or in any other way, or whether the case should be tried by the high court of criminal judicature for Kattoewar." The Right honourable the Governor in Council also concurred in the sumptuary measures recommended by Mr. Willoughby, as well as of the communication of eulogium to the Jam of Noanuggur. The above, therefore, is the substance of the measures at present in force in the province for the abolition of infanticide.

XIII. The most able men who have entered upon this subject, have acknowledged it to be beset with as great difficulties as any that ever came before the mind of man; than which nothing can be a better proof than that several distinguished servants of Government have, after much attention to it, at last abandoned it in despair. I append to this report an extract of a letter\* which Colonel Pottinger, Resident in Cutch, was good enough to forward on this subject, in reply to an application on my part to that officer for information on the question, as directed by Government in their letter of the 22d November 1834. Although there are several points on which I cannot coincide with Colonel Pottinger, yet there are many circumstances in his letter which may have the effect of throwing useful light on this important question. Considering the difficulties which have appeared to threaten far abler and more experienced men than myself, I trust I may be favoured with the indulgence of the Right honourable the Governor in Council when I submit, with the greatest humility, my opinion, that the measures hitherto adopted have been in some respects defective, and insufficient towards the final extinction of the practice, and are not likely, if pursued, to be productive of effectual success, unless under certain modifications which I shall take the liberty to suggest. I feel confident that Government will do me the justice to believe that in anything I may advance I am far from being led by a spirit of detraction from the ability and merits of the distinguished men who have preceded me, whose humanity urged them on in this great cause, and the great advantages of whose preeminent example have principally enabled me, however willing, to submit the following

\* Appendix (A.)

following observations to the wisdom of Government, for I scarcely should, without them, have had the presumption, considering my own inexperience, to offer an opinion on such an intricate and momentous subject.

XIV. Upon mature reflection and earnest consideration of the measures that have hitherto been adopted by the British Government for the suppression of this crime, it appears to me that they have been too partial and superficial, and not of that comprehensive and radical nature which is requisite in overturning a long-established custom among a depraved and barbarous race. The attention of the officers who have devoted their exertions to this subject, appears to me to have been directed towards the preservation of the individual female children, under the impression that the circumstance would of itself lead to the final eradication of the practice. It is of itself no doubt a most humane and laudable object, abstractedly considered; but it does not follow that it should certainly involve the extinction of the crime: more than this, it may not only not be a step towards the final suppression, but it may positively operate as a barrier, without collateral and subsidiary measures. Did we observe, on inquiry, a greater number of female infants preserved year after year among the Jareja population, without any efforts of Government being directed to effect the object, we might then naturally argue that the practice was on the decline; but when we see by the census that in all talookas but one or two there is presumptive evidence of the crime still being committed, in spite of the earnest exertions of Government, we shall be forced to suppose that a few children have been preserved here and there, partly through fear of punishment, and partly to deceive Government, in the hope that after a time it will relax in its efforts for its abolition. Even the foresight of Colonel Walker himself did not seem to contemplate what an enormous revolution the abolition of the practice would create in the Rajpoot community, and that, therefore, what serious obstacles would inevitably present themselves to the endeavour to effect this object. He thus did not attach sufficient weight to measures of the description to which I refer, viz. of a radical nature. Colonel Walker remarked, that even a temporary disuse of infanticide would assist towards its entire abolition, by allowing nature and feeling to recover their ascendancy. This would undoubtedly apply to its disuse for a whole generation, and might even do so for a shorter period; but its disuse for a few years, with the circumstances concurring to induce a return of the custom still in existence, and probably existing with increased action, would, I fear, never lead to the desired end. What I allude to is the difficulty of poor Jarejas, the bulk of the tribe, in marrying their daughters on the present expensive and ruinous terms, which must be removed before success can be attained. As this subject will, however, come under review presently, when I allude to the sumptuary measures hitherto adopted, and the alteration I would take the liberty of suggesting to be made in them, I shall proceed with the subject according to my proposed plan.

XV. 1st. The defects which in my judgment exist in the coercive measures now in force are, 1. The sudden and unexpected strictness of the British Government in 1834 and 1835, after so many years of apparent apathy. There is no doubt that Colonel Walker did his utmost, on all occasions, to impress the Jarejas with the atrocity of the crime, and to incite them to a virtuous course, the result of which undoubtedly was that many Jarejas preserved some of their female offspring, as the census testifies; but since that time no strict vigilance had been enjoined by Government or pursued by the local agent, and the consequence was the relapse into the original custom of the tribe. The truth of this is clearly shown by the census: after an apathy, or nearly amounting to it, of upwards of 20 years, the conviction and punishment of Jareja Soorajee, chief of Rajcote, struck the whole population of the province who witnessed it as a harsh and unjust act of authority; such an idea could only have originated in a people similar to those of this province, with no innate disposition to fulfil their relations to God and man, but who merely do so as they are coerced. Still, however, among such a barbarous community, it is not to be wondered at that they should have looked upon such coercion, after such a period of repose, with anger, and a feeling that injustice had been committed towards the sufferers. They, I humbly submit, as uneducated and rude barbarians, are entitled to some indulgence on this head: the sentiments of the most intelligent of the Rajpoot community in this province, few as such are, are in favour of this view of the subject.

However unfortunate such a state of feeling may be, it is my duty to inform the Government of the fact of its existence. On the late occasion of the notorious robber and outlaw Champraj Wala being tried, and his challenging the Jareja assessors on account of their professed system of murder, I had an interesting and very warm discussion with two of the assessors, viz. Jareja Dewajee, uncle of the chief of Moorvee, and Jhalla Kullajee, chief of Leea, uncle to the chief of Rajcote. When they expressed their surprise and anger at Champraj Wala's objection, I produced the census, and showed Dewajee that in his own district of Seyjonpore not a single female child existed under 25 years; I remarked, with some surprise, that Kullajee, a Jhalla, was if possible a stronger and more energetic advocate for the Jarejahs than even Dewajee, with all his acuteness (for he is justly celebrated for it, whatever may be his deficiency in better qualities), professed to be. They both complained bitterly of Soorajee's case; they said his case was a warning to all Rajpoots how to confide in the British Government; that Soorajee's father, Dadaja, had, after the refusal of Jam and the Thacoor of Moorvee to permit a British cantonment to be established in their territories, agreed to the British force being settled at Rajcote, and that since that he had been persecuted by the British Government; that the case of infanticide having been proved against him was owing to the very circumstance which they were alluding to, viz. the vicinity of the head of the British power, and the facility in consequence of procuring evidence against him; and finally, that it was extremely unjust to punish those who were led to believe that their offences were not considered of a serious nature as heinous offenders. I need not recapitulate the observations I made use of in refutation of these arguments; but I must add, that I am quite certain that they did not convince the disputants. It would be extremely culpable in me to conceal the fact, that Soorajee is considered all over the province, I mean among Rajpoots, as a martyr. Let any person inspect the census, and it will be apparent that the crime was almost universally practised in every Jareja family, great or small, without the slightest compunction, and without the most distant approach to inquiry on the part of the British authorities, up to the period of Mr. Willoughby's agency. God forbid that I should impute any evil motives to any of the officers who preceded Mr. Willoughby in the administration of the political relations in this province between the British Government and the tributaries, but the fact is indubitable as I relate it: it is impossible to fathom the thoughts of man, and it is perfectly possible, and I should say, from a personal acquaintance with Colonel Bannevall and Mr. Blane, more than probable, that it was the honest opinion of those two able servants of Government that it was not a safe subject to investigate and legislate upon; which opinion I know to be shared by many other able servants of Government. Besides, the almost total silence of the Government on this question might have led those servants to direct their attention, in preference to subjects which were constantly pressed on their attention and the neglect of which would have subjected them to reprobation by superior authority. When we consider the great objections that were made on the part of some of the most able officers of the Honourable Company's service to the introduction of summary steps towards the suppression of the very prevalent rite of suttee for many years, on the score of danger by interference with the superstitious prejudices of the Hindoo population, we cannot in justice find great fault with the predecessors of Mr. Willoughby, more especially as their exertions were not called upon by the Government. Their superior, Mr. Elphinstone, no doubt, kept the great object of the abolition of the crime constantly in view; but himself not being in the country where the horrid atrocity was committed, he could not apply his energy, philanthropy, and other eminent qualities towards the details necessary to the suppression of the unnatural practice. It is much to be regretted that his parental care of the whole of the natives subject to his control did not induce him to extend the system of education, which he so beneficially constituted in Bombay and the Deccan, to this province, which would at least have laid the foundation of a wholesome and beneficial feeling throughout the body of the people, and which, if it does not succeed in entirely eradicating crime, would have taken long strides towards that desirable object, by suppressing all that class of vices which spring from unreclaimed ignorance. The only notice taken of this practice in the province since the days of Major Carnac, and up to the time of Mr. Willoughby, was extremely desultory. Mr. Blane, in 1829, got some returns of the Jareja population from the chiefs themselves (a description of document,

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without collateral testimony, quite useless to act upon), and he forwarded them, with a letter from his assistant (Mr. Langford), to Government, merely mentioning the fact of Mr. Langford's having obtained them, and recommending Government to sanction presents to be given to the Dhurole chief. These returns were compared with some that had been obtained in 1824, and from that comparison a favourable result was deduced; they were quite erroneous, however, and most undeserving persons have been honourably distinguished, thereby defeating the cause of humanity in a glaring manner. Mr. Langford sent in a register (obtained from the chief himself) of the number of families in his talooka; the number amounted to 71 in 1829, whereas there were only 45 alive at the time in the district, calculating deaths, emigrations, &c. I have said so much in exculpation of the predecessors of Mr. Willoughby, and in favour of the arguments of my Rajpoot friends, when they complained of being taken by surprise by the measures adopted by Government under Mr. Willoughby's administration: it is possible that I might have got the better of them in an arena of philosophical disputants, but I never could have the disposition to apply such a test to people of their calibre, who would rather have been astounded than convinced by argument.

2. The system of informers is one which I consider both destructive of the social system and embarrassing to Government, it involves a bad principle, as well as dangerous consequences; it encourages enmity and the gratification of evil feeling, destructive of a peaceable and social system, and creates a great risk of confounding the innocent with the guilty. I have already brought to the notice of Government that the evil dispositions of an informer can be easily gratified by the mere investigation of a case of suspected infanticide; he knows by the Government intimation, that any case brought before the agent will be investigated and rigorously scrutinised; even if he does not succeed in establishing the case, he has gratified his revenge by the destruction of the honour ("las") of his enemy whom he has accused. The Rajpoots are people of notorious pride of birth, although when their history is known, their right to assert such, even were the feeling a worthy one, can hardly be established: it is natural, therefore, to imagine that they would not willingly submit to investigations which compromised their honour or that of their house. How would any gentleman in England brook the inquiry as to how many times his wife has been *enceinte*, how the delivery took place, what occurred after the confinement, with all the minute circumstances attendant on such sacredly secret subjects? The investigation which I perused on my arrival in Kattewar I confess filled me with surprise, and very nearly with horror, and I consider it impossible but that their effect was to alienate the people from our Government.

The next great defect in the system of informers is, that in our defective system of jurisdiction, (in fact, almost incomprehensible, for the Government has decided that we have but a concurrent jurisdiction,) it is quite impossible that we can protect the informers and witnesses from the vengeance of the delinquents. The death of three out of the five witnesses in the Rajcote case, is a melancholy illustration of this, although they were all in excellent health and of middle age. The general impression in the country is that they have been murdered, and there is nothing which can satisfactorily disprove such a supposition, while the known custom of the country, and the bad character and almost irresponsible power of the chief, render such a result most probable\*. Judooram, the informer in this case, has been ejected from his house in Rajcote by the chief, and the wife of one of the agency establishment treated in the same way, for assisting in the conviction. These last cases the British Government can partially remedy, in consequence of the vicinity of the British power; but it would be impossible to watch over the conduct of the chiefs at a distance, similarly disposed, to prevent retaliation. The case of Nogunjee, of Gunnode, is another strong example of the evil of encouraging a system of informers; I mean, to prevent being misunderstood, a system of informers  
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\* Jarcja, a Morjee of Gowreedur, one of the Rajcote Byad, who was the first and principal informer in Soorajee's case, died suddenly shortly after the conviction of Soorajee, under circumstances of great suspicion, which Government itself observed in the letter of 2d June 1835. It was the general belief in Rajcote at the time that he was poisoned by the Durbar, and subsequently a member of the Political Agent's establishment having gone to Gowreedur on a shooting excursion, was informed by a sepoy of the deceased, that there was no doubt but that he had been killed by the aid of poison, through the means of Soorajee's mother, who is a depraved and cruel woman.

when the common voice of the community is not in accordance with the law. This family was supposed to have renounced the crime, having preserved two daughters; but on the information of a sepoy, discharged for misconduct, a case was reported to Captain Lang by the moonshee, and the usual strict and searching inquiries resorted to. The result was acquittal; and, in my letter reporting the case, I deprecated the frequent resort to inquiries, as tending to irritate, and recommended a great attention on the part of the moonshee to evidence. This was replied to by Government, by saying that it was not the moonshee's but the agent's province to attend to evidence, and that nothing but the investigation of every case which came before the agent could be expected to eradicate the crime. My letter was loosely worded, and did not accurately convey the sense I intended; but what I have here said will explain the sentiments I intended to convey. The moonshee knew he got his information from a discharged sepoy, and ought distinctly to have informed Mr. Lang of the circumstance, to have put that officer on his guard in the investigation of the accusation. I request the earnest attention of Government to this important branch of the subject, namely, the violation of the *lares* and *penates* of the Rajpoot community, because such a system does not confine itself to the Jarejas alone, as it is a principle which will render every Rajpoot family miserable, and which the British Government can only expect to continue by physical power. I fear much sympathy or respect cannot be expected by Government if such measures are pursued. Another case of false accusation was brought to the notice of Government in my letter of the 2d September last, where it was distinctly proved that the crime had not been committed on the occasion stated, the fruit of the birth having been a boy, still alive. The calumniator was ordered to be upbraided, but no compensation could be afforded to the victims for the intrusion on the affairs of their household, which in all Eastern countries are considered inviolable, and are not made the subject of conversation even among the most intimate and near connexions. Nothing can tend to greater mischief to the great cause than a case of this description, which irritates the feelings of a whole family, and alienates their disposition from the Government who dispenses the law, and who can never be respected where it is not esteemed. Did there exist a general feeling of execration against the practice, and men could be induced to come forward from virtuous motives, there might be advantage gained by allowing the system; but where none but evil-disposed persons can be expected to inform, and that for the worst of motives, private revenge, I fear a beneficial result cannot be expected, either as to general morals, or to the suppression of the individual crime. The denunciation of the crime by the British Government is not of itself sufficient to create a general disapprobation of it. The Rajpoot community, Jhallas, Jaitwas, Gohels, Wagellas, and Purmars all tacitly approve of the system, by giving their daughters and sisters to men, who are predetermined to make them the tgresses of their own offspring. Public informers and spies neither could be of any lasting advantage in detecting or checking the crime. In 1812, Wittul Row Dewajee, when Liksooba, an Amrellee, established mehtas in the Jareja towns to take notes of the births and destruction of female infants, but this totally failed. The mehtas were looked upon with indignation, and were finally unable to obtain the slightest information, either from the Jarejas or the rest of the community, which ended in their removal. In Cutch, a similar plan was adopted, and failed. "Mehtas sent by the regency," says Colonel Pottinger, "were either cajoled by false returns, or expelled from towns and villages, not only by the classes charged with the crime, but by the other inhabitants, whom long habit had taught to view the business with indifference, if not absolute approbation." The Jarejas themselves even told Colonel Pottinger that they dared not establish a system of scrutiny regarding their grown-up sons or nearest relations. Such failures must have a very bad tendency, as convincing the Jarejas of their power to continue the practice through means which no Government can contravene.

2d. The next defect which I have occasion to notice is, that the rigorous investigations ordered by Government, and consequent punishment on conviction, lead to stricter vigilance in the commission of the crime by those who still adhere to its practice. This principle contains in itself the elements of perpetuating the crime for ever, if we rely solely on conviction and punishment for its abolition. The truth of what I assert has indeed already become apparent; since I have been in Katteewar no conviction has been able to be effected, notwithstanding the greatest care and anxiety on my part to obey the instructions under which it is my duty

duty to act. That this is the consequence of increased vigilance there can be little doubt of, and in the event of these means proving successful, they will continue the commission of the practice, knowing the security under which they can act, and secretly despising the abortive exertions of Government. A deed of this description loves darkness better than light, and who will commit the crime in such a manner as to leave any probability of his ever being detected? The mother and two old women are generally the sole witnesses of this deed of iniquity. One woman, the midwife, is indeed sufficient, and only in cases of houses of superior rank are the services of any other person made use of. Indeed, as Colonel Walker records, from information conveyed through Jareja Dadajee, chief of Rajcote, among the poorer classes the mother herself is constrained to be the perpetrator of this unnatural act. I have already stated the fact of only two out of the five witnesses, in the case of Soorajee, being now alive; and when the wickedness of the benighted people of the province is taken into consideration, how can any one doubt but that a chief contemplating the commission of the crime, would hesitate in silencing the testimony of the witnesses by the poisoned cup or the uplifted sword? Such a state of things is very deplorable to relate, but the existence of such crimes is far from chimerical, of which Government shall in due time be informed. But it does not require even such extremities, ready as many would be to resort to them; for in several instances which were brought before me, the females declined altogether to give any evidence whatever. They said, "I know nothing about this, and shall answer no more questions; do with me as you please, I am ready to suffer death." It is not wonderful that, after years of almost total silence on the subject on the part of the British Government, when every Jareja was lulled into security by the want of notice taken of the subject, and committed the crime with the same nonchalance that the manager of an English kennel would drown a litter of unfavourable-looking dogs, several cases were brought home to the delinquents. But the case is now widely altered, and such caution is now exercised, not only in the commission of the act at the present day (for it is impossible to doubt but that it is still committed), but towards concealing former acts of transgression, that there is hardly a hope of being in future able to bring home any case of the nature to any perpetrator. After a few years have elapsed, and no instance of detection and punishment has taken place, the natural consequence will be, that if no more effective steps are resorted to by Government, those who from fear had abandoned the custom will revert to it, and those who have in the face of Government continued it, will persevere in its commission. The very circumstance which Mr. Willoughby so much desired did actually happen very soon after his report was forwarded, namely, an instance of detection and severe punishment, and that too under circumstances most favourable to the system, had it been a sure one, of the suppression of the crime, viz., one of the principal chiefs being the aggressor. But the state of the talooka of Rajcote does not exhibit any good effects from the example of Soorajee's punishment. I must here allude to the case of Jareja Khengarjee, and remark, that the very circumstance which was hinted at as one likely to benefit the cause of truth and virtue, viz. the fact of his not being convicted from want of evidence, being likely to impress the Rajpoots with a sense of the justice of Government, has had an effect of a totally opposite nature. I have been frequently asked, how it was that he was the only man who had been detected in the commission of the offence having been pardoned? When I replied, "From want of evidence of the fact," the answer was, "Every child knows it in the town, as well as the very spot where the infant was buried." The principles of impartial justice and beneficence which pervade the criminal code of Great Britain may, by the assistance of Almighty Providence, be appreciated in this province after the lapse of another century, but at present are as incapable of being understood by their ignorant minds as the deciphering of a Chaldee manuscript. These rigorous investigations, moreover, enlist the feelings of the other tribes in favour of the Jarejas. Every Jareja has in his house (or seraglio) the sister or daughter of some Jaitwa, Jhalla, Gohel or Wagella, with whom he is on terms of friendship. The private affairs of one's sister or daughter are almost as sacred to a Rajcote as of a wife, so that the whole community are against us, and not the Jarejas alone. I have already stated that Soorajee was considered a martyr, instead of a justly punished culprit, by the generality of the Rajpoots, and such will ever be the case until a wholesome spirit of public feeling

can be infused into the community. I must here mention, that on Soolajee's case coming before the Political Agent, a deputation of Jarcja chiefs waited upon him, and presented the following petition: "To J. P. Willoughby, esq., Political Agent in Katteewar, Jarejas Dewajee, Jussajee, Murwanjee, of the Moorvee Byaad, Jarejah Ladajee of Rajpoora, Jarejas Samut, Singjee, Wunajee, of the Gondul Byaad, Jarejas Jussajee, Meroojee, Nagjee, of the Rajcote Byaad, Jarejas Doongurjee, Dajeebhye, Bharaja, Hallajee, of the Dhurole Bhyad, Jarejas Moolajee, Gopaljee, Ughabhye, of the Veerpoor Kurrery Byaad, Jarejas Khanjee, Puchanjee, Kesserjee, Adabhye, of the Satodur Wowice Byaad, petition as follows:

In Sumvut 1864 Major Walker effected arrangements for the preservation of the daughters of the Jareja people, who therefore preserved them. Afterwards, neither the European gentlemen nor principal Bhonnas kept a strict surveillance, in consequence of which some ignorant persons may have violated those arrangements unknowingly; cases against some of these having recently been investigated, and the accusation has probably been proved, for which reason the petty talookdars and jemindars petition that past offences may be pardoned. From henceforward Colonel Walker's arrangements shall be acted up to; viz. that from this time forward no one among the Jarejas shall put his daughter to death; such an engagement we will write and make over. Should the same be violated, and a daughter be killed, the person concerned is an offender against the Government, and we will not drink water taken from his house. This writing we are ready of our own free will and pleasure to execute, therefore let the sahib do the favour of acceding to the prayer of this petition, for the greater talookdars will not petition for us. Sunivut 1892, Hallaree Aso Sood 5th.

In the handwriting of Jadowjee Madowjee.

Here follow the signatures of the petitioners.

In the conversation in court, when Champraj Wala objected to be tried for his life by professed murderers, Jareja Dewajee and Jhalla Kullajee, both of them referred to that petition, saying that had Government assented to their prayer then preferred, infanticide would have been by this time abolished. I am far from assenting to this, but I shall presently allude more particularly to this petition and its object. Besides, it is evident that the rich and powerful Jarejas will always be able to conceal their guilt, while the rigorous system will only tell against those who have not the power to suppress evidence. A measure having for its object such partiality is necessarily and obviously defective. Another defect appears to me to lie in the transfer of the responsibility from chiefs to vassals; a system *subversive* of the principles on which Colonel Walker framed his able settlement of this distracted territory in the year 1807. The basis of that system consisted in requiring the chiefs to be responsible for their bhyad and ryots. The singular success that has attended this plan is the best and unerring proof of its wisdom. The rigorous investigations ordered by Government into the domestic concerns of individuals, without reference to the chiefs, seem to me to be a departure from the original system on which our Government has based its interference in the affairs of this peninsula. The next remark I have occasion to make is the recommendation of trying the criminals before the court of criminal justice. I believe this was not approved of by Government in the answer to Mr. Willoughby's report, although the wording of the letter appears to me a little obscure with respect to that point. Such a scheme must inevitably prove futile. To try the very people who commit the crime by their brothers and instigators need only be mentioned to demonstrate its inutility. We should render the Government contemptible, and besides paralyse and perhaps destroy the court of justice, which has been of such benefit to the peace of the country. To select Kattee and Mussulman assessors would have the effect of impressing the Rajpoots with an idea of injustice, and, besides, would have the worse effect of creating feuds and enmities between the three different sects, so necessary to be discouraged. Lastly, I beg to submit, that the measure I am now discussing, viz. that of present severe coercion towards the perpetrators of this crime, appears to me in the present state of society to be inexpedient. Penal enactments, without the concurrence of the body of the people, never can be of essential benefit to the community; until a wholesome public opinion is raised

raised in the country, all punishment will appear either as an act of individual hostility or of gross public severity, and such being the case they are worse than useless. The abolition of suttee by the fiat of the British Government, and by the attachment of a specific penalty, was a different question. We had the power to abolish it, and save so many women from destruction, and we did do so; but none will assert that the whole Hindoo population were at once converted in the belief of the wickedness of the act. They have left it off through fear, and will in time, without doubt, feel the benevolence that dictated the abolition of the practice by the British Government. Infanticide has this difference, that the nature of the act being one of the greatest secrecy, and ever must be so, the Government has not the same facility in detecting the commission of it. The words of Mr. Willoughby, quoted by the Honourable Court of Directors, are those of true wisdom and philanthropy, and in which I most fully concur: "To effect the complete extinction of the practice, we must enlist the feelings of the community on our side. We must (more especially in the first instances that are brought to light) avoid the danger of exciting sympathy in favour of delinquents, thereby deterring persons from informing against them who might otherwise be disposed to do so. In short, unless we are able to carry public opinion with us, and inflict such penalties only as are likely to be recognized as just by the respectable portion of the community, our endeavours in the cause of humanity will be long retarded, or may altogether fail." When I advert to the remedies which I intend to propose to the present system, I shall have occasion to refer again to this passage in the letter of our honourable masters, as an additional proof that we cannot hope to secure success without the adoption of a plan which will relieve the mass of the poor deluded people from the weight of their ignorance, and render these hereditary chiefs honest and valuable citizens, instead of, as they for the most part now are, mean and contemptible tyrants.

XVI. I now proceed to the examination of the sumptuary system at present in force. The defects of the present sumptuary system appear to me to be in a general point of view, that the measures are of an ephemeral and partial nature. The rewards given to Jarejas who followed the dictates of humanity against the strong feeling and long-followed practice of their tribe, by preserving daughters when most of their brethren invariably destroyed them, are no doubt well bestowed; but as those who now save their daughters will not evidently be entitled to any reward for the future, after such repeated and obstinate evil conduct, this plan will cease to be an engine of putting a stop to the practice after all those who have saved daughters, (and they are very few), have been rewarded. With respect to the funds supplied to Jarejas for the marriage of their daughters, the propriety seems more questionable. The sanction thereby conveyed of the British Government to a relaxed system of moral duty, by assisting men in performing one of the most necessary and moral duties of mankind, I confess, appears to me to be not strictly correct; while the advance of money to a Jareja for the marriage of his daughter, to an amount more than three times as great as is recognized to marry a Jhalla, Wagella, or Gopel of the same condition in life, who, in the Rajpoot list, stand higher in rank than the former, is keeping alive one of the greatest causes of infanticide—the presumptuous arrogance of the Jarejas. Besides, for the system to become a permanent one towards the object in view, it would require far larger funds than we could command. I am labouring diligently, although it must necessarily be the work of time, to decrease the Mohsul book by every means in my power, which is a heavy clog on the chiefs. The apathy and folly of the chiefs induce many to withhold the payment of their tribute, restitution of plundered property traced within their limits, and the attendance of culprits and witnesses, until heavy mohsuls are imposed, and I have been doing everything I can to persuade them of the absurdity of such a course. If any unreasonable demand is made on them, they are at liberty to represent the case to the agent; but to show their independence and supposed consequence, by refusing to obey the just orders of Government until compulsory measures are resorted to, when they are well aware of the eventual termination to their obstinacy, is little short of delusion. I shall have the honour to bring this subject to the notice of Government at a future period; but it is clear that if the resources we derive from mohsillee are restricted in a great degree, which is highly desirable, we shall not have funds to marry females annually on the present extravagant Jareja terms. These sumptuary measures appear to me to tend to the perpetration of the custom, by showing a sympathy with the per-



petrators; as why should we acknowledge the necessity for a Jareja spending five or six times the amount on his daughter's marriage that any other Rajpoot does? Before I conclude this part of the subject, I must bring to the notice of Government what I consider the bad effect of steps taken before Mr. Willoughby's agency for the suppression of infanticide, they being in a manner of a sumptuary nature. In 1829, Mr. Langford obtained returns from the Tacoor Bhoputsing of the families of his bhyad, and proceeded to deduce from them the favourable result of the decrease of the custom. He accordingly presented several of the Jarejas of that bhyad with honorary dresses and other distinctions. The correctness of these returns are extremely doubtful, and the frequency of the practice of the crime in the Dhurole talooka at that time, is evident from a review of the census now submitted. This must have had the effect of showing the chiefs that they had the power of deceiving the British Government, as their own evidence was taken to their exculpation, and certainly confirmed them in the commission of the crime. In 1829 Jareja Jehajee, chief of Moorvee, died. Without any investigation as to the state of the population of his talooka, his son was decorated with presents and honorary distinctions by the British Government, on account of his father having been the first to renounce infanticide, by setting the example himself. A reference to the Appendix of Colonel Walker's Report will show the tenacity with which that chief clung to his "immemorial custom and right" to kill his children, and demonstrate the probability of his being a willing convert to Colonel Walker's humane views or not, after he did yield his consent. After having succeeded in deceiving Colonel Walker by preserving one daughter, and signing the agreement to relinquish the practice, he not only continued in the commission of it himself subsequently, but permitted it to be carried on to the same extent among his own relations, and over his whole talooka. This will be seen from the census. His son, Prutheerajee, the present chief, is known to have committed the crime himself a few years since. The praise conveyed by Mr. Willoughby to the Jam, who is the head and front of the offending, under the sanction of Government, without previous steps being taken to ascertain whether he was entitled or not to such eulogy, was a measure, I humbly conceive, of the same evil tendency.

Assistance acknowledged.

XVII. This leads me to the last head of my report, and I feel that I shall stand in need of the indulgence of the Right honourable the Governor in Council fully more for the suggestions which I am about to submit than for the observations I have above offered. To censure is far easier than to propose a remedy; and I am fully conscious of my insufficiency in attempting to remedy an evil which has defied the vigorous efforts of men of far superior knowledge and ability to myself; under this consciousness, I must repeat, that without the enlightened measures of Colonel Walker and Mr. Willoughby before my eyes, and the valuable aid I have obtained from Mr. Wilkinson, Political Agent in Bhopal, on this important subject, I never should have ventured to intrude any crude ideas of my own on the time of the Honourable Board; neither can I avoid mentioning the benefit I have derived from my able assistant, Captain Lang, who has been a constant and earnest mover in the cause of humanity ever since his arrival in Katteewar. I regret that my long separation from him has prevented me from obtaining the benefit of his advice in the details of the system I am about to propose, by laying before him this paper previous to submitting it to Government; but I have had the advantage of many long and earnest conversations with him on this interesting subject, and although I am aware that on some points a difference of opinion exists between him and myself, yet I have his full concurrence in the main principles on which this report is founded. It was to Captain Lang I was indebted for the suggestion of the meeting of the tribe, as I have stated in another place, which measure I propose to make of more extensive use than I at first contemplated. I have likewise derived great assistance from Captain Burnes, Assistant Resident in Cutch. The state of infanticide in Cutch so indissolubly connected with the practice in this province, the determined opinion of the Rao on the subject, together with many facts in the history of the Jarejas and other Rajpoots communicated by that officer, have been of great service to me. Captain Burnes has studied the subject deeply, and written some interesting papers on it, one of which is published in the Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain, and all his opinions directly tend to the conclusion, that hitherto we have been acting on a defective and erroneous plan, which must be altered before we can hope finally to eradicate the practice. I have found in Colonel Shirreff,

Shirreff, the officer commanding the troops in Katteewar, an active co-operator in the cause of public instruction and mental improvement. He has exerted his abilities and influence towards furthering my views whenever he had an opportunity, and has frequently had conversations with the chiefs who happened to be at Rajcote on business on the subject of national education, and the awful crime of infanticide; and his mild manners and moral discourse have far from been thrown away on many with whom I have communicated, and in whom I have discovered the benefits of his good advice. Not having a school-room at present, I have given over to Colonel Shirreff the services of one of the pundits I brought from Bombay, and he has already established a school in the Bazaar. It cannot but be highly satisfactory to Government to know that there is a universal feeling of benefaction towards the inhabitants of the province on the part of all in any degree of authority in it, which is shared by the person who wields the sword, but whose kind disposition leads him to assist in the task of governing by the pen. Amidst the enumeration of auxiliaries, it would be unjust to omit the name of my second assistant, Captain Jacob; I have obtained from this zealous officer many useful and always philanthropic suggestions, and shall on every occasion connected with this difficult subject avail myself of the use of his judgment and abilities. With a full sense of my inability to cope with so intricate a subject, I beg to state that the subject of female infanticide is one which has occupied my attention for several years past, on my discovering the existence of the practice among the Koompaouts of Edur, who, contrary to the repeated injunctions of the late Rajah, were in the habit of killing every female child. Ever since my appointment to my present situation, I may conscientiously state that the subject has occupied my almost constant attention and reflection, considering, as I do, that the continuance of this diabolical custom among a tribe of people under our jurisdiction, for such we have undoubtedly assumed, if we originally possessed it not (which I am not by any means prepared to assert), is one of the blots upon the just and benevolent rule of British government in India. In attempting to lay the axe to the root of the evil, we must endeavour, as well as we have it in our power, to discover what motives could have possibly prejudiced man to rebel to such an atrocious extent against his Maker, and against the incontrovertible laws which that heavenly Power, acknowledged under different and frequently culpable forms, but still acknowledged by nearly the whole world, has instilled into the breasts of men, and held up to their reverence for their temporal and eternal good, to which end it will be necessary to refer to the early history of the Jareja tribe, their original position, their relations with the other tribes with which they came in contact on their arrival in Katteewar, and other circumstances connected with their history. From Colonel Walker's admirable report on the district of Hallaar, the present seat of the dominion of the Jarejas, we find that the tribe were originally Lords of Scinde. The cause of their emigration, or it might have been, expulsion, we are in ignorance of; from what we know of the power of the Mahomedan dynasty in those days the supposition is plausible, that they were compelled by superior numbers to leave their original inheritance. They however arrived in Kutch, and after assistance obtained from the Mahomedan King of Ahmedabad, one of their chiefs succeeded in establishing his power in that country. Their persuasion and habits were at that time entirely Mahomedan. The inroad into Katteewar about 500 years ago of the brother of the Kutch sovereign (the king having, in revenge for the murder of his father, discontinued the family title of Jam, one derived from the Emperor Jamshed, of whom the Jareja family boasted to be descended, and under the emperor's authority assumed that of Rao, still possessed by the Kutch sovereign), ended in the conquest of the north-west district of the Peninsula, then under the dominion of the Jaitwa tribe of Rajpoots, by this powerful band. Upwards of 25,000 men are said to have reached Katteewar under Jam Rawul, who finally established his power in the Port of Naguee (Nagbunder), the site of the present town of Noanuggur. When this host arrived, they found in the country the Jaitwa, Jhalla, Gopel, Punnar, and Wagella Rajpoots. Their connexion with their Mussulman neighbours in the north having been by that time dissolved they had no means of procuring wives from them, and they found themselves constrained to assume the castship of the Rajpoots. How they even partially achieved this I cannot explain, but they certainly never fully performed it. Colonel Walker relates some accounts which he had heard of the legends of the Jarejas as to their Rajpoot extraction, but they must strike every person as

Early history of  
the Jareja tribe.

somewhat fabulous, and indeed it is not probable that that able man could have been imposed upon by such narrations. Colonel Tod expressly states, that the Jarejas were originally Rajpoots, descendants of the Zadoos, a tradition mingled with fiction, but that by intermarriage with Mahomedans had lost their caste, and therefore were despised by the other Rajpoots. The kings of Scinde, with the title of Jam, were all Mahomedans, avowedly the progenitors of the Jarejas, as even in the absence of authentic history, which is very defective at that time, can be clearly seen by the names of the sovereigns, such as Sullah ooden, Nezain ul Deen, &c. I do not mean to deny that the Jareja race were originally idolators, as we know that Persia and all the surrounding countries were peopled by such when Mahomet established his religion. The retransition from Islamism to the haughty aristocratical community of the Rajpoots, I confess myself unable to trace, but it appears to have been, to a certain extent, recognised, but certainly never fully, among the highest Rajpoot principalities. If tradition is true, the Jareja conquerors found much difficulty at first in persuading the Rajpoot princes of the Peninsula to contract matrimonial engagements with them. Their great power, exemplified in the atrocities committed by them in effecting the conquest of the Burruda country, and in their numerical strength, enabled them at last to overcome the caste feeling of the Rajpoots, and to obtain their daughters in marriage. Colonel Tod remarks as follows: "The Jarejas were Rajpoots, a sub-division of the Yadoos, but by intermarriages with the Mahomedans, to whose faith they became proselytes, they lost their caste. Political causes have disunited them from the Mahomedans, and they desire again to be considered as pure Rajpoots, but having been contaminated, no Rajpoots will intermarry with them. The owner of a hyde of land, whether Seesodia, Rahtore, or Chohan, would scorn the hand of a Jareja princess. Can the 'sic volo' be applied to men who think in this fashion?" But Colonel Tod himself does not attempt to trace the change in the caste of the Jarejas from the time they ruled in Scinde and were Mahomedans, to their incorporation with the Hindoo community (for as no conversion is allowed, we cannot call it by that appellation); he gives, in the gravest manner, a genealogical tree of the Rajpoots, deducing their origin, one half from the sun and the other from the moon, confessing at the same time the indefeasible practice of adoption among the Rajpoots defying all genuine descent, which must bring every sensible man to the conclusion, that instead of faithful history, he occasionally indulged in amusing fiction, and in place of confining himself to a simple narration of events, he was pleased to enact the part of the most talented Charon or Bhat who ever proclaimed the ostentatious annals of Rajasthan. It is very difficult to ascertain whether the Jarejas were at that time addicted to the practice of female infanticide; but from Colonel Walker's minute inquiries, the practice seemed to originate from that time. He says, from all evidence he had been able to find, the practice commenced about 500 years ago. The great prevalence of the custom in Scinde, the origin of which appears to be ascribed to an extraordinary morbid feeling of degradation in any person being able to say they had had carnal connexion with their sister or daughter, renders it very probable that the Jarejas, indubitably chiefs of Scinde, brought down with them the unnatural practice. On the other hand, there is the supposition above noticed, that upon the arrival of the Jarejas in Katteewar, they experienced difficulty in procuring wives from the neighbouring Rajpoot states, owing to their known backsliding (as the Rajpoots considered it) into Islamism.

This tradition is mentioned by Colonel Walker, who states that 85 daughters were immolated, not being able to find husbands. I wish we were able to establish this as a sound cause of exculpation for the Jarejas, but I fear, on investigation, this will not hold good. If the powerful tribe of Jarejas which immigrated into Katteewar, and subdued the Jaitwas, had the influence to induce the Rajpoot inhabitants of the Peninsula to give them their daughters in marriage, they could have found no difficulty in disposing of their female offspring to those chiefs and their brethren, had they been so inclined. The fact of the Jam's family having only saved two daughters since the establishment of the family in Katteewar speaks volumes. The Raos of Cutch have never preserved one legitimate daughter in their families till the present chief did, one who subsequently died a natural death. Had they ever preserved daughters, we should have heard of their living and dying maidens, but unfortunately for the humanity of the Jarejas, no such occurrence is known save the tradition I have above mentioned, related by

Colonel

The Katteewar family of Jam has only saved two daughters in all.

Raos of Cutch, none before the present chief.

Colonel Walker, but such I have never been able to trace as being more than fabulous. Jam Tumachee saved a daughter 66 years ago, and Raja Ubhesingjee of Joudpoor having come to Dewarka on a pilgrimage, and being received with great kindness on the part of Jam, condescended to accept his daughter in marriage, which he did with great pomp. This is the solitary instance of a Jareja princess being accepted in marriage by a Rajpoot king. A sister of an ancestor of the Jam's, when the family were in Kutch, and before the Katteewar branch reached the Peninsula, was married to the Viceroy of Ahmedabad, a son of the Great Mogul Emperor of Delhi. These are the only two instances of daughters having been preserved by the family of the Jam, with the exception of the present chief, who saved one three years ago under the following circumstances. When Jam left his palace for the purpose of meeting Mr. Willoughby on his arrival at Noanuggur, one of his wives was confined; the messenger sent to inform Jam of the female progeny, could not obtain a hearing as long as the chief was with Mr. Willoughby, and when Jam arrived at home the child was several hours old, and he then refused his consent to destroy her, declaring that it was her "nuseil." The Jam professes that he will give his daughters to the Rana of Odeepoor, the Maharaja of Joudpoor, and the Maharana of Jeypoor, the heads of the Seesodia, Rahtore, and Cuchwa Rajpoots, but nothing is more true than that none of these princes will receive a female Jareja princess in marriage; they consider them Mahomedans, and would not listen to a proposal of alliance with them; although on one occasion, and one only, it has certainly taken place. They would now never consent to bestowing their daughters on the Rao of Cutch, far less on Jam, who is a younger branch of the head race. It is in vain therefore that Jam, the "*primum mobile*" of the atrocious custom in this province, shall say in extenuation of his heinous crime that he can only marry his daughters to the Seesodia, Rahtore, or Cuchwa lords, and that in consequence of the difficulty of his obtaining a match for his daughters he is constrained to destroy them. The Seesodias and Rahtores generally would as soon think of marrying a Dher woman as a Jareja. I will at the expense of harassing the Honourable Board, relate an anecdote of the late Raja Gumbeersingjee of Edur, with whom I was on terms of intimacy, and who on his death bed appointed me guardian of his only son Jowansingjee, the present chief. An agent of the Raja of Drangdra, the chief of the Jhalla tribe of Rajpoots, arrived at Edur to negotiate the marriage of the son of the Raja with a daughter of the Rahtore lord. Gumbeersingjee sent for him (this anecdote was related to me by the agent himself), and asked him what he meant. The ambassador humbly preferred his suit, and Gumbeersingjee desired him to leave his territory without delay, or he should be summarily dealt with. "You," said the Raja, "give your daughters to Jarejas, dogs of Mussulmans, and you ask for your sons the daughters of Rajpoots; begone, or woe betide you." The characterising features of the Jareja tribe are ignorance, arrogance, and vice. Hardly any can read or write. Those in Katteewar affect superiority over all other castes of Rajpoots, all of whom are superior to them, both in birth and personal qualities, and they are in the habitual exercise of the most diabolical vices, some of which are of a nature unfit to be mentioned. The Jam's family is not only in the habit of killing every legitimate daughter, but every illegitimate; and when I state that the present Jam has six wives, and several concubines who are kept in his secret seraglio, besides his assuming to himself the privilege of cohabiting with any female whom his caprice points out, it can be supposed what a scene exists of female murder in his palace and environs. To watch the progress of crime is most awful. In all Jareja towns there is a large population of those degraded wretches the Powyas, inmates of brothels for the most abominable wickedness. Mandavie, Noanuggur, Gondul, and Rajcote are the chief seats of these debased specimens of humanity.\* The Jarejas are, with few exceptions, in every way a disgrace to the name of man. To show any sympathy therefore with such people would be disgraceful to an enlightened government; but viewing them in the light of barbarians, from which state it is impossible to believe that they have totally emerged,

Jarejas considered Mahomedans by genuine Rajpoots.

Anecdote of Maharaja Gumbeersingjee, of Edur.

\* In Mandavie there are 40 houses of Powyas; in Bhanj from 15 to 20; in Nowanuggur, 40; in Porebunder (the Jaitwas also being female child murderers), 8 or 10. There are none in the Jhalla villages, and in Joonaghur only one or two. In Rajcote, Dhurole, Moorvee, Gondul, and Dhorajee, several.

Afghans commit  
infanticide.

emerged, a lenient treatment of their iniquities, in consequence of the want of activity on the part of the British Government, and their own ignorance, appears to be the most efficacious mode of eradicating their vicious and unnatural propensities. Like all Asiatic conquerors, the Jareja tribe by force obtained in marriage the daughters of the Rajpoot chiefs whom they found in the country on their arrival, but it is authentically proved that they never gave their daughters to them in return; indeed they had no daughters to give, having in all probability brought down with them the diabolical practice of female immolation from that hotbed of iniquity Scinde, where it is so indiscriminately indulged in even to the present day. It is a matter of some surprise that Mr. Elphinstone, when on his mission to Afghanistan, did not discover the fact of the horrid custom among the Wuzeer Kharl, Barikzyes, Alleezyes, Badoozyes, Ulkoozyes, Turreen, &c., sects of Afghans, who, from motives of pride, would never suffer any person to have the power to call himself their son-in-law, or brother-in-law (janoye or bunoe); but such is undoubtedly the fact, deposed to by one of themselves before me here. The power and consequent pride of the Jam family, who conquered the western district of Kattewar about 500 years since, is the grand cause of the continuance of the crime. Whether the Jarejas were resolutely addicted to the crime when they arrived in Cutch from Scinde, or even when they arrived in Kattewar from Cutch, or whether they were induced to the perpetration of it from not being able to obtain matches for their daughters among their new Rajpoot neighbours, it is indubitable that they could have had no reason to continue the commission of it after they had by force of arms established their ascendancy in this province by their conquest of the Jaitwa territory, and the constitution of their capital at Noanuggur. Had the Jhallas, Jaitwas, and the other true Rajpoot tribes been able effectually to resist the Jareja arms, and refuse to give their daughters to a race of spurious descent, and moreover who would not give their female offspring in return, the mischievous results would have been averted, but their physical power prevailed over the customs of the subdued tribes. It is useless to the object we have in view, therefore, to pursue this inquiry further, as whether the Jarejas brought the custom with them from Scinde, or even tracing its history further back, that it has some relation with the practice followed by the ancient classical nations of exposing children (as alluded to by Colonel Walker in his Report of March 1808), or that they really did find difficulty in obtaining matches for their daughters, and thence reluctantly commenced it, nothing is more certain than that no obstacle exists at the present hour to any Jareja, from Jam to the owner of a single plough, finding a match for his daughter among a class equal in all respects both of caste, consequence or substance. If, therefore, the obstacles to the marriage of the females are removed, what can be the operating cause for the commission of the crime at the present day? I think we may assert without fear of contradiction, that the cause is ignorance, arising from want of education. Much has been said of the immutability of the Hindoos; but what is immutability but ignorance? Men who in their several occupations are content to tread step for step in the paths wherein their fathers trod, entirely divest themselves of the properties of thinking beings. The Jarejas kill their children because their fathers did, and among the lower orders, their attention never having been drawn to it, they have never even given the subject a thought. Are we not therefore bound, as their earthly protectors, to place in their power the unspeakable advantages of education? I have already stated that the Jam professes to give his daughters only to the Oodeepoor, Jeypoor, and Joudpoor princes, and to the Raja of Drangdra, the chief of the Jhalla tribe in Kattewar; to the three former he might with equal justice have added the King of England or the Pope, for although on one occasion the Joudpoor Raja condescended to receive into his seraglio the daughter of Jam under the peculiar circumstances above mentioned, the three Rajpoot houses above alluded to would have as much objection to receive the daughter of the Rao of Cutch to the elder branch of the Jam's family as would either of the two other personages. Such indignation as we can imagine would have been displayed by Richard Plantagenet on the possibility being hinted to him of his allying himself with the daughter of a serf, would undoubtedly be exhibited by one of the Rajpoot lords of Oodeepoor, Joudpoor, or Jeypoor, on the proposition of a Jareja alliance being made to them. In order to place Government in possession of the requisite information, I here append a memorandum showing the state of the customs regarding marriage which are at present in force in Kattewar, and from this,

State of the  
customs among  
the Rajpoot tribes.

Government

Government will be able to judge of the change which it will be necessary to effect before infanticide and its operating causes are discontinued. in Kattewar on the subject of marriage.

“The Jam professes to give his daughters to the chief of the Drangdra family, or his eldest son and heir, as head of the Jhalla tribe; to no others in Kattewar; but he has never yet given one. In Rajpootra to Oodepoor, Jeypoor, and Joodpoor only, but they will not take them. But only one daughter of Jam Lackajee’s has been preserved for these ten generations, and she was given to Ramsingjee of Joodpoor. Jam will take from Drangdra, Boronuggur, Sodha; from the head family of each only. The Drangdra Raja will give his daughter to Jam and Rao of Cutch, Porebunder, and Arreysir (a byaad of Cutch). He will take from the head Jarejas, such as the byaad of the Jam, and Wagellas, Chowras, and Gohells. The Raja of Bhownuggur will give to the Jam and to the chief family of the Jhallas. He will take from the Purmars, petty Jhallas, Wagellas, and Jaitwas; will give to Jarejas and Jhallas, and will take from petty Jhallas and Jarejas. Jarejas and Sodhas will also give their illegitimate daughters to Mussulmans. Instances have happened of this. Kessurbaee, the daughter of Rao Khengarjee by a concubine named Jettee, the real mother of the present Rao, has been married to the Nawab of Junaghur, and the late Jemadar Futteh Mahomed of Cutch was married to the late Jareja Jyajee’s wife’s sister. These two ladies were the daughters of Sodha Morgee, of Nuggur Parkur. Wagellas will take from Jhallas, Purmars, Rahtores, and will give to Jhallas, Jarejas, and Gohells. Purmars will give to every sect of Rajpoots, and will take from Jarejas, Gohells, and Jhallas.”

Colonel Tod sagaciously remarks, that “although religion nowhere authorizes this barbarity, the laws which regulate marriage amongst the Rajpoots powerfully promote infanticide. Not only is intermarriage prohibited between families of the same clan (campa), but between those of the same tribe (gate), and though centuries may have intervened since their separation, and branches thus transplanted may have lost their original patronymic, they can never be regrafted on the original stem. For instance, though eight centuries have separated the two grand subdivisions of the Gehlotes, and the younger, the Seesodia, has superseded the elder, the Oharya, each ruling distinct states, a marriage between any of the branches would be deemed incestuous. The Seesodia is yet brother to the Oharya, and regards every female of the race as his sister. Every tribe has, therefore, to look abroad, to a race distinct from its own, for suitors for the females. Foreign war, international feuds, or other calamities, affect tribes the most remote from each other, nor can war or famine thin the clans of Marwar without diminishing the female population of Amber. Thus both suffer in a two-fold degree. Many virtuous and humane princes have endeavoured to check or mitigate an evil, in the eradication of which every parental feeling would co-operate. Sumptuary edicts alone can control it; and the Rajpoots were never sufficiently enamoured of despotism to permit it to rule within their private dwellings. The plan proposed, and in some degree followed, by the great Jeysing of Amber, might with caution be pursued, and with great probability of success. He submitted to the prince of every Rajpoot state a decree, which was laid before a convocation of their respective vassals, in which he regulated the dower, or dower, and other marriage expenditure, with reference to the property of the vassal, limiting it to one year’s income of the estate.”

Colonel Tod’s remarks on the causes of infanticide.

Maharana Jeysing, of Amber, the chief of the Seesodias, and the first of all Rajpoots, the first person who endeavoured to abolish infanticide.

XVIII. 1. The first measure therefore which I shall propose is, that all the Rajpoot chiefs in Kattewar shall be required, and I sincerely believe that they can be persuaded, to enter into an engagement that they will not give their daughters to any tribe who will not give them their daughters in return. The pride and the determined wickedness of the Jarejas will thereby be struck at, and their proper position in society be defined without any violent measures.

New measures suggested.

The chiefs to engage to exchange their daughters on equal terms

2. That the Jareja chiefs shall be required to enter into a stipulation that the expenses of the marriage of the daughters of their Byaad shall not exceed the amount to be fixed at a general meeting of the caste, and to be informed that Government will cheerfully assist the indigent to the same extent as any other caste, but not to a greater.

Expenses of marriage to be limited.

3. Although I deprecate the resort to severity in the outset, and even at this stage of the business, still I am far from recommending that no punishment should be held up to the Jarejas in case they will persevere in the iniquity. I therefore consider that a distinctly specified penalty ought to be proclaimed in

A distinct penalty to be proclaimed.

case of the infringement of their engagements after a certain time, to be fixed by Government. This ought, I consider, to be divided into two heads, viz.

1. Loss of girass
2. Degradation.

Penalty specified.

I consider these penalties to be reasonable, just, and efficacious. After the unwearied attention the chiefs have seen has been paid to the subject by the late Political Agent, evincing the deep anxiety on the part of his Government to abolish the practice, and after the explicit intimation of its intentions, which I have communicated to almost every Jareja chief personally and in the clearest manner, the chiefs can have no right to expect less. Besides, too great a relaxation of measures at this period would tend to impress the chiefs with a sense of the weakness of our cause, and defeat our object. I shall presently allude to a proposition made by several Jareja chiefs, to the effect that they would bind themselves under penalty of loss of their estates, to abolish the practice, on promise of amnesty for the past; and I feel sure that almost every, if not every chief, would willingly agree to this. If they do not, however, Government will probably decide that we have gained the undoubted right to place before them that alternative. The chiefs themselves know well the engagements their ancestors entered into with Colonel Walker on the part of the British Government, and they all with one accord declare that the British Government has religiously maintained its part in the obligation. To inform, therefore, the chiefs explicitly that the Government has broken their terms with them in consequence of their repeated breach of their part of the stipulation, is nothing more than justice, and that, therefore, they shall be deprived of their hereditary property. This principle I think ought to be applied to the chiefs who are proved not to have discountenanced the practice in their territories. Those of minor importance, who are seen to countenance the crime, to be degraded by not being allowed to sit in the presence of the agent or otherwise\*. The objection made by Champraj Wala to be tried by Jareja chiefs, I confidently assert has been productive of the greatest benefit. The Jarejas have opened their eyes; they now see that they will inevitably be degraded if this custom is continued, and especially they perceive that a detestation of the practice has commenced throughout the country. I have so laboured lately to impress upon the Jarejas the indignation of the British Government against such an atrocity, sometimes by mildness and sometimes by stern denunciation, that I am truly of opinion that a revolution has already taken place in the minds of the Jareja population, and that the result will hereafter be manifest.

Responsibility of chiefs for vassals to be respected.

4. The principle of the responsibility of the chiefs for the conduct of their byaad and vassals to be strictly observed. This is according to immemorial custom, and besides, the principle on which Colonel Walker framed his settlements, subscribed to by the chiefs themselves.

Census.

5. The minute scrutiny by the census to be the test, and all chiefs to be enjoined to grant their efficient aid to the census.

An amnesty to offenders.

6. On the occasion of Soorajee's case being brought forward, there was a petition on the part of some of the chiefs to the effect that if a general amnesty was given to the committers of the crime, they would engage most solemnly to discontinue it for the future. The same proposition was repeated by Jam in his letter which I had the honour to forward on the 12th of this month, and has since been repeated to me by many Jareja and other chiefs. I am disposed sincerely to recommend this measure to Government; punishment is resorted to, "*Non quia peccatum est, sed ne peccetur*," therefore if we have a reasonable hope of abolishing this atrocity by means of persuasion and collateral subsidiary enactments, the immediate resort to rigour is not expedient. I have strong hopes that the pardon granted to former transgressors will enlist the people, not only the Jareja, but other tribes, in our favour, and that such a feeling will give weight and efficiency to the measures of coercion, of which it will in future be necessary to make use, should determined offenders be detected, and thereby secure, eventually, effectual success to our exertions. I here owe an apology to Government for directly contra-

vening

\* Sir John Malcolm says, in his work on Central India, "In speaking to those natives who enjoyed superior rank and station under the authority or control of the British Government, I have always expressed my horror at self-immolation, and my hope that through their influence in society and their desire not to outrage the feelings of their European superiors, it would in time be abolished. But with regard to infanticide, I have ever, when it was mentioned, stated my abhorrence of the murders that were committed under the plea of this usage, and refused to see those who practised it. Such statements were never found to give offence."



vening their views, but I must throw myself on the indulgence of the Honourable Board. I am now advancing opinions strongly opposed to the previously expressed orders of the Government, and, most probably, I am erroneous in the view I take of this question. The Government, in reply to a letter of mine in which I deprecated the system of espionage, declared that "whenever a charge was preferred, or suspicion of a case of infanticide exists, inquiry should immediately follow, otherwise we can never hope to suppress the practice." In the Government letter of the 9th July 1836, 5 para., the views of Government are more vehemently expressed as to the rigour to be pursued in cases of suspected infanticide: "Captain Lang's remark of the necessity of a clear and rigorous examination of every case to which the smallest suspicion attaches, is, in the opinion of the Right honourable the Governor in Council, perfectly just." I humbly confess myself to be of an entirely different opinion, but perfectly ready to carry out the views dictated by the superior wisdom of Government, to their full extent, in the case of the Right honourable the Governor in Council adhering to the sentiments communicated to me so decidedly in the letter alluded to. Much as it would distress me to be obliged to violate the sanctity of a Rajpoot family, still I shall ever consider it my duty to obey the paramount orders of my superior authority in opposition to my own personal feelings. I therefore beg to submit to the wisdom of the Honourable Board the proposition that the period of two years, or such other time as Government shall decide, shall be granted to the Jarejas and others in the habit of committing the crime, during which time no investigation shall be made either with regard to former or late cases, and that the result of the census at the termination of that period shall be the test. If Government in its wisdom and benevolence agrees to this proposition, the intermediate means to which I should wish to resort for the suppression of this enormity are, kind treatment and persuasion, never losing sight of the exposition of the penalty in case of determined disobedience. I have already experienced the immense benefits of personal communication with the chiefs, and I shall consider it a paramount duty for me to visit every Jareja district and hold an earnest and explicit conversation with the chiefs as well as with as many of the lower orders as I may be able. It may appear inconsistent with the view of the question I have expressed throughout this report regarding the evils of domestic inquisition, for me to recommend the continuance of the census, which must involve inquisition to a certain extent. I should greatly rejoice were there any plan which seemed at all feasible by which this step might be avoided, but after the repeated breach of faith on the part of the Jarejas, it is evident that it would be trifling with the subject to rely on their promises, and no means exist but the census of ascertaining the fact of their having kept their engagements or not. Besides, conciliatory conduct on the part of the censors, one of whom Government has already sanctioned is to be a respectable woman, and care in paying every attention to the feelings of the people which the nature of the case will admit, will soften as much as we have it in our power the evil which it is indispensably necessary to incur. The present censor, Moonshee Goolam Mahomed, is a man of integrity and zeal; but to prevent as far as we are able the chance of collusion or error, the consequence of which would be so fatal, such important interests being at stake, I should beg to propose the employment for the present of another censor on the same salary. By dividing the Jareja districts between the two censors, and sending them to different districts each year from those they visited the last, the chances of mistake would be greatly diminished at an inconsiderable expense.

Personal communication with the chiefs.

Additional censor.

7. The assistance of the Rao of Cutch, the head of the Jareja community, is one of the most essential desiderata towards the suppression of the crime, and I am rejoiced to inform Government that I have in my possession translation of a private and confidential letter written by his Highness the Rao, in answer to a secret application on the part of Jam for his advice as to the conduct he was to pursue with regard to the practice, on the renewed notice of the custom on the part of Government. This document was furnished to me by my friend, Captain Burnes, in a communication in which he said that his Highness wrote it in his own hand, and that the original draft was couched in far more strong terms, and that it was only through the advice of some of his dependants that he had been induced to dilute it. The note is as follows:—

Assistance of H. the Rao of Cutch.

"You have asked my advice through Metha Toolseedags about killing female children, to which the Sircar is making objections. My reply is, as to what you have written, I believe that if it was not an improper thing the Sircar would not notice it, and if it is an improper thing, how can we agree to pursue it? My

His sentiments on infanticide, and advice to the Jam.



advice is this : When Colonel Walker arranged the affairs of this part of the country, I have understood that you entered into engagements pledging your cowl to maintain them. That pledge continue to respect, and you ought to adapt every measure accordingly, because the Sircar is anxious that we do not violate the precepts of our Dhurm Shasters. Such is their wish, and we ought to entertain the same, and strive by all means to accomplish good."

Assembly of chiefs  
at Bhooj, the capi-  
tal of the Jareja  
tribe.

Here we have the very essence of success. The feudal superior of all the Jareja tribe, an educated and intelligent young man, in the practice of justice and benevolence, addicted to no vices, with a warm desire for knowledge, and great and sincere attachment to the British Government; his Highness being on the side of the great cause, we cannot possibly, if we judiciously take advantage of our position, fail in the cause of humanity. As I have above said, a great revolution will necessarily be created in the Rajpoot community in Kattcewar, by entire suppression of infanticide on the part of the Jarejas. I beg leave to propose that the general convocation of the chiefs of the Rajpoot race, sanctioned by Government, shall be held at Bhooj, in the presence of the Resident in Cutch and myself, where a plan can be distinctly drawn out for the conduct and observation of all classes, for the end of reconciling all discordant customs, and fixing the social relations of the Rajpoot race in this part of the country on a secure and permanent basis. The first great object would be to induce the chiefs to agree to a stipulation that they would give their daughters to none who will not give their daughters in return in marriage to them. We cannot hope to abolish that law among the Rajpoots which prevents any of a kindred tribe interchanging daughters, neither is it expedient; but we can surely obtain the fulfilment of the agreement I have now stated. We have the highest possible authority for such a regulation, that of no less a personage than Rana Jeysing of Amber, one of the noblest of the Rajpoot race; he exerted himself to the utmost towards the extinction of this abominable practice, and enacted sumptuary measures similar to those now proposed for the abolition of the custom. Colonel Tod says, in his work on Rajasthan, as above quoted, "Many virtuous and humane princes have endeavoured to check or mitigate an evil, in the eradication of which every parental feeling would co-operate. Sumptuary edicts alone can control it, and the Rajpoots were never sufficiently enamoured of despotism to permit it to rule within their private dwellings. The plan proposed, and in some degree followed by the great Jeysing of Amber, might with caution be pursued, and with great probability of success. He submitted to the prince of every Rajpoot state a decree, which was laid before a convocation of their respective vassals, in which he regulated the daeja, or dower, and other marriage expenditure, with reference to the property of the vassal, limiting it to one year's income of the estate." This being made known to the Rajpoots here, would have the most beneficial effect.

8. I now come to the last proposition which my judgment dictates to me to be submitted to the Right honourable the Governor in Council, to the end of the abolition of this iniquity, and I confess my implicit conviction that it is not only the best, but the only means by which Government has it in its power effectually and finally to eradicate the atrocious crime now under consideration: I mean education, mental improvement, and moral amelioration of the mass of the people. "*Virtutis indyatrix expultrixque vitiorum*," and without which all our best efforts must be abortive among such a population. Drowned in ignorance, superstition, and vice, what engine can be used to reclaim them? As to the Jarejas themselves, any reasonable man would at once declare that no law could control their iniquity. The voice of conscience, the representative of God in the hearts of men, is entirely hushed in the breasts of these relentless wretches. To awaken within them this divine monitor, to what earthly power can we appeal? It is true that no one becomes infamous all at once, but it is equally so that no one sunk in the deepest abyss of iniquity can ever suddenly become virtuous. It has been well remarked, that "when we look into the history of the world, two things are seen upon every page, man's ignorance and man's wickedness. History presents another truth: the most ignorant individuals, as well as nations, have been the most vicious and degraded. The Jarejas themselves are a forcible example of this truth. The present condition of the world reveals slavery and misery where the people are ignorant, and liberty and happiness where there is mental and moral light; where the mind is not improved by virtue and knowledge, it will be governed and debased by the passions and appetites, and employed in planning and executing that which destroys happiness and prevents improvement. How far human suffering may be attributed

attributed to ignorance, or how many of the evils which have and still exist among the inhabitants of the earth originated from ignorance, would be difficult to ascertain, but we know enough to be assured that the amount of suffering from ignorance is unmeasurable, and the evils unmeasurable." Ignorance has not or multiplied evils by misapplying what is good, but has given an imaginary existence to many of the most fearful nature which have long distressed and enslaved the human race. Ignorance and error have always led to the commission of the most atrocious deeds of wickedness, and to the habitual adherence to crime. The Juejis, by a legend repeated by Colonel Walker, and preserved to the present day, give as an excuse for their iniquity, the sanction of a rajgor, or spiritual preceptor, for the unnatural practice; but it is well established, that a religion like theirs, based "on the deepest superstition, will lead men to the worst and most impious actions." It has been frequently known that mothers have, under the influence of this species of superstitious feeling, been induced to desire the death of their offspring, contrary to the wish of the father. The following anecdote is related in Mr. Wilkinson's Report on Infanticide:—

The following statement may, I believe, be relied on as a fact; it was made to me by the rajgor wuked, by name Kondoo Punt Bhow, who is distinguished amongst those about me for his superior regard for truth; his bent, too, was towards softening the traits related. He told me that Thakoor Meghsing, a Chundrawut Rajpoot of the Rampook family, and a connexion of the Rajgor chief, had had four daughters; that he had preserved two of these, and destroyed the others. That the elder of the daughters preserved had reached the age of 19, but that he had been unable from his poverty to secure a suitable match for the girl; that this difficulty had appeared so great a calamity to the Thakooranee, his wife, that she had proposed to destroy the younger daughter by poison, who was still only five years old, to save her from the like disgrace of remaining unmarried after reaching years of puberty. The Thakoor publicly and freely discussed the propriety of following the mother's advice, but that he, the wuked, on hearing the proposal, was horrified, and warned him against committing so cruel a murder, threatening him with the Agent's displeasure. How perverted and how utterly annihilated must all the best feelings of our nature be in a tribe where such a proposition could be not only entertained by an individual fit, but deliberately canvassed in the community. "What except due blindness and superstition, *tantum potuit suadere malorum?*" People in this deplorable state of ignorance never can be expected to feel their proper relations either towards God or man. Not having their moral or intellectual nature developed or put in exercise by mental and moral instruction, they are ignorant of any other happiness but that derived from the gratification of their lowest natures, their animal appetites and passions. The principal cause, therefore, of this as well as of other human evils is a sensual and diseased nature domincering over the moral and intellectual nature. If knowledge is of use in other communities, of how much greater benefit it must be to such a race, who, instead of knowing nothing, know nothing but what is bad. There never has been an instance since the creation of the world of any community entirely devoid of knowledge and instruction, being in the practice of virtuous actions, or indeed not being in the habitual practice of bad. To expect, therefore, an exception to such a fact in the inhabitants of this province would be tantamount to shooting at the sun. They have, I fear, enough to answer for; but it is only to be wondered at, when their profound state of ignorance is considered, that they are not a worse and more immoral race than they actually are. Mr. Wilkinson, who has devoted his distinguished talents and indefatigable research to this subject, made a very important and remarkable discovery, viz. that on the commission of the atrocious deed, the Jareja considered himself so far polluted as to require the purification used by Hindoos on the occasion of any offence being committed against his spiritual rules, and that such was usually performed by a present of food, "*seeda surunjam*," to the Brahmin or Brahmins who were his family priests. I made inquiries if that were the case in this province, and I find that such was the custom formerly, but for purposes of concealment it was never now resorted to. The committers of the crime now, therefore, do not possess even the show of conscience. I need not dilate on such a subject generally, but will bring it to bear on the present question in a more particular manner. Out of the 28 chiefs to whom Mr. Wiloughby sent the proclamation, only eight or nine can read. The chiefs of Rajcote and Gondul have not the most remote knowledge of that art. Two copies were sent to the Jam, but he declared himself he had never read it; indeed it would have been as much as he could do to have perused it in a day. The chief of Gondul,

when I asked him, said he had not heard it read, but that he had heard from his minister that "a paper had come from the Sircar about female children." The generality of the Jareja chiefs replied, "that they had received the paper, placed it on their heads, and sent their salaams to Mr. Willoughby in return." The poorer chiefs, talookdars of one village, never had the proclamation read to them, and if they had heard it read, would have found difficulty in comprehending it without assistance. I have already in my report, dated the 1st of May last, brought to the notice of Government the deplorable state of ignorance among the chiefs of this province, their byaad or brethren, and unless Government deliberately resolves to extend the advantages of education over this community, no hope can be entertained of finally and effectually eradicating this atrocious custom. I have already exerted myself towards this object by disseminating copies of two small works in Gujerattee, which I originally procured from my friend, Mr. Wilkinson. I have distributed copies to every Jareja, and many other Rajpoot chiefs, many of whom eagerly accepted them. I have, with the assistance of the two pundits whom I brought with me from Bombay, translated several different works into Gujerattee for distribution among the chiefs and such as will value them. A short history of the state of England, moral tales, grammars, spelling-books, &c. are already completed, and ready to be transmitted to Bombay to be lithographed. If Government will in their wisdom grant an amnesty towards this blind and misguided race, I will occupy my time in travelling over the province, addressing myself to the chiefs themselves personally, calling upon any latent good feelings, which may still be, though dormant, in their breasts, exhorting them to adherence to their engagements and the practice of virtue. By such means, even with the limited acquaintance I possess of the manners and customs of the natives of the Peninsula, I feel confident of gaining a large number of converts to the cause of virtue, even if I should not succeed in entirely abolishing the atrocity. In the letter dated 27th April 1836, from the Honourable the Court of Directors, it is clearly stated that "Mr. Willoughby's report on the effect of our measures for the suppression of infanticide in Kattcewar is highly creditable to him, and is on the whole satisfactory. For though it shows that the practice still prevails very extensively, it shows also that a great and progressive decrease has been produced by the efforts of the British Government." It is impossible not to concur in the observations of Mr. Willoughby when he says, that "to effect the complete extinction of the practice, we must enlist the feeling of the community on our side; we must, more especially in the first instances that are brought to light, avoid the danger of exciting sympathy in favour of delinquents, thereby deterring persons from informing against them who might otherwise be disposed to do so. In short, unless we are able to carry public opinion with us, and inflict such penalties only as are likely to be recognized as just by the respectable portion of the community, our endeavour in the cause of humanity will be long retarded, or may altogether fail. On these grounds we should have disapproved of the infliction upon the chief of Rajcote, (who was proved to have, in violation of his engagement, destroyed his female infant,) of any severer penalty than that which you have imposed upon him."

This is the direct and most true policy, "truth prevails by delay and exposure;" and by a steady adherence to such principles the truth must eventually conquer. The principles upon which I propose to act are all in perfect accordance with the above expressed opinion of the Honourable Court, of which I shall never lose sight. Again, let us consider the immense advantages we shall acquire by having effected this desirable reformation by gentle means instead of violent. When its final abolition shall have been effected the people will look back with astonishment at the wickedness of their fathers, and learn to bless the British Government, who had conducted them by sure and firm steps to a state of virtue and happiness.

XIX. I beg to refer you to my letter of the 1st ultimo, for the principles on which I wish to propose that the education of the natives of the province should be conducted.

XX. Should Government concur with me in the view I have taken of the subject, it will be expedient to make a few alterations in the proclamation issued in September 1834, which I should suggest should be in some measure modified. The eulogy to the Jam ought, I think, to be omitted, and the reference to the state of the population in the other talooks, which is in some cases erroneous. I see no objections to the insertion of the renewed agreement of Jam Justicee of 1812, in which allusion is made to the Shasters, but the penalties, i. e. case of infraction of their engagements for the future, ought, in my opinion, to be more distinctly specified:

cited. I therefore append draft of an amended \* proclamation, suited to existing circumstances, for the approval of the Right honourable the Governor in Council. I also forward for sanction a draft of a circular letter †, which I propose to issue to all the chiefs, for the purpose of inducing them to meet me, and settle the subsidiary arrangements consequent on the renunciation of the practice of infanticide. I consider that this meeting ought, as I have above stated, to be held at Bhooj, and all the principal chiefs of Kattewar and Cutch summoned to attend. I am confident of being able to command the attendance of all the chiefs interested on this side the Gulf; and I hope Government will use their influence with the Rao and the chiefs in that country also to attend the assembly. The Resident in Cutch I hope will be addressed by Government particularly to lend his earnest and able co-operation towards the measures now contemplated, for nothing but unanimity and activity can ensure success.

\* Appendix (B)

† Appendix (C)

XXI. I have the honour to append a statement of the state of the Infanticide Fund up to this date. (D.)

XXII. I likewise annex, for the information of the Right honourable the Governor in Council, copy of agreements entered into by the chiefs of Malwa, at Mr. Wilkinson's instigation, for the purpose of abolishing the crime of infanticide. (E.)

XXIII. The censor has already left this for the purpose of taking the census of the province of Hallour, which I have every hope will be completed in a few months, when the result shall be laid before Government, with any remarks that may occur to me on the subject.

XXIV. The population of the peninsula of Kattewar is known to be very small in comparison with other tracts of country of a similar extent, and it cannot be doubted but that the custom of female infanticide must have tended in a great degree to this result. The lower orders of Rappoots are mostly cultivators by profession, or employ themselves in the other occupations of productive labour, so that the deficiency of women among so large a tribe as the Jatejas must have done much mischief to the prosperity of the country. By the abolition, therefore, of this long continued custom, besides the important service rendered to the cause of humanity and virtue, the British Government will confer a lasting temporal benefit on the inhabitants of this province.

XXV. I am at present engaged in the inquiries alluded to in the 5th paragraph of my letter to Mr. Secretary Willoughby's address of the 12th of this month, respecting the other classes in the province who are addicted to this vice, but they are not at present sufficiently advanced to be of any service towards the general question, and will hereafter be brought to the notice of the Right hon. the Governor in Council.

I have, &c.

K. Pol' Agent's Office,  
Rajkote, 30 June 1837.

(signed) *J. Erskine*,  
Political Agent.

P.S. I shall delay furnishing the Resident in Cutch with a copy of this report until the receipt of the answer of Government, as to whether my views are approved of or not by the Honourable Board.

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Appendix (A.)

EXTRACT of a LETTER to *C. E. Trevelyan*, Esq. Deputy Secretary to Government, Fort William; dated 31 August 1835.

THE suppression of infanticide appears to me by far the most difficult subject that we have ever had to deal with in India: suttees, or the immolation of children on the Ganges, were nothing when compared to it. They simply required the fiat of the Government to put a stop to them in our own territories, but to even check infanticide we have to oppose not only sentiments which are strong enough to suppress the common feelings of human nature, and I may even say of the most savage wild animals, but to interfere in the most secret and sacred affairs amongst the higher classes of natives, of women; for no one who has been a short time in India, and has used his powers of observation, can have helped perceiving how scrupulously every man pretending to respectability refrains from any allusion to his females, old or young.

When I first came to Cutch 10 years ago, I set out with all the zeal of a new comer to root out the practice, but I soon discovered my mistake. The Melitas sent at my request by the then regency, were either cajoled by false returns, or

expelled from towns and villages, not only by the classes charged with the crime, but by the other inhabitants whom long habit had taught to view the business with indifference, if not absolute approbation. I next got the Durbar to summon all the Jarejahs to Bhooj, and partly by threat and partly by persuasion, arranged with them to furnish quarterly statements of the births within their respective estates. This plan I saw from the outset was defective, but it was the best I could hit upon at the moment. It proved, however, an utter failure; within six months most of the Jarejahs declared their inability to act up to their agreement, even as far as regarded their nearest relations.

Several fathers, for instance, assured me that they dare not establish such a scrutiny regarding their grown-up sons, and the few censuses that were furnished, I found to have been drawn up by guess-work from what may be termed the tittle-tattle of the village. My next idea was, that as all the Jarejahs profess to be blood relations of the Rao of Cutch, they might be requested to announce to him as the head of the tribe, as well as government, the fact of their wives being *enceinte*, and eventually the result. The scheme appeared feasible to the ministers, but when we proposed it to the Jarejah members of the regency, they received it with feelings of equal disgust and horror. Two modes further suggested themselves of carrying our object. The one to use direct authority and force; but that would no doubt be at variance with the spirit, if not the letter of the treaty. The other to grant a portion to every Jarejah girl on her marriage. This latter method had been proposed to the Bombay government by my predecessor, (Mr. Gardiner,) had been explicitly negatived, and that negative had been confirmed by the Honourable Court of Directors; under these circumstances I was obliged to remain quiet. Sir John Malcolm came to Bhooj in March 1830. He made a speech to the assembled Jarejahs on the enormity of the crime, and told them the English nation would force the East India Company to dissolve all connexion with a people who persisted in it. The Jarejahs of course individually denied the charge, but they afterwards inquired from me how the Governor could talk so to them at a moment when we were courting the friendship of Scinde, in which child-murder is carried to a much greater extent than even in Cutch, for it is a well known fact, that all the illegitimate offspring born to men of any rank in that country are indiscriminately put to death, without reference to sex. Subsequent to Sir John's visit, an impostor of the name of Vijjia Bhutt went to Bombay, presented a petition to Government setting forth my supineness, and offering, if furnished with some peons, to do all that was required. This petition was referred to me to report on, which I did as it merited, and matters lay in abeyance till the young Rao was installed in July 1834, when he adopted the most decided steps to enforce that article of the treaty which provides for the suppression of infanticide. He took a paper from the whole of his brethren reiterating that stipulation, and agreeing to abide the full consequences if they broke it. I officially promised the Rao our support in all his measures, and we have been watching ever since for an occasion to make a signal example; but the difficulty of tracing and bringing home such an allegation will be understood from this letter, and it would be ruin to attempt to do so on uncertain grounds and fail. I do, however, think that our best, perhaps only chance of success rests with the Rao, who is most sincere in his detestation of the crime, and his wish to stop it.

I quite concur with Mr. Wilkinson, that infanticide is carried to an extent of which we have hardly yet a complete notion in India. The Rao told me very bluntly, that he had just found out that a tribe of Moosulmans called "Summas," who came originally from Scinde, and now inhabit the islands in the Ruim, paying an ill-defined obedience to Cutch, put all their daughters to death merely to save the expense and trouble of rearing them. He has taken a bond from all the heads of the tribe to abandon the horrid custom, but, as he justly remarked, he has hardly the means of enforcing it.

I had no intention when I took up my pen of saying so much, but have been insensibly drawn on to tell you all I know of infanticide in Cutch; of its origin, I can only repeat the general tradition of its being a scheme hit on by one of the Jarejahs to prevent their daughters, who cannot marry in their own tribe, from disgracing their families by prostitution. The Jarejahs of Cutch have, perhaps, adopted all the vices, whilst they have few or none of the saving qualities of Moosulmans. No people appear to have so thorough a contempt for women, and yet, strange to say, we often see the "dowagers" of households taking the lead in both public and private matters amongst them. Their tenets are, however, that women are innately vicious, and it must be confessed that they have good cause to  
draw

draw this conclusion on Cutch, in which I strongly suspect there is hardly one chaste female. We can understand the men amongst the Jarejahs getting reconciled to infanticide, from hearing it spoken of from their very births, as a necessary and laudable proceeding, but several instances have been told to me where young mothers, just before married from other tribes, and even brought from distant countries, have strenuously urged the destruction of their own infants, even in opposition to the father's disposition to spare them. This is a state of things for which I confess I cannot offer any explanation, and which would astonish us in a tigress or a she wolf.

(A True Extract.)

(signed) *Henry Pottinger.*

(True Copy.)

(signed) *J. Erskine, Political Agent.*

Appendix (B).

By the British Government.

A PROCLAMATION.

1. NOTWITHSTANDING the great anxiety so often evinced on the part of the Sikar, concerning the abolition of the wicked custom of killing female infants, which has so long existed in the province of Katteewar, it still appears, from returns of the population of the Jarejahs and others, that this crime is up to the present day committed.

2. Mr. Willoughby, the late Political Agent, took the greatest interest in this subject, yet the people appear to have neglected his benevolent advice and the orders of Government.

3. Setting both God and man at defiance, the Jarejahs, and even some others, have persevered up to this time in this atrocity.

4. Every person possessed of reason knows that there is an Eternal and Almighty Power on high to whom every mortal is responsible, and who will exact strict retribution from those who obstinately and wickedly transgress his laws, while he loves and protects all who obey his word.

5. To the good government of the affairs of this temporal world it is also requisite that in every community there should be a paramount power. The rules and ordinances deliberately settled by such, are binding on all who own obedience to that power, and who are protected by its just laws.

6. The British Government here informs the perpetrators of this crime, that it is no longer possible to set the laws of God and man at defiance, and that Government is determined to take resolute steps to abolish this iniquity, and to attempt to bring the Jarejahs and those who continue the commission of the crime to reason and to virtue.

7. The steps which the Government are resolved to pursue towards this end have been communicated to the chiefs, and are now declared irrevocable.

8. The British Government, taking into consideration the habits and customs of the different castes, has determined on holding an assembly of the principal Rajpoot chiefs for the purpose of reconciling any differences, and of concerting a sensible system of social intercourse, to be decided upon by the chiefs themselves, taking into their serious consideration the interests of their respective tribes and brotherhoods, assisted by the British Government's representative. At this meeting every argument can be discussed and all circumstances and all opinions listened to and decided upon, in a temperate and impartial manner, so that the interests of no party can possibly suffer.

9. The British Government has no desire to intrude on the privacy of any Rajpoot family further than the interests of truth and of justice require; for which reason the Government intends to discontinue the system of inquisition into private families, with the exception of the censors, and to give the Jarejah tribe and others who are in the habit of perpetrating the crime of child murder, a space of time, including two years from this time, to renounce this atrocious practice. A strict scrutiny of the state of the population shall be kept up, and at the end of that period, if it shall be evident that the custom has not been distinctly abandoned, the British Government intends to resort to the last extremity of condign punishment.

10. By the parental settlements of the illustrious Colonel Walker, by whose means the estates of all the Grassias were guaranteed to them, it was settled that

every chief should be responsible for the behaviour of this Bhyaad. This rule can never be departed from.

11. Should the Jarejah and other chiefs who allow this wickedness to be committed, still persevere after this serious remonstrance, they are hereby to know that the penalty affixed is entire loss of Girass and degradation in the eyes of the community. Every chief shall forfeit his estate, and no Jarejah shall be allowed to approach the Sircar, except at a distance, and with his shoes off, like a Dier.

12. These orders are irrevocable; but let every one know that those who respect the rules of Government shall be for ever upheld, and every indulgence shall be shown to those who continue in a good and virtuous course.

13. The British Government observes with much satisfaction the conduct of the Drapha Byaad, who have preserved as many daughters as sons. It is greatly to be hoped that this Byaad has the honour of being the first to set the virtuous example of having renounced this horrid sin; but should any man through folly or wickedness have still committed the crime, let him be aware of the penalties he incurs, and let him pursue a course of virtue in obedience to the law of the Shasters and of the Sirkar.

14. Proclamation is to be read to every Talookdar in the presence of his whole Durbar Byaad and others present at the Huzoor, and all Carbarees are strictly enjoined to have it read and explained to the Thakoors and others concerned, and Government will not overlook the neglect of Carbarees on such a subject.

Here will follow the renewed engagements entered into with Jam in 1812.

(signed) *James Erskine,*  
Political Agent.

K. Political Agent's Office, Rajkote,  
30 June 1837.

#### Appendix (C.)

##### CIRCULAR.

It was with the deepest concern the British Government first heard of female child murder in this province. Conceiving it a duty to the Maker and Giver of all things to inquire into the truth of it, they have accordingly done so.

It is very painful for the British Government to learn how often the clear and express law of the Hindoo Shasters has been broken, and still more painful to know that those favoured by God with the government and care of his people should not only have forgotten to warn them against and punish them for every transgression of his law, but have on the contrary set themselves up in opposition to what they believe holy writings, the Shasters, and have persevered in the actual commission of the practice at which all reasonable men will shudder, as highly offensive to the rewarder of good actions and the punishment of bad.

The Talookdars of this province have unfortunately not been in the habit of qualifying their children by education to read the Shasters and judge for themselves, so as to be in all cases able to discharge the heavy duties of guiding their families and subjects towards educating themselves agreeable to the will of the Supreme Ruler of the world, who has appointed them unceasingly to warn his people from sin by persuasion and by punishment, make them remember him and fear to offend him. During 6,000 years that God has been pleased to furnish the world a history, many examples have occurred of his displeasure having been drawn down on man for the purpose of punishing him for the disregard of the law made to guide him. Many instances can be brought forward of power taken from princes who had misused it, for the purpose of deterring princes from misrule, and although the power of the Rajpoots may not have been diminished, they cannot assert that they have kept the word of God or studied to please him, and laboured to stamp on the character of their subjects the virtue required by all to be a subject in his kingdom; on the contrary, the Sukar cannot refrain from being alarmed at the denunciations from Heaven against a practice utterly repugnant to goodness and mercy, and all the kind affections bestowed by God on his people; and although the manifestation of his wrath has been delayed till this day, it cannot be expected so to continue unless they cease so great a violation of his divine law.

Impressed with the responsibility of the situation in which it has pleased God to place the Sirkar, he entreats the Jarejahs not to rest satisfied with following the customs of their fathers, but to examine them and convince themselves that they are in strict conformity to the law of God; for if not, they are most certainly dis-

pleasing

pleasing to him, and sure to be followed by severe punishment. Let all chiefs educate their children and teach them to read their Shasters, and see what they ought to do to obey the law of God and to maintain their estates in their ancient prosperity.

There may have been some causes which led the Jarejahs many hundred years ago to commit the horrid practice, but these can never exist now, and there can be no difficulty in any Jarejah, Jhalla, Jaitwa, Gohel, Wagella, or Purmar Rajpoot procuring wives for his sons and husbands for his daughters of a condition of life similar to his own; some few trifling obstacles, however, stand in the way, and require removal. This can be done without interfering in any way with the rules of the Rajpoots community. The Political Agent begs you, therefore, to reflect most seriously on this important subject, and invites you to meet him at Rajcote (or wherever determined upon) for the purpose of proceeding to Bhooj (or Nuggur, whichever settled), where an assembly of all the Rajpoot chiefs shall be held to consult and deliberate upon a remedy for this great sin of child murder. Many chiefs of this province are doubtless followers of good, but still their presence is also greatly desired, for the custom of giving daughters to those who will not give theirs in return, and of the Jarejahs being obliged to spend so much greater a sum of money on the marriage of their daughters when they do preserve them, appears to be a hindrance to the preservation of female infants; and the wise and the humane may, after full discussion and deliberation, be enabled to move the assembly by virtuous feelings to make such rules among the Rajpoot community in Kattcewar, that the tribes may without difficulty exchange their daughters, and by wise arrangements remove all obstacles, a work which will be highly pleasing to God, and therefore highly gratifying to the British Government.

I have, &c.

K. Political Agent's Office,  
Rajcote, 30 June 1837.

(signed) *James Erskine*,  
Political Agent.

Appendix (D.)

RECEIPTS on Account of Mobsullee and Infanticide Fund.

		Fines Levied from the Tributaries.	Mohsullee Collection from the Tributaries.	TOTAL.
1834:				
16 Sept.	Balance - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	81,927 5 2
30 -	Amount received in this month - - - - -	- - - - -	146 14 -	146 14 -
30 Oct.	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	69 - 4	2,185 8 -	2,254 8 4
30 Nov.	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	5 - -	4,570 8 -	4,575 8 -
1835:				
28 Feb.	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	- - - - -	310 8 -	310 8 -
31 Mar.	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	- - - - -	4 8 -	4 8 -
30 April	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	5,000 - - -	- - - - -	5,000 - - -
31 May	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	- - - - -	18 - - -	18 - - -
30 June	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	- - - - -	60 - - -	60 - - -
31 July	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	155 - - -	508 - - -	663 - - -
31 Aug.	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	50 - - -	561 - - -	611 - - -
30 Sept.	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	200 - - -	433 8 -	633 8 -
31 Oct.	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	10 - - -	360 8 -	370 8 -
30 Nov.	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	25 - - -	583 - - -	608 - - -
31 Dec.	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	148 7 7	156 8 -	304 15 7
1836:				
31 Jan.	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	- - - - -	109 8 -	109 8 -
29 Feb.	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	12,000 - - -	88 8 -	12,088 8 -
31 Mar.	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	150 - - -	61 - - -	211 - - -
30 April	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	- - - - -	1,037 8 -	1,037 8 -
30 June	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	64 - - -	477 - - -	541 - - -
31 July	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	516 - - -	346 - - -	862 - - -
31 Aug.	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	294 11 1	244 - - -	538 11 1
30 Sept.	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	100 - - -	263 - - -	303 - - -
31 Oct.	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	50 - - -	775 - - -	825 - - -
30 Nov.	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	- - - - -	206 - - -	206 - - -
31 Dec.	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	- - - - -	57 - - -	57 - - -
1837:				
31 Jan.	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	100 - - -	- - - - -	100 - - -
31 Mar.	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	- - - - -	492 - - -	492 - - -
30 April	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	500 - - -	106 - - -	606 - - -
	Rupees - - -	19,427 3 -	14,160 14 -	1,15,525 6 2



## DISBURSEMENTS on Account of Mobsullee and Infanticide Fund.

1835:			
31 July	Amount paid as reward to the Chief of Gowreedur for aiding in detecting a case of Infanticide committed by Jarejah Soorajee, chief of Rajcote, as per Government order, dated 2d June 1835	1,000 - -	
	Ditto to Mehta Jedooram, dated 2d June 1835	200 - -	
	Ditto, Remission of Tribute - - ditto - -	546 - -	1,746 - -
31 Aug.	Ditto to Huldore Poonjajee and Ruwanee Agojee, for preserving their daughters, as per Government order, dated 22d November 1834		60 - -
30 Sept	Ditto, Reward to the undermentioned Jarejah's for preserving their daughters, as per Government order, dated 22d November 1834, viz.:		
	Jarejah Luckajee Moorajee - - - -	150 - -	
	Ditto Wawjee Roopajee - - - -	40 - -	
	Ditto Abbarajee - - - -	50 - -	
	Ditto Bhienjee - - - -	150 - -	
	Ditto Subbajee - - - -	40 - -	
	1 Gold Chain to the young Chief of Gowreedur, as per Government order, dated 2d June 1835	750 - -	
31 Oct.	Ditto, Reward to the undermentioned Jarejahs for preserving their daughters, as per Government order, dated 24th November 1834, viz.:		1,180 - -
	Jarejah Bhawajee Verojee - - - -	130 - -	
	Ditto Abbarajee - - - -	40 - -	
	Ditto Vessajee - - - -	40 - -	
	Ditto Bhawajee - - - -	40 - -	
	Ditto Jeegaebhay - - - -	40 - -	
	Ditto Allenjee - - - -	40 - -	
	Ditto Luckajee - - - -	40 - -	
	Ditto Goonajee - - - -	150 - -	
	Amount paid to the undermentioned Jarejahs, as per Government order, ditto, viz.:		520 - -
	Jarejah Khengerjee - - - -	40 - -	
	Ditto Runmuljee - - - -	100 - -	
31 Dec.	Amount paid as reward to Mehta Jedooram, for aiding in detecting a case of Infanticide committed by Jarejah Verojee of Khcrusrah, as per Government order, dated 9th October 1835		140 - -
1836:			
31 Jan.	Ditto Jarejah Meroojee, for preserving two daughters, as per Government order, dated 22d November 1834		40 - -
	Ditto Ruwanee Bhojjee of Gondul, for defraying marriage expense of his daughter, as per Government order, dated 22d November 1834	250 - -	
	Remission of 25 per cent. from the Tribute for Sumvat 1890 to the Talookdar of Lantoodurwouree, as mark of approbation of Government, as per ditto	395 12 -	
30 June	Ditto Jarejah Kussajee, for preserving five daughters, ditto		645 12 -
31 July	Ditto ditto Dadajee - - ditto - - - -		343 2 10
	Ditto ditto Suntajee - - ditto - - - -	40 - -	20 - -
	Ditto ditto Vucajee - - ditto - - - -	150 - -	
	Ditto ditto Muckunjee - ditto - - - -	40 - -	
30 Sept.	Ditto ditto Kusyajee - ditto - - - -	40 - -	230 - -
	Ditto ditto Hurkajee - ditto - - - -	40 - -	
1837:			80 - -
28 Feb.	Ditto Jarejah Puchanjee, for defraying marriage expense of his daughter, as per Government order, ditto	200 - -	
	Ditto ditto preserving two daughters - - - -	40 - -	
31 Mar.	Ditto, Kussajee, for the marriage of his daughter	200 - -	240 - -
	Ditto, Mooloojee - - ditto - - - -	200 - -	
30 April	Ditto, Puchanjee, for preserving three daughters - - - -		400 - -
			150 - -
			6,594 14 10
	Balance - - - - -		1,08,930 7 4
	Rupees - - - - -		1,15,525 6 2

(Errors excepted)

 Katteewar Political Agent's Office, }  
 Rajcote, 30 April 1837. }

 (signed) James Erskine,  
 Political Agent.

Appendix (E.)

RESOLUTIONS passed by the several Rajahs and Rajpoot chiefs (when assembled at Chapaheree by Mr. Wilkinson, the Political Agent at Bhopaul,) for the better carrying into execution the orders issued by them prohibiting female infanticide within their several territories; the object of these resolutions being the removal of the causes which lead to infanticide.

1. The chief cause which has led Rajpoots to destroy their daughters is that several families of Rajpoots will receive in marriage the daughters of Rajpoots of several other tribes, but they refuse to give to them their own daughters in return. They thus are reduced to difficulty in getting what they deem a suitable match for their daughters. Under this fancied difficulty they destroyed their daughters on their birth. On this account it has now been resolved, that every Rajah and chief shall issue in his own limits an injunction, that no Rajpoot shall give his daughter in marriage to another who is not ready to give him his daughter in return; but to give his daughter in marriage in those families who will give him their daughters.

2. It has been already resolved that any Rajpoot who shall destroy his daughter shall be deprived of his patrimonial rights and excommunicated, and these penalties doubtlessly will be enforced upon such an offender; but he also, who after preserving his daughter shall take any money from his son-in-law, shall be excommunicated; if he is poor and destitute of means, let his family and friends give him assistance to enable him to marry his daughter suitably to his name; if destitute of powerful friends, let the Rajah and chief in whose territory he resides give him assistance and provide for the marriage of his daughter.

3. Bhats and Charons have claims from of old against Rajpoots on the occasion of their marriage. We hereby fix a maximum of what is to be paid to them according to the rank and circumstances of Rajpoots; viz.

By Rajahs to each Bhat and Charon - - - -	Rs. 1 -
By Thakoors of villages to ditto - - - -	8
By Rajpoots holding rent-free lands to ditto - - - -	4
By poor Rajpoots in service as sepoy to ditto - - - -	2

No more than the fees as above fixed are to be given by any Rajpoots on occasion of marriages. This is to be the custom: if any Rajpoot, from a desire to procure a good name, wish to give more, let him do so on any other day. Against his so doing there is no prohibition.

These three resolutions have been unanimously passed; let each chief carry them into execution in his own estate. This is to be the rule. 26th January 1836, corresponding with eight of Maha Shoodhee of 1893 Sumvut.

(signed) *Rawut Motee Sing*, of Rajgur.  
*Dewan Shree Sing*, of Khelcheepore.  
*Rajah Humnunt Sing*, of Nursingur.  
*Bareelall Rajah Boohadoor*, of Muksoodungur.  
*Thakoor Chutter Lall*, of Agra.  
*Thakoor Savunt Sing*.  
*Fukeer Sing*, on part of Soorujmull Thakoor, of Gagornee.  
*Thakoor Fukeer Sing*.  
*Koornvur Sing Indra Sing*.  
*Maharaja Butwunt Sing*, of Sortulia.

(True Copy.)

(signed) *J. Erskine*,  
 Political Agent.

The following is a Census of the Jarajah populations of the province of Katteewar, taken up to the year 1836 by the order of the British Government, and drawn up according to a form dictated by John Pollard Willoughby, Esquire, Political Agent in that province.

(signed) *J. Erskine*,  
 Political Agent in Katteewar.



Location	No.	Name	Rank	Service	Pay	Remarks	Location	No.	Name	Rank	Service	Pay	Remarks	Location	No.	Name	Rank	Service	Pay	Remarks								
Darda	31	Dosajee					Haldor	32	Madoojee					Kasaba	16	son of S. ...												
	33							34	Kasobhy	Bawajee						Udeeba	16	son of Wa...										
	35							36	Kunobhye	Bawajee							Ochoha		Jhalla Ba...									
	37							38										Nathoojee	18									
	39							40											Nagesh	11								
	41							42												Udass	6							
	43							44													Jalimung	2						
	45							46														Marsang	5					
	47							48															Puthaboy	11				
	49							50																Pectapung	16			
51						52							Rearung	10														
53						54								Waktajee	7													
55						56									Bumung	3												
57						58										Vasaboye	19											
59						60											Halajee	12										
61						62												Vunajee	8									
63						64													Ratujee	5								
64						65														Otejee	1							
66						67															Ranud	10						
68						69																Jetejee	5					
69						70							Roopalceba										7	son of Wa...				
71						72								Roopalceba									18	son of Par...				
73						74									Jeejeeba								17	son of J...				
75						76										Byeeba							18	son of Jh...				
77						78											Kengurjee						15					
79						80												Motubhy					9					
81						82													Pranje				40					
83						84														Sullajee			12					
85						86															Dosejee		2					
87						88																Isakaboye	10					
89						89							Yajee										8					
90						90								Dajebhoye									12					
91						91									Gopabhye								12					
92						92										Dad yee							5					
93						93											Mansing						22					
94						94												Jesabhy					20					
95						95													Jasajee				14					
96						96														Bejeeba			16	son of Sod...				
97						97															Donjeeba		8	son of Ba...				
98						98																Baiba	12	Chooruma...				
99						99							Roopalceba										18					
100						100								Baiba									10	Wagalla...				

(continued)























GONDUL—continued

JAREJA FAMILIES

District		JAREJAS										CHILDREN										REMARKS									
Where Residing		Number	Married	Widowers	Unmarried	Dead, whose Families are Living	Age	Saca or Tribe.	Profession	Employment	MALES			FEMALES			LIVING														
Talooka	Village										Name	Age	Cause of Death	Name	Age	Cause of Death	Name	Age	Cause of Death	Name	Age		Cause of Death	Name	Age	To whom Married	Name	Age	To whom Betrothed	Name	Age
Bhank	Bhank	285	Amerjee	-	-	-	40	Huldor	grassa	grassa	Omersing	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
		286	Jeterjee	-	-	-	34	ditto	ditto	ditto	Myramun	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
		287	-	Dajeobhye	-	-	-	50	ditto	ditto	ditto	Jallimsing	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
		288	Puchanjee	-	-	-	40	ditto	ditto	ditto	Ubesing	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
		289	Gugjee	-	-	-	30	ditto	ditto	ditto	Bugovanjee	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
		290	Jusajee	-	-	-	60	ditto	ditto	ditto	Dewajee	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
		291	Jewunjee	-	-	-	40	ditto	ditto	ditto	Rereasing	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
		292	Wajesing	-	-	-	36	ditto	ditto	ditto	Mudersing	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
		293	Vajnbhye	-	-	-	50	ditto	ditto	ditto	Kullajee	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
		294	Soornjee	-	-	-	40	Hapa	service	service	Ruslajee	3 mths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
		295	Otejee	-	-	-	40	ditto	ditto	ditto	Jeenoojee	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
		296	Ludajee	-	-	-	40	ditto	ditto	ditto	Dadajee	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
		297	Wuklajee	-	-	-	30	ditto	ditto	ditto	Mothybhye	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
		298	ditto	-	-	-	40	ditto	ditto	ditto	Soorajee	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
		299	Wajesing	-	-	-	36	ditto	ditto	ditto	Ruhajee	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
		300	Vajnbhye	-	-	-	50	ditto	ditto	ditto	Ujoobhye	2 mths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
		301	Soornjee	-	-	-	40	Hapa	service	service	Tejnbhye	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
		302	Otejee	-	-	-	40	ditto	ditto	ditto	Soqnbhye	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
		303	Ludajee	-	-	-	40	ditto	ditto	ditto	Myramun	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
		304	Wuklajee	-	-	-	30	ditto	ditto	ditto	Datulsing	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
		305	ditto	-	-	-	40	ditto	ditto	ditto	Puchajee	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
		306	ditto	-	-	-	40	ditto	ditto	ditto	Phuljee	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
		307	ditto	-	-	-	30	ditto	ditto	ditto	Runmuljee	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
		308	ditto	-	-	-	40	Ruslajee	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
		309	Urnees	300	Runmul	-	-	-	30	Huldor	grassa	grassa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
		310	Urnees	300	Wazjee	-	-	-	24	ditto	ditto	ditto	Poonrajee	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
		311	Urnees	301	Phuljee	-	-	-	60	ditto	ditto	ditto	Sugun	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
		312	Urnees	302	-	-	-	40	ditto	ditto	ditto	Ruslajee	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
313	Urnees	303	-	-	-	31	ditto	ditto	ditto	Ryubjee	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
314	Urnees	304	Poonrajee	-	-	-	34	Podany	service	service	Subhjee	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
315	Urnees	305	Dosajee	-	-	-	24	ditto	ditto	ditto	not named	5 mths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
316	Urnees	306	Roopsing	-	-	-	50	Row	ditto	ditto	Jusajee	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
317	Urnees	307	-	-	-	21	Harany	grassa	grassa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
318	Urnees	308	-	-	-	21	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
319	Urnees	309	-	-	-	36	Poonrajee	ditto	ditto	ditto	Jusajee	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
320	Urnees	310	-	-	-	36	Lakjee	ditto	ditto	ditto	Bugwarjee	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
321	Urnees	311	M. sloobee	-	-	-	28	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
322	Urnees	312	Rudoojee	-	-	-	24	ditto	ditto	ditto	Umersing	7 mths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
323	Urnees	313	Hurbunjee	-	-	-	60	Lakany	service	service	Bhutanee	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
324	Urnees	314	-	-	-	45	Dal	ditto	ditto	ditto	Umobhye	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
325	Urnees	315	-	-	-	40	ditto	ditto	ditto	Jallimsing	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
326	Urnees	316	-	-	-	40	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
327	Urnees	317	-	-	-	40	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
328	Urnees	318	-	-	-	40	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
329	Urnees	319	-	-	-	40	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
330	Urnees	320	-	-	-	40	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
331	Urnees	321	-	-	-	40	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
332	Urnees	322	-	-	-	40	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
333	Urnees	323	-	-	-	40	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
334	Urnees	324	-	-	-	40	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
335	Urnees	325	-	-	-	40	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
336	Urnees	326	-	-	-	40	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
337	Urnees	327	-	-	-	40	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
338	Urnees	328	-	-	-	40	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
339	Urnees	329	-	-	-	40	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
340	Urnees	330	-	-	-	40	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
341	Urnees	331	-	-	-	40	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
342	Urnees	332	-	-	-	40	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
343	Urnees	333	-	-	-	40	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
344	Urnees	334	-	-	-	40	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
345	Urnees	335	-	-	-	40	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
346	Urnees	336	-	-	-	40	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
347	Urnees	337	-	-	-	40	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
348	Urnees	338	-	-	-	40	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
349	Urnees	339	-	-	-	40	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
350	Urnees	340	-	-	-	40	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
351	Urnees	341	-	-	-	40	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
352	Urnees	342	-	-	-	40	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
353	Urnees	343	-	-	-	40	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
354	Urnees	344	-	-	-	40	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
355	Urnees	345	-	-	-	40	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
356	Urnees	346	-	-	-	40	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
357	Urnees	347	-	-	-	40																									











Serial No.	Name	Parentage	Age	Religion	Occupation	Address	Notes
121	Partapjee	-	5	ditto	ditto	Gelajee	
122	Meronjee	-	12	ditto	ditto	ditto	
123	-	Keernajee	7	Deola	ditto	Banoo Udabhyee	
124	Barnjee	-	8	ditto	ditto	Moojee Kuronjee Nanrajee	
125	Udabhyee	-	3	ditto	ditto	ditto	
126	Bhivjee	Surtanjee	5	ditto	ditto	ditto	
127	-	-	4	ditto	ditto	ditto	
128	-	Joonajee	4	ditto	ditto	ditto	
129	-	Ranajee	8	ditto	ditto	ditto	
130	Merjee	-	6	ditto	ditto	ditto	
131	Asijee	-	35	ditto	ditto	ditto	
132	-	Kyajee	6	ditto	ditto	ditto	
133	Maljee	-	6	ditto	ditto	ditto	
134	-	Ujabhyee	5	ditto	ditto	Ragnjee Kojasing Wusantsing	
135	-	Kasrajee	2	ditto	ditto	ditto	
136	-	Otejee	15	ditto	ditto	ditto	
137	Rydujee	-	3	ditto	ditto	ditto	
138	Bawajee	-	4	ditto	ditto	Ladajee Poonajee	
139	Jetejee	-	9	ditto	ditto	Jumjee Halajee Poonajee Wunajee	
140	Doongurjee	-	5	ditto	ditto	Devajee Kyajee	
141	-	Merjee	35	ditto	ditto	ditto	
142	-	Jehajee	38	ditto	ditto	ditto	
143	Ranajee	-	40	ditto	ditto	ditto	
144	-	Bapoojee	40	ditto	ditto	Devajee Nanrajee Udabhyee Ropantsing Phuljee	
145	Bonmaljee	-	80	ditto	ditto	ditto	
146	-	Unoobhyee	50	ditto	ditto	ditto	
147	-	Radoobhyee	50	ditto	ditto	Samantsing Poonajee	
148	Udabhyee	-	40	ditto	ditto	ditto	
149	-	Kuncooba	42	ditto	ditto	ditto	
150	Huttejee	-	25	ditto	ditto	ditto	
151	-	Asajee	36	ditto	ditto	ditto	
152	-	Najeobhyee	45	ditto	ditto	Doonjee Soomajee	
153	Mooloojee	-	60	Kymany	ditto	ditto	
154	Dadijee	-	50	ditto	ditto	Roopajee Perlasing Moojee Jetejee Madoosing Mozunjee Bawajee Lakjee Kutonsing Merajee Megunjee Mudasing Kerunjee Umersing	
155	kuronjee	-	36	ditto	ditto	ditto	
156	Ragajee	-	82	ditto	ditto	ditto	
157	Joonajee	-	24	ditto	ditto	ditto	
158	Veyenjee	-	80	ditto	ditto	ditto	
159	Kengarjee	-	30	ditto	ditto	ditto	
160	-	Hallajee	70	Dada	service	service	Maijee
161	Kuwaja	-	80	ditto	ditto	ditto	Barajee Umersing
162	-	Lasajee	50	ditto	ditto	ditto	Udabhyee Ragajee
163	Udabhyee	-	21	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
164	Udajee	-	100	Ubea	ditto	ditto	Devajee
165	Hallajee	-	70	Keoor	grassia	grassia	Puchunjee Mulojee
166	Puchunjee	-	40	ditto	ditto	ditto	Jetejee Jehajee Mansing

(a) Of Dvsera Talooka, Muriyee.

(b) Of Wusantsing, in Wazeer

(continued)

MOORVEE—continued.

		JAREJAS										CHILDREN										REMARKS					
Where Residing		Number	Married	Widowers	Unmarried	Dead, whose Families are Living	Sakas or Tribe.	Profession	Employment	MALES					FEMALES												
District	Talooka									Village	Living	Name	Age	Cause of Death	Living	Name	Age	Cause of Death	Dead since last Year	Name	Age		Cause of Death	Living			
																								Widows	Married.		Betrothed
			Name	Age	To whom Married	Name	Age	To whom Betrothed	Name	Age		Name	Age														
M. d. hoo Karbu.	M. d. hoo	Kanpoor	127	-	-	-	Jhujee	40	Kesoor	grassia	grassia	-	-	-	-	-	-	Byba	25	-	Jhalla Pathyee, Moorod Talooka	-	-				
			165	Bowjee	-	-	-	-	35	ditto	ditto	ditto	Morjee	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
			166	Dhwanee	-	-	-	-	40	ditto	ditto	ditto	Konjee	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
			170	Nathoojee	-	-	-	-	35	ditto	ditto	ditto	Hajjee	10 months	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
			171	-	-	-	-	-	30	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
			172	Jeanjee	-	-	-	-	40	ditto	ditto	ditto	Megraj Jhujee	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			173	-	-	-	-	-	30	ditto	ditto	ditto	Jogjee	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			174	Wanajee	-	-	-	-	30	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			174	Roopabhye	-	-	-	-	25	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			175	Pathoojee	-	-	-	-	22	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			176	Asajee	-	-	-	-	35	ditto	ditto	ditto	Ubesing	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			177	Unoojee	-	-	-	-	35	ditto	ditto	ditto	Omrajee	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			178	-	-	-	-	-	30	ditto	ditto	ditto	Veerjee	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			179	Gopajee	-	-	-	-	25	ditto	ditto	ditto	Babjee	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			180	-	-	-	-	-	25	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			182	Sawjee	-	-	-	-	35	Deda	service	grassia	grassia	Kuthjee	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(a)
			183	Kingjee	-	-	-	-	25	ditto	grassia	grassia	Mulojee	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(b)
			184	-	-	-	-	-	25	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(b)
			184	-	-	-	-	-	20	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(b)
			185	Devanajee	-	-	-	-	52	kvany	ditto	ditto	ditto	Vujraj	21	-	-	-	Byraj	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
186	Vijraj	-	-	-	-	21	ditto	ditto	ditto	Veerjee	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(b)			
187	Gurjee	-	-	-	-	30	Chubara	service	service	Morjee	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(b)			
188	Bajjee	-	-	-	-	30	ditto	ditto	ditto	Umrajee	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(b)			
189	-	-	-	-	-	20	ditto	ditto	ditto	Mograj	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(b)			
190	Kandee	-	-	-	-	40	ditto	ditto	ditto	Dosjee	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(b)			
190	Uboojee	-	-	-	-	30	ditto	ditto	ditto	Shudjee	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(b)			
191	Mansing	-	-	-	-	30	ditto	ditto	ditto	Sorjee	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(b)			
192	J. sangjee	-	-	-	-	35	kvany	grassia	grassia	Dogjee	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(b)			
193	-	-	-	-	-	15	ditto	ditto	ditto	Yeesjee	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(b)			
193	-	-	-	-	-	7	ditto	ditto	ditto	Morjee	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(b)			
193	-	-	-	-	-	2	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unoojee	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(b)			
193	-	-	-	-	-	1	ditto	ditto	ditto	Kuthjee	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(b)			
193	-	-	-	-	-	1	ditto	ditto	ditto	Mudarsing	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(b)			
193	-	-	-	-	-	1	ditto	ditto	ditto	Murojee	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(b)			
193	-	-	-	-	-	1	ditto	ditto	ditto	Kesoojee	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(b)			
193	-	-	-	-	-	30	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(b)			
193	-	-	-	-	-	2	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(b)			
193	-	-	-	-	-	20	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(b)			
193	-	-	-	-	-	30	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(b)			
198	Banjee	-	-	-	-	30	ditto	ditto	ditto	Devanajee	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(b)			
199	-	-	-	-	-	2	ditto	ditto	ditto	Narajee	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(b)			
199	-	-	-	-	-	1	ditto	ditto	ditto	Umrajee	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(b)			
199	-	-	-	-	-	1	ditto	ditto	ditto	Umrajee	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(b)			
199	-	-	-	-	-	1	ditto	ditto	ditto	Umrajee	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(b)			
199	-	-	-	-	-	1	ditto	ditto	ditto	Umrajee	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(b)			
199	-	-	-	-	-	1	ditto	ditto	ditto	Umrajee	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(b)			
199	-	-	-	-	-	1	ditto	ditto	ditto	Umrajee	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(b)			
199	-	-	-	-	-	1	ditto	ditto	ditto	Umrajee	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(b)			
199	-	-	-	-	-	1	ditto	ditto	ditto	Umrajee	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(b)			
199	-	-	-	-	-	1	ditto	ditto	ditto	Umrajee	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(b)			
199	-	-	-	-	-	1	ditto	ditto	ditto	Umrajee	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(b)			
199	-	-	-	-	-	1	ditto	ditto	ditto	Umrajee	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(b)			
199	-	-	-	-	-	1	ditto	ditto	ditto	Umrajee	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(b)			
199	-	-	-	-	-	1	ditto	ditto	ditto	Umrajee	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(b)			
199	-	-	-	-	-	1	ditto	ditto	ditto	Umrajee	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(b)			
199	-	-	-	-	-	1	ditto	ditto	ditto	Umrajee	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(b)			
199	-	-	-	-	-	1	ditto	ditto	ditto	Umrajee	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(b)			
199	-	-	-	-	-	1	ditto	ditto	ditto	Umrajee	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(b)			
199	-	-	-	-	-	1	ditto	ditto	ditto	Umrajee	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(b)			
199	-	-	-	-	-	1	ditto	ditto	ditto	Umrajee	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(b)			
199	-	-	-	-	-	1	ditto	ditto	ditto	Umrajee	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(b)			
199	-	-	-	-	-	1	ditto	ditto	ditto	Umrajee	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(b)			
199	-	-	-	-	-	1	ditto	ditto	ditto	Umrajee	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(b)			
199	-	-	-	-	-	1	ditto	ditto	ditto	Umrajee	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(b)			
199	-	-	-	-	-	1	ditto	ditto	ditto	Umrajee	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(b)			
199	-	-	-	-	-	1	ditto	ditto	ditto	Umrajee	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(b)			
199	-	-	-	-	-	1	ditto	ditto	ditto	Umrajee	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(b)			
199	-	-	-	-	-	1	ditto	ditto	ditto	Umrajee	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(b)			
199	-	-	-	-	-	1	ditto	ditto																			



M O O R V E E—*continued.*

J A R E J A F A M I L I E S

J A R E J A S										C H I L D R E N																		
Where Residing		Number	Married	Widowers	Unmarried	Dead, whose Families are Living.	Age.	Sacaes or Tribe.	Profession	Employment	M A L E S					F E M A L E S												
District	Talooka										Village.	Living	Dead since last Year.	Cause of Death	Name	Age	Name	Age	Cause of Death	Living	Name	Age	To whom Married.	Name	Age	To whom Betrothed	Name	Age
Wagur.	Mooree	Aldoes	248	Myramunjee	-	-	-	40	Deda	grassia	grassia	Mausing	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
		217	Kombajee	-	-	-	-	55	ditto	ditto	ditto	Mokajee	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
		218	Mulojje	-	-	-	-	30	ditto	ditto	ditto	Puthajee	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
		249	Puchunjee	-	-	-	-	37	ditto	ditto	ditto	Not named	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
		250	-	-	-	-	-	30	ditto	ditto	ditto	Gopaljee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
		251	-	-	-	-	-	25	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
		252	-	-	-	-	-	60	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
		-	-	Hajajee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						

R A J C O T E.

Hailur	Rajcote	1	-	-	-	Runmaljee	-	Veebany	grassia	grassia	Soorajee	24	-	-	-	-	-	Bacesahib	22	-	Runmaljee, of Draugh-dra	-	-	-		
		2	Soorajee	-	-	-	-	24	ditto	ditto	ditto	Otejee	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		3	Dejee	-	-	-	-	29	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		4	Kakabhuj	-	-	-	-	40	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		5	Mudchay	-	-	-	-	39	ditto	ditto	ditto	Ugursing	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		6	Mulojje	-	-	-	-	30	ditto	ditto	ditto	Jotejee	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		8	Kengajee	-	-	-	Barajee	-	ditto	ditto	ditto	Kengajee	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	Roopleba	14	-	Keer Jal-lomsing, of Wacancer - Jhul Redhansing, of Wunde	-	-	-
		9	Hattajee	-	-	-	-	61	Huldor	service	service	Jotejee	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	Baceba	20	-	-	-	-	
	Kamba	10	Jotejee	-	-	-	-	42	Veebany	grassia	grassia	Vandhye	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		11	Gopaljee	-	-	-	-	56	ditto	ditto	ditto	Sainutjee	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		12	Bababhye	-	-	-	-	27	ditto	ditto	ditto	Doongeejee	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		13	-	-	-	-	-	21	ditto	ditto	ditto	Moteebhuj	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		14	Chunajee	-	-	-	-	32	ditto	ditto	ditto	Ubhesing	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		15	Surtajee	-	-	-	-	42	ditto	ditto	ditto	Mokajee	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wulree Parasun	16	-	-	-	-	-	27	ditto	ditto	ditto	Ugursing	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	17	-	-	-	-	-	21	ditto	ditto	ditto	Futtehsing	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	18	-	-	-	-	-	42	ditto	ditto	ditto	Kerrabhye	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	19	-	-	-	-	-	27	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Sirdar	20	Jotejee	-	-	-	-	55	Huldor	service	ditto	Hallajee	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	21	Wayjee	-	-	-	-	4	ditto	ditto	ditto	Karsing	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	22	Morjee	-	-	-	-	71	ditto	ditto	ditto	Joshajee	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
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Draptha																					
1	Jetajee				25	Jusing	grava	grava	Rvube	8											
2	Waktejee				62	ditto	ditto	ditto	Bhyee	8											
3	Bhyjee				62	ditto	ditto	ditto	Moning	14	not named	1 month									
4	Jeejee				70	ditto	ditto	ditto	Verjee	8											
5	Ugabhye				56	ditto	ditto	ditto	Doobajee	29											
6	Nagnajee				32	ditto	ditto	ditto	Steejee	12											
7	Deutsing				29	ditto	ditto	ditto	Loomrajee	6											
8	Huresing				32	ditto	ditto	ditto	Bapoojee	12											
9	Hagabhye				22	ditto	ditto	ditto	Dajeebhoye	6											
10	Moning				2	ditto	ditto	ditto	Trabhoye	3											
11	Kusajee				20	ditto	ditto	ditto	Julemsing	10											
12		Nuthobhye			60	ditto	ditto	ditto	Gejee	6											
13	Jajee				55	ditto	ditto	ditto	Nemahaj	3											
14	Udabhye				25	Jomany	ditto	ditto	Nyaje	3											
15	Koombajee				21	ditto	ditto	ditto	Lakejee	2											
16	Togajee				18	ditto	ditto	ditto	Suljee	10											
17	Babajee				50	ditto	ditto	ditto	Udabhye	20											
18	Jetejee				36	ditto	ditto	ditto	Bajrajee	2											
19	Tokutslug				22	ditto	ditto	ditto	Meroojee	2											
20	Ubobhye				21	ditto	ditto	ditto	Not named	4	months										
21	Soomtsing				35	ditto	ditto	ditto	Megrj	17											
22	Babajee				31	ditto	ditto	ditto	Vagesing	15											
23	Kadoobhye				40	ditto	ditto	ditto	Kumobhye	16											
24	Modoojee				40	ditto	ditto	ditto	Banajee	11											
25			Jemuljee		32	ditto	ditto	ditto	Gujjee	4											
26	Babajee				36	ditto	ditto	ditto	Myranur	3											
27	Sorajee				32	ditto	ditto	ditto	Not named	1	month										
28	Ommedky				28	ditto	ditto	ditto	Joranur	2											
29	Modoyee				35	ditto	ditto	ditto	Jehajee	2											
30	Ukabhye				72	ditto	ditto	ditto	Sesabhye	32											
31			Bhemjee		32	ditto	ditto	ditto	Jetejee	17											
32			Mokajee		18	ditto	ditto	ditto													
33			Wanajee		28	ditto	ditto	ditto													
34	Rasajee				32	ditto	ditto	ditto	Rajmul	6											
35	Vekjee				45	ditto	ditto	ditto	Radoojee	3											
36	Kudjee				60	ditto	ditto	ditto	Not named	4	months										
37	Modoojee				50	ditto	ditto	ditto	Jusajee	22											
38	Juovajee				54	ditto	ditto	ditto	Ulloojee	16											
39			Meroojee		50	ditto	ditto	ditto	Tegabhye	2											
40	Mudarsing				30	ditto	ditto	ditto	Korajee	15											
41					70	ditto	ditto	ditto	Poputsing	15											
42	Mooloojee		Ramabhye		35	ditto	ditto	ditto	Bapoo	6											
43	Pathajee				29	ditto	ditto	ditto	Puttsing	4											
44			Joonajee		30	ditto	ditto	ditto	Hutebhye	26											
45					15	ditto	ditto	ditto													
46	Mooloojee		Roopabhye		28	ditto	ditto	ditto	Gujjee	5											
47					32	ditto	ditto	ditto	Ugabhye	3											
48	Dosajee				60	ditto	ditto	ditto	Roopabhye	8											
49			Ugabhye		40	ditto	ditto	ditto	Bababhye	10											
50			Jomajee		25	ditto	ditto	ditto													
51			Hurbumjee		20	ditto	ditto	ditto													
52	Banjee				32	ditto	ditto	ditto													
53			Babajee		40	ditto	ditto	ditto	Lakajee	20											
54			Jugajee		30	ditto	ditto	ditto													
55			Palhtae		55	ditto	ditto	ditto													
56	Bugajee				40	ditto	ditto	ditto	Narsing	6											

(continued)







VEERPOOR KURRERY--continued.

		JAREJA FAMILIES										CHILDREN										REMARKS.			
		JAREJAS										MALES					FEMALES								
Where residing		Number	Married	Widowers	Unmarried.	Dead, whose Families are Living.	Sacaes or Tribe	Profession	Employment	Living		Dead since last Year		Dead since last Year		Living									
District	Talooka.									Name.	Age	Name.	Age	Name.	Age	Name.	Age	Name.	Age	Name.	Age		Name.	Age	Name.
Halaar	Veerpoor Kurrery	Kujuria	37	Umrajee	-	-	-	-	39	Barany	grassia	grassia	Govindjee Ladajee	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bgruj	10
			38	Kyaje	-	-	-	-	32	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			30	-	-	-	-	-	25	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			40	-	-	-	-	-	48	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			41	Jallemsing Samujee	-	-	-	-	18	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			42	Moteebhye	-	-	-	-	38	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			43	-	-	-	-	-	33	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			44	Jatayee	-	-	-	-	28	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			45	Moppe	-	-	-	-	42	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			46	Bajmal	-	-	-	-	50	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			47	Champajee	-	-	-	-	32	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			48	-	-	-	-	-	60	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Mutra	40	Bhujee	-	-	-	20	Keemany	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

MOOLEELADEREE

Halaar	Moolala Derree	Mooloola	1	Jotejee	-	-	-	-	40	Keemany	grassia	grassia	Ragajee	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			2	Dudajee	-	-	-	-	36	ditto	ditto	ditto	Jetajee	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			3	Jumachee	-	-	-	-	40	ditto	ditto	ditto	Toruwar	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			4	-	-	-	-	-	45	ditto	ditto	ditto	Jhujee	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			5	Pubjee	-	-	-	-	32	ditto	ditto	ditto	Jutabhye	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			6	-	-	-	-	-	26	ditto	ditto	ditto	Ubesing	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			7	-	-	-	-	-	45	ditto	ditto	ditto	Kengajee	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			8	-	-	-	-	-	27	ditto	ditto	ditto	Kengajee	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			9	-	-	-	-	-	22	ditto	ditto	ditto	Bawajee	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			10	Rajjee	-	-	-	-	40	ditto	ditto	ditto	Dudajee	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			11	-	-	-	-	-	35	ditto	ditto	ditto	Dajeebhye	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			12	-	-	-	-	-	20	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			13	Jallemsing	-	-	-	-	56	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			14	Uberaj	-	-	-	-	26	ditto	ditto	ditto	Bowajee	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			15	Kumabhye	-	-	-	-	22	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			16	-	-	-	-	-	21	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			17	Isabjee	-	-	-	-	40	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			18	Dalajee	-	-	-	-	35	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			19	Pravjee	-	-	-	-	30	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			20	-	-	-	-	-	20	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			21	-	-	-	-	-	11	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	22	-	-	-	-	-	21	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	23	-	-	-	-	-	1	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		



SESANG CHANDLEE—continued.

JAREJA FAMILIES												REMARKS																		
JAREJAS									MALES				FEMALES																	
Where Residing		Number	Married	Widowers	Unmarried	Dead, whose Families are Living	Succae or Tribe	Profession	Employment	Living			Dead since last Year		Living															
District	Talooka									Name	Age		Name	Age	Name	Age	Name	Age	Name	Age	Widows	Married		Betrothed		Unmarried				
	Village																													
Hallar	Sesang Chaulka	Sesang	29				Mukhye	50	Sesangia	grassia	grassia								Udeeba	20	-- Ryradep Ramabhye, in Doraje									
			30	Bharajee					40	ditto	ditto	ditto	Lakajee	4																
			31							50	ditto	ditto	ditto	Ullajee	10														Motcha - 8	
			32							18	ditto	ditto	ditto																Waktola - 7	
			33							25	ditto	ditto	ditto																	
			34							18	ditto	ditto	ditto																	
			35							75	ditto	ditto	ditto																	
			36							30	ditto	ditto	ditto																	
			37							45	ditto	ditto	ditto																	
			38							40	ditto	ditto	ditto																	
			39							30	ditto	ditto	ditto																	
			40							45	ditto	ditto	ditto																	
			41							20	ditto	ditto	ditto																	
			42							55	ditto	ditto	ditto																	
			43							55	Keenauv	ditto	cutenator	Hallajee	8															
			44							40	ditto	ditto	ditto																	
			45							12	ditto	ditto	ditto																	
			46							40	ditto	ditto	ditto																	
	47							35	ditto	ditto	ditto																			
	48							30	ditto	ditto	ditto																			

(a) Originally of Nowame, Kukrys Nugur Talooka

SATODUR WAVREE

Hallar	Sesang Chaulka	Satodur	1	Kunjee					34	Kana	grassia	grassia																				
			2	Jeeje					16	ditto	ditto	ditto																				
			3							50	ditto	ditto	ditto																			
			4							3	ditto	ditto	ditto																			
			5							28	ditto	ditto	ditto																			
			6							38	ditto	ditto	ditto																			
			7							30	ditto	ditto	ditto																			
			8							18	ditto	ditto	ditto																			
			9							3	ditto	ditto	ditto																			
			10							10	ditto	ditto	ditto																			

Serial	Place	No.	Name	Age	Sex	Religion	Occupation	Time of Death	Place of Burial	Name of Burial	Distance
11	Bot-dar	30	Kana	gussa	gassa	Kun Dha	Unobhve	12			
12		31	ditto	ditto	ditto	Korjee	Unobhve	4			
13		32	ditto	ditto	ditto	Nvap-c	Unobhve	12			
14		33	Israjee	ditto	ditto	Gul-ee	Unobhve	12			K. Jola
15		34	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	4			
16		35	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	12			
17		36	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	12			
18		37	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	12			
19		38	Godurjee	ditto	ditto	Bohjee	Unobhve	18			
20		39	ditto	ditto	ditto	Mansing	Unobhve	8			
21		40	Merojee	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	12			
22		41	Kesoojee	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	12			
23		42	Vesajee	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	12			
24		43	Togajee	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	12			
25		44	Nathoojee	ditto	ditto	Lakjee	Unobhve	15			Bonjeeba - 16
26		45	ditto	ditto	ditto	Kesoojee	Unobhve	12			Walla Kesoojee, Tulooka Goudul
27		46	ditto	ditto	ditto	Motabhye	Unobhve	5			Baba - 2 mts
28		47	Radsoobhye	ditto	ditto	Kusatee	Unobhve	2			
29		48	ditto	ditto	ditto	Gogjee	Unobhve	1			
30		49	Puchanjee	ditto	ditto	not named	Unobhve	10	days		Jeejeeba - 8
31		50	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
32		51	Saibjee	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
33		52	Dugoojee	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
34		53	Jusajee	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
35		54	Trabhibee	ditto	ditto	Kubjee	Unobhve	10			
36		55	Morjee	ditto	ditto	Joonjee	Unobhve	10			
37		56	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
38		57	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
39		58	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
40		59	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
41		60	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
42		61	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
43		62	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
44		63	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
45		64	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
46		65	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
47		66	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
48		67	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
49		68	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
50		69	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
51		70	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
52		71	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
53		72	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
54		73	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
55		74	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
56		75	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
57		76	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
58		77	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
59		78	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
60		79	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
61		80	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
62		81	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
63		82	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
64		83	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
65		84	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
66		85	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
67		86	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
68		87	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
69		88	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
70		89	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
71		90	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
72		91	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
73		92	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
74		93	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
75		94	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
76		95	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
77		96	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
78		97	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
79		98	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
80		99	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
81		100	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
82		101	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
83		102	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
84		103	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
85		104	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
86		105	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
87		106	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
88		107	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
89		108	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
90		109	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
91		110	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
92		111	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
93		112	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
94		113	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
95		114	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
96		115	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
97		116	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
98		117	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
99		118	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
100		119	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
101		120	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
102		121	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
103		122	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
104		123	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
105		124	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
106		125	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
107		126	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
108		127	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
109		128	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
110		129	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
111		130	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
112		131	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
113		132	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
114		133	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
115		134	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
116		135	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
117		136	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
118		137	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
119		138	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
120		139	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
121		140	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
122		141	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
123		142	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
124		143	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
125		144	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
126		145	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
127		146	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
128		147	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
129		148	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
130		149	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
131		150	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
132		151	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
133		152	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
134		153	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
135		154	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
136		155	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Unobhve	10			
137		156	ditto	ditto	ditto	Unobhve	Un				







R A J P O O R A.

J A R E J A F A M I L I E S.

District		J A R E J A S									C H I L D R E N.										REMARKS		
Where Residing		Number	Married	Widowers	Unmarried.	Dead, whose Families are Living	Sacs or Tribe	Profession	Employment	M A L E S					F E M A L E S								
Talooka	Village									Living.	Dead since last Year		Dead since last Year		Living.								
											Name.	Name	Age	Cause of Death.	Name	Age	Cause of Death.	Widows	Married			Betrothed.	
			Name	Age			Name	Age		Name	Age		Name	Age	To whom Married	Name	Age	To whom Betrothed.	Name	Age			
Hailuar	Rajpooora	1	Ladajee	-	-	-	42	Sangany	grassia	grassia	Wagjee	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
											Bhimjee	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
											Gopaljee	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
											Roopabhye	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				2	Soornjee	-	-	-	38	ditto	ditto	ditto	Kaloobhye	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				3	Umrahbhye	-	-	-	36	ditto	ditto	ditto	Mokajee	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				4	Puthabhye	-	-	-	34	ditto	ditto	ditto	Narronjee	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				5	Ramabhye	-	-	-	30	ditto	ditto	ditto	Pragjee	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				6	Dajeabhye	-	-	-	40	Huldor	service	service	Doongarjee	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	not named
													Radojee	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
													Doodajee	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
													Ujooobhye	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
													Jetejee	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			7	Huttubhye	-	-	-	30	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			8	-	-	-	-	28	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			9	Jullmsing	-	-	-	40	Sangany	grassia	cultivator	Kaloobhye	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			10	Kullajee	-	-	-	35	ditto	ditto	ditto	Salnusing	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
												Kakabhye	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			11	Manjee	-	-	-	32	ditto	ditto	ditto	Sivjee	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
												Majjee	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
											Juwanjee	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		12	Megruljee	-	-	-	31	ditto	ditto	ditto	Bullajee	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
											Davjee	3 months	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		13	Bullajee	-	-	-	28	ditto	ditto	ditto	Kesarsing	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
											Oomedsing	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Mankwara	14	Radojee	-	-	-	27	ditto	ditto	grassia	Uberaj	11	Motajee	1	cough	-	-	-	-	-	-		
											Wunajee	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
											Unoojee	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
											Kesjee	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
											Ranajee	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
											Not named	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
												Puchanjee	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		15	Jehajee	-	-	-	36	ditto	ditto	ditto	Botajee	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		16	Ukabhye	-	-	-	50	ditto	ditto	ditto	Moolooroo	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		17	Puchanjee	-	-	-	3	ditto	ditto	ditto	Nuvulsing	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		18	Pathabhye	-	-	-	40	ditto	ditto	ditto	Doodjee	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
											Dwanjee	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
											Khanjee	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		19	Doodjee	-	-	-	25	ditto	ditto	ditto	Gulhjee	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
											Goonasing	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		20	Mooljee	-	-	-	30	ditto	ditto	ditto	Uteejee	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
											Ujooobhye	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
											Hornbhye	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

(a) Originally of Vesun or, a Nounur village

(b) Originally of Kungur, a Goudal village.







SHAPOOR

JAREJA FAMILIES

Where Residing		JAREJAS							CHILDREN										REMARKS						
District	Talooka	Village	Number	Married	Widowers	Unmarried	Dead, whose Families are living	Sacas or Tribe	Profession	Employment	Males			Females											
											Living	Dead since last Year	Cause of Death	Dead since last Year		LIVING									
												Widows		Married		Betrothed		Unmarried							
												Name	Age	Name	Age	Name	Age	To whom Married	Name	Age	To whom Betrothed	Name	Age		
Hallas	Shapoor	Purowa	1	Hulljee	-	-	-	29	Veebany	grassia	grassia	Umersing	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			2	Bahjee	-	-	-	26	ditto	ditto	ditto	Ubosing	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			3	Aleloop	-	-	-	45	ditto	ditto	cultivator	Gorjee	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			4	Ugubhee	-	-	-	90	ditto	ditto	grassia	Mansing	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			5	Ugubhee	-	-	-	40	ditto	ditto	ditto	Jetejee	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			6	Pokutsing	-	-	-	8	ditto	ditto	ditto	Ugubhee	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(a) Originally of the village of Purowa, Talooka Shapoor

WUDDALLEE.

Where Residing	Number	Married	Widowers	Unmarried	Dead, whose Families are living	Sacas or Tribe	Profession	Employment	Males	Females	REMARKS													
Hallas	Wuddalle	1	-	-	-	Mugabhy	41	Veebany	grassia	grassia	Hoputsing - 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		2	-	Nugjee	-	-	22	ditto	ditto	ditto	Ramabhye - 7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		3	-	-	Pratee	-	-	20	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		4	Kakubhye	-	-	-	60	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		5	-	-	-	-	Sowajee	35	ditto	ditto	ditto	Mooloojee - 16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		6	-	-	-	-	Chandajee	32	ditto	ditto	ditto	Nathoojee - 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		7	-	-	-	-	Sopjee	60	ditto	ditto	ditto	Jehajee - 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		8	-	-	-	-	Jeevante	38	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Jeejeeba - 8 - son of Halla Tuknon of Purowa, a Lumbree village

KOTRASANGANY.

Where Residing	Number	Married	Widowers	Unmarried	Dead, whose Families are living	Sacas or Tribe	Profession	Employment	Males	Females	REMARKS													
Hallas	Kotrasangany	1	Jamrajee	-	-	-	60	Sangany	grassia	grassia	Sudhjee - 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		2	Sudhjee	-	-	-	-	25	ditto	ditto	ditto	Veerjee - 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		3	Veejee	-	-	-	-	25	ditto	ditto	ditto	Moonjee - 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		4	-	Beevante	-	-	-	40	ditto	ditto	ditto	Sugraajee - 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		5	Jugoojee	-	-	-	-	40	ditto	ditto	ditto	Jugoojee - 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		6	Veejee	-	-	-	-	40	ditto	ditto	ditto	Alpjee - 12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		7	-	-	-	-	-	40	Rivajee	servic	servic	Tamabhee - 31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		8	Pratee	-	-	-	-	41	ditto	ditto	ditto	Keevante - 22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		9	Pratee	-	-	-	-	41	ditto	ditto	ditto	Sonjee - 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		10	Pratee	-	-	-	-	41	ditto	ditto	ditto	Budjee - 21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		11	Pratee	-	-	-	-	41	Pratee	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(a) Originally of Kamballi of the Namagge Talooka

(b) Originally of Donde of the Namagge Talooka

(c) Originally of Wuddalle Talooka Wuddalle Talooka

(d) Originally of Wuddalle Talooka, S. Talooka

Dead - 1  
M. B. - 1 (a)  
M. B. - 1 (b)  
M. B. - 1 (c)  
M. B. - 1 (d)  
M. B. - 1 (e)  
M. B. - 1 (f)  
M. B. - 1 (g)  
M. B. - 1 (h)  
M. B. - 1 (i)  
M. B. - 1 (j)  
M. B. - 1 (k)  
M. B. - 1 (l)  
M. B. - 1 (m)  
M. B. - 1 (n)  
M. B. - 1 (o)  
M. B. - 1 (p)  
M. B. - 1 (q)  
M. B. - 1 (r)  
M. B. - 1 (s)  
M. B. - 1 (t)  
M. B. - 1 (u)  
M. B. - 1 (v)  
M. B. - 1 (w)  
M. B. - 1 (x)  
M. B. - 1 (y)  
M. B. - 1 (z)



## POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From the Political Agent at Rajcote to Moonshee *Ghoolam Mahomed*

Rajcote, 23 June 1835.

1. THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council, having been pleased to direct a census to be taken of the Jareeja tribe of Rajpoots in Katteewar, I have, in consideration of the character you bear, and your general intelligence, selected you as the agent for carrying this order into effect.

2. The object of obtaining this census is to facilitate the complete suppression of the unnatural crime of female infanticide, which has prevailed among the Jareeja tribe from time immemorial, although its discontinuance was provided for by engagements entered into by the chiefs 25 years ago. There can, however, be no doubt that the barbarous practice still exists to a very considerable extent.

3. I rely both on your zeal and the detestation with which you must view so inhuman a custom, to discharge the important duty confided to you with the utmost diligence and circumspection; you must be aware, that having no claims for employment on account of previous service, you are nominated to the situation now bestowed upon you solely under the impression that you are the fittest instrument at my command for carrying into effect the instructions of Government; you will however distinctly understand that your appointment is merely provisional, and that its ultimate confirmation will entirely depend upon the manner in which you acquit yourself of the trust reposed in you.

4. I have directed all the native records connected with the subject of infanticide to be transferred to your custody. These include a census of the sons and daughters of the Jareejas taken in 1833, which you should study with care and attention.

5. Annexed is the form in which the census of the Jareeja population is to be taken, specifying—

- 1st. The District, } to which the census applies.
- 2d. The Talooka, }
- 3d. The Village, }
- 4th. The number of Jareeja families, 1, 2, 3, &c.
- 5th. Male adults, the tribe subdivided into three classes, "widowers," "married," and "unmarried."
- 6th. Subdivision of the tribe to which each belongs.
- 7th. Rank, profession, or occupation.
- 8th. Male children, specifying their names, ages, recent casualties, and causes thereof.
- 9th. Female Jareejas divided into four classes, "widows," "married," "betrothed," and "unbetrothed," and specifying their names, ages, to whom married, recent casualties, and from what causes these occurred.
- 10th. A column for remarks.

6. There are 28 talookas in Katteewar belonging to the tribe. The census for each is to be taken separately, commencing with the district of Rajcote. In all practicable cases every member of the tribe inserted in the register should be seen by you; but in some instances, either from the absence of the party, or some other cause, this precaution may not be feasible; you will note down such instances as they occur, and the cause of the parties not appearing. Independent of the districts more peculiarly belonging to the Jareejas, families of the tribe are scattered all over Katteewar; you will endeavour to trace out these families and embody them in a separate register, according to the general form, but with an additional column containing the names of the places from which they originally emigrated.

7. Although you will bear in mind that it is an object of importance that the census should be completed as early as practicable, you are to understand that entire accuracy in framing it is an object of still higher importance; you should therefore proceed slowly and carefully, in order to avoid the errors and omissions that would arise by performing the duty with too much expedition.

8. Enclosed

8. Enclosed is a letter to the chief of Rajcote, apprising him of your appointment, and requesting his aid in obtaining the census. When the register of this district has been completed, you will bring it to me for inspection, after which you will be instructed to what district you are next to proceed.

9. In your communications with the Jarcejas, you will be careful to respect their customs and not to offend their prejudices; you will carefully avoid all unnecessary interference with them, confining yourself to the simple duty of ascertaining with accuracy the required census. It is unnecessary to add, that the privacy of married life is to be held sacred, and every precaution taken not to excite the jealousy of the tribe. In the event of any opposition being offered to the measure under contemplation, you are to endeavour to overcome the same by persuasion alone, and if this fails refer to me for instructions.

10. Enclosed is a proclamation recently issued by Government against infanticide, to which during your circuit you will give every publicity, more particularly among the inferior members of the tribe, to some of whom it may not otherwise be communicated. In doing this you will impress on their attention the fixed resolve of the British Government to suppress the custom of infanticide, and to punish with the utmost severity those who are still guilty of it, in violation not only of the laws of God and man, but also of specific engagements voluntarily entered into by themselves for its renunciation.

11. I am sanguine that where the practice is still adhered to, you may by your exertions detect the delinquents, and in all cases where suspicion arises of the crime having been perpetrated, the utmost circumspection on your part will be required, and you will immediately apprise me direct of the same, without acquainting any other person of the suspicion existing. You are authorised to hold out, in general terms, liberal rewards and promises of protection to informers against those who commit the crime, but beyond this you will adopt no measures whatever without first referring to the agent for orders.

12. Should it come to your knowledge that any Jareeja who has preserved his daughters does not possess the means of defraying the expense of their marriage, you will communicate the same to me, without however in the first instance holding out to the party so situated the expectation of receiving pecuniary aid.

13. Your appointment will take effect from the 1st July; your salary has been fixed at 50 rupees per mensem, with an addition of 10 rupees batta when absent from Rajcote. A peon is to be attached to you, and stationery supplied from time to time from the Agency stores.

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No. 385, of 1837.

From the Agent at Rajcote to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Political Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

Kattcewar, Political Agent's Office, Camp,  
near Nowanuggur, 28 Sept. 1837.

I HAVE the honour to forward a letter from my first assistant, Captain Lang, which I beg the favour of your laying before Government, with an apology on my part for intruding private differences of opinion upon the time of the Honourable Board.

2. The reasons which may plead my excuse are two; 1st, That I consider all Captain Lang's suggestions are deserving of great attention, and for that purpose should be seen in the clearest possible point of view; in case, therefore, I have perverted his meaning, I sincerely desire that all facility should be given for placing it in its proper light; and, 2dly, That as the charge advanced against me by Captain Lang, of "having taken such notice of his suggestion as to be scarcely calculated to convey a correct impression of the circumstances under which it was offered," is, I consider, of rather a serious nature, under the relative position which Captain Lang and myself occupy towards each other. I am anxious that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council should be enabled to judge whether such charge is well grounded.

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3. I have already in my general report on infanticide stated the reasons that induced me not to forward to Government the letter in question in the first instance, and I do not deem it necessary for me here to disclaim all intentions of perversion, until I have reason to believe that the Right honourable the Governor in Council coincides with Captain Lang in thinking that my writings had that tendency.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *J. Erskine,*  
Political Agent.

From the Agent at Poorbundur to *J. Erskine, Esq.* Political Agent in  
Katteewar.

Sir,

Poorbundur, 8 Sept. 1837.

ADVERTING to your report on female infanticide, with a perusal of which you lately favoured me, I have the honour to request that, if you have no objection, you will do me the kindness to forward a copy of the letter in which I suggested the expediency of some kind of inquiry being held in cases of the death of Jarecja infants from premature birth, since it appears to me that the notice which you take of this measure in the 10th or 11th paragraph of your report is scarcely calculated to convey a correct impression of the circumstances under which the suggestion was offered, and I am naturally anxious that a measure, which I admitted to be somewhat harsh, and which you consider so much more so, should not be brought forward without a full statement of the ground upon which it was founded.

Although it may be deemed superfluous, after the lenient measures which you have suggested in your report, still to prevent any misconception, I beg, in making this request, distinctly to disclaim the slightest wish to press the adoption of the proposal which, at the time and under the circumstances I made it, I deemed it my duty to offer for consideration. I shall be truly delighted to see any further coercive measures than those now in operation withheld for the present, and unfeignedly happy if they can be eventually dispensed with.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *William Lang,*  
Assistant Political Agent.

From the Agent at Katteewar to *James Erskine, Esq.* Political Agent in  
Katteewar.

Sir,

14 April 1837.

I HAVE the honour to submit my proceedings in original, in investigating a charge of female infanticide suspected to have been committed in the family of Jhaiya Bawajee, brother of the principal Grassia of the Shapoor Talooka, Rajcote Bhyad, about a year-and-a-half ago, and reported to me shortly previous to your arrival by Moonshee Goolam Mahomed.

2. The circumstantial evidence in this case is very strong, although entirely founded on the falsehoods, evasions, and contradictions contained in the evidence of the different women who have been examined. Bhawajee's mother states, that the umbilical cord was cut by the mother of the infant herself, and that it survived till the evening of the day after it was born. Shamoree, the slave girl, says, she cut the cord, and that the child died next morning just after sunrise. Had we to deal with people of intelligence, this alone would be almost sufficient to convince us that the umbilical cord was not separated by either, and that the child did not die either in the morning or the evening of the following day. The inference would then, in a family in which infanticide is known to be the custom, be, that the infant had been put to death, and the after-birth never separated from it at all. When to this is added the determination shown by Bacc Sara of Peeplya, Gooloes Shamoo and Gullal and Dooda Khan, the husband of the latter, who could not have been ignorant of it, to conceal the birth of the infant altogether, it is most difficult to avoid the conclusion that the inhuman crime was really committed.

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3. When the character of the people, however, with whom we have to do is taken into consideration, the certain conviction must be reduced to strong suspicion. We have only to admit that Bhawajee's mother and the slave girl, Shamoorce, may have forgotten the two points in which they differ so widely, viz. who assisted the woman in her labour and at what time the child died, and then, when we recollect the dread which such ignorant people as these are must have to acknowledge the birth and subsequent early death of a Jareeja female, in case of unfavourable inferences being drawn from the very fact, we cannot deny the possibility of the tale eventually told of the premature birth and consequent natural death of a daughter being the true one. It must also be added, in favour of this view of the case, that after the first denial of any knowledge on the subject, every one of the women whose deposition has been taken, admits that the child was born alive and lived for some time; that Bhawajee's mother and the slave girl, Shamoorce, without having in all probability made up the story, as the latter appears to have been sent in to deny the birth, give exactly the same account of the means taken to preserve the child, viz. wrapping it up in cotton and trying to give it a little molasses and water; and more than all that, Bhawajee, its father, was at the time absent in Jhallawar; and as he is not in difficult circumstances, and there was nothing urgent to take him there, it is not likely that he would have chosen the time of his wife's being on the eve of confinement to have left home.

4. Under these circumstances and with reference to the necessity which exists to have some direct proof in order to convict a man of so serious a crime, I am not of opinion that anything further should be done in this case than to insist upon Jhareeja Khallabhaee's renewing his engagement for his brother, and calling upon the latter to furnish two securities of his own rank in life against the commission of the crime of infanticide in his family hereafter. More precaution, if possible, should be taken in cases of this kind than any other to guard against the possibility of an innocent man being punished, as, independently of the gross injustice of the act itself, nothing could tend more to enlist the feeling of the public through the sufferer against the prosecution of others for the offence for which he had been unjustly punished, and thus to do an incalculable deal of injury to the success of the cause which all must have so much at heart.

5. Kullajee, the chief, a Shapoor, and brother of Bawajee, has been guilty of great remissness, if not of more criminal misconduct, in omitting to insert the birth and death of Bhawajee's infant daughter in the register of Jhareeja children, furnished to Moonshee Goolam Mahomed several months ago; and as it is indispensably necessary to enforce the strictest attention on the part of the Jhareejas in reporting all casualties which occur in their talookas, a small fine (say of 100 rupees, as this is the first instance of any being imposed for a fault of this description) ought, I think, to be exacted in this case. It likewise appears to me most advisable that some means should be taken to guard against the possibility of the commission of the crime of infanticide and the death of the child being afterwards ascribed to premature birth, as in such a case it will always be most difficult satisfactorily to prove the guilt of the accused. I would therefore suggest that in all instances of premature births which may occur hereafter in Jareeja families, when the child is either stillborn or dies in consequence, the corpse, whether of a male or female infant, should be shown to the Gaietee and Patell of the village, and a certified paper be required from them, setting forth the circumstances of the case as far as they can ascertain them. In all places when there happens to be a Mehta on the part of Government, the report should be made by him; this will, no doubt, be looked upon by the Jhareejas as a great hardship, but it cannot be considered as interfering in any material degree with their domestic privacy; and it seems to me a necessary evil, when so much must depend on our being able to prevent every chance of escape when the crime has really been committed and an investigation instituted regarding it. In the event of this suggestion being approved of, it might be stated when the order on the subject is issued, that as soon as Government sees reason to believe that general attention is paid by the Jhareejas to their infanticide engagements, this precautionary measure will be at once discontinued.

6. I take the opportunity of informing you, that when lately absent from Rajcote, I remarked with sincere pleasure in many, indeed almost all the Jhareejas I met with, considerable anxiety as to how they were to dispose of their daughters

in marriage, and was requested by several to make some arrangements for them on this subject. This feeling I never observed before, and it shows most clearly a determination, for the present at all events, to renounce the inhuman practice of infanticide. Every possible attention ought of course to be paid to their wishes, which are simply that they should be able to bestow their daughters on their equals in rank, and not be obliged to incur a larger sum on account of the marriage expenses of these than is incurred by other Rajpoots whose daughters they receive in marriage. As the Jhareejas formerly preserved very few females, there was no difficulty in getting them married into Jhalla families, even superior to their own in rank; but when the number of female Jhareejas increases, the other Rajpoot tribes, and particularly the Jhallas, to whom the Jhareejas prefer giving their daughters, will no doubt be ambitious of forming much higher connexions than they are satisfied with or even think of at present, the more especially as the Jhareeja tribe is very much more numerous in Kattewar than the Jhalla. It is therefore, I think, highly desirable that all the most respectable Jhalla chiefs and Grassias should be invited to attend at Rajcote, the former deputing others to act for them, if they prefer it, in order to discuss the subject with a few of the most respectable Jhareejas in presence of the Political Agent. No measures, except of persuasion, could of course be used, but it might be pointed out to the Jhallas how much the success of the case depends upon them, and that Government would expect from them every reasonable assistance in furthering it. I am strongly of opinion that much good would result from this in enabling the Jhareejas to dispense with the heavy expense which now attends the marriages of their daughters; but even if nothing else were gained, it would serve to evince the deep interest which we take in everything connected with the abolition of infanticide, and our willingness to assist in every way in our power in promoting the great object in view. Should the experiment succeed with the Jhalla Rajcotes, it could afterwards be extended to the other tribes, to whom the poorer among the Jhareejas now give their daughters occasionally, and all eventually must do when the happy period arrives when infanticide, that foul blot on human nature, shall no longer exist in Kattewar.

7. Two cases of infanticide having been reported by Moonshee Goolam Mahomed as having occurred at the village of Gunode, of the Goundul Bhyad, I went to that place on my way back from Junaghur, and made inquiries on the subject; I send the proceedings herewith; but as they are unfinished, I refrain from offering any remarks, further than to observe, that unless the grounds even for suspicion in either the case of Bhowanjee or Meeshing turn out, on further inquiry, much stronger than they appear at present, I should be disposed to do nothing more than write to Noghanjee, the principal Grassia of Gunnode, stating that as he had shown so good an example by preserving his own daughter, it was not considered necessary to take any further measures in regard to the charges brought against his two cousins, than to call his attention to the absolute necessity of his seeing that hereafter the practice of infanticide be entirely discontinued, both in their families and those of every other Jhareeja living within his jurisdiction. It will be requisite, however, before submitting the proceedings in this case for the orders of Government, to take the deposition of the informant, whom I have ordered the Moonshee to send for to Rajcote. He will, I imagine, be found to be the same individual as is alluded to by Noghanjee, as having been dismissed from his service for some misconduct. Should any more suspicious circumstances appear from his statement, it may afterwards be necessary to summon Jhareeja Ubheesing, who was absent from Gunnode when I visited it; but otherwise this, I think, should be dispensed with, since in all cases where nothing is likely to be established, it must always be very unpleasant, and may often be highly prejudicial to show to the Jhareejas themselves any sort of distrust of their attending to the measures taken by Government for the abolition of infanticide.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Wm. Lang.*

(True copy.)

(signed) *James Erskine,*  
Political Agent.

## MINUTE by the Board.

I SHALL be glad to take the earliest opportunity, after the Sattara case, which now occupies my closest attention, shall have been disposed of, to offer to the Board some remarks on Mr. Erskine's interesting report. Before I do so, however, well knowing the attention which Mr. Willoughby has paid to the subject of infanticide among the Jarejas, of the activity with which he laboured for the suppression of that abominable practice, I should wish much that he could find time to communicate to us such observations as may suggest themselves to him on Mr. Erskine's report, or on the subject to which it relates.

In the meantime I beg to circulate these papers.

30 April 1838.

(signed) R. Grant.

## MEMORANDUM.

1. I REGRET that a constant press of business has prevented my attending at an earlier period to the request contained in the late Governor's Minute of the 30th April last, that I would remark on Mr. Erskine's Report on infanticide for 1835 and 1836.

2. In the fourth paragraph of his report, Mr. Erskine reviews the different cases of infanticide which were investigated during the two years above mentioned. These were 13 in number, of which five occurred in 1835, and eight in 1836.

3. During the first year, conviction followed in four cases, and even in the fifth case no reasonable doubt could be entertained of the guilt of the accused, although the evidence was deemed insufficient for a judicial conviction. In 1836, however, although in several cases strong presumptions of guilt existed, there was not a single instance of conviction.

4. The difference in these results is as remarkable as it is unfortunate. It may no doubt in part be fairly attributed to increased vigilance and precautions on the part of those who commit the crime, to conceal it, occasioned by convictions of 1835. I cannot, however, resist the impression that there must have been some defect or mismanagement in conducting the investigations of 1836.

5. It must be obvious that these inquiries cannot be conducted on ordinary principles, with any prospect of a successful termination. The mode I adopted, whenever a case of infanticide came to my knowledge, was in the first instance to hold a preliminary inquiry in private, before I placed the accused party publicly on his trial, to satisfy myself that reasonable grounds existed for the charge, and that it was sustained by sufficient evidence. I state this, because it answers some of the objections urged by Mr. Erskine to the system which he found in force, and because I am of opinion that the fact of four out of five cases, detected in 1835, having been most fully and completely established, is to be attributed to the mode of procedure above described.

6. There is, however, another great advantage attending this mode of procedure. False accusations are thereby checked *in limine*; and I am quite satisfied that, had I continued Political Agent in Katteewar, several of the cases publicly investigated in 1836, would never have proceeded beyond the preliminary investigation above adverted to. I may in particular refer to the seventh and ninth cases of Mr. Erskine's list.

7. I am of opinion that the Political Agent should consider it his duty to investigate every charge of infanticide which may come to his knowledge, without reference to the quarter from which it may proceed; but that, in the first instance, his inquiries should be private, and that when in this manner he has satisfied himself that fair grounds exist for putting the accused on his trial, he should do so, but not before. In every case, however, whether of abandoning or persevering in the inquiry, a full report of his proceedings should be submitted to Government.

8. In his eighth paragraph, the Political Agent tests the accuracy of my census of Jareja children with the one subsequently obtained. In detail, considerable

inaccuracies are observable ; but it is satisfactory to find that the accuracy of the general results exhibited by my census has been confirmed. The Political Agent observes, " Although the returns have been found to be in the case of some talookas defective, yet it is satisfactory to know that they were not liable to lead Mr. Willoughby into error, by showing any very widely different state of the population from the correct one. In no case, except in Gondul and Mooleeladerce, do the returns exhibit a more favourable state of the population than the actual survey now forwarded proves to have been warranted." I have no doubt that the variations may in part be attributed to the emigration of Jarejas from one talooka to another ; but when it is recollected that my census was obtained from returns furnished by the chiefs themselves, (no Government censor having at the time been appointed,) it is gratifying to find that the accuracy of the general results it exhibits has now been so well established.

9. In the seventh paragraph of his report, Mr. Erskine contrasts the Jareja population, from the date of my proclamation, or the end of 1834, up to the middle of 1836. The following table shows the proportion of males and females, of and under the age of 20, in each talooka, except Noanuggur, from which district no census has yet been obtained :

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
1. Rajcote - - -	22	6	16. Gutka - - -	5	2
2. Shapoor - - -	12	—	17. Pal - - -	8	2
3. Bhawa - - -	3	1	18. Veerwa - - -	2	—
4. Kotia Sangany - - -	14	5	19. Bhadwa - - -	6	2
5. Dherole - - -	208	88	20. Kotareea - - -	4	1
6. Satodur Wauree - - -	79	27	21. Kotra Nyajee - - -	31	5
7. Drapha - - -	95	20	22. Seesang Chandlee - - -	51	15
8. Rajpoora - - -	38	3	23. Malia - - -	32	15
9. Jhalloca - - -	26	9	24. Khuneesra - - -	33	16
10. Mooleeladerce - - -	38	13	25. Kakseallee - - -	5	2
11. Gondul - - -	325	97	26. Moorvee - - -	270	51
12. Gowreedhur - - -	9	1	27. Veerpoor Khuezee - - -	59	18
13. Lodeeka - - -	16	2			
14. Mengnee - - -	13	7			
15. Wuddallee - - -	9	1			
			TOTAL - - -	1,422	499

Altogether, however, there are 424 Jareja females living ; of whom four are widows, 70 married, 92 betrothed, and 258 unbetrothed. Since my returns, nine casualties have occurred.

10. I cannot refrain from extracting the following remarks of Mr. Erskine, on the results exhibited in the above table. " It appears, therefore, that there are 123 male Jarejas of age of one year and under, now alive, and 73 females ; this must be admitted to be highly satisfactory to the cause of humanity, as proving, that in consequence of the measures put in force, 73 female infants have been preserved during the 18 months immediately subsequent to the proclamation, upwards of 40 of whom would, in absence of Mr. Willoughby's exertions, have met with inevitable destruction. The year before, the census has a show of 102 males, and only 20 females, evidencing that nearly 80 infants must have been put to death. But to pursue the scrutiny further, and from a more narrow inspection of it, a more satisfactory result even than the above, with respect to the prospect of the final extinction of the crime, becomes apparent, namely, that there is every hope that the two talookas of Moorvee and Drapha have effected an abolition of the atrocious practice in their respective limits. There may have been isolated instances of the commission of the crime in the Moorvee talooka ; but the indigent and it is to be hoped penitent Grassias of Drapha, have at length vindicated their humanity from the foul stigma. The Drapha talooka shows an equality of the sexes during the year subsequent to the publication of the proclamation, the numbers being 10 to 11, although up to the proclamation the disparity was 84 to 10. In the Moorvee talooka during that year the numbers are 20 and 13 ; whereas in that district there were only 38 females in all saved, up to the end of 1834." In Gondul and the smaller talookas, the returns still continue unfavourable, and evidence that the crime of infanticide is still perpetrated.

11. The above results are exceedingly satisfactory, and will be hailed with delight by every friend of humanity; still they do not exhibit to the full extent the great measure of success which has attended our measures for the extirpation of this dreadful crime. The 73 female infants preserved are stated to be of the age of one year and under, whereas the point of comparison embraces a period of 18 months. Consequently, for the return to be correct, it should include all females of and under the age of 18 months, instead of one year and under. Besides this, the tolooka of Noanuggur is excluded from the calculation, and in this district the Jarejas are nearly as numerous as the Jarejas of all the other talookas combined. In proof of this, I beg leave to refer the Honourable Board to the table given in the 5th paragraph of my report on infanticide, dated the 24th September 1834.

12. In the 10th paragraph of his report, the Political Agent reviews the coercive measures adopted at my suggestion for the suppression of infanticide, and in the 11th, a review of those which he designates "sumptuary measures." In the latter case the term appears to me incorrect; the measures called "sumptuary," are in fact measures of conciliation adopted to such of the Jarejas as preserve their daughters, contradistinguished from those of a penal nature directed against those who destroy them.

13. After the results alluded to in the 10th and 11th paragraphs of this memorandum, I certainly was quite unprepared for the remark, "that the measures hitherto adopted have been in some respects defective and insufficient towards the final extinction of the practice, and are not likely, if pursued, to be productive of effectual success, unless under certain modifications which I shall take the liberty to suggest;" that they have been "too partial and superficial, and not of that comprehensive and radical nature which is requisite in overturning a long-established custom among a depraved and barbarous race;" and that "attention has hitherto been directed towards the preservation of individual female children, which may not only not be a step towards the final extinction of the crime, but may positively operate as a barrier, without collateral and subsidiary measures." The remarks of Mr. Erskine, which follow, are not much to the purpose, for in fact the exertions of Government are only of very recent date, and we can yet hardly judge what is likely to be their result; but certainly the number of females rescued during the short period which has intervened since those exertions were put forth, afford no ground for despair, but, on the contrary, a wide field of promise and hope of final success.

14. Further, I could not, under any circumstances, assent without much reservation to Mr. Erskine's observations. I do not pretend to suppose that all has yet been done to effect our object that is within our power, or that many measures may not be devised as auxiliary to those already in force for the suppression of infanticide; but with all due deference, I am of opinion that the annual census, if rigidly enforced, and followed up by those measures which may be necessary, according to the results which it may exhibit, is of that comprehensive and radical nature desired by Mr. Erskine.

15. In his 15th paragraph, the Political Agent proceeds to notice what he regards as the defects of the present system: the first of which is the sudden and unexpected strictness of the British Government in 1834 and 1835, after so many years of apparent apathy; which is of course preliminary to condemning the severity of the punishments awarded in the cases of conviction which occurred during my administration of Kattewar, the case of the chief of Rajcote being particularly dwelt upon.

16. On this subject, I would remark that I was by no means insensible to the fact, that my predecessors had not, as the Political Agent states, paid much attention to the enforcement of Colonel Walker's arrangements for the extinction of infanticide. It was no part of my duty to arraign the conduct of others, but simply to perform what I conceived to be mine. It must not, however, be supposed that I gave no consideration to the fact, or was insensible to the injustice of visiting with too great severity the first offences detected. The question is, were the punishments awarded too severe? Mr. Erskine thinks they were; and in support of his opinion, details some conversations, not with disinterested parties, but with some Jareja chiefs, with whom the crime is familiar and habitual.

What, however, were the punishments animadverted on? In the first case, the chief of Rajcote was fined 12,000 rupees (which is, I believe, not a fourth of his annual income), was required to renew his engagements to report all births in his family, and was warned that a repetition of the offence would involve forfeiture of his estate. In a second case, imprisonment for one year and a fine of 3,000 rupees, commutable to imprisonment for the further period of two years, was imposed. In the third case, a fine of 100 rupees was imposed. These sentences were approved of by Government and by the Honourable Court of Directors, and Mr. Erskine, in another part of his report, quotes a passage from my letter of September 1834, which explains the principle on which they were awarded, and, in fact, by which all my proceedings for the suppression of infanticide were regulated: "To effect (I observe) the complete extinction of the practice, we must enlist the feelings of the community on our side; we must (more especially in the first instances that are brought to light) avoid the danger of exciting sympathy in favour of delinquents, and thereby deterring persons from informing against them who might otherwise be disposed to do so. In short, unless we are able to carry public opinion with us, and inflict such penalties only as are likely to be recognised as just by the respectable portion of the community, our endeavours in the cause of humanity will be long retarded or may altogether fail."

17. The Political Agent next objects to the system of making use of informers in the detection of cases of infanticide. To this I have only to observe, that I am not aware of any other mode by which the crime can be detected except through the agency of informers. Such instruments should, of course, be used with great caution, but they must be used, unless we are resolved to abandon all further endeavours to convict the guilty. On this subject, I beg to refer to the 18th and 19th paragraphs of my Report on Infanticide, dated the 24th September 1834. Much of the evil attending the system, as noticed by the Political Agent, may be obviated by the mode of proceeding recommended in the 6th and 7th paragraphs of this memorandum.

18. In this part of the report, Mr. Erskine observes: "The investigations which I perused on my arrival in Kattcewar, I confess filled me with surprise, and very nearly with horror; and I consider it impossible but that their effect was to alienate the people from Government." I cannot understand this, or reconcile it with an admission I find in the 4th paragraph of the report, that the Rajcote case "was conducted with as much delicacy as the nature of the case admitted." I certainly would not willingly wound the feelings of any class or person, but am I to be deterred by the apprehension of doing so from investigating cases of infanticide in the only mode in which the crime can ever be established? I think not; and as for the remark, that my investigations may have alienated the people from Government, it scarcely deserves a reply, for if anything is more calculated than another to unite the people to the Government, it is measures like these of humanity and philanthropy, the adoption of which can never be attributed to any sordid or interested motive.

19. Another ground of objection taken to the use of informers, is the inability of Government to protect them from the resentment of those against whom they appear; which likewise applies to witnesses. This I freely admit is a serious case, but one which I conceive may be for the most part guarded against, if proper precautions are adopted, and any attempt to injure either informers or witnesses severely punished.

20. Mr. Erskine states that three out of five witnesses in the Rajcote case have died, and that the general impression in the country is that they were murdered. One of these, the chief of Gowreedhur, died before I left Kattcewar, and a rigid scrutiny was entered into respecting the causes of his death; but nothing was elicited to show that his death had been occasioned by unfair means, except the suspicion excited by his death having been sudden. Regarding the other two witnesses, no information is before Government, beyond the fact now reported, that they are dead. It is to be presumed that the Political Agent instituted an inquiry when they died; and he should be requested to forward his proceedings on that subject to Government, in order that we may know on what grounds it is supposed they were murdered.

21. It is, however, observed, "Judooram, the informer in this case, has been ejected from his house in Rajcote by the chief, and the wife of one of the agency establishment treated in the same way for assisting in the conviction." Why, however, may I ask, has the chief been permitted to act thus, and why has not the Political Agent interfered to prevent such conduct? I am of opinion that even at this late period measures should be adopted for affording redress to the injured parties.

22. The Political Agent's reasoning on the Gunnode case appears to me to be fallacious: it is based on the supposition that "the whole voice of the community is opposed to the law," or that against infanticide. I am confidently of opinion that the feeling of all classes of the community, except those who commit the crime, is exactly the reverse.\* Besides this, on the principles which I have recommended for conducting these investigations, the Gunnode case would not have proceeded beyond the preliminary inquiry, which would have failed to detect the false accuser and his motives. If we are to respect what Mr. Erskine quaintly calls the "lares and penates of the Rajpoot community," we must relinquish our efforts to eradicate this crime, and sink into our former apathy and supineness as to whether Colonel Walker's engagements are adhered to or not.

23. Mr. Erskine justly observes, that the cases of conviction which occurred in 1835 have rendered future detection more difficult, by having placed the Jarejas on their guard. This is undoubtedly true, and is unavoidable. Surely, however, even throwing difficulties in the way of child murder is something gained towards the completion of our ardent wish. Is this, however, the only result of these convictions? To what other cause are we to attribute the gratifying fact, that in the short space of twelve months 73 infants were preserved, independently of those saved in Noanuggur, the census of which may probably add 50 more to the number. I consider this fact alone to establish that our measures, to which the Political Agent so strongly objects, are not quite so inapplicable and unsuited to the attainment of our object as Mr. Erskine supposes.

24. I shall have to remark in another place on the petition presented to me before I left Kattewar by various members of the Jareja tribe, praying for an amnesty for the past, under a promise faithfully to abide by their engagements for the future, when I shall also explain to what extent I conceive this petition should be conceded.

25. Mr. Erskine is not correct in supposing that I ever intended to transfer the responsibility of the crime of infanticide from the chief to the vassal in cases where the former can fairly be held responsible. No chief, however, is held responsible for any offence, the perpetrators of which are discovered. If a robbery occurs within his limits, he is bound by the custom of the country to produce the robber, or to make good the loss. I would maintain this principle in cases of infanticide, and, in fact, it is advocated in my report of September 1834, wherein I proposed that fines in the first instance, and ultimate deprivation of sovereignty in cases of manifest delinquency, should be resorted to whenever the annual census shows that the practice prevails in any particular talooka. I beg to refer to the 20th paragraph of the above report, towards the end of which I observed, "Should however it be established by the certain, though presumptive evidence to be obtained from returns of the nature now submitted, that the crime of infanticide still prevails in any particular district, I think, after the warning contained in the proclamation now proposed, the chief of that district should be severely fined; and that if this does not produce attention on his part to his engagement to suppress the crime, I think that an example should be made, and that he should be deprived of the sovereignty of his district. The case, however, must be very glaring, where I should propose such an extreme measure for adoption.

26. The Political Agent is equally wrong in supposing that I ever intended to suggest that those accused of infanticide should be tried "by their brothers and instigators."

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\* In his 18th paragraph, Mr. Erskine admits as much, for he observes, "The Jarejas have opened their eyes; they now see that they will be inevitably degraded if this custom is continued, and specially they perceive that a detestation of the practice has commenced throughout this country;" adding, that he is truly of opinion, "revolution has already taken place in the minds of the Jareja population, and that the result will hereafter be manifest."



instigators." Had my proposition, that these cases should in some instances be publicly investigated before the court we have established in Kattewar, been approved, it would have been the duty of the Political Agent, as in all ordinary offences, to have associated with himself assessors free from bias or from the claims of relationship or friendship.

27. Mr. Erskine next proceeds to state his objections to what he designates the "sumptuary measures" for the suppression of infanticide, a term which I have elsewhere remarked (paragraph 12) does not convey a correct idea of the nature of those measures. He admits that the rewards bestowed on those who preserved their daughters were well bestowed, but observes that, "as those who now save their daughters will not evidently be entitled to any reward for the future, after such repeated and obstinate evil conduct, this plan will cease to be an engine for putting a stop to the practice." I do not see why this should follow; on the contrary, I would advocate the system at all events for some time to come. Hereafter we may trust to the innate love of offspring to be sufficient for our purpose, but for the present an annual distribution of presents on the plan which I adopted will, I think, produce a beneficial result.

28. He most objects to the system now in force of the Government contributing towards the expense incurred by Jarejas in marrying their daughters. Here again we are at issue. I conceive that such contributions should be made with caution, and should be preceded by a strict inquiry into the circumstances of the applying party. The Infanticide Fund was expressly created by Mr. Elphinstone's government for this object, and the present amount of its accumulated funds (10,893 rupees) shows that it is not likely soon to become exhausted. Mr. Erskine, however, condemns almost every measure which has heretofore been adopted to bring the Jarejas into acquiescence with the humane views of the British Government. He condemns the distribution of presents made by Mr. Langford in 1829 among the Dherrolee Jarejas, because he thinks the correctness of the returns obtained by that gentleman "extremely doubtful;" he likewise condemns the honours and presents bestowed by Government in 1829 on the son of Jeelajee, the chief of Mooivee, who was the first to set the example of renouncing the practice of infanticide; he also condemns the praise conveyed to the Jam of Noanuggur at my recommendation. I think all the above measures were wise and judicious. Mr. Erskine is wrong in stating that no "previous steps were taken to ascertain whether the Jam was entitled or not to such eulogy." On this point I beg to refer to the 23d paragraph of my report, dated the 24th September 1834, wherein it is stated, that the return from Noanuggur exhibited 613 males and 380 females, "which proved that Colonel Walker's arrangements had taken root to a very considerable and gratifying extent." I then mentioned that I at first intended to propose that an honorary present should be conferred on the Jam, to conciliate him as the acknowledged head of the Jareja tribe in Kattewar; but assigning reasons why I had abandoned this idea, I contented myself with suggesting, that in forwarding the proclamation to this chief, he "should be informed of the satisfaction of Government at the progress made in his districts in suppressing infanticide, and urgently exhorted to adopt the strictest measures to ensure its final extinction." If praise accorded on such grounds was injudicious, I am very willing to bear the blame, but the Honourable Board will be gratified to learn from another part of the report, that before I left Kattewar the Jam had himself preserved a daughter.

29. From the preceding review it will be seen, that the present Political Agent condemns almost every measure that has been adopted for the suppression of infanticide, either as being unjust or inapplicable, his condemnation alike applying to those of a penal as well as to those of a conciliatory character, and he does so notwithstanding the large measure of success with which our arrangements have been attended. I now proceed to remark on the measures which Mr. Erskine proposes; this is a more gratifying task than the one I have above performed, because to some of them I can give my cordial consent; not, however, in suppression, but as auxiliary to those now in force, the whole of which should, I humbly think, be strictly adhered to and followed up.

30. With reference to the remarks contained in the 17th paragraph of the report, I think it is much to be regretted that Captain Lang's opinion on the Political Agent's proposals was not obtained, more especially as it is admitted on  
some

ome points a difference of opinion exists between them. Captain Lang's long residence in Katteewar, his intimate acquaintance with every Jareja chief in the province, his extensive local knowledge, and above all, his zealous and successful exertions personally to extirpate the crime, render the opinion of this able officer of more than ordinary value, and I would therefore respectfully recommend that it should even now be obtained.

31. I pass over Mr. Erskine's remarks on the early history of the Jareja tribe, although for the most part they are interesting. I extract however a passage, which gives the particulars of the preservation of a daughter by the present Jam of Noanuggur. "These are the only two instances of daughters having been preserved by the family of the Jam, with the exception of the present chief, who saved one three years ago under the following circumstances: When the Jam left his palace for the purpose of meeting Mr. Willoughby on his arrival at Noanuggur, one of his wives was confined; the messenger sent to inform the Jam of the female progeny, could not obtain a hearing as long as the chief was with Mr. Willoughby, and when the Jam arrived at home the child was several hours old, and he then refused to give his consent to destroy her, declaring that it was her "nuseil."

The Political Agent does not state whence he derives his information; and I do not place implicit faith in it. I recollect my meeting with the Jam perfectly; it was on the morning of my arrival at Noanuggur, in the beginning of November 1834; I was but for a very short time with the Jam of Noanuggur, and I should think not long enough for the purpose stated by Mr. Erskine. The Rajcote case had been investigated in the preceding month, and the Jam was well aware of the strenuous exertions in progress for securing the observance of Colonel Walker's engagements. Be this as it may, whether the preservation of the Jam's daughter is to be attributed to these exertions, or to my accidental visit to Noanuggur, the event is one which cannot fail to have produced a salutary impression throughout the province, or to aid our efforts for the abolition of infanticide. It is worthy of remark, that the messenger coming to report the birth proves that no general order for the destruction of his daughters existed in the Jam's family.

32. The first measure proposed by Mr. Erskine is, "that all the Rajcote chiefs in Katteewar shall be required to enter into an engagement that they will not give their daughters to any tribe who will not give them their daughters in return." The Political Agent is of opinion that the chiefs will be induced to enter into an engagement of this kind: I am not myself quite so sanguine on this point, and even if it were agreed to, I imagine it would not be generally adhered to; still, however, I see no objection to an attempt being made to obtain the voluntary assent of the chiefs to the arrangement, which, if successful, would undoubtedly aid our objects.

33. His second proposition is, that the Jareja chiefs shall be required to enter into a stipulation that the expenses of the marriage of the daughters of their Byaad shall not exceed a certain amount, to be fixed at a general meeting of the caste, and be informed that Government will assist the indigent to the same extent as any other caste, but not to a greater. I see no objection to the first part of this proposition; but in regard to the last, I am not aware that Government have ever contributed to the marriage expenses of any other caste but the Jareja. This should be continued, after due inquiry into the circumstances of the party requiring relief.

34. His third proposition is, that specific penalties should be proclaimed for the commission of infanticide, after a certain time, to be fixed by Government. I would rather allow each case to be dealt with as at present, according to its merits; but I think few will agree with the Political Agent in opinion, that it is advisable to fix a period prospectively from which to punish the crime. Mr. Erskine himself assigns a reason for my opinion that such cannot be necessary, namely, "after the chiefs have seen the unwearied attention paid to the subject by the late Political Agent, and the deep anxiety on the part of Government to abolish the practice."

35. His fourth measure is, that the chiefs be held responsible for the conduct of their Byaad and vassals. This is no new suggestion, as will be seen from the remarks I have offered in the 25th para. of this memorandum: this responsibility should undoubtedly be enforced to the extent therein mentioned.

36. The fifth, or that the annual census should be the test, and that the chiefs should be enjoined to aid in framing this census, requires no remark, for these propositions were sanctioned by Government in 1835.

37. His sixth proposition is, that "the period of two years, or such other time as Government shall decide, shall be granted to the Jarejas and others in the habit of committing the crime, during which time no investigations shall be made, either with regard to the former or late cases, and that the result of the census at the termination of that period be the test." I must confess I am astonished at this proposal; if acceded to, entire impunity for the commission of crime would be the result, and I fear many would avail themselves of the license. It was my intention, had I remained in Kattewar, to have proposed, for the favourable consideration of Government, the policy of complying with the prayer of the petition presented to me by the Jarejas for an amnesty; but this should not, on any account, extend beyond the period when every Jareja must have become aware of the determination of Government to do all in its power to suppress the crime. The proclamation of my predecessor was the vehicle through which this information was conveyed, or I would have proposed that the amnesty be granted up to the end of 1835.

38. I do not myself perceive any necessity for appointing a second censor, more especially when we consider the difficulty which has been experienced in finding persons fit for the duty.

39. His seventh proposition is, that we should endeavour to obtain the aid of the Rao of Cutch. Nothing, I conceive, would so much facilitate the suppression of infanticide as our obtaining the cordial co-operation of the Rao of Cutch, and I may add, of the British authorities stationed in that province. Considering the influence we have so long possessed in Cutch, I think more might have been done than has yet been effected: the letter from the Rao, forwarded by Mr. Erskine, proves that his Highness is favourably disposed, and the force of his example will have a most beneficial effect in inducing his tribe to abandon the inhuman practice. Extract of this part of the Political Agent's report should be sent to the resident, with instructions to concert measures with the Rao for the abolition of infanticide, which all the chiefs have long since renounced; and it might be suggested to him, that the first measure to be adopted should be to take a census of the Jareja population of Cutch, which has proved so beneficial in Kattewar. He might adopt the same form as has been used in Kattewar, and the census should be annually renewed.

40. The Political Agent proposes that the general convocation of the chiefs of the Rajpoot race, already sanctioned by Government, should be held at Bhooj, in the presence of the resident in Cutch and himself, when a plan may be distinctly drawn out for the conduct and observance of all classes, for the end of reconciling all discordant customs, and fixing the social relations of the Rajpoot race on a secure and permanent basis; and more especially an agreement not to give their daughters to those who will not give theirs in return, and regulating the dower and other expenses at marriages. These are highly useful suggestions, and the only objection I have to offer is, the heavy expenses which will be incurred by the chiefs of Kattewar if the meeting be convened at Bhooj. The attempt to induce them to go there may, however, be made; but if they refuse, the convocation might be held at Rajcote, and another at Bhoaj, each communicating with and acting in concert, as far as practicable, with one another.

41. Mr. Erskine's eighth and last proposition is, that "we should endeavour to effect our object by the education, mental improvement, and moral amelioration of the mass of the people." These suggestions on this head have been already considered, and for the most part approved of by this Government; as an auxiliary measure they are deserving of great attention, though we ought not to relax in those of a more active character, for years must elapse before we can expect that any material effect will be produced by the diffusion of education.

42. In his 20th paragraph the Political Agent submits the draft of a proclamation which he proposes to issue, and also the draft of a circular letter which he proposes to send to the chiefs, to induce them to hold the convocation suggested; with regard to the former, the preceding remarks will have explained wherein I differ from Mr. Erskine. The first paragraph is unobjectionable: the second, I think, requires qualification; for the present census shows that considerable  
success

success has attended the measures adverted to, and this should be noticed in terms of encouragement and approbation, the Jarejas of Drapha being particularly alluded to. The 3d, 4th, and 5th paragraphs, although not couched in very popular language, appear unobjectionable. The 6th requires to be altered, so that it may not seem that Government now, for the first time, warn the Jarejas against infanticide, for the proclamation of 1834 contained explicit warnings; for the same reason the words "now declared" should be expunged from this paragraph. The 8th paragraph is unobjectionable, but it may be added, "The British Government, in convening this assembly, has nothing in view but the honour and happiness of the Rajpoot chiefs of Kattcewar." I am obliged entirely to dissent from the 9th paragraph, for the reasons previously stated. The 10th paragraph is unobjectionable, but the 11th should be modified as suggested in the 34th paragraph of this Memorandum. The three last paragraphs are quite proper.

43. I beg, however, to refer to the proclamation issued in 1834, which will be found in the accompanying volume; for I think several of its clauses might be introduced into the present draft, more especially Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10; at all events the present should be made to appear as a continuation of the former proclamation, and the provisions in the clauses I have noticed be confirmed, the Tables in Nos. 6 and 8 being amended according to the recent census.

44. With reference to the circular letter, he is much more simple and concise, and in my opinion the substance of the last paragraph would be sufficient.

45. The Political Agent should be requested to furnish the reports promised in 23d and 25th paragraphs of his letter, as early as practicable; and may be reminded that his annual infanticide report for 1837 was due on the 1st January last.

46. Although I have presumed to differ on many points with Mr. Erskine, the zeal and diligence he has exhibited in his report is highly creditable to him: his heart is evidently in the good cause, and I should be exceedingly sorry to damp his ardour, or to discourage his future exertions, by any unnecessary opposition to his views; for unless the agent employed to carry out the views of Government is personally interested, success cannot be expected.

47. I must confess, however, that I do not think that Mr. Erskine has properly understood the real character of some of the measures which were adopted at my recommendation; any one who was unacquainted with my proceedings would, on reading Mr. Erskine's present report, imagine that I had aimed to effect my object by penal measures only: I may already have succeeded in removing this impression by the observations I have offered; but in order to place the matter beyond doubt, I beg to submit to the Board a translation of my correspondence with the chiefs and other influential persons in Kattcewar, on the subject of my proclamation, and the census of the Jareja population.

48. These may be briefly described as follows:

- No. 1. Letter to the Jam of Noanuggur.
- No. 2. Letter to the Thacoor of Moorvee.
- No. 3. Letter to the chiefs of Gondul and Dherole.
- No. 4. Letter to the chief of Rajcote.
- No. 5. Circular letter to the chiefs of Drapha, Veerpoor, Mooleeladeree, Nesang Chandlee, Kotra Nyjee, Rappura, Jhallee, Dewanee, Malha, Loodeka, Bharwa, Veenva, Shapoor, Wuddalee, Kakseallee, and Gutka.
- No. 6. Circular letter to the chiefs of Paal, Kotawa, Kotra, Sanganee, and Mowa.
- No. 7. Letter to the chiefs of Khureesra.
- No. 8. Letter to the chiefs of Mengnee and Satodur Wawree.
- No. 9. Circular letter to the chief of Draugdia and other Rajpoot chiefs, who give their daughters in marriage to the Jareja tribe.
- No. 10. Letter to Babajee Buchajee, minister of Gondal.
- No. 11. Circular letter to Nuthoo, Mehta of Limree, Matee, Mehta of Noanuggur; Runchorjee Dewan, of Joonaghur; Baba Wuseeken, of Dherole;

Mehta Wasunjee, of Gondul; Mehta Nuthooram, of Porebunder; the manager of Amrellee, and to all Mehtas on attachment duty, transmitting my proclamation, and calling for their co-operation in extirpating infanticide.

No. 12. Circular letter to eight chiefs of minor rank and influence, connected by marriage with the Jarejas tribe, sending them the proclamation, and soliciting their aid in enforcing it.

I also annex a selection from the replies which I received to these letters, the tenor of which must, on the whole, be deemed satisfactory; and as this correspondence is not noticed in Mr. Erskine's present report, and may probably therefore have escaped his notice, I would propose that a copy should be forwarded to the Political Agent, for his information, and for record in his office.

49. There is also another document in my possession which has not been submitted to Government, namely, my instructions to the person appointed to take the census of the Jarejas, now before Government. I annex copy of these instructions, not only because I believe that every document connected with this interesting subject will be read with interest, but likewise because it contains additional evidence of the principles on which my efforts for the suppression of infanticide in Katteewar were regulated.

50. In conclusion, I shall briefly notice Mr. Erskine's letter and enclosures of the 28th September last, relating to a difference of opinion which has arisen between his assistant and himself, on the subject of infanticide. It was very natural that Captain Lang should desire that his letter of the 14th April 1837 should be submitted to Government, and I see nothing in the request, or the manner of making it, which rendered necessary the remark contained in the Political Agent's letter of the 28th September.

51. Captain Lang's proposal was, that in order to guard against the possibility of the commission of the crime of infanticide, and the death of the child being afterwards attributed to premature birth, to obviate the difficulty of proving in such cases the crime, that, in all instances of premature births which may hereafter occur, where the child is either stillborn, or dies in consequence, the corpse, whether male or female, should be shown to the Gametee, or Patell of the village, and a certified paper, setting forth the circumstances of the case, be required from them; but that where there happens to be a Government Mehta on the spot, the report should be made to him.

See page 104.

52. It is not likely, with the views entertained by Mr. Erskine regarding the measures which we have adopted, that a suggestion of this kind would find favour in his eyes. The suggestion is alluded to by a marginal note to the 10th paragraph of his report; but the Political Agent does not state his objections to it, but merely observes, with the opinions he entertains of the coercive measures adopted, he could never conscientiously recommend it. I think myself, that, for the present, the measure need not be carried into effect; not that I regard it as improper or unjust, but because I am willing to hope we may be able to attain our object without it. When the meeting of the chiefs is held, they might, however, be informed that the measure will be hereafter adopted if the crime still continues to be committed; and it is needless here to report, that whenever it is suspected, on reasonable grounds, that infanticide has occurred, and that the same is endeavoured to be concealed, under the pretext of a "premature birth," the circumstances of the case should be strictly inquired into.

8 September 1838.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*  
Secretary to Government.

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(No. 1.)

From *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Political Agent in Katteewar, to *Jarejah Jam Runmulgee*, of Noanuggur; dated from Rajcote, the 21st July 1835.

After Compliments :

I HAVE the pleasure to forward for your information two copies of a proclamation recently published by Government in this province upon the subject of female infanticide, to which I request your attentive consideration.

2. I have been instructed on this occasion to convey to you the satisfaction derived by Government on observing the progress which has been made in the districts subject to your authority, in abolishing this inhuman custom, since the return lately furnished by you shows that 380 infants have been preserved.

3. I confidently rely on receiving from you the most cordial co-operation in carrying into effect the measures in progress for insuring the entire abolition of a practice so entirely at variance with the usage of mankind. I am happy to inform you that his Highness the Rao of Cutch has pledged himself to use his exertions to extirpate this heinous sin from his dominions, and I look to you as the chief of the Jarejahs of Katteewar to follow his Highness the Rao's example, by affording me every assistance in accomplishing the same object in this province. By doing so you will greatly add to your reputation, and establish for yourself and family the strongest claims for a continuance of the friendship and protection of the British Government.

4. I request you will do me the favour to give every publicity to the Government proclamation; and it would be highly conducive to the end in view were you on this occasion to summon to your presence your Byaad and the whole of the Jarejas subject to your authority, and inform them of your fixed resolve to punish with the utmost severity, and expel from the caste, any person who may still adhere to the barbarous custom of putting their female offspring to death, at the same time requiring them to renew existing engagements for its discontinuance.

5. You will observe that Government has resolved to obtain a census of the Jareja population of Katteewar, and to require from the chiefs of the tribe half-yearly returns of all births, marriages, betrothals, and deaths occurring in the district. The object of these returns is to enable Government to ascertain from the results how far existing engagements are observed; and I request your assistance towards rendering the returns of your district as full and accurate as possible.

6. The British Government has established a fund for the relief of Jarejas in indigent circumstances and unable to defray the marriage expenses of their daughters. I shall on all occasions be most happy to pay every attention in my power to such representations as you may make on behalf of Jarejahs so circumstanced.

7. It is impossible to convey to you an idea of the intense interest felt, not only by the Government of India, but by the authorities in England, to effect the entire extinction of the unnatural crime of infanticide. Persons at a distance can scarcely credit the existence of such a custom among a highminded race of men whose Shasters or religion denounce it as a crime of the deepest dye, and so great as not to admit of expiation. In suppressing it Government is alone influenced by motives of humanity and the purest philanthropy. It sincerely desires to effect the end in view by persuasion and by an appeal to the dictates of reason and religion; but should these means fail, the severest penalties will be inflicted upon those who still adhere to the detestable custom; and finally, it will become matter of serious consideration whether Government can with propriety keep any terms whatever with persons who, after having voluntarily renounced the practice, and repeated warnings and admonitions, may still prove themselves to be utterly regardless of one of the first and most important duties of mankind.

8. Favour me with an early reply to this communication, and apprise me of such measures as you may adopt for giving effect to the wishes and orders of Government.

(No. 2.)

From *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Political Agent in Katteewar, to Jarejah *Prelmerajee*, the Chief of Moorvee, of the same date.

1. SIMILAR to para. 1 of the above.

2. I have been directed on this occasion to express the deep regret which Government has experienced on receiving the return you recently furnished of Jarejah children in your districts, showing that whilst there are 67 males, only seven females have been preserved. No further proof is required to establish the melancholy fact that the barbarous custom of female infanticide still prevails in your districts to a considerable extent, because the inquiries of the learned have proved that in all countries the number of persons born of both sexes is nearly equal. Let me remind you that your late father, the respectable *Jehjees*, was the first chief who set the example 25 years ago of renouncing this horrible practice, and that in consequence yourself and family have on various occasions received special marks of the favour and friendship of the British Government. It is mortifying to reflect that the laudable example of your father has produced so little an impression upon the *Byard* and other *Jahrejas* residing in the Moorvee Talooka. I exhort you in the strongest manner to take immediate measures to ensure the strict observance of the engagements entered into by your respected father for the discontinuance of this dreadful crime; and I inform you that should you fail to do so, and should future returns from your districts exhibit similar results, you will forfeit all claim to a continuance of the favour and protection of Government, and justly expose yourself to reproach and disgrace.

3.	Same as para. 4,	} of the letter to the Jam.
4.	" " 5,	
5.	" " 6,	
6.	" " 7,	
7.	" " 8,	

(No. 3.)

From *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Political Agent in Katteewar, to Jarejah *Chundersingjee*, the Chief of Gondul Dhorajee, of the same date

THE same as to the Jam, with the exception of the 2d para., and the allusion to the Rao in the 3d para.

From *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Political Agent, Katteewar, to Jarejah *Boputsingjee*, the Chief of Dhurole Surrufdar, of the same date.

THE same as to chief of Gondul.

(No. 4.)

From *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Political Agent in Katteewar, to Jarejah *Soorajee*, Chief of Rajcote Sirdar, of the same date.

THE same as to Gondhul and Dherolle, with an addition as follows:—

In my letter of the 20th June, I communicated to you the decision of Government upon the dreadful instance of infanticide committed in your house in 1833. I trust that the leniency extended to you by Government is duly appreciated, that you have been awakened to a proper sense of the heinous sin, which, under the influence of a shocking prejudice you committed, and that you will endeavour to restore yourself in some degree to the favour of Government, by your future exertions toward the suppression of a practice long since renounced by your tribe generally under the most formal engagements.

(No. 5.)

To the Chiefs of Drapha.

ENCLOSED is a proclamation issued by Government, requiring your tribe to adhere to the engagements it entered into 25 years ago, to discontinue the barbarous practice of female infanticide.

2. The return of Jarejah children lately obtained from your district, unequivocally proves that this detestable custom has not been abandoned. The great disparity of 67 males to 10 females can in no other way be accounted for.

3. The practice is denounced as a sin of the deepest enormity in the Shasters of your religion, and is universally execrated by all classes of the community

4. I hereby inform you that if it is proved by future returns that the unnatural custom is still adhered to, you will render yourself liable to the severest penalties; and if you neglect to attend to this friendly warning, you will run a great risk of losing your Talookas, and the privileges you now enjoy.

Reply to this communication.

The same to Veerpoor, Khurrere, Moolecladeree, Sesang Chandlee, Kotra Nejajee, Rajpuria, Jhallee, Dewanee, Mallia, Loodeeka, Bharwa, Veerwa, Shapoor, Wuddalce, Kaksiallee, and Gulk.

(No. 6.)

CIRCULAR to the Chiefs of Pal, Kotareea, Robra Sanganee, and Moroa.

THE same as the above, omitting para. 2.

(No. 7.)

From *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Political Agent in Kattewar, to Jareja *Doongurjee*, the Chief of Keesurrah.

After Compliments :

1. ENCLOSED is a proclamation recently promulgated in Kattewar, against the unnatural practice of female infanticide, to which I request you will give every publicity.

2. It has afforded me the highest satisfaction to observe from the returns of Jarejah children of your district, that yourself and brethren have paid so much attention to your engagements to renounce a practice so entirely opposed to the usage of mankind.

3. Your praiseworthy conduct having been brought to the notice of Government, I have been authorised to grant you a remission of 10 annas from the tribute payable from Keswera for Sumvut 1890 and an honorary present in the name of Government in token of its high approbation of your exemplary conduct. These rewards will no doubt stimulate you to further exertions towards extinguishing a crime which has so long disgraced your tribe.

Send an early reply to this communication.

(No. 8.)

To the Chief of Mengnee and Satodur Wavree.

THE same as the above, substituting four annas for 10 annas, and omitting to mention an honorary present in the name of Government.



(No. 9.)

To the Raj of Drangda, and other Chiefs who give their Daughters in Marriage to the Jarejas.

After Compliments :

ENCLOSED is a proclamation recently issued by Government in Katteewar against the practice of female infanticide.

You are aware that this custom formerly prevailed almost universally among the Jareja tribe, but that its renunciation was provided for under the most solemn engagements. Notwithstanding this, it has recently been established beyond doubt, that the barbarous custom is still adhered to to a very considerable extent.

Further measures have therefore become necessary to effect the complete abolition of the custom ; and the object of my writing to you is to suggest that it be made a stipulation in all marriage contracts entered into between Rajpoots of the Jhalla tribe and the Jahrejas, that the practice shall be discontinued.

I rely on your adopting measures for carrying this suggestion into effect within your territory. The practice of infanticide is revolting to human nature, and is denounced as an inexpressible sin in the Shasters of your religion. By co-operating with me in its discontinuance, you will be doing what is acceptable to God and man, and entitle yourself to the thanks and approbation of the British Government.

Favour me with an early reply to this communication.

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(No. 10.)

From *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Political Agent in Katteewar, to *Bahajec Buchajec*, Minister of the Chief of Gondul; dated 21 July 1835.

After Compliments :

1. WHEN you lately visited me at Porebunder, I conversed with you upon the subject of the custom of female infanticide, and I apprised you of the measures I intended to adopt to secure its entire suppression.

2. The practice being of such a detestable character, and its observance so at variance with the affection implanted by nature in the hearts of parents for their children, I am sanguine that its ultimate abolition may confidently be expected.

3. It is my desire to enlist the feelings of the whole community in behalf of this sacred cause, so that it may become generally execrated, and be ultimately regarded by the tribe among whom it prevails as the great and inexpressible sin it is described to be in your Shasters.

4. I have written to the chief whose minister you now are, requiring him to see that Colonel Walker's arrangements are strictly adhered to. I request the constant exertion of the influence you must possess, from your situation as well as high and respectable character, over the Gondhul Jarejas, to give effect to those settlements.

5. Enclosed is a proclamation recently issued by Government on this subject, to which I will thank you to give all the publicity in your power. I request also your attention to a letter I have written on the subject to the chief of Gondul, and that you will urge him to adopt immediate measures for giving effect to the wishes communicated to him.

6. Should any case of infanticide come to your knowledge, you should communicate the same to me. There is no doubt the practice still prevails to a very considerable extent. The British Government is resolved to suppress it, and should persuasions and admonitions fail to effect this, severe penalties will be inflicted.

7. I shall be happy to receive an early reply to this letter, and if any measures occur to you likely to aid in the end in view, I shall be glad if you will state them; you could not perform a more acceptable service than that of suggesting any mode by which the crime of infanticide may be diminished or extinguished altogether.

Consider me your friend and well-wisher.

(No. 11 )

CIRCULAR LETTER written to Nuthroo Mehta of Limree, Molee Mehta of Noanuggur, Rimehoojee Dewan of Ivonaghur, Baba Wureekur of Dhervee, Mehta Wassunjee of Gondul, Nuthooram Munguljee of Porebunder, and other influential persons in Katteewar, forwarding copy of the proclamation, and soliciting their aid and co-operation in effecting the extinction of the crime of infanticide.

(No. 12.)

CIRCULAR LETTER to the undermentioned Mehtas on attachment duty, forwarding them the Proclamation directing them to assemble the Jarejas in their vicinity, and to read and explain its contents, and to be careful to report to me any case of infanticide that may come to their knowledge.

1. Mehta Mandunjee, in charge of Melelederee.
2. Ditto Purlanbey, of Pal.
3. Ditto Rugoonath, of Rajpoore.
4. Ditto Rewasmeker, of Mungunee.
5. Ditto Pooja Kurunsunker, of Satodūr Wavree.
6. Ditto Mandunjee, of Sesang.
7. Ditto Joolajee Veerchund, of Jhalleea Dcwanee.
8. Ditto Babajee, of Drapha.
9. Ditto Gopalujee, of Rajcote.
10. Ditto Roujee, of Mallia.

CIRCULAR LETTER to the undermentioned Chiefs, forwarding the Proclamation, and requesting their aid in giving effect to it.

1. Jhalla Jussajee of Thareca Limree Byaad.
2. Ditto Narsingjee Bhocka, dated 4 August 1835.
3. Ditto Sugajee Unkeewaleea, ditto.
4. Ditto Ugursing Kurmur, ditto.
5. Ditto Bhecnjee Bhutan, ditto.
6. Ditto Jeejee Buyanna, ditto.
7. Ditto Sublajee Sumla, ditto.
8. Ditto Jerumjee Cucharee, ditto.
9. Ditto Wujchrajee Thanluckto, ditto.
10. Ditto Bhojrajee Limree, ditto.
11. Ditto Lalimsingjee Deonlee, ditto.
12. Ditto Rysingjee Choore, ditto.
13. Ditto Molajee Jhakhim, ditto.
14. Ditto Rajsingjee Wudwar, ditto.
15. Ditto Irterjee Wurralee, ditto.
16. Ditto Abheesingjee Lenke, ditto.
17. Ditto Buneesingjee Karole, ditto.
18. Ditto Kushceajee Oontur, ditto.
19. Ditto Chundeesingjee Wancaneer, ditto.
20. Ditto Wuchulsingjee Sylah, ditto.
21. Ditto Nulhoojee Chulala, ditto.
22. Ditto Rumchoorjee Kunalpoor, dated 7 August 1835.
23. Ditto Jeejabhye Dhurode, ditto.
24. Ditto Korajee Khandar, ditto.
25. Ditto Wuslabhye Kamlaro, ditto.
26. Ditto Uloojee Pullalee, ditto.
27. Ditto Muddarsing Budwara, ditto.
28. Ditto Jussajee Gree, ditto.
29. Ditto Nuthoojee Solliad, ditto.
30. Ditto Mendarsingjee Tulsana, ditto.
31. Ditto Phuljee Thawee, ditto.
32. Ditto Dheepsing Kherolee, ditto.

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33. Jhalla Aherajee Gondeecalce, dated 7 August 1835.
34. Ditto Seesabhye Bhalora, ditto.
35. Ditto Dosajee Jampodar, ditto.
36. Ditto Poonajee Wunode, ditto.
37. Ditto Bunneeing Immuner, ditto.
38. Ditto Mahdeo Sing of Rajpoora, ditto.
39. Ditto Becheerjee Wurra, ditto.
40. Ditto Dyalsing Doodrej, ditto.
41. Ditto Khermajee Kesrala, ditto.
42. To Rawul Vujehsingjee Bhownuggur, ditto.
43. Ditto Bhawajee Katoleea, ditto.
44. Ditto Jehajee Puchcegaum, ditto.
45. Ditto Puttajee Dhola, ditto.
46. Ditto Kuttajee Panchovara, ditto.
47. Ditto Dosajee Raunenik, ditto.
48. Ditto Poonajee Cheetranaco, ditto.
49. Ditto Kusheerjee Chamardee, ditto.
50. Ditto Humutsing Vurrode, ditto.
51. Ditto Kuttasing Abunpooi, ditto.
52. Ditto Bhojajee Kowree, ditto.
53. Ditto Jeteerjee Kuttonpoor Danur, ditto.
54. Ditto Jymutsing Fora, ditto.
55. Ditto Kyajee Jonpooice, ditto.
56. Ditto Vulla Huibhumjee, ditto.
57. To Gohul Desuljee Surrumdceala, ditto.
58. Ditto Kheemajee Bhogawurdui, ditto.
59. Ditto Jeijee Soorsingjee Sathee, ditto.
60. Ditto Manajee Gudoolce, ditto.
61. Ditto Dosajee Keejueca, ditto.
62. Ditto Jeehajee Vouree, ditto.
63. Ditto Khengarjee Gudalee, ditto.
64. Ditto Togajee Wangdra, ditto.
65. Ditto Korajee Bhoochurwa, ditto.
66. Ditto Ujabhye Limra, ditto.
67. Ditto Mheeroojee Dedukree, ditto.
68. Ditto Doodajee Palitana, ditto.
69. To Surweja Umrajee Jhallea, ditto.
70. Ditto Jeebhye Chorok, ditto.
71. Ditto Bheemjee Schole, ditto.
72. Ditto Umajee Roheesala, ditto.
73. Ditto Ryopjee Sulala, ditto.
74. Ditto Ranajee Yawur, ditto.
75. Ditto Wuriajee Rajpooree, ditto.
76. Ditto Wukajee Paa, ditto.
77. Ditto Bunneeingjee Dedurda, ditto.
78. Ditto Kyajee Dala, ditto.
79. To Putmar Ramjee Moolee, ditto.
80. Ditto Rumcesingjee Monjpoor, ditto.

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Rajcote, 29 September 1835.

DISTRIBUTED the proclamation against infanticide to the Vakeels usually employed by the chiefs in the transaction of their affairs, and directed them to take every opportunity of publishing it, and of reminding the Jareja chiefs of the penalties they will incur by neglecting to attend to it.

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From Jareja *Shree Roumuljee*, Jam of Noanuggur, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Political Agent, Katteewar, dated Shrawun Vud 14th, or 23 August 1835.

ALL is well here Write regarding your own welfare; your letter dated Assar Vud 11th has been received. You have therein written regarding arrangements for the suppression of the custom of putting our daughters to death; all this is right. I shall assemble intelligent men together, and after due deliberation write you a reply.

From Jareja *Shree Prithveerajee*, Chief of Moorvee, and his son *Koorsshree Ruwajee*, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Political Agent in Katteewar, dated Bhaderwa Vud 9th—16th September 1835.

After Compliments:

ALL is well here; write to us of your welfare. Your letter regarding the preservation of our daughters, and the proclamation on that subject has been received; Jareja Dewajee and all our Byaad are now at Rajcote. I have written several times to *Jy Vakcels* to exact security from them, and to send the deeds to me. He has, however, not yet done so. My Byaad state that they are ready to execute the required writings as soon as Jareja Dewajee has done so. I will write to you hereafter in this subject; my father was an instrument originally in this business, and I myself act up to his example. I will not fail to pay due attention to the orders you have now issued. *Ded Mhoorjee* will apprise you of my intentions in this matter. Bhaderwa Fud 9th—16 September.

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From Jareja *Chundersingjee*, Chief of Gondul, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Political Agent in Katteewar, dated 10 August 1835.

THE British Government formerly adopted measures for the suppression of infanticide, but since receiving your letter of the 21st July, forwarding a proclamation on this subject, and observing that is your fixed determination to abolish the custom, I have accordingly communicated the contents of your letter and proclamation to the whole of the Jarejahs and the Byaad, and exacted security from them to abstain from the practice, and to the effect that if any of them should disregard the present engagement he shall be expelled from the caste, and rendered liable to any punishment the British Government may think proper to inflict. I have spared no pains and trouble to inform them thoroughly of this. The measures adopted, become the virtuous and humane character of the British Government, and are strictly in accordance with the precepts enjoined in the Hindoo Shastres. He, who now should commit the dreadful crime will reap the fruits of his guilt; and he who, knowing that the crime has been committed by another, should hesitate to reveal his knowledge thereof, must participate in the guilt and sin which are the consequences; who would participate in such sin? Let the Sircar be convinced of this. Nothing will be left undone in this matter. But should, notwithstanding, any instance of the crime occur, the Sircar is all-powerful to punish. Half-yearly returns will be transmitted as directed. The new year will commence from the Dussara, six months after which the first half-yearly return will be forwarded.

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From Jareja *Soorajee*, Chief of Rajcote, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Political Agent in Katteewar, dated August 1835.

I HAVE received your letter, dated the 20th June. I am willing to pay the fine of Rs. 12,000 therein imposed upon me. I am, however, not in circumstances to pay the whole of this sum at once; I rely on your goodness to grant some indulgence in this respect; you have desired that whenever there might be the prospect of an increase to my family, I should inform you of the same. This I will carefully attend to. In regard to the security demanded from me that I shall hereafter abstain from the practice of infanticide, I beg to state that I abjure the custom for ever; and if ever I am found guilty of the crime, my possession will be at your disposal. Should you still insist upon exacting security, I am bound to afford it. I have, agreeably to your orders, caused the departure of *Mehtas Joota Bulwunt* and *Dulputram Kooshal* from my territories. In reply to your orders that I must not injure *Patell Luckmon's* mother, the midwife, and other persons who gave evidence, or their relations, &c., I beg to state that *Luckmon's Patell* is like a son of the Durbar, and there is no one it regards so much as it does him.

I this day, in the presence of four Sowcars and two other persons, called a *Luckmon Patell*, and gave him promises of encouragement. I have received the proclamation on the subject of infanticide which you transmitted to me, and

shall adopt arrangements for carrying the orders therein contained into effect. Whatever the English Government determines upon doing is destined for our good, and I am anxious to obey the wishes of the Sircar. I beg you will be so good as to grant me some indulgence in paying the fine imposed on me, the way to be that which yourself may be pleased to determine. My estate is at the will of the Sircar. This is my petition.

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From Jareja *Bhomceegjee*, Chief of Kotra Sanganee to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Political Agent in Katteewar, dated Shrawun Sood 6th, or 31st July 1835

ACKNOWLEDGES letter with proclamation of Political Agent, and recapitulates the contents.—

I continue to act agreeably to my engagements, and the wishes of Government. In this business, the object of Government is to uphold the Hindoo religion. The unfortunate above will not understand this, and wretchedness will be their portion. Three daughters have been lately born in my family, and have been preserved. I have drawn up a return of them in the form formerly furnished me by you, and have sent this return with the usual letter to you. I am obedient to your orders, and desire to act according to the wishes of Government. This, sir, is my representation.

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From Jareja *Jussojee*, Chief of Lodeeka, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Political Agent in Katteewar.

I HAVE received your letter with the proclamation, and have placed it on my head. I will obey the order of Government.

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From Jareja *Myranjee* and two other Shareholders of Mooleedeceee, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. dated Shrawun Sood 14th—7th August 1835

WE have received your letter with the proclamation. Whoever commits the sin of infanticide will be punished. We will attend to the orders of Government, we have explained the contents of the proclamation to all who attend to it.

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From the Jareja Chief of Drapha, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Political Agent in Katteewar, dated Jest Vud 2d—12th June 1835.

IN obedience to the proclamation issued by Government, which we have read, we will not put our daughters to death. Should any of our Bhyaad commit the crime, we agree to his being considered an offender against Government.

As above written we will act.

(signed) by the Parties.

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From Jareja *Ladajee*, Chief of Rajpooia, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Political Agent in Katteewar, dated Shrawun Sood 8th—2d August 1835.

Your letter, with the proclamation respecting the preservation of the daughters of Jareja, has been received. The Melita on attachment duty assembled together the whole of my Byaad, and read the proclamation over to them.

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From Jareja *Khanjee Pathajee Kanthurjee Lakhajee Kesurjee Nanabhyc Allabhye*, of Salodur Wource, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Political Agent in Katteewar, dated Shrawun Sood 9th—3d August 1835.

Your letter, and the proclamation regarding the preservation of our daughters, have been received. The Jubleedar Koomasunker, assembled the whole of our Bhyaad together, and communicated the contents of your despatch to them. In obedience to the orders of Government we have never nor will henceforward put our daughters to death.

From Jareja *Khengarjee* and the Byaad of *Kotra Nyajee*, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Political Agent in Katteewar, dated 1 August 1835.

THE proclamation which you transmitted, regarding the daughters of Jarejahs has been received. Read the compliments of *Khengarjee's* mother.

From Jareja *Dougurjee*, of *Keesoorah*, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Political Agent in Katteewar, dated 31 July 1836.

THE proclamation forwarded by you has been placed on my head. I do not act contrary to the wishes of Government.

From Jareja *Dosajee*, Chief of *Paal*, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Political Agent in Katteewar, dated 11 October 1835.

I HAVE received your letter with the proclamation. I have assembled my Byaad, and formed engagements that they should not put their daughters to death. I am under the same obligation to preserve my daughters. Five months since my brother, Jarejah *Hurreelhye*, got a daughter, which he preserved. This I wrote for your information.

From *Bahajee Buchajee*, Minister of the Chief of *Gondul*, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Political Agent in Katteewar, dated 10 August 1835.

After Compliments:

ACKNOWLEDGES the Political Agent's letter, forwarding the proclamation, and after recapitulating contents, states, I have thoroughly informed the chief, Jareja *Chunderfingjee* of these matters, and the arrangements directed by you shall immediately be adopted, as you have already been informed in a letter from the chief himself. He who conceals his knowledge of a crime so heinous as that of infanticide is guilty of a deadly sin, and concernment in the murder; who then would share the enormous guilt attached to such concealment? The labour which you have undertaken from motives of the purest philanthropy, and the orders you have issued, will be cordially aided and obeyed even at the peril of our lives.

From *Baba Wussakur*, Farmer of the Talooka of *Dherolhe*, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Political Agent in Katteewar, dated 29 August 1835.

After Compliments:

I HAVE received your letter, forwarding a proclamation regarding the suppression of the wicked crime of infanticide practised amongst the Jarejas. I have published the proclamation amongst the *Grassias* and others residing in the villages included in my farm. With Colonel *Walker* originated the adoption of measures for the abolition of infanticide, but it is you who have vigorously carried those measures into execution upon a systematic plan. The ears of the community are at last opened, and they begin to see with their eyes. The inhuman custom continued, and your predecessors came and went, but no one has been so fortunate as to deserve that credit before God and eternal fame with posterity which you have obtained. I shall adopt the arrangements you have directed, and communicate with you on the subject from time to time. I rejoice in two things—the exercise of virtue, and the attainment of that celebrity which is the inevitable concomitant.

From *Mehta Nuthooram Munjuljee* of *Porebunder*, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Political Agent in Katteewar, dated 20 September 1835.

After Compliments:

Your letter, dated the 7th August last, has arrived, and afforded me great pleasure. The proclamation regarding the daughters of Jarejas has also arrived,  
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and I have conversed with the Rana on the subject. The Jaitwa tribe is not numerous; there are only four Oeklees, divisions. Orders have been issued to all of them to abstain from female infanticide. The Rana is very much pleased that the attention of Government is engaged on a subject of such immense interest, and so conformable to the religion of all nations. The Jaitwa tribe, however, was not included in Colonel Walker's arrangements for the suppression of infanticide, because this (*i.e.* Poiebunder) is a dhurnraj or place where religion is much respected, and the custom does not prevail; the four Oekelees consists of only ten houses. I am much rejoiced that the precepts of religion are to be enforced, and I will co-operate.

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From *Ranchorjee Dewun* of Joonaghur, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Political Agent in Katteewar, dated Assoo Vud the 2d — 12th July 1835.

After Compliments:

YOUR favour, together with the proclamation, has been received. The Jarejabs, in putting their daughters to death, commit a great sin. The Shasters describe this sin as one of the greatest enormity. The custom of infanticide is not sanctioned in any of the Poveans that I have ever heard of. A woman cannot be deprived of life, even if she is the most depraved and abandoned of her sex. The guilt, therefore, of putting an innocent infant to death is of the blackest dye. The British Government, in abolishing this inhuman practice from motives of religion and humanity, has gained for itself the highest reward of virtue. There are certain tribes of Rajpoots who put their daughters to death. The causes which appear to me to have led to the practice are mentioned below. These causes, however, no longer exist, and it is unaccountable their still continuing to practise the crime.

The causes I mentioned are as follows:—

1. Up to the reign of Pritteeray Chola, the bride was the property of the strongest who succeeded in taking possession of her person from the pavilion erected to celebrate her marriage. The contentions which ensued in consequence were of the bloodiest description.
2. The Summa tribe of Rajpoots gave a daughter in marriage amongst the Soouna tribe of Rajpoots. Some causes originating in this connexion led to a lasting rupture between the tribes.
3. The daughter of the Rajah of Tulla was carried away by the Kuleefa or Sewanh of Bugdada.
4. The Mussulmen during their reign forcibly possessed themselves of the daughters of the Rajpoots, and great hatred and opposition between the castes ensued in consequence.

To the above causes was owing the practice amongst the Jarejabs of putting their daughters to death. The present times are, however, those of religion and virtue, and violence cannot be exercised by one individual against another. It is therefore unnecessary to continue the practice of infanticide. The greater portion of Jarejabs do not adopt this dreadful crime; but those who do so will abstain, in obedience to the will of Government. As you have written to me to co-operate in the abolition of the custom, and as it is a work of piety, no endeavours will be spared on my part. Write in return, commanding me to do you service.

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From *Wassunjee Eschwungee* of Gondul, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Political Agent in Katteewar, dated 11 August 1835.

ACKNOWLEDGES the Political Agent's letter, with the proclamation; (recapitulates contents).

I have spoken to the durbar (*i.e.* chief of Gondul) on the subject, and he has despatched people to the several members of his Byaad. The strictest inquiries will be instituted, and no labour spared. The British Government is the protector

pector of justice, and of the religion of the Hindoos; consequently the arrangements it has adopted for the suppression of female infanticide will be acted upon. The orders of Government are like a crown on the heads of every one; persons are bound to obey the wishes of Government.

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From *Maharana Hiree Nenusinjee*, Chief of Deangdea, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Political Agent in Katteewar, dated Asevin Sood 2d, 24 September 1835.

After Compliments :

Your order regarding the daughters of Jarejahs, together with a proclamation on the same subject, has been received. I have summoned my Byaad to a conference on the subject; they have agreed to meet at Deangdea the day after the Thewalee festival; after this meeting for deliberation I will write further to you.

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From *Jhalla Bhograjjee*, Chief of Simree, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Political Agent in Katteewar, dated 4th Bhaderwa, and 11 September 1835.

ACKNOWLEDGES receipt of letter and proclamation.

I shall act in obedience to your wishes. I have distributed the letters, 24 in number, which you forwarded to the address of the Bhyaad. As to a reply being sent you by the Bhyaad, I have to mention that some of them understand, and others do not, the object in view. The Bhyaad are distributed in many villages, and require to be advised by a proper person. I shall therefore depute Mehta Nuthooram to them with instructions; but permanent arrangements can only be effected by your sending a Mehta into my talooka, for the purpose of taking writings from the different members of the Bhyaad; but should this measure appear objectionable, the Bhyaad, when they attend as usual at Rajcote for the purpose of settling their dues to Government, can be made to execute writings in your presence; this is the only certain method which appears to me of accomplishing the wishes of Government.

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From *Jhalla Hysirsingjee*, Chief of Kumor, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Political Agent in Katteewar, dated 1 September 1836.

After Compliments :

Your letter, dated the 4th August, regarding the preservation of the daughters of Jareejas, with the proclamation, arrived on the 28th August; I placed it on my head. In conformity with the desire of Government arrangements will be made.

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From *Jhalla Rejusingjee*, Chief of Chora, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Political Agent in Katteewar, dated 1 September 1835.

After Compliments :

Your letter about the daughters of the Jareejas, and the proclamation on that subject, have arrived. I placed them on my head, and will act in conformity with the wishes of Government.

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From *Ghutta Ubhurajjee*, Chief of Gonderabie, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Political Agent in Katteewar, dated 26 August 1835.

After Compliments :

Your letter, forwarding a proclamation respecting the daughters of Jarejahs, has been received. At present I have no daughter, but should I ever betroth a daughter to a Jareja, I will do so after having made arrangements conformable to the Government orders.



From Jhalla *Deepsinger*, Chief of Keraller, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Political Agent in Katteewar, dated 25 August 1835.

I HAVE received your letter, perused and understood its contents; according as you have written, a writing will be taken, and our daughters married. Further, the motives of Government in this matter are purely those of humanity, and the measures they adopt are for the best; as you have written, writings will be taken from the Jarejas, and in future we shall not give them one daughter without first obtaining a writing from them, though you should or should not write to us again on the subject.

From Jhalla *Shesmabjee*, Proprietor of Bholor, a Talooka Wudwan, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq., dated 26 August 1835.

YOUR letter has been received, read, and the contents thereof understood. In obedience to your wishes, the daughters of Jareejas will be preserved, and a writing to this effect taken from them before we marry our daughters to them.

From *Rawnt Jeterjee Motherjee*, Shareholder of the Village of Ruttonpoor Damun, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Political Agent in Katteewar, dated 23 August 1835.

After Compliments :

YOUR letter, dated 7th August, has been received. In this county the Jarejah people do not preserve their daughters. [Recapitulates the contents of the Political Agent's letter.] I have derived much pleasure from the receipt of your letter. My people abuse the custom of the Jarejahs, and it is becoming of the just government of the Sirkar, the protector of religion, to adopt the arrangements it has done; every one is pleased with this. Before we give one daughter in marriage to the Jarejahs, we shall, as directed, take the requisite writings from them to abstain from female infanticide. I write this for your information.

From *Surweya Buneesing* and others, of Redurdu, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Political Agent in Katteewar, dated 3 September 1835.

ACKNOWLEDGES the Political Agent's letter, and recapitulates its contents. We have never yet given our daughters in marriage to the Jareejas, but if ever we do so in future, it will be under the arrangements you desire.

From *Rawnt Hurbhunjee*, Chief of Wulla, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. dated 1835.

ACKNOWLEDGES the receipt of the proclamation, and states, I shall act agreeably to the Sirkar's arrangements; be sure of this.

From *Rawnt Seeajee* and *Rawnt Husslajer*, Chiefs of Puchegamu, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Political Agent in Katteewar, dated 22 August 1835.

WE have received your letter, read and understood its contents. Your letter to *Rawnt Puttabhye* of Dhola has also been received, read and understood. No one is beyond the orders of the Sirkar.

From *Gohed Khorabhye*, of Jubbulpoor, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Political Agent in Katteewar, dated 29 August 1835.

ACKNOWLEDGES the receipt of the proclamation, and states, the custom of female infanticide does not prevail in my jurisdiction; I have inquired into this, and have found such to be the case.

From *Golinb Khumabhye* and *Gohul Ujabhye*, of Bojawnddur, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Political Agent in Katteewar, dated Assud Sood 4th, 1892—26 September 1835.

After Compliments :

Your letter forwarding the proclamation has been received, and its contents understood. Henceforward whenever we may betroth our daughters to the Jarejahs, we will exact security as directed.

From *Jhalla Bechurjee*, Chief of Wun, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Political Agent in Katteewar, dated Baderwa Vud 13th—20 September 1835.

After Compliments :

THE proclamation regarding the daughters of Jarejas has been received ; I am exceedingly well pleased with this arrangement, which is proper. In conformity with your desire, henceforward whenever I may betroth my daughters to any Jareja, I will inform the Sirkar.

From *Surwya Byojjee* and *Surwya Bhoput Sing*, of Sunattrea, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Political Agent in Katteewar, dated 6 September 1835.

After Compliments :

Your letter and the Bombay proclamation have been received, and the contents understood. We have not up to this time entered into any marriage alliance with the Jarejas, but should we hereafter do so, we will inform. Do not entertain any care or fear on this matter, but continue to show favour towards us ; we are under your protection.

From *Surwya Ryabhye* and *Surwya Munubhyr*, Chiefs of Dalla, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Political Agent in Katteewar, dated 9 September 1835.

After Compliments :

Your order regarding the daughters and the proclamation have arrived. It is not the custom with us to kill our daughters ; we marry them as respectably as we can.

From *Mahta Poonjah Koornasunkur*, Zibtudar of Satodur Wowree, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Political Agent in Katteewar, dated Sharavun Sood 9th—2 August 1835.

ACKNOWLEDGES Mr. Willoughby's letter, transmitting the proclamation ; recapitulates contents. I assembled all the Bhyad of the talooka together, and read over your letter, with the proclamation, to them. The Jarejahs assembled, said they would not put their daughters to death, nor permit their dependents doing so. Their answer was to this effect. I delivered the proclamation over to them. I shall immediately inform you of the death or birth of females amongst the Jarejahs. Khuna Khanjee and the talookdars have all together prepared a petition, which you will receive.

From *Babajee Baleristua*, Zibtudar of Drapha, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Political Agent in Katteewar, dated 4 August 1835.

ACKNOWLEDGES communication regarding infanticide from the Political Agent ; states, " I have in obedience to your orders assembled all the Bhyad together, and communicated to them the contents of the proclamation. Their acknowledgment of the receipt of the proclamation has been forwarded to you. I shall duly inform you of all births amongst the Bhyad, and pay strict obedience to your instructions in this respect.

Applies for a form to guide him in drawing up the return of Jarejahs required by the Political Agent.

From *Ragonath Ramchunder*, Zubteedar of Rajpore, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Political Agent in Katteewar, dated 2 August 1835.

ACKNOWLEDGES the receipt of the Political Agent's letter, and recapitulates contents.

In obedience to your orders, Jarejah Ladhajer is in attendance on you at Rajcote, but I assembled Jarejah Ramabhyee and the rest of the Bhyad, and disclosed to them your letter, with the proclamation, after reading the same over to them. Their acknowledgment of the receipt of these documents is herewith transmitted. I have issued the strictest injunctions to them to preserve their daughters, and required of them to give writing to that effect. They replied together, that their chief, viz. Jarejah Ladhajee was in attendance on the Political Agent at Rajcote, and would enter into any engagements in their names that may be demanded of him. I shall keep inquiries on foot amongst the Bhyad. Mehta Jeebhyee, formerly in charge at this place, furnished you with a return of the male and female Jarejahs then existing. I herewith transmit a return of such as have been born since that period.

From the Zubteedar of Mooheladeree to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Political Agent in Katteewar, dated 7 August 1835.

I HAVE received your letter and the proclamation regarding the daughters of Jarejahs, and handed them to the talookdar, after informing him of their contents. The strictest inquiries will be instituted, and the result duly communicated to you.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, dated 20 September 1838.

MR. ERSKINE's Infanticide Report for 1835 and 1836 has been so fully analyzed by Mr. Willoughby, in his valuable memorandum on this important and interesting subject, that it will be unnecessary for me to enter at all into detail.

Both these gentlemen have brought to this subject the warmest zeal to accomplish the most benevolent object, and have been actuated in the measures they have adopted by the most earnest desire to suppress and put an end to the revolting and wicked practice of female infanticide, by every effort which has suggested itself to their judgment as best adapted to that end, though they differ in some respects. Mr. Willoughby's matured judgment, and knowledge of the people, leads me to acquiesce in his proposed amendments of the suggestions of Mr. Erskine.

The success which has attended Mr. Willoughby's efforts is very strikingly shown by the number of female children preserved of those born in the last year of his agency, and the one following it, although as embracing only 12 instead of 18 months, and omitting the talooka of Noanuggur, they exhibit a result very much short of what might have been given.

Whatever recommendation or otherwise the preliminary inquiry into charges may have in ordinary questions of a local nature, in those connected with infanticide I think them of very great importance, particularly as tending to prevent groundless or malicious charges being brought before the public, and the character of the accused unnecessarily injured. The suggestion of the Political Secretary should be adopted.

The persecution which it appears the Chief of Rajcote has exercised toward the connexions of the party who informed against him should be inquired into, and redressed as pointed out in paragraph 21.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Erskine had not more carefully looked into the proceedings of his predecessors, nor possessed the documents which should now be sent him as suggested in paragraph 48 of the memorandum, when he would have been satisfied that measures of a conciliatory character formed as much a part of his principle of proceeding as of his own, and in the conspicuous and acknowledged success which has attended those principles of proceeding, he would have found a more solid ground of commendation than any which he has adduced as the basis for condemning them.

In Mr. Willoughby's remarks upon the eight propositions of Mr. Erskine for effecting the great benevolent object in view in paragraphs 32 to 41 of the memorandum,

randum, I entirely concur. I am quite at a loss to conceive how in his sixth proposition he could have proposed the degree of impunity for the crime of which they have had such full knowledge, and of the penalties attaching to it through Mr. Willoughby's proclamation. On the eighth proposition, I think the Honourable Court should be strongly recommended to authorise an expenditure sufficient to ensure efficient measures for the diffusion of education in Kattcewar.

The proclamation proposed should be amended by embodying much of that of 1834, so that it shall appear distinctly as a continuation of the former proclamations. I object to the circular because of the inconsistency that would be involved in our issuing a document speaking of the Shasters as containing a declaration of the true law of God. By avoiding such questionable, or rather erroneous statement, and simplifying and shortening the circular somewhat as proposed in 44, it would be much improved. The meeting of the chiefs, if it can be effected in the spirit anticipated by Mr. Erskine, will, I trust, be attended with the benefits he anticipates.

In conclusion, I have to observe that the few remarks I have offered on the interesting reports before the Board, and the Political Secretary's valuable memorandum on it, touch but on few of the points which deserved notice; I felt, however, that I could not improve upon the several recommendations which Mr. Willoughby has offered, and I would therefore suggest that he be requested to frame, in the spirit of his 46th paragraph, a reply to Mr. Erskine, embracing them.

The whole subject will also be reported to the Honourable Court.

(signed) *James Farish.*

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MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Dunlop*, dated 22 September 1838.

I QUITE agree in the general propositions for the suppression of infanticide, but entertain doubts of the advantages to be expected from general convocations of ignorant, prejudiced men, who are confessedly incompetent to enter into or comprehend our views, but who seem to me quite as likely to confirm and embitter each other's prejudices, as to be converted to our way of thinking, while it may tend to give combined habits of action not desirable to encourage.

(signed) *J. A. Dunlop.*

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MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Anderson*, subscribed to by the Honourable Mr. *Dunlop*.

I ENTIRELY concur in the view Mr. Willoughby has taken of Mr. Erskine's report, and in the measures he suggests when he differs from Mr. Erskine.

The mode Mr. Willoughby points out in his 7th paragraph for inquiring into these cases, I consider eminently wise, and should be alone followed.

Mr. Erskine's proposition that no proceedings should be held on these cases for two years, I should strongly object to, as unnecessary for information to put the Jarejas on their guard; for information of our abhorrence of the practice they already possess, as also of the penalties to which the practice renders them liable.

It would tend to throw a doubt upon our former proceedings; to those proceedings, in some measure, the colour of injustice in our not having given such law of warning before, and lead to some doubt if up to this point we had really been in earnest.

I do not see either any necessity for the proposed proclamation; it proclaims what is sufficiently known, and I do not suppose any one really suspects that any good would come of it.

I admit that education and knowledge will ultimately change the feelings and habits of a whole people; but this is a work of time; and it is not to knowledge so gained that we must look for the cessation of this great crime, but to the measures of Government, used with prudence and conciliation. Our progress since Mr. Willoughby's administration has been great, and entitle him to the highest praise. Many have written much, but in his measures we find a practical result, and till

we find a better and more practical result promised, and believe it will occur from other measures, I think those he adopted, and now so satisfactorily explained, ought to be persisted in.

(signed) *G. W. Anderson*  
*J. A. Dunlop.*

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MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor.

WITH regard to the convocation, I do not think it will do any harm, and in regard to the proclamation, it will, perhaps, be best to republish the former one, with such modification as the altered state of circumstances and the census may render necessary.

(signed) *J. Farish*

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MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Anderson*, subscribed to by the Honourable Mr. *Dunlop*.

I MUST say that I doubt if any good will arise from the convocation; I should consider it too hazardous a measure. On the question of the necessity of the proclamation I have given my opinion.

(signed) *G. W. Anderson.*  
*J. A. Dunlop.*

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MINUTE by the Honourable Board.

AT the present time, and in reference to the state of the country, the convocation had better not be held.

(signed) *James Farish*  
*G. W. Anderson*  
*J. A. Dunlop.*

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(No. 309 of 1839.)

To the Political Agent in Katteewar.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 16 February 1839.

1. I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your report on Female Infanticide in Katteewar, for the years 1835 and 1836, dated 30th June 1837, with it several enclosures; and in reply to communicate to you the following observations and instructions on the subject

2. In the 4th paragraph of your report, the different cases of infanticide which were investigated during the two years above mentioned are reviewed. These amount to 13 in number, five of which occurred in 1835, and eight in 1836.

3. During the first year (1835) conviction followed in four cases, and even in the fifth case no reasonable doubt could be entertained of the guilt of the accused, although the evidence was deemed insufficient for a judicial conviction. In 1836, however, although in several cases strong presumptions of guilt existed, there was not a single instance of conviction.

4. The Governor in Council considers the difference in the results to be as remarkable as it is unfortunate. It may doubtless, in part, be fairly attributed to increased vigilance and to the adoption of precautionary measures on the part of those by whom this revolting crime is committed, to conceal it, in consequence of the convictions of 1835; Government cannot, however, resist the impression that there must have been some defect or mismanagement in conducting the investigations of 1836.

5. It appears to the Governor in Council obvious that these inquiries cannot be conducted on ordinary principles with any prospect of a successful termination. The mode adopted by your predecessor, whenever a case of infanticide came to his knowledge, was, in the first instance, to hold a preliminary inquiry in private, previous to the accused party being placed publicly on his trial, in order to satisfy himself that reasonable grounds existed for the charge, and that it was sustained by

by sufficient evidence. I am desired to draw your attention to this point, in answer to some of the objections urged by you to the system you found in force, on your assuming charge of the administration of affairs in Kattcewar.

6. One great advantage attending this mode of procedure is, that false accusations are thereby checked *in limine*, and the Governor in Council entertains no doubt that from the course adopted by your predecessor, had that officer continued in Kattcewar, several of the cases publicly investigated in 1836 would never have proceeded beyond the preliminary investigation above adverted to. This remark is particularly applicable to the seventh and ninth cases of your list.

7. The Governor in Council considers it to be the duty of the Political Agent to investigate every charge of infanticide which may come to his knowledge, without reference to the quarter from which it may proceed; but that, in the first instance, his inquiries should be private, and that when in this manner he has satisfied himself that fair grounds exist for putting the accused on his trial, he should do so, but not before. In every case, however, whether of abandoning or persevering in the inquiry, a full report of the proceedings held should be submitted to Government.

8. In the 6th paragraph of your report, the accuracy of the census of Jareja children, obtained by your predecessor, is tested with the one subsequently taken. In detail, considerable inaccuracies are observable; but it is satisfactory to Government to find that the accuracy of the general results exhibited by the former census have been confirmed. It is observed by you, although the returns have been found to be, in the case of some talookas, defective, yet it is satisfactory to know that they were not liable to lead Mr. Willoughby into error "by showing any very widely different state of the population from the correct one. In no case, except in Gondul and Moleeladeree, do the returns exhibit a more favourable state of the population than the actual survey, now forwarded, proves to have been warranted." The variations in the details may, in part, be attributed to the emigration of Jarejas from one talooka to another, but when it is recollected that your predecessor's census was obtained from returns furnished by the chiefs themselves (no government censor having, at that time, been appointed), it is gratifying to Government to find that the accuracy of the general results it exhibits, has now been so well established.

9. In the 7th paragraph of your report, the Jareja population is contrasted from the date of your predecessor's proclamation, or the end of the year 1834, up to the middle of 1836. The following table shows the proportion of males and females, of and under the age of 20, in each talooka, except Noanuggur, from which district no census had, at the date of your report, been obtained.

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
1. Rajcote - - -	22	11	16. Gulka - - -	5	2
2. Shappoor - - -	12	-	17. Pal - - -	8	2
3. Mhowa - - -	3	1	18. Veerwa - - -	2	-
4. Kotra Sangany - - -	14	5	19. Bhadwa - - -	6	2
5. Dherrolle - - -	208	88	20. Kotareea - - -	4	1
6. Satodur Wowree - - -	79	27	21. Katra Nyajee - - -	31	5
7. Drapha - - -	95	20	22. Seesang Chandlee - - -	51	15
8. Rajpoora - - -	38	3	23. Mallia - - -	32	15
9. Jhallee - - -	26	9	24. Kureesra - - -	33	16
10. Moleeladeree - - -	38	12	25. Kakseallu - - -	5	2
11. Gondul - - -	325	97	26. Moorvee - , - - -	279	51
12. Gowreedhur - - -	9	1	27. Veerpoor Khureree - - -	59	18
13. Soduka - - -	16	2			
14. Meengnee - - -	13	7			
15. Wuddalce - - -	9	1			
			TOTAL - - -	1,422	413

Altogether, however, there are 424 Jareja females living; of whom 4 are widows, 70 married, 92 betrothed, and 258 unbetrothed; and since your predecessor's returns 9 casualties have occurred.

10. The Governor in Council considers the following remarks, contained in the seventh paragraph of your report on the results exhibited in the above table, as particularly

particularly deserving of attention: "It appears therefore, that there are 123 male Jarejas of the age of one year and under now alive, and 73 females; this must be admitted to be highly satisfactory to the cause of humanity, as proving that in consequence of the measures put in force, 73 female infants have been preserved during the 18 months immediately subsequent to the proclamation, upwards of 40 of whom would in the absence of Mr. Willoughby's exertions have met with inevitable destruction. The year before the census has a show of 102 males, and only 20 females, evidencing that nearly 80 infants must have been put to death. But to pursue the scrutiny further, and from more narrow inspection of it, a more satisfactory result even than the above with respect to the prospect of the final extinction of the crime becomes apparent, namely, that there is every hope that the two talookas of Moorvee and Drapha have effected an abolition of the atrocious practice in their respective limits. There may have been isolated instances of the commission of the crime in the Moorvee talooka, but the indigent, and it is to be hoped penitent Grassias of Drapha, have at length vindicated their humanity from the blood stigma. The Daphra talooka shows an equality of the sexes during the year subsequent to the publication of the proclamation, the numbers being 10 to 11, although up to the proclamation the disparity was 84 to 10. In the Moorvee talooka during that year, the numbers are 20 and 13, whereas in that district there were only 38 females in all saved up to the end of 1834. In Gondul and the smaller talookas the returns still continue unfavourable, and evidence that the crime of infanticide is still perpetrated."

11. These results are deemed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to be exceedingly satisfactory, and must be hailed with delight by every friend of humanity, still they do not exhibit to the full extent the great measure of success which has attended the measures of the British Government for the extirpation of this dreadful crime. The 73 female infants preserved, are stated to be of the age of one year and under, whereas the point of comparison embraces a period of 18 months, consequently for the return to be correct, it should include all females of and under the age of 18 months, instead of one year and under. In addition to this, the talooka of Noanuggui is excluded from the calculation, and in this district the Jarejas are believed to be nearly as numerous as the Jarejas of all the other talookas combined. On this point, I am desired to refer you to the table contained in the fifth paragraph of your predecessor's report on infanticide, dated the 24th September 1834.

12. In the 10th paragraph of your report, a review is taken of the coercive measures adopted at the suggestion of the late Political Agent, for the suppression of infanticide, and in the 11th paragraph of those designated by you "sumptuary measures." In the latter case, the term appears to the Governor in Council incorrect; the measures called "sumptuary" are, in fact, measures of conciliation adopted towards such of the Jarejas as preserve their daughters, contradistinguished from those of a penal nature directed against those who destroy them.

13. After the results alluded to in the 10th and 11th paragraphs of this letter, the Governor in Council was totally unprepared for the remarks contained in the 13th and 14th paragraphs of your report, namely, "that the measures hitherto adopted have been in some respects defective, and insufficient towards the final extinction of the practice, and are not likely if pursued to be productive of effectual success, under certain modifications which I shall take the liberty to suggest;" that they have been "too partial and superficial, and not of that comprehensive and radical nature which is requisite in overturning a long established custom among a depraved and barbarous race," and that attention has hitherto been directed "towards the preservation of individual female children," which "may not only not be a step towards the final eradication of the crime, but may positively operate as a barrier without collateral and subsidiary measures." It must be remembered that the measures of Government for the suppression of infanticide to which your remarks apply, are only of very recent date, and consequently, it can hardly yet be judged what is likely to be their result; but certainly the number of females preserved during the short period which has intervened since their adoption, afford no ground for despair, but, on the contrary, exhibit a wide field of promise and hope of final success.

14. Although the Governor in Council is far from supposing that all has yet been done to effect the object in view, that is within the power of Government to effect, or that many measures may not be yet devised as auxiliary to those already

already in force for the suppression of infanticide, still he is of opinion that the annual census, if rigidly enforced, and followed up by those measures which may be necessary, according to the results which it may exhibit, is of that comprehensive and radical nature desired by you.

15. In the 15th paragraph of your report, you notice what you regard as the defects of the present system. The first of these is the sudden and unexpected strictness of the British Government in 1834 and 1835, after so many years of apparent apathy, and this is preliminary to condemning the severity of the punishments awarded on the cases of conviction which occurred during the late Political Agent's administration.

16. The first question for consideration is, were the punishments awarded too severe? In support of your opinion that they were, allusion is made by you to some conversations, not with disinterested parties, but with some Jareja chiefs, with whom the crime of infanticide is familiar and habitual. The case of the chief of Rajcote is particularly dwelt upon by you. This chief was fined 12,000 rupees, was required to renew his engagements against infanticide, to report all births in his family, and was warned that a repetition of the offence would involve forfeiture of his estate. In a second case, imprisonment for one year, and a fine of 3,000 rupees, commutable to imprisonment for the further period of two years, was imposed. In the third case a fine of 100 rupees was imposed. These sentences were approved by Government and by the Honourable the Court of Directors; and in the latter part of the 18th paragraph of your report, a passage is quoted by you, from your predecessor's report of September 1834, which explains the principle on which these punishments were awarded, and in fact by which all the proceedings of that gentleman for the suppression of infanticide were regulated. "To effect (it is observed by your predecessor) the complete extinction of the practice, we must enlist the feelings of the community on our side; we must (more especially in the first instances that are brought to light) avoid the danger of exciting sympathy in favour of delinquents, and thereby deterring persons from informing against them, who might otherwise be disposed to do so. In short, unless we are able to carry public opinion with us, and inflict such penalties only as are likely to be recognized as just by the respectable portion of the community, our endeavours in the cause of humanity will be long retarded, or may altogether fail."

17. With reference to the objection made by you to the system of making use of informers in the detection of cases of infanticide, the Governor in Council is not aware of any mode by which the crime can be detected, except through such agency. Such instruments should of course be used with great caution, but their agency is inevitable, unless Government are resolved to abandon all further endeavours to convict the guilty. On this subject, I am desired to refer you to the 18th and 19th paragraphs of your predecessor's report on infanticide, dated the 24th September 1834, and to observe that much of the evil attending the system, as noticed by you, may be obviated by adopting the mode of procedure laid down in the 6th and 7th paragraphs of this communication.

18. In the 15th paragraph of your report it is observed, "the investigations which I perused on my arrival in Katteewar, I confess filled me with surprise, and very nearly with horror, and I consider it impossible but that their effect was to alienate the people from Government." The Governor in Council cannot concur in this remark, and he considers it inconsistent with the admission made in your 4th paragraph, namely, that the Rajcote case "was conducted with as much delicacy as the nature of the case admitted." In the opinion of Government, if anything is more calculated than another to conciliate the people, it is measures of humanity and philanthropy similar to those adopted by the late Political Agent, which can never be regarded by the community as emanating from any sordid or interested motive.

19. Another ground of objection urged by you to the use of informers, is the inability of Government to protect them from the resentment of those against whom they may appear, which likewise applies to witnesses. This the Governor in Council freely admits is a serious evil, but one which he conceives may be for the most part guarded against, if proper precautions are adopted, and any attempt to injure either informers or witnesses severely punished.



20. In support of this argument you observe that three out of the five witnesses in the Rajcote case have died, and that the general impression in the country is, that they were murdered; one of these individuals, the chief of Gowreedhur, died, I am desired to observe, before your predecessor left Katteewar, and a rigid scrutiny having been entered into respecting the causes of his death, nothing was elicited to show that his death had been occasioned by unfair means, except the suspicion excited by his having died suddenly. Regarding the other two witnesses, no information is before Government beyond the fact now reported by you of their being dead. As the Governor in Council presumes that an inquiry was instituted by you on the occasion of their death, you are requested to forward to Government your proceedings on that inquiry, in order that it may be ascertained on what grounds it is supposed they were murdered.

21. It is further observed by you in the same paragraph, "Judooram, the informer in this case, has been ejected from his house in Rajcote, by the chief, and the wife of one of the agency establishment treated in the same way for assisting in the conviction." The Governor in Council is at a loss to conceive how the chief could have been permitted to act thus, or the cause of your not having interfered to prevent such conduct, and Government direct that even at this late period measures may be adopted for affording redress to the injured parties.

22. The Governor in Council is unable to agree with your reasoning on the Gunnode case, which appears to be based on the supposition that "the whole voice of the community is opposed to the law," or that against infanticide. Government are however convinced that the feeling of all classes of the community, except those who commit the crime, is exactly the reverse. Besides this, on the principles laid down for your guidance in this communication for conducting these investigations, the Gunnode case would not have proceeded beyond the preliminary inquiry, which could not have failed to detect the false accuser and his motives. Were Government to respect what is termed by you the "*lares and penates*" of the Rajpoot community, all the efforts which have hitherto been made to eradicate the crime of female infanticide must be relinquished, and we must sink into our former apathy and supineness as to whether Colonel Walker's engagements are adhered to or not.

23. It is justly observed by you that the cases of conviction which occurred in 1835, have rendered future detection more difficult, by having placed the Jarejas on their guard, but this, as before observed, is unavoidable; but Government consider that even throwing difficulties in the way of child murder is something gained towards the completion of our ardent wishes. This, however, is not the only result of those convictions, for to no other cause can be attributed the gratifying fact, that in the short space of 12 months, 73 infants were preserved, independently of those saved in Noanuggur, the census of which may probably add 50 more to the number, a fact which of itself establishes that the measures, so strongly objected to by you, are not quite so inapplicable and unsuited to the attainment of the desired object as supposed by you.

24. The Governor in Council is fully satisfied that your predecessor never could have contemplated transferring the responsibility of the crime of infanticide from the chief to the vassal, in cases where the former can fairly be held answerable. No chief, however, is held responsible for any offence the perpetrators of which are discovered. If a robbery occurs within his limits he is bound by the custom of the country to produce the robber, or to make good the loss. This principle should be maintained in cases of infanticide, as advocated in the report of your predecessor of September 1834, wherein it is proposed by him that fines in the first instance, and ultimate deprivation of sovereignty in cases of manifest delinquency, should be resorted to whenever the annual census shows that the practice prevails in any particular talooka. Towards the close of the 20th para. of that report, it is observed, "Should, however, it be established by the certain though presumptive evidence to be obtained from returns of the nature now submitted, that the crime of infanticide still prevails in any particular district, which I think after the warning contained in the proclamation now proposed the chief of that district should be severely fined, and that if this does not produce attention on his part to his engagement to suppress the crime, I think that an example should be made, and that he should be deprived of the sovereignty of his district. The case, however, must be very glaring where I should propose such an extreme measure for adoption."

25. The

25. The Governor in Council considers that you labour under an equally erroneous impression, in supposing that it was ever under the contemplation of your predecessor to suggest, that those accused of infanticide should be tried "by their brothers and instigators." Had the proposition of that gentleman, that cases of this nature should, in some instances, be publicly investigated before the Political Agent's Court of Criminal Justice in Katteewar, been approved by Government, it would have been the duty of the Political Agent, as in all ordinary offences, to have associated with himself assessors free from bias, or from the claims of relationship or friendship.

26. In the 16th paragraph of your report, you advance objections to what is designated by you the "sumptuary measures" for the suppression of infanticide, a term which, as observed in paragraph 12 of this letter, cannot be considered to convey a correct idea of the nature of those measures; it is admitted by you that the rewards bestowed on those who preserved their daughters were well bestowed, but you observe that "as those who now save their daughters will not evidently be entitled to any reward for the future, after such repeated and obstinate evil conduct, this plan will cease to be an engine for putting a stop to the practice." The Governor in Council cannot perceive why such should be the consequence; on the contrary, Government would advocate a continuance of the system, at all events for some time to come. Hereafter, the innate love of offspring may be trusted as sufficient for our purpose, but for the present it is conceived that an annual distribution of presents, on the plan adopted by your predecessor, will produce a beneficial result.

27. You next object to the system now in force, of the Government contributing towards the expense incurred by Jarejas in marrying their daughters. The Governor in Council conceives that such contributions should be made with caution, and should be preceded by a strict inquiry into the circumstances of the applying party. The Infanticide Fund was expressly created by Mr. Elphinstone's Government for this object, and the present amount of its accumulated fund (108,930 rupees) shows that it is not likely soon to become exhausted. An unfavourable opinion however is expressed by you of almost every measure which has heretofore been adopted, to win the Jarejas into acquiescence with the humane views of the British Government. The distribution of presents made by Mr. Langford, in 1829, among the Dherolle Jarejas, is condemned by you, because you consider the correctness of the returns obtained by that gentleman "extremely doubtful;" you likewise view in an unfavourable light the honorary presents bestowed by Government in 1829, on the son of Jehajee, the chief of Moorvee, who was the first to set the example of renouncing the practice of infanticide, and you express an opinion that the praise conveyed to the Jam of Noanuggur, at the recommendation of the late Political Agent, was a measure of evil tendency; all the above measures, however, are regarded by the Governor in Council as wise and judicious. With regard to your observation, that "no previous steps were taken to ascertain whether the Jam was entitled or not to such eulogy," I am desired to refer to the 23d paragraph of the late Political Agent's report, dated the 24th September 1834, wherein it is stated that the return from Noanuggur exhibited 613 males and females, "which proved that Col. Walker's arrangement had taken root to a very considerable and gratifying extent." It was then mentioned by your predecessor, that he at first intended to propose that an honorary present should be conferred on the Jam, to conciliate him as the acknowledged head of the Jareja tribe in Katteewar, but assigning reasons why he had abandoned this idea. That officer contented himself with suggesting, that in forwarding the proclamation to this chief, he should be informed "of the satisfaction of Government at the progress made in his districts in suppressing infanticide, and urgently exhorted to adopt the strictest measures to ensure its final extinction."

28. I now proceed, under the instructions of the honourable the Governor in Council, to remark on the measures proposed by you for the suppression of female infanticide.

29. With reference to the remarks contained in the 17th paragraph of your report, the Governor in Council regrets to find that Captain Lang's opinion on your proposals was not obtained previous to their being submitted to Government, more especially as it is admitted by you that "on some points a difference of

opinion exists between you and that officer." Captain Lang's long residence in Kattcewar, his intimate acquaintance with every Jareja chief in the province, his extensive local knowledge, and above all, his zealous and successful exertions personally to extirpate the crime, render the opinion of this able officer of more than ordinary value, and you are therefore requested to obtain his sentiments on this subject, and submit the same to Government.

30. The first measure proposed by you is, that all the Rajpoot chiefs in Kattcewar shall be required "to enter into an engagement that they will not give their daughters to any tribe who will not give them their daughters in return," and you are of opinion that the chiefs will be induced to enter into an engagement of this kind. Government are not quite so sanguine on this point, and imagine that even if such a measure were agreed to, it would not be generally adhered to, still, however, there appears no objection to an attempt being made to obtain the voluntary assent of the chiefs to the arrangement, which, if successful, would undoubtedly aid the objects in view.

31. Your second proposition is, that the Jareja chiefs shall be required to enter into a stipulation, that the expenses of the marriage of the daughters of their byaad shall not exceed a certain amount, to be fixed at a general meeting of the caste, and be informed that Government will assist the indigent to the same extent as any other caste, but not to a greater; the Governor in Council is aware of no objection to the first part of this proposition, but in regard to the latter, it does not appear that Government have ever contributed to the marriage expenses of any other caste but the Jareja. This should continue after due inquiry into the circumstances of the party requiring relief.

32. With regard to your third proposition, that specific penalties should be proclaimed for the commission of infanticide, after a certain time, to be fixed by Government, the Governor in Council is more disposed to allow each case to be dealt with, as at present, according to its merits, but cannot agree with your opinion that it is advisable to fix a period prospectively from which to punish the crime.

33. On reference to the 24th paragraph of this letter, you will perceive that the fourth measure proposed by you, namely, that the chiefs be held responsible for the conduct of their byaad and vassals, is not a new suggestion, and the Governor in Council directs that this responsibility be enforced to the extent therein mentioned.

34. The fifth proposition, or that the annual census should be the test, and that the chiefs should be enjoined to aid in framing this census, requires no remark, since these propositions were sanctioned by Government in 1835.

35. Your sixth proposition is, that "the period of two years, or such other time as Government shall decide, shall be granted to the Jarejas and others in the habit of committing the crime, during which time no investigation shall be made either with regard to the former or late cases, and that the result of the census at the termination of that period be the test." The Governor in Council is quite at a loss to conceive the grounds of this proposal. If acceded to, entire impunity for the commission of the crime would be the result, and it is to be feared that many would avail themselves of the license.

36. It was the intention of your predecessor, had he remained in Kattcewar, to have proposed the policy of complying with the prayer of a petition presented to him by the Jarejas for an amnesty for past offences, this, however, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, would not on any account be extended beyond the period when every Jareja must have become aware of the determination of Government to do all in their power to suppress the crime. The proclamation of your predecessor was the vehicle through which this information was conveyed, and Government are pleased to authorise an amnesty being granted up to the end of 1835.

37. The Governor in Council does not perceive any present necessity for appointing a second censor, (as recommended at the close of your sixth proposition), more especially when the difficulty which has been experienced in finding persons fit for this duty is taken into consideration.

38. Adverting to your seventh proposition, namely, that Government should endeavour to obtain the aid of the Rao of Cutch for the suppression of infanticide, I am directed to state, that in the opinion of the Honourable the Governor in Council,

Council, nothing would so much facilitate the suppression of this crime as obtaining the cordial co-operation of his Highness and the British authorities stationed in Cutch. The sentiments of the Rao, as alluded to when discussing this proposition, prove that his Highness is favourably disposed towards the suppression of this crime, and the force of his example will doubtless have a most beneficial effect in inducing his Highness's tribe to abandon the inhuman practice. Extract of this part of your report has been sent to the acting assistant resident in charge, Cutch, with instructions to concert measures with his Highness for the abolition of infanticide, which all the chiefs under his Highness's control have long since renounced, and it has been suggested to him that the first measure to be adopted should be to take a census of the Jareja population of Cutch, a measure which has proved so beneficial in Kattewar, the census being annually renewed.

39. With reference to your suggestion that a general convocation of the chiefs of the Rajpoot race should be held at Bhooj in the presence of the Resident in Cutch and yourself, I am desired to state that the Governor in Council does not deem it expedient at the present time that such a measure should be adopted.

40. With regard to your eighth and last proposition, namely, that the British Government should endeavour to effect the object in view by the education, mental improvement, and moral amelioration of the mass of the people, I am desired to observe, that your suggestions on this head have been already considered, and for the most part approved of by this government: as an auxiliary measure, the diffusion of education is deserving of great attention, but measures of a more active character ought not to be relaxed, since years must elapse before it can be expected that any material effect will be produced by the diffusion of education.

41. The Governor in Council is willing to admit that education and knowledge will ultimately change the feelings and habits of a whole people; this, however, must necessarily be a work of time, and it is not to knowledge so gained that the British Government must look to the cessation of the crime of infanticide, but to measures of vigour, tempered with prudence and conciliation.

42. With reference to the 20th paragraph of your report, the Governor in Council is of opinion that it will be expedient to republish the proclamation issued in 1834, such modification being introduced as the altered state of circumstances and the census may render necessary, the same being submitted before promulgation for the approval of Government. The proclamation proposed in your report, if issued, would merely proclaim what is already sufficiently known, and would not, in the opinion of Government, be attended with any beneficial result. The Governor in Council would moreover decidedly object to any announcement in the name of the British Government, speaking of the Shasters as containing a declaration of the true law of God.

43. The progress made in this great cause since your predecessor's administration, has, in the opinion of Government, been great, and entitles that gentleman to the highest commendation. In his measures a practical result has been experienced, and until Government find a better and more extensive practical result promised and likely to occur from the adoption of other measures, the Governor in Council is unwilling to depart from those which have proved so advantageous.

44. Adverting to the circular letter proposed by you to be addressed to the chiefs of Kattewar, I am desired to state that the Governor in Council does not consider it expedient at the present moment that the same should be issued.

45. Government are anxiously awaiting the receipt of your reports promised in the 23d and 25th paragraphs of your letter now under acknowledgment, and I am desired to remind you that your annual infanticide report for 1837 was due on the 1st January 1838.

46. Although the Governor in Council, as already explained, differs with you in many points connected with this subject, still he considers the zeal and diligence exhibited by you in your present report to be highly creditable to you.

47. Appreciating, however, as Government do your exertions in this cause, still they do not think that you have properly understood the real character of some of the measures which were adopted at the recommendation of your predecessor. A conclusion might be drawn from your report that that gentleman had aimed to effect his object by penal measures only, a conclusion which the Governor in Council considers highly erroneous. In support of this conviction, and in proof that measures of a conciliatory character formed as much a part of his principle of

proceeding as of your own, I am desired to refer you to the following communications from your predecessor to the chiefs and other influential persons in Kattewar, on the subject of his proclamation, and the census of the Jareja population, copies of which are herewith forwarded:—

- No. 1. Letter to the Jam of Noanuggur.
  2. Ditto thacoor of Moorvee.
  3. Ditto chief of Gondul and Dherolle.
  4. Ditto chief of Rajcote.
  5. Circular to the chiefs of Drapp, Veerpoor, Moleeladeree, Sesang, Chandlee, Kotia, Nyajce, Rajpura, Jhallee Dewance, Malha, Lodeeka, Bharwa, Veerwa, Shapoor, Waddallee, Kakstallee, and Gutka.
  6. Circular to the chiefs of Paul, Kotareca, Kotra, Sangancee, and Mowa.
  7. Letter to the chief of Khureesra.
  8. Ditto chiefs of Mengnee and Satodur Wowree.
  9. Circular Letter to the chief of Drangadra, and other Rajpoot chiefs who give their daughters in marriage to the Jareja tribe.
  10. Letter to Ballajee Buchajee, minister of Gondul.
  11. Circular Letter to Nuthoo Metha, of Limree; Mootee Metha, of Noanuggur; Runchorjee Dewan, of Joonaghur; Baba Wuseekur, of Dherollee; Metha Wasunjee, of Gondul; Mehta Nuthooram, of Porebunder; the manager of Amrellee, and to all the Mehtas on attachment duty, transmitting my proclamation, and calling for their co-operation in extirpating infanticide.
  12. Ditto to eighty chiefs of minor rank and influence connected by marriage with the Jareja tribe, sending them the proclamation and soliciting their aid in enforcing it.
48. A selection from the replies returned to the above letters is likewise forwarded for your information, and for the purpose of being placed on the records of your office.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,  
Secy to Government

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POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(No. 353 of 1839.)

To the Acting Assistant Resident in Charge, Cutch.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 21 February 1839

1. I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you an extract from paragraph 18 from the report of the Political Agent in Kattewar, on female infanticide, for the years 1835 and 1836, and with reference to the previously expressed abhorrence of the Rao of Cutch to the crime of infanticide, and the measures he has already adopted for its suppression, to request that you will be pleased to embrace the earliest opportunity to concert measures with his Highness for the complete extinction of this revolting crime as far as his authority and influence may extend.

2. I am on this occasion desired to state, that Government look forward to the most beneficial results from his Highness exerting his influence in inducing his tribe to abandon this inhuman practice.

3. The first measure which suggests itself to Government to be adopted for the effectual suppression of this crime, is to cause a census to be taken of the Jareja population of Cutch, a measure which has proved highly beneficial in Kattewar.

4. The Governor in Council is of opinion that the form of the census should be the same as that observed in Kattewar, and that the same should be renewed annually.

5. A form of the Kattewar census is enclosed for your guidance.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,  
Secretary to Government.



instructing in the native languages. Under such a system of education he insensibly imbibed notions of virtues not common among the natives of this country. Among these the detestation of corruption must, it was to have been hoped, have been one. That such a man should accept a bribe under any circumstances, however extenuating, would at all times appear strange, but that he should do so for the concealment of murder, and such a murder too as involved in its consequences the perpetuation of infanticide, the eradication of which crime among a large tribe of people was the sole object for which he was employed, would appear incredible. The case, however, is not wholly unaccountable, and may be viewed as one in which temptation prevailed over superficial morality; or in short, that though he was incapable of seeking unlawful gains, he was not proof to seduction. In this view of his character all persons who know him coincide.

4. In addition to the above extenuating observations, I beg to add the possibility that this has been the first and only instance in which the Moonshce has suffered the love of gain to prevail over his acquired and partial repugnance to dishonesty. Fully alive to the immense importance of ascertaining beyond a doubt whether this was the fact, I have spared no pains to draw from him a free confession of the whole extent of his guilt; and, notwithstanding the assistance I had from his relations and friends in my endeavours to accomplish this object, and although in consideration of the general pernicious example of the native establishment, I fully informed him of my willingness to intercede with Government for him, if he came forward and stated the whole truth, he continues to deny any other instance whatever in which he has misbehaved in the capacity of censor. This denial has the appearance of truth (however disinclined those who are not personally acquainted with the offender will be to subscribe to its admission), because he persists in it in spite of the love of self preservation which is so strong within us. Sensible to the enormity of the offence to which he has confessed, and perfectly aware that the consequences, as far as he is himself concerned, would at the worst be the same, if not in a great degree favourable, if he confessed to other instances of similar offences, it is most difficult to account for his continued denial on this head. But, after the hope of my interceding for him with Government, provided he disclosed further acts of corruption, and serious warnings of the severity of the punishment which awaited him in case he clung to his obstinacy, were held out to him, the persevering silence of the man, if not truly inexplicable, must, I venture to submit, form a favourable feature in his case when the Right honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to pass a decision upon it. He is, for the present, suspended from his duties, and I have taken security for his personal appearance.

5. That there can hereafter be any hope of being able to place confidence in this person when such momentous interests are at stake, is, I fear, out of the question, and I regret to say I have it not in my power to recommend a successor to Government. The census is, therefore, in a state of abeyance until the receipt of the orders of Government as to the measures to be adopted in this emergency. I may be allowed, however, to remark, that I consider the remuneration of rupees 50 per mensem, by no means commensurate to the importance of the duties on which the infanticide censor is employed; and under the impression that the Government had not sufficient security against want of integrity in the censor, I took the liberty to recommend as a check the appointment of two censors for this duty in my paper on infanticide of the 30th of June last.

6. If the Government has it in its power to command the services of one or more respectable natives sufficiently well versed in the habits, manners, and language of this peninsula, to prevent deception, it would be highly desirable; but I greatly fear the requisite qualifications are too rare for there to be much hope of finding fit persons for so delicate and important a duty.

7. I know of no person at present whose name I could mention as possessing in a full degree the qualifications requisite, except my head accountant and clerk, Mr. Gillies, and the loss of his services in his own department would, in the present weak state of the agency establishment, be so seriously felt that I am unable conscientiously to recommend his employment on this particular duty to the detriment of the other departments in which he is so usefully employed.

8. I feel the more disposed to press upon the Right honourable the Governor in Council my conviction of the danger of leaning upon the power of inquisitorial and penal measures for the suppression of the awful crime, and of the necessity of trusting more than we at present do to the eventual good effects of a well-directed

directed system of education of the ignorant community towards effecting this most desirable object. Our efforts are all but crippled, and in every human probability the Jareja committers of the crime may still feel a sort of half security in the commission, from the hope of imposing on our censor.

9. Although there can scarcely be a doubt as to the fact of the murder having been committed, from the depositions already taken, still, in a judicial point of view, it is requisite to prove the fact incontestably by witnesses before any such steps can be taken as just now adverted to against the Moonshee; I have, therefore, requested Suttajee to send for the parties who were present, as also for Wukkutsing, to defend himself against the charge, and the result of their examination shall be duly reported for the information of \* Government. In the meantime, however, as the progress of the census is effectually arrested by the delinquency of the present censor, I hope to be favoured with as early a reply to this reference as the circumstances submitted for consideration will admit.

\* Referred to Captain Jacob.

10. Should it be the opinion of the Right honourable the Governor in Council that it is expedient to proceed without loss of time with the census, and with the present rate of remuneration to the censor, I shall do my utmost to select a qualified individual, and a respectable native woman for the purpose, and immediately direct the scrutiny to commence in the territory of the Jam of Noanuggur, which has not yet been able to be effected.

I have, &c.

(signed) *James Erskine,*  
Political Agent.

(No. 1.)

*DEPOSITION of Jareja Suttajee, Chief of Mallia.*

WHEN Moonshee Goolam Mahomed came to Kakrejee to take the Jareja census, my mother and I privately told him that Wukkutsing of Nowagaum had killed a daughter. The Moonshee took a memorandum of this. He lived at this time with Rowjee. Rowjee afterwards sent for Wukkutsing and told him of my accusation. That night Teja and Rowjee came to my house and blamed me for what I had done, saying I should lose my character by it, and that my family would be dishonoured by being dragged before the Sirkar. They succeeded in acting on my fears to such a degree that, at their request, I consented to pay 50 rupees, in order to have the business quashed, and this they promised me; and they added, that by my giving the Moonshee this sum, and Wukkutsing's paying him something which they would manage for him, he would take no notice of my report. I told Rowjee to pay the Moonshee 50 rupees, and charge the sum to my deposit with him. The Moonshee the second day afterwards departed in company with Wukkutsing for Nowagaum.

(No. 2.)

*DEPOSITION of Teja Banyan.*

DURING Kooer Moolwajee's marriage, about two years ago, Moonshee Goolam Mahomed came to Kakrejee. Suttajee informed him that Jareja Wukkutsing had killed a daughter. Wukkutsing hearing of this accusation sent word to Rowjee that he could prove several cases against Suttajee. Upon Rowjee's telling this to Suttajee and his mother, they had a long private conversation with Rowjee, and got him to agree on the part of Goolam Mahomed to quash the affair, on their paying him 50 rupees; accordingly Suttajee ordered me to give Rowjee credit for this sum, and desired that Rowjee should be permitted to insert it in his account as "ready cash paid Suttajee." When the Bae and Suttajee came out of the room after their conference with Rowjee, they told me they had quashed the affair, because they did not wish to be dragged before the Sirkar as witnesses; but they did not mention their real fears, which were the counter accusations of Wukkutsing.



(No. 3.)

DEPOSITION of *Moonshee Goolam Mahomed.*

WHEN Captain Lang was at Addoe, I was employed on the census duty at Mallia. I arrived at Kakrejee at ten at night. Next morning I visited Rowpe at his request, and he desired me to live with him, to which I consented. The same day or the next, I called on Suttajee to take down the names of his children. His mother was with him, and she told me in his presence, and that of other people, that Jareja Wukkutsing of her Bhyaad had committed the crime of infanticide. She named a woman of Mallia as having been present on the occasion as midwife; but she desired that her own name in the case should be concealed, and she advised me to seize the midwife, and extort the truth from her; I took a memorandum of this communication without any remark, and having gone home, told the whole thing to Rowjee. In reply, he spoke in Wukkutsing's favour, saying he was a friend of his, and that Suttajee and Wukkutsing were not on terms, which accounted for the false accusation of the former. To this I said nothing; and I went to Addoe, and after seven days came to Mallia. From this place I sent for Rowjee, saying I wished to inquire into the infanticide affair, and after some delay, he came with Wukkutsing, and told me that it was all nonsense, he having inquired into the affair in my absence. He added, that as the thing was false, Suttajee wished to quash it, and would give me some money to gain that purpose. I argued the truth of it till Rowjee finally seduced me. At last he prevailed on me to go to Kakrejee, where I accepted 70 rupees from him, Heaven knows how, from Suttajee. Next morning I and Wukkutsing left Kakrejee, and as I intended to visit certain Moorvee villages, and as his village was on the road, I put up at his house that night. In the morning, after breakfast, Wukkutsing requested me to see his sister-in-law. I consented, and she spoke to me from behind a purdah. After agreeing to regard each other as brother and sister, she desired me to accept six or seven coorees sweetmeat, and when I refused, she insisted on my taking the money in exchange for a choclee (jacket) such as a brother is expected to give his sister, and I agreed, and left the place with the coorees.

I have received petty presents from various people during my tour in the district, such as provisions, fruit, &c., and sometimes small household articles. In one or two instances I have been offered presents of valuable cloths, &c., but these I refused. In a few instances, Jarejas receiving pecuniary aid from the Infanticide Fund have forced on my acceptance a trifling nuzzerana or so. I have no further acts of misconduct to reveal. This deposition contains the whole I have been guilty of.

(True Translation.)

(signed) *J. Erskine,*  
Political Agent.

(No. 2160.)

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Honourable  
Mr. *Anderson*, dated 16th May 1838.

THIS is a most lamentable case of corruption, and the suspension of Moon-see Ghoolam Mahomed approved. The bribe he received should be refunded and credited to the Infanticide Fund.

Mr. Erskine should appoint another Carkoon for the duty, selecting the best person he can meet with. The charge of infanticide in Jareja Wukkutsing's family should be fully investigated, and Government will await the report of proceeding before finally deciding on the Moonshee's case.

(signed) *James Farish*

(No. 2161.)

FROM *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Secretary to Government Bombay, to the  
Political Agent, Katteewar.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 16 May 1838.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 31st December last, reporting corrupt conduct on the part of Moonshee Gholam Mahomed, in the performance of his duties as infanticide censor in the province of Katteewar, and to inform you that the Right honourable the Governor in Council approves of the suspension of that individual, and directs that the bribe of 50 rupees received by him be refunded and credited to the Infanticide Fund.

2. You are requested to appoint another Carcoon to conduct the duties of censor, selecting the best person you can meet with for that purpose.

3. The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the charge of infanticide in Jarejah Wuccutsing's family be fully investigated; and desires me to state that the report of your proceedings will be awaited before finally deciding on the Moonshee's case.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,  
Secretary to Government.

(True Extract.)

*J. P. Willoughby*,  
Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT BOMBAY POLITICAL CONSULTATION, 11 July 1838.

(No. 3275.)

FROM *James Erskine*, Esq. Political Agent at Katteewar, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq.  
Secretary to Government Bombay.

Sir,

Katteewar Political Agent's Office,  
Camp, Porebunder, 13 June 1838.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th ultimo, and to state for the information of the Right honourable the Governor in Council, that in anticipation of the orders therein contained, I took the opportunity of a visit to Noanuggur which I made lately, to speak his Highness the Jam on the subject, and to appoint in his presence Mr. Gonsalves, a clerk in my office, in whom I have confidence, to take the census of the Noanuggur talooka with the aid of his wife.

2. I caused Mr. Gonsalves to commence the duty immediately, and saw him finish the census of the town of Noanuggur before I left it. Before the setting in of the monsoon, I expect he will have finished at least one-half of the work, and I then intend to employ him in taking a census of the Jaitwa Rajpoots at this place.

3. I trust that the Right honourable the Governor in Council will be pleased to sanction Mr. Gonsalves drawing the late censor's pay and batta in addition to his own pay in the office, which is 75 rupees per mensem, for such period as he may be actually employed in the performance of the new duty assigned to him, and that the Honourable Board will further grant some remuneration to his wife when the work is completed.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *James Erskine*,  
Political Agent.

(No. 3276.)

From *L. R. Reid*, Esq. Acting Chief Secretary to Government Bombay, to the Political Agent in Katteewar.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 10 July 1838.

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 13th ultimo, stating that you have appointed Mr. Gonsalves, a clerk in your office, to take the census of the Noanuggur talooka with the aid of his wife, and recommending that he be allowed to draw, in addition to his own salary, the pay and batta of the late censor, and that some remuneration be granted to his wife when the work is completed.

2. In reply, I am desired to request that you will in the first instance be pleased to report of what nation or caste Mr. Gonsalves is; for if a European, he can scarcely be deemed a fit person for the duty now delegated to him.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *L. R. Reid*,  
Act<sup>g</sup> Chief Sec<sup>y</sup> to Government.

(True Extract.)

*J. P. Willoughby*,  
Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT BOMBAY POLITICAL CONSULTATION, 29 August 1838.

(No. 4156.)

From *James Erskine*, Esq. Political Agent at Katteewar, to *L. R. Reid*, Esq. Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

Katteewar Political Agent's Office, Porebunder,  
23 July 1838.

1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, and to furnish [the information called for in the 2d paragraph regarding Mr. Gonsalves.

2. This individual is a native of Bombay, and of the Catholic persuasion, and belongs to the Indo Portuguese community, so numerous at the presidency, the greater portion of them are descendants of Hindoos, converted to Christianity by the Portuguese, and some are the issue of European Portuguese and native mothers. Mr. Gonsalves belongs to the latter class. Between either, however, there is not the least difference in manners or customs, and both are remarkable for the fidelity with which they conform to the manners and morals of Europeans, and adopt at the same time the customs and tone of feeling which distinguish the natives of the country.

3. A person of this description was, I considered, peculiarly fitted for the equally important and delicate duty of censor, for whilst his dress and manners would on the one hand protect him from any direct attempt on the part of the Jarejas to corrupt him, his affinity in many respects to their own condition as natives, would entitle him on the other to advantages of free intercourse and unreserved communication with them, which are so highly necessary towards the due performance [of his duty. His Highness the Jam himself, instead of expressing even the least objection to Mr. Gonsalves, seemed perfectly satisfied with his nomination.

4. About two-thirds of the census of the Nuggur talooka have been finished without any obstacle or complaint on the part of the Jarejas, and the remainder we may fairly expect to have completed with equal facility. But should there be any particular objection towards employing Mr. Gonsalves on this duty, with which I am not acquainted, I trust I shall be informed of it, together with the instructions of the Honourable Board on the subject.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *James Erskine*, Political Agent.

(No. 4157.)

From *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the Political Agent in Kattcewar.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 23 August 1838.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 23d ultimo, and to inform you that all things considered, Government is of opinion that it will be preferable to appoint a respectable native as infanticide censor in the province of Kattcewar.

2. The Honourable the Governor in Council has, however, no objection to allow Mr. Gonsalves to be employed to complete the Noonuggur census.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,  
Secretary to Government.

(True extract.)

*J. P. Willoughby*,  
Secretary to Government.

## EXTRACT BOMBAY POLITICAL CONSULTATION, 10 October 1838.

(No. 4911.)

From *James Erskine*, Esq. Political Agent at Kattcewar, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

Kattcewar Political Agent's Office,  
Camp at Puttun, 11 September 1838.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d ultimo, respecting Mr. Gonsalves, employed on the census in the Nowanuggur talooka, and to state, for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, that I never contemplated appointing this individual permanently to the situation of infanticide censor, the salary being inferior to his pay as third clerk on my establishment, besides which, the loss of his services in the office, as has been already felt during the short time he was employed on the Nuggur census, would require to be replaced, a measure to which Government would, I believe, at once refuse its sanction.

2. I now beg to inform Government that the census of the Nowanuggur talooka was completed on the 23d ultimo, having been commenced on the 1st May last. It contains 166 villages, and evinces great care and labour in the compilation. The time taken in the performance was barely sufficient, considering how fully the work has been done, that Mr. Gonsalves had to carry his wife and children with him, and that he executed the whole during the monsoon, when if there was little rain there was great excitement from fears of a drought on the part of the population, which must have thrown great impediments in the way of travelling, and rendered it moreover very expensive.

3. For the above reasons, I trust that the Honourable the Governor in Council will be pleased to sanction the request already preferred in the third paragraph of my letter of the 13th June last, that Mr. Gonsalves be permitted to draw the pay and bafta of the censor's situation from the 1st May to the 23d August, the period he was actually employed in taking the census, and that his wife be allowed a remuneration of rupces 300, for the trouble as well as expense to which she has been subjected, from the Infanticide Fund.

4. With respect to the appointment of a permanent censor in the room of Moonshee Ghoolam Mahomed, I have the honour to state that I have not been yet able to find a native fit for the appointment, and I fear I shall not be able to engage the services of any person of respectability on the small salary allowed for the situation. My best endeavours, however, shall not be spared in discovering a native of this description for the appointment, but it would save time if Government could send up a well qualified person from the Presidency, to whom this responsible duty can be, in their opinion, safely entrusted.

5. I shall take an early opportunity of submitting the Nowanuggur census, together with my Report on Infanticide for last year, now under preparation.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *James Erskine*, Political Agent.

(No. 4912.)

From *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the Political Agent in Katteewar.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 9 October 1838.

1. I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 11th ultimo, reporting the completion by Mr. Gonsalves, a clerk in your office, of the Noanuggur census, and recommending that he may be allowed to draw the pay and batta of the censor's situation during the period he was thus employed, namely, from the 1st May to the 23d August last, and that a remuneration of 300 rupees may be granted to his wife.

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you that the Honourable the Governor in Council considers that if Mr. Gonsalves receives half the pay of the censor, with batta, in addition to his own salary, and his wife a present of 150 rupees, they will be amply remunerated for their services; you are accordingly authorised to pay them the same, debiting the amount to the Infanticide Fund.

3. I am further desired to request that you will appoint a suitable person to the situation of censor.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,  
Secretary to Government.

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(No. 4913.)

From *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the Accountant General.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 9 October 1838.

I AM directed to transmit for your information and guidance the accompanying extract, paragraphs 1 and 2, of my letter of this date, to the Political Agent in Katteewar, respecting remuneration to be granted to Mr. Gonsalves and his wife for services rendered by them in taking the Noanuggur census.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,  
Secretary to Government.

To the Civil Auditor.  
(The same.)

(True Extract.)  
*J. P. Willoughby*,  
Secretary to Government.

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## EXTRACT BOMBAY POLITICAL CONSULTATION, 6 March 1839.

(No. 58 of 1839.)

(No. 1047.)

From *P. M. Melvill*, Captain, Acting Assistant Resident in Charge, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

Bhooj Residency, 18 February 1839.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, that a daughter of his Highness the Rao of Kutch was born on the morning of yesterday, the 17th instant.

2. The Rao immediately sent a messenger to communicate to me intelligence of this event, and I trust that the occasion which has thus happily presented itself to his Highness of discountenancing by personal example the horrid practice of infanticide, will have a beneficial effect on the minds of all the Jharejabs.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *P. M. Melvill*,  
Acting Assistant Resident in Charge.

(No. 1048.)

MEMORANDUM by the Political Secretary, dated 26 February 1839.

ON the occasion of a daughter being born to the Rao of Cutch in July 1832, a congratulatory letter was addressed to his Highness; the same course should be observed in the present instance.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*  
Secretary to Government.

From *J. P. Willoughby*, Esquire, Secretary to Government, to the Acting Assistant Resident in Cutch, in Charge.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 6 March 1839.

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 18th ultimo, reporting the birth of a daughter to his highness the Rao of Cutch.

In reply, I am directed to inform you that a letter will be addressed to the Rao by the Honourable the Governor, congratulating his Highness on the above occasion.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*  
Secretary to Government.

(True extract.)  
(signed) *L. R. Reid,*  
Chief Secretary.

EXTRACT BOMBAY POLITICAL CONSULTATION, 31 May 1839.

(No. 2657.)

From *James Erskine*, Esq. Political Agent, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Secretary to Government of Bombay.

Sir,

Katteewar Political Agent's Office, Rajcote,  
30 April 1839.

1. I HAVE the honour to submit for the favourable consideration of the Honourable the Governor in Council, translations of two petitions to my address from Jareja Verajee, a prisoner in the Rajcote gaol, whose case was reported by my predecessor, under date the 10th September 1835, the answer to which report was given under date the 9th October following.

2. Jareja Verajee was placed in gaol on the 29th August 1835, and I undertook to release him on my own personal responsibility on the 27th September 1836, on bail, with the view of affording him an opportunity of raising the amount of rupees 3,000, the fine imposed on him by Government, in addition to the imprisonment of 12 months, which he had already undergone.

3. I was forced to remand Verajee to the gaol on the 19th September 1838, after permitting him to remain in freedom for the period of two years, during which he was unable to pay the fine required of him.

4. The petitioner rests his claim to the clemency of the Honourable the Governor in Council on two circumstances, viz. his poverty, and the preservation of a daughter born to him during the two years succeeding his release from gaol.

5. In regard to the former, I beg to state that Verajee is the proprietor of a third share of Rathya, an inconsiderable village yielding a revenue of about 75 rupees per annum. His statement as to this share being still in mortgage is I find moreover true, so that there can be no question as to his perfect incapacity to pay so large a fine as 3,000 rupees.

6. In default of the payment of this fine, the punishment substituted is imprisonment for a further term of two years, upwards of seven months of which Verajee has already suffered; and in case Government should be so favourably disposed as to grant his prayer for pardon, the whole period of his confinement on the date of his release will have been as follows:

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Placed in gaol 29th August 1835 and released 27th	
September 1836 - - - - -	about 13 months.
Remanded to gaol 19th September 1838 and likely	
to be released a month hence - - - - -	about 8½ months.
	<hr style="width: 10%; margin: 0 auto;"/>
	21½ months

The portion of punishment which Verajee therefore in fact petitions may be remitted, is about 14½ months' detention in the gaol, which prayer I humbly beg to recommend, as its grant would be received as a great favour to themselves by numerous Grassias who have privately, on many occasions, applied for my intercession in behalf of the petitioner. Had the sentence against Verajee consisted in the first instance of imprisonment alone without any fine, he would long ere this have undergone the whole of it, without enlisting much of the feelings of the community in his favour. His re-incarceration solely proceeding from his inability to pay a fine far beyond his indigent circumstances has, therefore, become a matter of public sympathy, and consequently deserves the favourable attention of the Government.

7. For the purpose of example, Verajee appears to have already suffered sufficiently. The state of his mind and of his external relations, during the period of his release from gaol, cannot be supposed to have been those of a man in full possession of his personal freedom and character. Though this period, consisting of two years, is not taken into account in the abstract above given; it was one probably filled up with as large an amount of mental anxiety and suffering as that which he had experienced in the gaol.

8. From the fact of Verajee having a sister alive whose marriage he effected at his own expense, the custom of infanticide does not appear to have been strictly practised in his family. His father died in Sumvut 1868, when the preservation of a daughter must have been the voluntary act of a Jarejah. The existence of a daughter born to Verajee since his imprisonment is likewise deserving of weight in his favour, as it proves that the proceedings against him have produced their desired effect to a certain extent. The entire renunciation of the custom on the part of Verajee is an event to be expected, in my humble judgment, by a well-timed leniency, such as that now recommended, rather than by a strict enforcement of the penalty he is liable to for his former delinquency.

I have, &c.

(signed) *James Erskine*, Political Agent.

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TRANSLATIONS of two PETITIONS received by *James Erskine*, Esq. Political Agent in Katteewar, from Jareja Verajee of the Keersurrah Bhyad, a prisoner in the Rajcote Gaol.

No. 1, dated Kartig-vud, 8th Svut. 1895, (A.D. 1838.)

A CASE of female infanticide having been brought against me, I was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, but not if I paid a fine of 3,000 rupees. I am poor, and the Grassia of 10 santhees of land. This Grass was moreover mortgaged on the occasion of my sister's marriage. As for me, I drove the santhee in person, and thus earned a subsistence under the circumstances. I was accused of a great crime, on which subject a letter from Nowanuggur and petitions from inferior Bhomias, were submitted, soliciting that an amnesty should be granted up to that time, and stating that whoever did such a thing in future would be excommunicated from the caste, and his Grass forfeited to Government without any intercession being made in his favour. These documents are on the Sircar's records; but my late being bad, the Sircar did not compassionate my case, but imprisoned me again. The Sircar is, however, my master. My son is quite a child, and recently a daughter has been born to me. They are distressed from want of grain, &c. Please, therefore, to make some arrangement for their subsistence. If you preserve my Grass it will remain, but my wife and children live alone in a house in Rathia, and are helpless, without the necessaries of life. I petitioned on this subject to Captain Lang, and he ordered Jareja Doongurjee to supply my family

with

with food. This Doongurjee may sometimes do himself, but his son is not a person to permit him; even if they did, my Grass will certainly be taken away in reimbursement.

(True translation.)  
(signed) *James Erskine*, Political Agent.

No. 2, dated Chyter Sood, 8th St. 1895, (A.D. 1838).

THE Sircar has imprisoned me in consequence of my being accused of killing a daughter. I am a Grassia of 10 santhees, which Grass has moreover for a long time been mortgaged to some person on account of my sister's marriage. My Grass is not yet redeemed. I used to cultivate ground myself, and this earned a subsistence when I was accused, since which my son and daughter are left alone in my house in Rathya. In this year of drought they have neither grain to eat nor clothes for covering. I am a poor man; I beg you will take compassion on me and write in my favour what you think proper to the Bombay Government, and procure my pardon and release from confinement.

(True translation.)  
(signed) *James Erskine*,  
Political Agent.

(No. 2658.)

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Farish*, dated 18 May.

I THINK under all the circumstances of this case the object we have in view will be promoted by remitting the unexpired portion of this person's imprisonment.

I would, therefore, suggest that he be now pardoned and released on furnishing security for his future conduct generally, and particularly against infanticide. I suggest this course, however, in deference to Mr. Anderson's opinion, should he view the case differently.

(signed) *J. Farish*.

(No. 2659.)

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Anderson*, without date, subscribed to by  
Mr. *Farish*.

I CONCUR in thinking that the remaining portion of imprisonment to which this person was sentenced, in failure of payment of fine, should be remitted.

I have no objection to the security required being taken if he can give it; but if not, we shall keep him in confinement indefinitely.

Mr. Erskine erred much in releasing the prisoner and allowing him to be at large without authority of Government to that end.

(signed) *G. W. Anderson*,  
*James Farish*.

(No. 2660.)

From *J. P. Willoughby*, Esquire, Secretary to Government, to the Political Agent in Kattewar.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 31 May 1839.

1. I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 30th ultimo, No. 81, forwarding for the favourable consideration of Government, translations of two petitions from Jareja Verajee, praying that the unexpired portion of the term of imprisonment for three years, to which he was sentenced by the Political Agent's court of Criminal Justice in Kattewar, on being found guilty of the crime of infanticide, may be remitted.

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you that the Honourable the Governor in Council



Council is of opinion that, under all the circumstances of this person's case, the objects of Government will be promoted by extending clemency to him, and is therefore pleased to authorise his being released from confinement.

3. Should you be satisfied that Jareja Verajee is able to furnish security for his future good conduct, he should be required to do so, special provision being at the same time made against the crime of infanticide; if, however, you should deem such a measure impracticable, the Governor in Council authorises his being simply released without security.

4. I am at the same time desired to add that the Governor in Council considers that you committed a great mistake in releasing this individual from confinement and permitting him to remain at large, without having previously obtained the sanction of Government to such an arrangement.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*  
Secretary to Government.

(True extract.)

(signed) *L. R. Reid,*  
Chief Secretary.

EXTRACT BOMBAY POLITICAL CONSULTATION, 14 August 1839.

(No. 3640.)

From *James Erskine*, Esq. Political Agent, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Sir,

Political Agent's Office, Rajcote,  
11 June 1839.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, sanctioning my suggestion that clemency be extended to Jareja Verajee, who was summarily sentenced by Government, on a report of my predecessor, to suffer fine and imprisonment, and never tried before the Political Agent's Court of Criminal Justice in Katteewar.

2. I have the honour to report that the orders of Government communicated therein have been duly carried into execution.

3. With reference to the 4th paragraph of the letter now under acknowledgment, in which I am censured for enlarging Verajee for a time, with a view to his raising the fund required of him as a part of his punishment, I have the honour to state that I never have on any occasion, or would ever contemplate such a step as to liberate a person convicted by the Court of Criminal Justice, and whose sentence had been approved of by Government, without an express order.

4. The neglect or forgetfulness of my predecessor, by whom the letter conveying this censure is signed, as Secretary to Government, and who could have informed the Honourable Board that Verajee was never tried by the Court of Criminal Justice in this province, has in this instance, I humbly beg to represent, subjected me to this reprimand, and I respectfully pray that the censure may be transferred from me to that officer.

I have, &c.

(signed) *James Erskine,*  
Political Agent.

(No. 3641.)

MEMORANDUM by the Political Secretary, without date.

THERE is certainly a mistake in the letter to Mr. Erskine of the 31st May; the words Court of Criminal Justice were inadvertently introduced into that letter by the person who drafted it, and escaped my notice.

2. The case of Jareja Verajee was not, however, submitted to the Honourable Board as one which had been disposed of by the court, and Mr. Erskine ought to have known that cases of infanticide have been specially exempted by Government from its jurisdiction, unless with the previous special sanction of Government; *vide* Government Orders of November 1834.

3. The error referred to does not affect the merits of the case, or exonerate Mr. Erskine from the censure which he requests may be transferred to me, namely, for having released the Jareja from confinement, without the authority of Government, during a period of two years,

4. This censure was founded on the Honourable Mr. Anderson's Minute on the Political Agent's letter of the 30th April.

5. Mr. Erskine states he would not have acted as he did, had the case been tried before the court, but draws a distinction between a case so tried and one summarily dealt with by the Political Agent; in both, however, the trials are subject to the review and confirmation of Government, and the sanction of Government is consequently equally necessary in both, to any deviation from the sentence awarded.

6. The style of Mr. Erskine's present letter is very unusual and objectionable.

20 July.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*  
Secretary to Government.

(No. 3642.)

MINUTE by Honourable the Governor, without date, subscribed by Mr. *Farish*.

I THINK that Mr. Erskine should be informed to the above effect, and that he should be told he is in error as to the party to whom he considers the moderate censure given to him ought to be applied.

(signed) *J. R. Carnac.*  
*James Farish.*

(No. 3643.)

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Anderson*.

A PERSON ordered or sentenced by Government to be confined, ought not to be released during the period the order or sentence directs the confinement to have effect, without an express instruction from the same authority; it was for deviating from this plain course that Mr. Erskine was censured, certainly in no severe terms.

(signed) *G. W. Anderson.*

(No. 3644.)

From *L. R. Reid*, Esq. Acting Chief Secretary to Government, to the Political Agent in Katteewar.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 6 August 1839.

1. I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 11th June last, relative to the case of Jareja Verajee, and requesting that the censure of Government, conveyed to you in Mr. Secretary Willoughby's letter dated the 31st of the preceding month, on account of your having released that individual

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from confinement, without the previous sanction of the Honourable the Governor in Council, may be transferred to that officer, on the grounds that this individual was not tried by the Political Agent's Court of Criminal Justice in Kattcewar, for the crime of infanticide.

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you that the words, "Court of Criminal Justice in Kattcewar," were inadvertently introduced into the draft of the letter above mentioned.

3. The case of Jareja Verajee, however, was not submitted to Government by your predecessor, as one which had been disposed of by that tribunal, and you must have been aware that cases of infanticide have been specially exempted from the jurisdiction of the Court of Criminal Justice in Kattcewar, unless with the previous sanction of Government.

4. The error in the draft of the letter referred to by you, does not in any way affect the merits of the case, or exonerate you from the censure which you solicit may be transferred to the Political Secretary—a censure passed on you for having released the Jareja from confinement and allowed him to remain at large for a period of two years without the authority of Government.

5. With reference to the third paragraph of your letter, stating that you would not have acted in the manner you did, had the case been tried by the above-mentioned tribunal, and drawing a distinction between a case so tried, and one summarily dealt with by the Political Agent, I am desired to state that in both cases the trials are subject to the review and confirmation of Government, and that its sanction is consequently equally necessary in both to any deviation from the sentence awarded on the offending party.

6. No person who has been sentenced to suffer imprisonment by the orders of Government ought to be enlarged before the expiration of the period for which he has been so sentenced, without an express order from the same authority. It was for deviating from this plain course that Government directed the moderate censure contained in Mr. Secretary Willoughby's letter, dated the 31st May last, to be communicated to you.

I have, &c.

(signed) *L. R. Reid,*

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

(True extract.)

(signed) *L. R. Reid,*  
Chief Secretary.

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EXTRACT BOMBAY POLITICAL CONSULTATION, 5 August 1840.

(No. 3498.)

From Captain *Melville*, Acting Assistant Resident in Charge, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Bhoj Residency, Camp Mandavie,

5 May 1839.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st February last, wherein you transmitted an extract of a report from the Political Agent in Kattcewar, on the subject of female infanticide among the Jahrejahs, and directed me to endeavour to concert with the Rao measures for the complete extinction of the revolting practice, so far as the authority and influence of his Highness extend.

2. I availed myself of an early opportunity, after the receipt of your letter, to point the particular attention of the Rao to the subject. I assured him I was aware of his own repugnance to the crime, but that the time was now arrived when the British Government looked for some substantial proof of the good effects resulting from his Highness's personal disposition, and expected the adoption of stronger and more conclusive measures than any yet pursued, for the final and complete extinction of infanticide among his people. I explained fully the views of the Government of Bombay with regard to a census, and placed in the Rao's

hands

hands copy and translation of the form used in Katteewar. I made his Highness observe, that this measure would at once test whether or not the chiefs had acted up to the agreements into which they had twice entered, to abolish the practice in their own households and those of their dependents, and it might be expected hereafter to act as a most beneficial check upon the conduct of all classes.

3. The Rao expressed considerable hesitation as to the adoption of this measure, objecting that the rigid scrutiny it involved into the privacy of Rajpoot life would be very displeasing to his subjects, and would be considered by all his tribe, throughout Hindoostan, as an unwarrantable stretch of authority on the part of a Rajpoot prince. But his Highness suggested, that by calling together the leading chiefs, and entering into consultation with them on the subject, some plan might be devised to satisfy the anxious and often-expressed desire of the British Government; and if it appeared expedient, a census might then be obtained with the concurrence and through the agency of the chiefs themselves. In the propriety of this proposition I cordially concurred, and anticipated from it much advantage to the cause of humanity.

4. In this expectation, however, I have been greatly disappointed. The chiefs assembled in considerable numbers, and at the Rao's particular request I attended their meeting in the palace at Bhooj. I addressed them in strong language, assuring them of the universal horror with which the crime that unfortunately distinguishes the Jahrejas is viewed, and urging them, by every motive I could suggest, to unite in an earnest effort to remove the stigma which rests upon their name. A long conversation enabled me to ascertain, and to estimate with sufficient precision, the sentiments and feelings of the assembly; the continued perpetration of the iniquity was not denied; it was lamented indeed, but extenuated, and almost defended; and I withdrew, after an interview of several hours, with the conviction forced upon my mind, that of all the Jahrejas assembled, not one man, his Highness the Rao alone excepted, entertained a sincere wish to put an end to the foul practice of infanticide, or, if left to himself, would stir a finger for the purpose.

5. Discussions long and earnest followed, and continued for many days. I was at one time very hopeful that a plan for the formation of a general fund, out of which to defray the marriage expenses of the daughters of the poorer class of Jahrejas, would have been brought to bear. The Rao supported the scheme warmly, and tendered a liberal subscription; and I took upon myself to promise that such an indication of a genuine desire to eradicate the evil in question, would not lack the aid of the British Government. But though many of the chiefs were ready to acquiesce, the proposal could not gain the general concurrence essential to its adoption; it fell to the ground, and the final result of all the deliberations of the meeting was communicated to me in these terms: viz. "That the assembled Jahrejas are ready and agree to furnish a census of their population if required; but they would be better pleased if the British Government would continue to repose in their prince, the Rao, and in themselves, the same confidence as heretofore; and they, on their part, promise to exercise a stricter watch in their several districts, and duly to report every case of infanticide which may come to their knowledge."

6. I have expressed to the Rao the disappointment and regret which so unsatisfactory a conclusion must cause, and have advised his Highness now, as the only course immediately open, to take advantage of the consent yielded, though reluctantly, by the chiefs, and institute the census which the British Government has recommended. Before, however, any steps could be taken for this purpose, a severe domestic calamity befel the Rao's family, and all public business, in which his Highness's personal interference is necessary, remains suspended. In the meantime, I conceive it to be my duty to report what has passed for the information of Government; and most respectfully venture to express my hope that the Honourable the Governor in Council will be pleased to approve of the manner in which I have thus far carried into effect the orders conveyed to me in your letter, now under reply.

7. A very superficial inquiry is sufficient to establish the fact, that infanticide is still practised among the Jahrejas of Kutch to a lamentable extent, and that very little way has yet been made towards the suppression of the crime. The Jahreja

population of this principality may number about 12,000 adult males, and it is the opinion of well-informed persons that it would be difficult to produce 500 females, born in Kutch, of Jahreja blood. Nor is the crime, I fear, confined to the Jahrejas, properly so called. Many branches have from time to time been detached from the genuine stock; some by degradation and intermixture with foreign classes, and some by conversion to the Mohamedan religion. These separated tribes pass under the general denomination of "the dung;" their number may be about 5,000 men, and in all the practice of infanticide, to a greater or less extent has been continued through every change of name and habit, and exists at the present hour.

8. There are two families, those of Assombia and Nangurecha, which, about a century ago, attached themselves as disciples to a celebrated Gosayeen, who enjoined them thenceforward to abstain from the sin of infanticide, and the injunction has been religiously obeyed. Every daughter born in these houses is preserved; and no feeling of self-interest, or inducement of any kind, could now prevail to the sacrifice of one of their children. But this honourable exception extends not beyond the immediate families of the chiefs themselves; the circle of relatives and dependents, known under the name of their Bhaeeyad, have no share in it whatever, but, on the contrary, are said to be even more relentless and determined in the murder of their children than others. It may be inferred, from this striking instance, that little can be wrought by the force of good example.

9. Deeply dyed as the Jahrejas are in the blood of their own offspring, I cannot say that my observation leads me to regard them in other respects as more vicious and depraved than parallel classes of the inhabitants of India. If they were, we might entertain a hope of extinguishing infanticide by acting on their general habits, and introducing among them a general reform. But the ground is greatly narrowed, when we have to deal with an isolated crime, which, however revolting to the ideas of others, and repugnant to the common laws and instinct of nature, has been deprived of its guilty features, in the eyes of the perpetrators, by the long hereditary custom of 17 centuries.

10. The causes which originally produced infanticide, which have preserved the practice during so many ages, and which still continue to prompt it, may be summed in two words, pride and poverty. The pride of family and the degradation of inferior alliances are by no one more keenly felt than by the Rajpoot, the feeling is common to every man of that noble race, and in itself it can hardly be condemned as an unworthy one, though leading, in the instance under consideration, to such melancholy consequences. It is well known that the Rajpoot race is divided into a number of steps, or divisions, and that no step can intermarry within itself. Could a Jahreja be permitted to intermarry with a Jahreja, the chief cause of infanticide would be at once annihilated; but this would involve such a radical change in the whole constitution of Rajpoot society, as it is vain to expect. With the exception of a few families of Waghelas, settled chiefly in the eastern part of Waghur, all the Rajpoots of Kutch are Jahrejas; it follows that they must seek abroad for wives for their sons, and must not wait patiently until foreigners come from a distance to seek their daughters. But it cannot be expected that the inhabitants of distant countries, who can find wives so much nearer home, will make long journeys, and incur heavy expense, merely for the honour of a Jahreja alliance. The marriage expenses, too, among the Jahrejas are rendered, by certain customs which prevail among them, greater than elsewhere, and thus the fear lest his daughter should remain unmarried in his house, or obtain an equal and honourable marriage only at a ruinous cost, leads the infatuated parent to destroy her in the hour of her birth; and he stifles the stings of conscience by assuring himself that he does but follow the law prescribed by his ancestors. This I believe to be the true explanation of the crime, and of the obstinacy with which it is continued; right and wrong are completely perverted in the minds of these men, and the universal reply to every argument with which they are plied upon the subject is, "What are we to do with all our daughters, as they grow up and increase upon our hands?"

11. The Jahrejas have often intermarried with Mohamedans. To this practice the Rao is much opposed, and though we may regret that such is his Highness's feeling, because it tends in some measure to aggravate the evil under review, yet I know not how it can be censured, or by what argument be combated. The  
obstacles,

obstacles, in truth, that beset the Jahrejabs in marrying their daughters are many, and great, and arise from physical and moral causes, which almost pass the boundary of human control. I cannot see that these obstacles are aggravated by any inordinate estimate, on the part of the Jahrejabs, of their proper place in society, or by their refusal to yoke with their equals; they seek, it appears to me, merely equality of rank and circumstances (judging by the amount of *quaras*, or landed property, rather than by tribe or family name), and are at any time content with even slight inferiority. But in making this statement, I trust it will not be thought that I seek to extenuate the guilt of the Jahrejabs, or to find an excuse for their crime; I am only solicitous that the disease may be placed in its true light, and its real character exposed, with all its attendant difficulties, as a necessary and preliminary step to the application of a successful remedy.

12. The Rao has declared himself to me repeatedly, to be most anxious to adopt, and to follow out any measure for the suppression of infanticide, that may be proposed to him, and present a reasonable prospect of success; but when I have urged his Highness to suggest measures himself, as the only man perhaps who unites with an intimate knowledge of all the springs that govern the conduct of his countrymen, a sincere desire to guide them into the right path, he has frankly confessed himself at fault, and unable to see a clear course through the difficulties that surround the question. The Rao in his own person sets an admirable example to his people. On a late occasion, when the birth of a daughter was announced to him, he immediately despatched a message to the interior of his palace, to desire that the same attention in every respect should be paid to the child as if it had been a boy. But I have already said, that little dependence can be placed on the power of example, and as little, I apprehend, can be trusted to the force of persuasion, unless, indeed, means can be found to persuade the Jahrejabs that they will consult their personal interest as much by preserving as by sacrificing their children. The hopes built upon the exertion of the Rao's influence upon his subjects, are, I fear, destined to be disappointed; not, indeed, because the influence will not be exerted, but because the exertion will prove powerless to accomplish the purpose.

13. To suppress infanticide in Kattewar is a task of less difficulty than in Kutch. In Kattewar the Jahrejabs are more mixed with other tribes of Rajpoots, and can find marriages for their daughters with comparative facility. That this principle operates with considerable force is proved by the fact, that in Wagur, where there are Waghellas mixed with the Jahrejabs, infanticide is less prevalent than in the Abrassa and Kutch proper, where the Jahrejabs are alone. It must be remembered also, that the government of Kattewar is a strong arm, which can deal with the crime penally, and enforce its precepts by the dread of punishment, as well as by the hope of reward; but the government of Kutch is in the hand of a prince, himself a Jahrejab closely allied to the very Jahrejabs whose guilt is in question, elected by their voice, and, but for foreign influence, dependent on their will. A census, accurately taken, will enable us to calculate the extent to which child murder has already been carried in Kutch, and the periodical increase or decrease of the crime will be shown by its annual renewal. Such publicity may act indeed as a check upon the higher and more marked classes, but it will be almost, if not quite, inoperative upon the mass, unless the disclosed delinquency be followed by punishment; and penal enactments against infanticide among his own tribe, are beyond the limited power of the Rao to enforce. The British Government may certainly cancel its guarantee, wherever the crime is proved to have been committed, but if this were done very generally, and I fear it done in one instance, it must necessarily be done almost universally, much inconvenience at the least must result, as it would involve a material change in the whole system of management, as at present arranged for the government of the country.

14. I entertain a hope that a petition for an attempt to form a fund for assisting the poorer Jahrejabs, in the marriage of their daughters, may be successful. I cannot pretend to show in detail the exact mode in which such a fund will act; but it is at once evident that it will take away from numbers the plea of poverty, and give more room for the play of natural feeling. Intelligent natives of various classes have assured me that its working would be most beneficial, and I can myself see no reason to doubt it. The fund should be instituted strictly by the Jahrejabs themselves, and every Guraseea of that tribe should contribute to it in proportion

to his means. Of a fund thus raised, and under the management of a punchayet of their own chiefs, no member of the tribe would be too proud to avail himself, and the knowledge of such a resource in reserve would induce many a man, who now stills his feelings under the tyrant plea of necessity, to rear his child until she had wound herself into his affections, and was secured against the chance of his violence. The British Government, by a liberal contribution, may obtain the right of scrutiny into the application of the fund, and watch against its abuse or malversation.

15. It would not, I think, be difficult to induce the Jahrejahs to consent to a diminution of their marriage expenses, not by sumptuary laws, perhaps, or by fixing the maximum of money to be expended, which it would be exceedingly difficult to regulate; but by the abolition of several presents and charges, which every man is now by custom compelled to make. An extravagant or a wealthy man may be permitted to expend what he pleases, and to ruin himself if he likes; but it is very important that the compulsory or necessary expenses should be reduced to as low a scale as possible.

I can only, in conclusion, express my humble hope that if, in making these lengthened observations, I have trespassed too far upon the attention the Honourable Board, the intrusion will be pardoned in consideration of the interesting nature of the subject, and of the solicitude, which I cannot but feel, to contribute even the slightest aid towards the accomplishment of the great object which the British Government are labouring to effect.

I have, &c.  
(signed) P. M. Melvill,  
Acting Assistant Resident in Charge.

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POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(No. 130 of 1839.)

(No. 3499.)

From Captain *Melvill*, Acting Assistant Resident in Charge, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

Bhooj Residency, 23 May 1839.

IN continuation of the subject of my letter to your address, No. 118, of the 5th May last, regarding infanticide in Kutch, I have the honour further to report, for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, that so soon as the Rao was able to recommence the transaction of public business, his Highness immediately began to take steps to carry into effect the recommendation of the Honourable Board, by collecting a census of the Jareja population of Kutch. Many of the chiefs who were assembled had by this time left Bhooj, as the approach of the rainy season rendered their presence at their homes necessary; some, however, remained; and a party of considerable rank and influence made an urgent proposition to the Rao to this effect, viz. that the collecting a census was a measure very distasteful to the feelings of their class, and not in their opinion calculated to bring about any desirable result; that the most feasible plans for checking infanticide were, first, to diminish by common consent the customary and heretofore compulsory expenses to be incurred in marrying a Jareja girl; second, to create a fund for assisting the poorer Jarejas to defray the necessary charges in the marriage of their daughters; that they thought, by the exertion of persuasion and influence, they could, if allowed time for the purpose, win the general consent of the whole tribe to these two measures; and therefore they prayed his Highness to defer the census for a short season, to dismiss them for the present, and after the lapse of three or four months, to convoke again a general assembly of the Jareja chiefs and ascertain the result.

With this request the Rao has complied. The chiefs who preferred it are in number five, viz. Chandabhaee of Nangreeaha, Meyramunjee of Mhou, Pragjee of Sooturee, Nougunjee of Kotara, and Kullian Sing of Arrysir. They are all men of weight in the country; and as the circle of their influence is extensive, I cannot but entertain a hope that the result will be satisfactory.

I have, &c.  
(signed) P. M. Melvill,  
Acting Assistant Resident in Charge.

## POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(No. 151 of 1839.)

(No. 3500)

From Captain *Melville*, Acting Assistant Resident in Charge, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

Bhoj Residency, 18 June 1839.

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the consideration of the Honourable the Governor in Council, a summary of the proceedings of the durbar of Kutch, in a recent case of infanticide.

2. At the close of the discussions among the Jareja chiefs, which are reported in my letters of the 6th and 23d May last, the Rao issued a proclamation conceived in the following terms: viz. "The British Government being very urgent on the subject of child-murder, the chiefs of the tribe, assembled in the presence of their prince, have solemnly agreed to divulge every instance of the crime which shall come to their knowledge, without favour or affection to any one; therefore, be it known to all the Bhaecyad that whoever commits infanticide will meet with heavy punishment."

3. The messenger who conveyed this proclamation to the village of Puturee, heard, in the course of conversation with the people of the place, that an infant had lately been destroyed in the house of the Thakoor, a Jareja, named Phooljee, a near relation of the Rao. This information the man conveyed to the durbar, and Phooljee was immediately summoned by heavy mohsuls to Bhoj, to answer to the accusation. The Jareja, who is an old man of 70 years of age, at once confessed that he had caused his grandchild to be destroyed; and the Rao then communicated the circumstance to me, with a request that I would advise him in what manner to deal with the case.

4. I desired, in the first place, to see the deposition of Phooljee; and I found it to be so clear and explicit, as to leave no room for doubt, or occasion for further investigation. The chief, of his own free will, and without compulsion or persuasion of any kind, confesses "that a child of his son Jussajee, being about to be born in his household, he gave directions that if the infant proved a daughter, she should not be preserved alive. In Chytur Wud (part of April), a daughter was born and immediately destroyed. The deponent was absent at the time, but returned to his home about six hours afterwards, when a female slave informed him that a child had been born, and being a daughter, its life was already at an end. Upon receiving this intelligence, he remained quiet, and mentioned it to no one; but from one to another, the fact became generally known in the village. The deponent further alleges that his son (the father of the child) is only 16 or 17 years of age; that he was not privy to his (deponent's) intentions or directions regarding the child; and when the birth took place, he was playing about the village, unconscious of what was going on."

5. After consulting Colonel Pottinger, I drew up, and transmitted to the hands of the Rao, a memorandum; upon the receipt of which his Highness, adopting the advice it contained, immediately ordered the Jareja to be seized, and conveyed to the Hill Fort, where he is now lodged. His Highness further directed the kurum guras, or patrimonial estate, of the delinquent to be forthwith placed under sequestration; and in conformity with the treaty, which specifies that, in endeavours for the suppression of infanticide, the two Governments shall act in conjunction, the case is now submitted to the Honourable the Governor in Council, and the communication of his pleasure regarding it awaited.

6. The 18th article of the Treaty of Bhoj, dated in October 1819, provides that, previous to the execution of the deed of guarantee in favour of the Jareja Bhaecyad, a written engagement shall be entered into by the Jarejas, pledging them to abstain from the practice of infanticide, or to submit, when discovered to have been guilty of it, to such punishment as may be awarded by the British and Kutch Governments.

7. It is perfectly true that, except in a very few instances, these writings have never been exchanged; but considering that every Grassia in the country reposes on the security of the guarantee, which, when occasion offers, is always claimed



and never refused; considering also that that guarantee is matter of general notoriety, and thoroughly understood throughout the whole tribe, it may, I conceive, be fairly assumed that a conviction of infanticide annuls the British guarantee in favour of the offender; and that the darbar of Kutch, acting in concurrence with the Government of Bombay, is competent to award such punishment for the offence as may appear just and fitting. The proclamation issued by the Rao in 1834 distinctly warns the Bhaeeyad that the provisions of the treaty regarding child-murder will be strictly enforced.

8. In the present instance, the culprit does not attempt to shelter himself under any plea of ignorance; he avows his knowledge of the prohibition, and of the risk of punishment which he braved. His only defence is, that numberless others are constantly doing what he did, although his ill fortune has caused his deed to be exposed, while that of his fellows remains concealed. Young as the father of the child that was destroyed appears to be, it is scarcely to be credited that he was entirely ignorant of what was going on in his family. But according to the custom of the country, the old man is the head of the household, and his commands would be obeyed by all the establishment, whatever were the wishes or intentions of the son.

9. Such is the case which I have now the honour most respectfully to submit to the Honourable Board, as an important point in the progress of measures for the extinction of the foul crime of infanticide. It may reasonably be doubted whether punishment is the weapon by which this moral plague can be stayed; and in Kutch, the attempt to enforce penalties to an extent commensurate with that of the crime will certainly be productive of very serious evil. But there can be little question that an occasional and well-timed example of severity like this must have a beneficial effect; it will show the Jarejas that the threatenings so long used are not altogether vain; and it will induce the chiefs, when they assemble as proposed in the course of a few months, to combine more readily and more heartily in devising plans by which the desired object may be gained by other and milder means.

I have, &c.

(signed) *P. M. Melvill*,  
Acting Assistant Resident in Charge.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(No. 84, of 1840.)

(No. 3501.)

From Captain *Melvill*, Political Agent in Cutch, to *L. R. Reid*, Esq. Chief Secretary, Bombay.

Bhooj Residency, Camp at Mandavie,  
11 April 1840.

Sir,

COLONEL Sir Henry Pottinger has communicated to the Honourable the Governor in Council, by his letter of the 13th ultimo, all the circumstances which attended his last public interview with the Rao of Cutch, and has stated the substance of the observations which he then took from the Jarejahs who were seated around him, on the subject of female infanticide.

2. It affords me much gratification to be able now to report, that the words of Sir Henry Pottinger have made a deep impression, and have already produced results of high importance. Within a very few days of the late Resident's departure from Cutch, the Rao intimated to me his earnest desire to frame some effectual plan for the suppression of infanticide, and to carry it into practice so immediately that a knowledge of it might reach Sir Henry before he finally quitted India, and satisfy him that his parting counsels had not fallen unheeded to the ground. I found it necessary, in some degree, to check the Rao's zeal, by pointing out the danger of hasty and ill-matured measures, and his Highness, by my advice, awaited the assembling of his great feudatories, at the Hooly festival, on the 18th of last month, as a fit opportunity for the execution of his purpose.

3. In the meantime I had several conversations with the prince, and I was pleased to find that a material change had passed over his feelings since I had the honour

honour of reporting upon infanticide in the course of last year. His Highness has ever professed himself, and I believe with perfect sincerity, most anxious that the crime should be suppressed, but he has shrunk on all former occasions from appearing to act upon his own free will, and has explicitly assured me, more than once, that he wished whatever were done to be done under the open and avowed dictation of the British Government. But the Rao has now assumed a more decided tone, and evinces a firm determination to take a leading part in his own person as the head of all the Jahrejahs; a change which I cannot but regard as a point of great moment, and to be mainly attributed to Sir Henry Pottinger's well-timed discourse.

4. The plan which is alluded to in the 6th paragraph of the late Resident's letter, viz. the establishing a Durbar Mehta, with assistants, in every district, emanated entirely from the Rao himself. It was proposed, in the first fervour of his Highness's zeal, but after mature examination it was abandoned as impracticable and unsound. To have accomplished it would have required the employment of at least 40 mehtas and three times as many peons, or horsemen. I despaired of finding so many men fit for so high a trust; I saw no sufficient means of checking their proceedings. I felt convinced that bribery would be applied with no sparing hand; that false accusations would be multiplied and considered as inquiries of oppression; that the feelings of the chiefs would be unnecessarily outraged, and their affections alienated from their prince; while, with the certainty of all this mischief, the success of the measure, in effecting the only object of its adoption, was very doubtful. The expenses involved have been very great, and I know not whence the funds could be derived; the Rao proposed to lay a tax upon the Jahrejahs themselves, and the principle of making them pay for the correction of their own faults is, beyond a question, just; but such an impost could be levied only at the imminent risk of an universal rebellion. I was impressed also with a sense of the danger which I have before (in my letter of the 6th May last) noticed, viz. that too severe a scrutiny must produce the necessity of such general punishment as in a little time to ruin many, if not most, of the old families, and break up the feudal system of the country by throwing all the "grass" or estates of the nobles into the hands of the durbar.

5. These considerations, which I very respectfully and with great deference submit to the judgment of the Honourable Board, induced me to advise the Rao to modify his plan, and to proceed more warily and with less haste towards the accomplishment of his philanthropic purpose. Accordingly his Highness caused a paper to be drawn up, of which I entirely approved, and when the Jahrejahs assembled he laid the document before them and demanded their acquiescence; this, under the influence probably of the fears lately aroused among them, was at once accorded; and I submit, in an Appendix to this despatch, a translation of the writing which each of the principal chiefs has signed, together with the letter which a number of them jointly addressed to me on the occasion. I regret that I was forced to quit Bhoj suddenly, in consequence of illness, on the 20th of last month, and thereby lost the opportunity of personal intercourse with the Jahrejahs; but the Rao has done everything which appeared to me advisable, and I am not aware that anything has been sacrificed in consequence of my compulsory absence.

6. The deed of agreement or writing which has now been executed between the durbar and the Jahrejahs, comprises four articles; by the first article each chief binds himself to render an exact annual census of the Jahrejah population of his district; by the second article he is bound to give information of every case of infanticide within 15 days of its occurrence; and if it can be proved in any way that the crime has been committed, and the chief, either from a want of vigilance or from a wilful desire of concealment, has failed to bring it to notice, he then becomes liable to such pecuniary penalty as the Government pleases to inflict. A report is also required to be made within the same period of fifteen days, of every case of premature or still birth, and the statement must be supported by the evidence or opinion of four respectable men. Under the third article of the deed, the Durbar engages to keep the amount of all fines inflicted under the second article in a separate fund, out of which it will be ready to assist the poorer Jahrejahs in defraying marriage expenses, on a representation of the circumstances being made by their chief; and under the fourth, or last article, the Durbar stipulates that it

shall send one or two of its own Mehtas round the country to direct and assist the chiefs in framing the census.

7. The inciting cause of the dreadful practice of infanticide among the Jahrejahs, is undoubtedly the disgrace which in their own idea attaches to the presence of unmarried females in a Rajpoot household. This feeling is common to all classes of Rajpoots in every part of India, and is not peculiar to the Jahrejahs; but it unfortunately happens that the Jahrejahs are so peculiarly situated, that the risk of their girls growing up unmarried is greater with them than with others; and hence it follows but too naturally, that the present generation clings with obstinacy to the fearful expedient which the wickedness of their ancestors has devised and handed down to them. The peculiarity of the position of the Jahrejahs consists in their geographical separation from other Rajpoot tribes; whence it results, that they themselves are compelled to go forth and bring from a distance the wives they require for their sons; but they can offer no inducement to the members of distant families to make long journeys for the purpose of seeking their daughters in return. For this, the peculiar difficulty which is encountered in our efforts to bring about a reformation, I fear no human remedy can be devised.

8. A secondary difficulty arises from the poverty of the Jahrejahs and their frequent inability to defray the expenses of a marriage. For this some palliation might be afforded by the formation of a fund out of which to render them assistance; but as yet I have failed in my attempts to organize a general collection of sufficient magnitude to be of any avail. The third article of the agreement was introduced at my suggestion, rather with the view of establishing the principle and holding out something like hope of future aid to the poor, than with the expectation of deriving benefit from a fund so constituted, as it is evident that its amount must diminish just in proportion as the demand upon it, in consequence of the diminution of the crime, is increasing. The marriage expenses in the tribe have hitherto been greater than ordinary, but this is in some measure owing to the infrequency of such marriages having caused them to be solemnized with more than usual pomp and show. The Rao strongly advises that this evil be left to itself. His Highness is quite confident that it will work its own cure; and already in a recent instance at the town of Leija, the Bhats and Charuns in attendance were forced to content themselves with reduced fees.

9. Unable, then, as we are to remove or even to palliate in any considerable degree the temptation to infanticide, it only remains for us to take steps to discover the crime wherever perpetrated, and to punish the perpetrators; and in doing this, care must be taken, lest by prosecuting our scrutiny too rigidly, and inflicting punishment too extensively, other crimes and disorders are introduced, and take the place of the one which we are striving to extinguish.

10. The Jahrejahs of Cutch have twice bound themselves, severally and collectively, to abandon the practice of infanticide; they are now called upon to render to us proof whether or not their engagements have been fulfilled in the only form in which it can be given, viz. that of a census. To this there can be no possible objection on the part of any party, provided the census be obtained through an agency which does not violate the sanctity of private life; and accordingly by the first article of the agreement, the chiefs have pledged themselves to frame and render it faithfully and correctly. The Mehtas, whom by the fourth article the Durbar is empowered to send out, ought to be able, without interfering openly with the proceedings of the chiefs, to narrowly watch them, to check any false returns and to ensure regularity.

11. Much, however, will depend on the character of the Mehtas employed, and the degree of confidence which may be safely reposed in them. The treaty with the Cutch states provides, that in measures for the suppression of infanticide, the two governments shall act concurrently, and it is of some importance that this principle be not lost sight of. I would therefore very respectfully suggest, that a Mehta should be entertained on the part of the British Government, and associated with those of the Durbar, occasionally accompanying them in their visitations, and at other times acting and travelling independently, under the control and direction of the Political Agent. This arrangement will tend, I think, to diminish the chances of collusion between the chiefs or others, and the Mehtas, and will ensure the  
supply

supply of more accurate and constant information to the agency than can be looked for through the Durbar. To ensure the service of a respectable and trustworthy man, the pay should not be less than 40 rupees per month, with the usual allowance of batta while actually moving about the country.

12. So soon as I can obtain the first census, in a complete form, I shall do myself the honour of reporting the result minutely, for the information of the Honourable Board. The Durbar is in possession of the form used in Katteewar, but I expect the returns to reach me in a crude and probably a confused state; to arrange, collate, and reduce them all to one general system, will be a work of much labour, and it will be necessary to make it the special duty of one particular man. There could not be a better person for the purpose than the Guzeratee writer, now employed in the agency office, Mukhoondjee Raghoojee; and his supervision can hardly fail to prove a valuable check upon the other parties, but as his present salary of 22 rupees per month is a very inadequate remuneration for the services which he now performs, I beg most respectfully to solicit, that the Honourable the Governor in Council will be pleased to grant him a small additional stipend, perhaps 18 rupees per month, for the performance of the duty I propose to confide to him of registering the census of the Jahrejahs.

13. I have annexed to this report a translation of a letter from his Highness the Rao, to my address (No. 4, of the Appendix), regarding the case of the Jahrejah Phooljee, now in confinement in the Hill Fort of Bhoojjah. This case was fully reported by me on the 18th of June last, and I have intimated to his Highness that I cannot agree to the enlargement, on any terms, of the prisoner, until I am in possession of the instructions of the Honourable Board upon the subject.

14. Two cases of suttee having recently occurred at Bhooj, I considered it my duty to endeavour to prevail on the Rao to denounce the inhuman rite, by proclamation. I pointed out to his Highness the facility with which the practice has been stopped in the British territories, and I also brought to his notice, as more nearly concerning his position as a Hindoo Prince, the fact of Suttees having been entirely abolished in the Sattara territories, by the simple mandate of the Raja. The Rao acknowledged the justness of all that I advanced, but required time to consult the principal Brahmins of the country, and several of the Jahrejahs, before giving a definite answer. Some time elapsed, during which I took occasion to repeat my former arguments, and urged the prince to act upon his own opinions, and not upon those of others; but I regret to say, that my endeavours have been fruitless; the Brahmins and the Jahrejahs refused to sanction with their voice the abolition of the sacrifice, and the Rao will not be prevailed upon to act in contradiction to their advice. For the present I can do no more, but if the Honourable Board does not disapprove of this effort, unsuccessful though it has proved, I shall endeavour to renew it on the first favourable opportunity that may present itself.

I have, &c.

(signed) P. M. Melvill,  
Political Agent in Cutch.

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APPENDIX alluded to in the preceding Despatch.

(1.)

TRANSLATED SUBSTANCE of a Letter from His Highness Rao *Daisuljee* to Captain *Melvill*, dated at Bhooj, Phagun Wud Barus, Soomwar, Sumwut 1896 (23d March 1840).

After Compliments:

You will understand everything regarding infanticide and suttee, from the writings which the Jahrejahs have addressed to you, regarding the suppression of infanticide; the greater Jahrejahs have executed writings in the name of both Governments, and they, the greater, will take similar writings from all their subordinates. I will depute a Melita, and he will collect the census. I before demanded lists from the Jahrejahs; some have brought them, others have promised to deliver them

them soon, and others declare they cannot understand anything about it; therefore I am deputing the Mehta, and when all the lists are received, I will arrange them, and send them to you. Regarding suttee, the advice of the Bhaceyad is that the burning of a widow with her husband is in conformity with the religion ("dburum,") of the Hindoo Shasters, and that there can be no harm in permitting it, therefore I am helpless ("lachar") in the matter.

## (2.)

THE Writing of Jahrejah                      Chief of                      is this :

IN the year of Sumwut 1875 (A. D. 1819), there was a treaty made between the Durbar of Cutch and the English Government; in the 17th article of that treaty it was stipulated that we, the Jahrejals, would no longer destroy our female children; and in Sumwut 1891 (A. D. 1835), we renewed our engagements to the Durbar on this subject. Now the two Governments have no confidence in the fulfilment of our engagement, therefore we have been summoned, and required to consider the following arrangement :

1st Article. An accurate account of all the sons and daughters born in the Bhaceyad shall be rendered yearly to the Durbar, according to a set form.

2d Article. Whenever a newly-born child is destroyed among the Bhaceyad, the chief shall give information to the Durbar within the space of 15 days, in order that the murderer may be visited with punishment, by fine or otherwise. If the chief conceals any instance of the crime, or neglects to take such measures as are sure to prevent its concealment from himself, and information of its having been committed reaches the Durbar from another quarter, then the chief himself shall submit to be heavily fined. It therefore behoves the chief to take good precautions; and whenever it is ascertained that the wife of a Jahrejahl has been pregnant, and the child is stated to have been born prematurely, or to have died naturally, in such a case four respectable men shall take cognizance of the facts, and their verdict shall be reported to the Durbar within 15 days.

3d Article. The Durbar will keep the amount of all fines inflicted under the second article in a separate fund, out of which assistance will be given to any poor man who is marrying his daughter, on a representation of the circumstances being made by the chief.

4th Article. One or two Mehtas from the Durbar will go round the country, and when they arrive in any of the villages, the chief will cause accurate lists of all the sons and daughters to be made out, for the information of the two Governments.

To the above four articles I do hereby agree, in behalf of myself and my posterity to every generation, and the names of my villages are as follows :

(Here follows a list of the villages composing the subscribed chief's district).

Dated at Bhooj.

## (3.)

LETTER from the undermentioned Jahrejals assembled in Bhooj, to Captain Melvill, dated Phagun Wud Barus, Soomwar, Sumwut 1896 (23 March 1840):

After Compliments :

COLONEL Sir Henry Pottinger, when he was about to depart to Europe, came to the Durbar, and addressed much discourse to the Rao, and the Jahrejals with him, regarding infanticide. After this, the Rao and yourself drew up a paper, but you were subsequently compelled by sickness to proceed to Mandavie. When we assembled in Bhooj the Rao laid the paper before us, and we have all signed the writing, as the Rao will explain to you. The Rao has told us all that you have said regarding the prohibition of suttee, and has asked our advice. The  
Brahmins

Brahmcens have examined and considered well the Shasters, and are all agreed that to prohibit the sacrifice would be a violation of the Hindoo religion, and cannot be done. This is our representation.

Signed by, Jarejah *Raheljee*, of Kotara,  
 - *Chandabhaee*, of Naugurcha.  
 - *Soomrajee*, of Tera.  
 - *Khengarjee*, of Roha.  
 - *Soomrajee*, of Mootara.  
 - *Gorjee*, of Sooturee.  
 - *Killiansingh*, of Arrysir.  
 - *Humeerjee*, of Koturee.  
 - *Momyajee*, of Gujoor.  
 - *Humerjee*, of Saudan.  
 - *Lakajee*, of Assombeea.  
 - *Assaryajee*, of Mureeya.  
 - *Jeehajee*, of Khera.  
 - *Gaejee*, of Furadee.  
 - *Nathajee*, of Bidra.

(4.)

LETTER from His Highness Rao *Daisuljee* to Captain *Melvill*, dated at Bhooj, Phagun Wud Barus, Soomwar Sumwut 1896 (23 March 1840).

After Compliments :

The Bhaeeyad have presented to me the petition of Jahrejah Phooljee, whose case has not yet been decided upon by the two Governments. I explained to the Bhaeeyad that the case of this Jahrejah is before the Bombay Government, and will be decided when an answer is received. Again the Bhaeeyad requested me to write to you, and to request in their name, that pending the receipt of a reply from Bombay, the Jahrejah may be made over to them, upon the security of the following chiefs, who undertake to produce him, whenever required, viz. Momyajee, of Gujoor; Govindjee, of Beraja; Nathajee, of Bidra; Kyanjee, of Rutarria; Soojajee, of Putree. The chiefs tender security, if the Jarejah is allowed to go to his home, and await the reply from Bombay.

(True translations.)

(signed) *P. M. Melvill*,  
 Political Agent in Cutch.

From Colonel *Pottinger*, Resident in Cutch, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq.  
 Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Bombay, 13 March 1840.

I HAVE the honour to report to you, for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, that the Rao of Cutch proposed to come down to Mandavie to bid me farewell, before I quitted that province, but as I wished to spare his Highness the trouble of the journey, and also had occasion to go to Bhooj to make over the Treasury and Residency to Captain Melvill, I proceeded to that capital on the 22d of last month.

2. I visited his Highness on the 24th at a public Durbar, held for the express purpose of giving me my final audience, and at which there was a very large assemblage of Jarejahs, and other persons of weight in the country.

3. After I had conversed some time on various topics, I told his Highness that there was one subject on which I looked back with the deepest regret, on quitting Kutch, which was, the small progress that had been made during my long residence at the Bhooj Durbar towards the abolition of infanticide: I took a review of all the measures that had been proposed and adopted during the last 15 years, and concluded a lengthened discourse by distinctly stating to all who heard

me that the day could not be far distant when the British Government would insist on the rigid fulfilment of that humane stipulation of the treaty, which abolished child murder; I said that the Jarejahs could not doubt our ample power and means to enforce that engagement; that we had been anxious to leave it to them to devise the best manner of proceeding, but that they must not mistake the forbearance and patience which had been evinced for indifference, or suppose that we intended to abandon the great object in view.

His Highness the Rao entered most warmly into my feelings. He interpreted my observations in detail in the colloquial dialect, in order that they might be clearly comprehended, and declared that he fully participated in every syllable I had expressed, and assured me that no exertion should be wanting on his part to bring about a final and complete abolition of the degrading and wicked practice, for which his brethren were unhappily so notorious. He thanked me most gratefully for the advice I had so opportunely given the Jarejahs, ere it was too late to repair their evil course, by voluntary amendment, and emphatically called on all those of the tribe who were present, not only to reflect themselves on the warning they had received from me at the moment of my final departure, but to communicate what had passed to their families and relations, with the object of removing the foul stain, which (added his Highness) Colonel Pottinger has justly told "you is so inhuman and sinful, that Kutch, notwithstanding its now happy freedom from most crimes common to mankind in general, is looked upon throughout all the world as a country distinguished for one atrocity, which throws every good quality it may otherwise possess into the shade."

5. The Jarejahs who were at the Durbar admitted, through their spokesmen, Jemuljee, of Terah, and Myramunjee, of Mhow, the undeniable truths that his Highness and I had told them, reiterated their oft repeated promises of setting about some effectual plan for a reformation, and begged me to be assured that my parting injunctions should neither be forgotten nor neglected.

6. I have heard from Captain Melvill privately since my arrival at the Presidency, that the Rao is strenuously availing himself of the apprehensions which my discourse was calculated to excite in the minds of the Jarejahs to carry his point. His Highness had nearly decided on having a Mehtah and sufficient establishment appointed by the Durbar in each district, to establish a strict scrutiny, which is to be commenced with a census, that will be renewed at least once a year, but I beg very respectfully to suggest, that a letter from Government to Captain Melvill could not fail to strengthen his Highness's hands in this good cause, by assuring him that he would be supported in whatever measures he might find it requisite to adopt.

7. It is unnecessary for me in this letter to trespass on the Honourable the Governor in Council's attention, by repeating what has been already so clearly and forcibly laid before Government, in Captain Melvill's letter of the 5th and 23d of May 1839. the former of which, in particular, I look upon to be the best report that has ever been submitted on this most interesting subject, because it grapples at once with the almost superhuman difficulties by which the revolting crime is surrounded; and whilst showing the remedy to be applied, portrays that the very punishment which at first sight it might be thought would be sufficient to insure its extinction, will, in all likelihood, if acted up to, become of itself a vast evil.

8. I take this occasion to mention that Phooljee, the Jarejah who was convicted some months ago of an act of infanticide, is still in confinement in the hill fort of Boojeah, awaiting the commands of Government upon his case, which was handed up by Captain Melvill, before I resumed charge of the Residency on my return from Scinde.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Henry Pottinger,*  
Resident in Kutch.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, dated 10 June 1840. Subscribed to by the Board.

IT is now my intention to review the despatches, dated as per margin, received from Cutch, on the subject of female infanticide, and to offer such observations as appear to me to be calculated to secure the complete extinction of this detestable practice in that province.

Capt. Melvill,	5 May 1839
—	23 May 1839.
—	18 June 1839.
—	11 April 1840.
Col. Pottinger,	13 March 1840.

2. In his first despatch, Captain Melvill reports his proceedings consequent on instructions issued on the 21st February 1839, by Mr. Farish's government, directing him to concert measures with his Highness the Rao of Cutch for the entire suppression of infanticide in his dominions.

3. It was proposed to the Rao to adopt a measure which had been with great success carried into effect by Mr. Willoughby in the adjacent province of Kattewar, namely, to take periodically a census of the Jarejah population as the surest test for ascertaining whether infanticide still prevailed among the tribe.

4. To this proposition his Highness in the first instance demurred, as being repugnant to the feelings and privacy of Rajpoot life, but at the same time the Rao suggested that a meeting should be convened of the Jarejah chiefs, for the purpose of devising measures for the suppression of the barbarous practice; to this proposal Captain Melvill immediately and cordially acceded.

5. A meeting was accordingly convened, at which Captain Melvill attended, and the result, which was very discouraging and disappointing, is thus described in the 4th paragraph of his letter of the 5th May 1839: "The chiefs assembled in considerable numbers, and at the Rao's particular request I attended their meeting in the palace at Bhooj. I addressed them in strong language, assuring them of the universal horror with which the crime that unfortunately distinguishes the Jarejahs is viewed, and urging them by every motive I could suggest to unite in an earnest effort to remove the stigma which rests upon their name. A long conversation enabled me to ascertain, and to estimate with sufficient precision, the sentiments and feelings of the assembly. The continued perpetration of the iniquity was not denied; it was lamented indeed, but extenuated, and almost defended, and I withdrew after an interview of several hours, with the conviction forced upon my mind, that of all the Jarejahs assembled, not one man, his Highness the Rao excepted, entertained a sincere wish to put an end to the foul practice of infanticide, or, if left to himself, would stir a finger for the purpose.

6. The discussions on the subject continued for many days; a plan for establishing a fund, for aiding the poorer Jarejahs in marrying their daughters, was proposed; but though this scheme is stated to have been warmly supported by the Rao, it failed to meet that general concurrence essential to its success. The final result of these conferences was communicated to Captain Melvill in the following terms: "That the assembled Jarejahs are ready, and agree to furnish a census of their population, if required, but they would be better pleased if the British Government would continue to repose in their Prince the Rao, and in themselves, the same confidence as heretofore, and they on their part promise to exercise a stricter watch in their several districts, and duly to report every case of infanticide which may come to their knowledge."

7. On receiving this communication, Captain Melvill very properly advised the Rao to take advantage of the consent to institute the census.

8. It is clear from these reports, that infanticide still prevails in Cutch to a most lamentable extent. Captain Melvill, indeed, observes, "that very little way has yet been made towards the suppression of the crime." The Jarejah population of Cutch is estimated by this intelligent officer at 12,000 adults, but it would be difficult, he adds, to discover 500 females among them. The practice of infanticide is also stated to prevail among other tribes in Cutch. I must confess, that although I am fully alive to the great difficulties which exist against the full accomplishment of our views (and some of these are very forcibly urged by Captain Melvill), still, when I consider the unbounded influence and power we have for many years exercised in Cutch, the little progress which has been made in extirpating this sad blot on humanity in this province is very lamentable.



Captain Melvill is of opinion that the suppression of infanticide is easier of accomplishment in Katteewar than in Cutch. This may be admitted so far, that opportunities for forming suitable connexions for their daughters are more frequent in the former than in the latter province; to counterbalance this, however, we have in Cutch a native prince who is willing, both by his own example and by the exercise of his authority, to co-operate with us; for I have no reason to doubt but that his Highness the Rao of Cutch is perfectly sincere in his detestation of the crime, and in his professions of being anxious to suppress it.

10. Captain Melvill is however of opinion, that neither the force of good example, nor persuasion, will operate on the feelings of the Cutch Jarejahs. I regret this exceedingly, but it is no valid reason why we should relax in our efforts; should measures of exhortation and persuasion continue unavailing, we must endeavour to detect the actual perpetrators of the offence, and make some severe examples, as has already been done with such good effect in Katteewar. The voice of humanity is with us; our motives cannot in this case be distorted or misconstrued; and his Highness the Rao of Cutch should be assured of the strongest support of the British Government in carrying into effect such measures as he may deem necessary to secure that the Jarejah chiefs henceforward observe their agreements to discontinue infanticide.

11. In his letter of the 23d May 1839, Captain Melvill reports that his Highness the Rao had commenced adopting measures for taking a census of the Jarejah population of Cutch, but that a party of considerable rank and influence had urgently requested that this measure should be postponed, until they had endeavoured to arrange with the tribe, 1st, to diminish by common consent the customary and heretofore compulsory expenses of Jarejah marriages; 2d, to establish a fund for assisting the poorer Jarejahs in defraying the necessary expenses of marrying their daughters; for this purpose they solicited a delay of three or four months, and the Rao immediately complied.

12. I entirely concur in the propriety and expediency of this proceeding. In all our efforts for the extinction of infanticide, we should endeavour to carry the tribe along with us, and thus obtain their cordial co-operation in the attainment of our humane objects.

13. The fruit of Captain Melvill's discussions on the subject of infanticide is evident from his letter of the 18th June, reporting the detection of a case which had lately occurred; in this instance the murder was perpetrated by order of the grandfather of the infant, the father being a mere youth.

14. The person who ordered the infant to be put to death was very properly placed under restraint. The offender acknowledged his guilt, and is stated to be nearly related the Rao. He defends himself by merely stating that the practice still commonly prevails in the province of Cutch.

15. It therefore remains to be considered how this case should be treated. There can be no doubt, that according to existing engagements, this family have forfeited their geras or hereditary possessions. I am not, however, disposed to recommend that in this instance extreme measures should be resorted to, though I would inflict such a penalty as will sufficiently mark both our detestation of the crime and our determination effectually to suppress it. I would therefore suggest that his Highness the Rao be advised to release the delinquent on payment of a suitable fine, the amount of which should be fixed with reference to his means. His Highness may also be strongly urged to appropriate this and all other similar fines to the infanticide fund we wish to create, and may issue a proclamation in explanation of the leniency observed in this case, and denouncing offenders hereafter.

16. Colonel Sir H. Pottinger's letter of the 13th March last, requires no observation, except that he acted with great judgment in availing himself of the time of his departure from Cutch to press on his Highness the Rao, and the Jarejahs, the necessity of their attending to the repeated warnings which have been given them against the ultimate consequences of a perseverance in the practice of infanticide. His address was exceedingly well timed, and could not fail to produce a salutary impression

impression on the minds of his hearers. I have already anticipated the late Resident's suggestion, that the Rao should be informed that he will be supported by the British Government in whatever measures he may find it requisite to adopt for the suppression of infanticide.

17. The information contained in Captain Melvill's letter of the 11th April last is highly satisfactory, and proves that that officer's praiseworthy exertions in endeavouring to suppress the crime of infanticide in Cutch are likely to be crowned with ultimate success. The conduct of his Highness the Rao is also beyond all praise, and I annex a letter which I deem it advisable to address to his Highness, expressive of the approbation of Government, and stimulating him to further exertion.

18. I think the Political Agent exercised a sound discretion in abandoning the plan alluded to in the fourth paragraph of his letter, at all events for the present, and until experience has proved that other measures less offensive to the feelings of the Jarejahs have failed. I am, however, sanguine in my expectations that the agreement which they have recently entered into, recapitulated in the 6th paragraph of Captain Melvill, will, if its observance is vigilantly watched, ultimately gain our object.

19. Captain Melvill should, with as little delay as possible, submit to Government the census required by the 1st Article of this agreement, and take care that, for the future, it is rendered annually, for it is by this means only that we can satisfactorily ascertain the progress which is made in the extinction of the crime.

20. I would recommend that his Highness the Rao be advised to announce, for general information, that any Jarejah guilty of furnishing a false census will be severely fined, or visited with such other punishment as may be deemed expedient. I would prefer the system of a voluntary census to one by compulsion; but to render it of any use we must endeavour to secure that fraud and deceit are not resorted to.

21. With reference to the suggestion contained in the 11th paragraph of the Political Agent's letter, I doubt its expediency at the present moment, though I see no objection to some person already on the Resident's establishment being occasionally deputed with the Mehtas of the Cutch Government. The increase of salary recommended for the Mehta Muccondjee may be referred for the favourable consideration of the Government of India.

Para. 12.

22. I regret to observe, that his Highness the Rao cannot be prevailed on to abolish the inhuman rite of Suttee within his territories; on the subject we can only exhort and persuade, and I trust his Highness will ultimately be induced to follow the example which has recently been made by the Guicowar, the Rajah of Sattara, and other chiefs subject to this Government. There is no objection to Captain Melvill renewing the discussion of this subject whenever a favourable opportunity presents itself.

23. The highest commendation of Government is due to Captain Melvill for the zeal, judgment, and humanity he has evinced in his discussions with his Highness the Rao, and the Jarejahs, on the subject of the abolition of infanticide in Cutch. These proceedings should be reported to the Government of India and the Honourable Court of Directors with all convenient despatch.

24. In conclusion, I beg to suggest that the Political Agent in Kattewar be informed of the continued interest and anxiety felt by Government on the subject of the suppression of infanticide, and that he be reminded that no annual report has been received by Government on the subject of later date than the 1st January 1836, although we attach great importance to these reports being furnished annually as soon after the close of last year as may be practicable.

(signed) J. R. Carnac.

DRAFT of a LETTER from the Honourable Sir *James Rivett Carnac*, Baronet, Governor of Bombay, to His Highness Rao *Desuljee*, of Cutch, dated the 4th August 1840.

After Compliments :

I CANNOT refrain from conveying to your Highness the high satisfaction which I have derived from recent letters received from Captain Melvill, informing me of the laudable exertions your Highness is making to secure the entire suppression of the barbarous and revolting crime of infanticide within your dominions. I shall have great gratification in reporting the measures which are in progress to accomplish the above object to the authorities in England and to the Governor-general of India.

Your Highness is fully aware that all the Jarejah chiefs of Cutch and Wagur are bound by solemn engagements, entered into of their own free will and accord, many years ago, to abstain from the inhuman practice of infanticide. The British Government is resolved that these engagements shall not for the future, as heretofore, be disregarded; and I can only further assure your Highness that you will at all times receive the most cordial assistance and support in carrying into effect such measures as you may deem best adapted for the entire suppression of the dreadful crime of infanticide, which is repugnant alike to the laws of God and man.

I am informed that another barbarous practice occasionally prevails in Cutch; I refer to the rite of Suttee, or the burning of wives with their deceased husbands. My friend, you are aware that although this practice prevails, it is nowhere enjoined as a positive act of duty and obligation by the Hindoo religion; it has in consequence been abolished throughout the British dominions in the East, and I am gratified in being able to add, that this example has been followed by his Highness the Rajah of Sattara, his Highness the Guicowar, and by nearly all the chiefs in connexion with this Government.

It is very far from my desire unnecessarily to obtrude this subject on your Highness's notice, or to force the adoption of any measures on you, contrary to your inclination; but, as your friend and well-wisher, I cannot avoid requesting your Highness to consider the question, or informing you that your reputation will be increased by your resolving henceforward to prohibit the practice of Suttee in Cutch.

For the rest, believe me,

(signed) *J. R. Carnac.*

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(No. 1,733 of 1840.)

(No. 3,505.)

From *L. R. Reid*, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, to Captain *P. M. Melvill*, Political Agent in Cutch.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 4 August 1840.

5 May 1839, No. 118.  
23 May 1839, No. 130.  
18 June 1839, No. 161.  
11 April 1840, No. 84.

1. I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches, noted in the margin, on female infanticide in Cutch; and in reply, to communicate to you the following observations and instructions on the subject :

2. It is clear from these despatches that infanticide still prevails among the Jarejah population of Cutch, to a most lamentable extent, and that this revolting crime is likewise prevalent among other tribes in that province.

3. Although the Governor in Council is fully alive to the great difficulties which exist against the full accomplishment of the views of the British Government for the final and complete extinction of infanticide, still when the unbounded influence and power it has for many years exercised in Cutch are considered, the little progress which has been made in extirpating this sad blot on humanity in that province is very lamentable.

4. The Governor in Council is willing to admit, as expressed by you, that the suppression of infanticide is easier of accomplishment in Kattewar than in Cutch; but

but only so far, that opportunities in forming suitable connexions for females are more frequent in the former than in the latter province.

5. To counterbalance this advantage, Cutch has a prince who is willing, by his own example and by the exercise of his authority, to co-operate with the British Government; for there is no reason to doubt but that his Highness Rao Daisuljee is perfectly sincere in his detestation of the crime of infanticide, and in his professions of being anxious to suppress it.

6. The Honourable the Governor in Council exceedingly regrets that you are of opinion, that neither the force of good example, nor persuasion, will operate on the feelings of the Cutch Jarejahs; but he considers it no valid reason why the British Government should relax in its efforts to suppress infanticide.

7. Should measures of exhortation and persuasion continue unavailing, every endeavour should be made to detect the actual perpetrators of the offence, and severe example made of them, as has already been done with such good effect in Katteewar. You are requested to assure his Highness the Rao of the strongest support of the British Government, in carrying into effect such measures as he may deem necessary to secure that the Jarejah chiefs henceforward observe their agreements to discontinue infanticide.

8. In your despatch, dated the 23d May 1839, it is reported that his Highness the Rao had commenced adopting measures for taking a census of the Jarejah population of Cutch, but that a party, of considerable rank and influence, had urgently requested that this measure should be postponed until they had endeavoured to arrange with the tribe, 1st, to diminish, by common consent, the customary and heretofore compulsory expenses of Jarejah marriages; 2dly, to establish a fund for assisting the poorer Jarejahs in defraying the necessary expenses of marrying their daughters. For this purpose they solicited a delay of three or four months, and the Rao immediately complied.

9. The Governor in Council entirely concurs in the propriety and expediency of this proceeding, and is of opinion, that in all the efforts for the extinction of infanticide, every endeavour should be made to secure the cordial co-operation of the tribe in the attainment of the humane objects in view.

10. In your despatch, dated the 18th June 1839, you report the detection of a case of infanticide, which had then lately occurred, perpetrated by order of the grandfather of the infant, who had been very properly placed under restraint.

11. The offender acknowledged his guilt, but defended himself by merely stating, that the practice still commonly prevailed in the province of Cutch.

12. The Governor in Council is of opinion, that there can be no doubt that, according to existing engagements, the family in which the crime was committed have forfeited their geras, or hereditary possessions: he is not, however, disposed to recommend that in this instance extreme measures should be resorted to, though it is necessary such a penalty should be inflicted as will sufficiently mark both the detestation in which the crime is held, and the determination effectually to suppress it.

13. You are therefore requested to advise his Highness the Rao to cause the delinquent to be released on payment of a suitable fine, the amount of which should be fixed with reference to his means; his Highness being at the same time strongly urged to appropriate this and all other similar fines to an infanticide fund, and to issue a proclamation in explanation of the leniency observed in this case, and denouncing offenders hereafter.

14. I am desired to remark, that Colonel Sir Henry Pottinger's letter, dated the 13th March, alluded to in the first paragraph of your despatch of the 11th April last, requires no observation, except that he acted with great judgment in availing himself of the time of his departure from Cutch to press on his Highness the Rao and the Jarejahs the necessity of their attending to the repeated warnings which have been given them against the ultimate consequences of a perseverance in the practice of infanticide. His address is considered by Government to have been exceedingly well timed, and it could not fail to produce a salutary impression on the minds of his hearers.

15. Adverting to your despatch, dated 11th April last, I am desired to observe, that the Honourable the Governor in Council considers the information therein contained to be highly satisfactory, inasmuch as it proves that your praiseworthy exertions, in endeavouring to suppress the crime of infanticide in Cutch, are likely to be crowned with ultimate success.

16. You are considered by Government to have acted with sound discretion, in abandoning the plan (alluded to in the 4th paragraph of your despatch above noticed) of establishing a Durbar Mehta, with assistants, in every district, for the present, and until experience has proved that other measures, less offensive to the feelings of the Jarejah, have failed. The Governor in Council is, however, sanguine in his expectations that the agreement which they have recently entered into, recapitulated in your 6th paragraph, will, if its observance is vigilantly watched, ultimately gain the object in view.

17. You are requested to submit to Government, with as little delay as possible, the census required by the 1st article of the agreement in question, taking care that for the future it is rendered annually, by which means alone the progress made in the extinction of the crime of infanticide can satisfactorily be ascertained.

18. His Highness the Rao should further be advised to cause it to be announced for general information, that any Jarejah guilty of furnishing a false census will be severely fined, or visited with such other punishment as may be deemed expedient. The system of a voluntary census is preferable to one by compulsion, but to render it useful, precautionary measures must be adopted to guard against fraud and deceit being resorted to.

19. With reference to the suggestion contained in the 11th paragraph of your despatch, I am desired to inform you that the Honourable the Governor in Council doubts the expediency, at the present moment, of entertaining a Mehta on the part of the British Government, to be associated with those of the Cutch Durbar, in assisting the Jarejahs to frame a correct census; he does not, however, see any objection to some person, already on your establishment, being occasionally deputed, with the Mehtas of the Cutch Government for the above purpose.

20. The increase of salary from rupees 22 to 40, recommended in your 12th paragraph, for Muccondjee Raghowjee, a Guzerattee writer in your office, whom you propose to employ in arranging and registering the census of the Jarejahs, in addition to his present duties, will be referred for the favourable consideration of the Government of India.

21. The Governor in Council regrets to perceive, from your 14th paragraph, that you have been unable to prevail on the Rao of Cutch to abolish the inhuman rite of Suttee within his Highness's territories: the only course left for you, under such circumstances, to pursue is, to resort to exhortation and persuasion, by which means it is hoped that his Highness will ultimately be induced to follow the example which has recently been set by the Guicowar and the Raja of Sattara, as well as other chiefs subject to this Government. Every favourable opportunity should be embraced by you for renewing the discussion of this subject with his Highness the Rao of Cutch.

22. I am further desired to convey to you the highest commendation of Government, for the zeal, judgment, and humanity you have evinced in your discussions with his Highness the Rao and the Jarejahs of Cutch, on the subject of the abolition of infanticide in that province.

23. You are requested to cause the accompanying khurreeta from the Honourable the Governor to the address of the Rao, to be delivered to his Highness; an English version is enclosed for your information.

I have, &c.

(signed) *L. R. Reid,*  
Chief Secretary to Government.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

(No. 1,734, of 1840.)

(No. 3,506.)

From *L. R. Reid*, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

SIR,

Bombay Castle, 4 August 1840.

1. I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for the purpose of being submitted to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council, copies of the documents noted in the margin, on the subject of female infanticide in Cutch.

Despatch from Capt. Melvill, dated 5 May 1839, No. 118.  
 Ditto - - - Ditto - - - 23 May 1839, No. 120.  
 Ditto - - - Ditto - - - 18 June 1839, No. 151.  
 Ditto - - - Ditto - - - 11 April 1840 No. 84.  
 Ditto - - Colonel Pottinger, dated 13 March 1840.  
 Despatch to Captain Melvill, dated 4 August 1840  
 Despatch to his Highness the Rao of Cutch, dated 4 Aug. 1840.

2. In his despatch, dated the 5th May 1839, No. 118, Captain Melvill, Political Agent at Bhooj, reports his proceedings consequent on instructions issued by this government, on the 21st February preceding, directing him to concert measures with his Highness the Rao of Cutch for the entire suppression of infanticide in his dominions.

3. It was proposed to the Rao to adopt a measure which had been with great success carried into effect, by Mr. Willoughby, (while Political Agent at Rajcote), in the adjacent province of Katteewar, namely, to take periodically a census of the Jarejah population, as the surest test for ascertaining whether infanticide still prevailed among the tribe.

4. To this proposition his Highness in the first instance demurred, as being repugnant to the feelings and privacy of Rajpooof life, but at the same time he suggested that a meeting should be convened of the Jarejah chiefs, for the purpose of devising measures for the suppression of the barbarous practice. To this proposal Captain Melvill immediately and cordially acceded.

5. A meeting was accordingly convened, at which Captain Melvill attended, and the result, which was very discouraging and disappointing, is thus described in the 4th paragraph of his letter of the 5th May 1839: "The chiefs assembled in considerable numbers, and at the Rao's particular request I attended their meeting in the palace at Bhooj. I addressed them in strong language, assuring them of the universal horror with which the crime that unfortunately distinguishes the Jarejahs is viewed, and urging them by every motive I could suggest to unite in an earnest effort to remove the stigma which rests upon their name. A long conversation enabled me to ascertain and to estimate with sufficient precision the sentiments and feelings of the assembly. The continued perpetration of the iniquity was not denied, it was lamented indeed, but extenuated, and almost defended; and I withdrew after an interview of several hours with the conviction forced upon my mind, that of all the Jarejahs assembled, not one man, his Highness the Rao excepted, entertained a sincere wish to put an end to the foul practice of infanticide, or, if left to himself, would stir a finger for the purpose."

6. The discussions on the subject continued for many days. A plan for establishing a fund for aiding the poorer Jarejahs in marrying their daughters was proposed, but though this scheme is stated to have been warmly supported by the Rao, it failed to meet that general concurrence essential to its success. The final result of these conferences was communicated to Captain Melvill in the following terms: "That the assembled Jarejahs are ready, and agree to furnish a census of their population if required, but they would be better pleased if the British Government would continue to repose in their prince, the Rao, and in themselves, the same confidence as heretofore, and they, "on their part, promise to exercise a stricter watch in their several districts, and duly to report every case of infanticide which may come to their knowledge."

7. On receiving this communication, Captain Melvill very properly advised the Rao to take advantage of the consent yielded, though reluctantly, by the chiefs, and to institute the census.

8. From Captain Melvill's reports, the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council will perceive that infanticide still prevails in Cutch to a most lamentable extent, and I am desired to request that you will be pleased to draw the attention of his Lordship in Council to the accompanying copy of a letter this day addressed to the Political Agent in Cutch, conveying the instructions of this Government on the several points noticed in his communications.

9. The Governor in Council begs to recommend to the favourable consideration

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of the Government of India, the suggestion contained in the 12th paragraph of Captain Melvill's despatch, dated the 11th April last, No. 84, for increasing the salary of his Guzerattee writer, Muccondjee Raghoojee, from rupees 22 to 40, as it is proposed that he should be employed in arranging and registering the census of the Jarejabs of Cutch in addition to his present duties.

10. The honourable the Governor in Council considers the laudable endeavours made by his Highness the Rao of Cutch for suppressing the crime of infanticide within his dominions to entitle him to the greatest praise, and I am directed to transmit, for the information of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council, an English version of a letter from the Honourable Sir James Rivett Carnac to the Rao, expressing the high sense entertained by Government of his praiseworthy conduct, and stimulating him to further exertions in the cause of humanity.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *L. R. Reid,*  
Chief Secretary.

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(No. 1,735.)

(No. 3,507.)

RESOLUTION of Government in the Political Department; dated the 4th August 1840.

Resolved, That the Secretary in the Persian Department be requested to prepare at his earliest convenience, for the signature of the honourable the Governor, a letter to the address of his Highness the Rao of Cutch, to the following effect

"I cannot refrain from conveying to your Highness," &c. *Vide* the draft of letter annexed to the honourable the Governor's Minute, dated the 10th July 1840.

(signed) *L. R. Reid,*  
Chief Secretary to Government.

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POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(No. 1,736, of 1840.)

(No. 3,508.)

From *L. R. Reid*, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, to the Political Agent in Katteewar.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 4 August 1840.

1. I AM directed to remind you, that no annual report later than the one for 1836 has been received by Government, on female infanticide in Katteewar.

2. The continued interest and anxiety felt by the honourable the Governor in Council for the suppression of infanticide, renders it highly desirable that these reports should be furnished as soon after the close of each year as may be practicable.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *L. R. Reid,*  
Chief Secretary to Government.

(True Copies.)

*L. R. Reid,*  
Chief Secretary to Government.

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EXTRACT BOMBAY POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS, 11 November 1840.

(No. 4,921.)

From *H. Torrens*, Esq. Officiating Secretary to the Government of India,  
to the Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

Fort William, 21 September 1840.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch under date the 4th August, on the subject of female infanticide in Cutch, and in reply, with reference  
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to the recommendation in favour of the Guzerattee writer, alluded to in the 9th paragraph, to inquire whether the increase proposed is intended to have permanent effect. in which case the Governor-general in Council would be hardly prepared to sanction it, the increase, which Captain Melvill terms "a small additional stipend," making the writer's pay all but double what he now receives.

2. A donation, I am directed to suggest, on the completion of the census, proportioned to the manner in which the service has been performed, or a moderate temporary increase while the duty is in course of performance, would be perhaps the best mode of repaying extra service.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *H. Torrens*,  
Officiating Secretary to the Government of  
India.

(No. 4,922.)

From *L. R. Reid*, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to Captain  
*P. M. Melvill*, Political Agent in Cutch.

Sir, Bombay Castle, 6 November 1840.  
WITH reference to the 12th paragraph of your letter, dated the 11th April last, No. 84, and to the 20th paragraph of my communication to your address, dated the 4th August following, on the subject of the increase of salary recommended by you to be given Muccoond Rajbowjee, a Guzerattee writer in your office, while employed in arranging and registering the census of the Jarejah population in Cutch, in addition to his present duties, I am directed by the honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for any remarks which you may have to offer thereon, copy of a letter from the officiating secretary to the Government of India, dated the 21st September last, requesting further information on the subject.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *L. R. Reid*,  
Chief Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT BOMBAY POLITICAL CONSULTATION, 9 December 1840.

(No. 349, of 1840.)

From *D. Blane*, Esq. Political Agent, Katteewar, to *L. R. Reid*, Esq. Chief  
Secretary to Government of Bombay.

Sir, Head Quarters, Katteewar Political Agency,  
Poorbundur, 17 November 1840.  
IN acknowledgement of the receipt of your letter, No. 1,736, of 4 August last, calling for a report on the subject of infanticide, I have the honour to represent that, in taking up this inquiry shortly after my assuming charge of this appointment, I found that the statements of the births, deaths, and marriages, required to be periodically furnished, had fallen into arrears, and although I issued most particular instructions for their completion, I regret that the whole have not yet been prepared. Every exertion will be made to obtain the requisite details as early as possible, but as some interval must elapse, I am under the necessity of soliciting indulgence on this account.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *D. Blane*,  
Political Agent.

EXTRACT BOMBAY POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS, 23 December 1840.

(No. 263, of 1840.)

From Lieutenant-colonel *P. M. Melvill*, Political Agent in Kutch, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir, Bhooj Agency, 23 November 1840.  
I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the chief secretary's letter of the 6th instant, No. 2,389, with its enclosure, requesting further information on the subject of an increase of salary recommended by me to be given to Muc-  
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condjee Raghowjee, the Guzerathee writer in my office, while employed in registering and arranging the census of the Jahrejah population of Cutch.

2. In recommending an additional stipend for an additional duty to be performed, I certainly did not intend the one to be more permanent than the other, but as the census, to be of any use, must necessarily be renewed annually, as the process of collecting it, while entirely in the hands of the Durbar, extends over at least eight months of the year, as the registry of reports of inquests, &c received from the chiefs (which will be a document of importance to check the census) is constant, and as it is unhappily impossible to assign a period at which it can be hoped that the census will become unnecessary and be dispensed with, the duty now assigned to the writer in question can hardly be considered other than permanent.

3. Should it, however, accord with the view of Government, perhaps the grant of a certain gratuity upon the completion of each year's census may have greater effect in stimulating exertion than a fixed monthly allowance.

4. I have stated, in the 12th paragraph of my Report of the 11th of April last, that I consider the present pay of the Goozerathee writer very inadequate to the services he is already called upon to perform. He is in reality the confidential mehta of this agency, and the only person at my disposal capable of carrying on a communication between the Durbar and myself. He has been employed in this capacity for many years, and I am well aware that my predecessor was long seeking an opportunity to place him on a more respectable footing; I beg, therefore, very respectfully to recommend him to the consideration of the Honourable Board, both as a valuable public servant and as entrusted with duties of great consequence to the success of the measures now in progress for the extinction of infanticide in this province.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *P. M. Melvill,*  
Political Agent in Kutch

(No. 2,740, of 1840.)

From *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to *T. H. Maddock*, Esq. Secretary to the Government of India

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 21 December 1840

I AM directed to transmit to you, for submission to the Right Honourable the Governor-general of India in Council, copy of a letter from Captain Melvill, Political Agent in Cutch, dated the 23d ultimo (No. 263), submitting the further information called for in Mr. Secretary Torrens's letter, dated the 21st September last (No. 894), relative to the nature of the increase recommended by Captain Melvill to be made to the salary of the Guzerattee writer in the Political Agent's office, on being employed, in addition to his other duties, in registering and arranging the census proposed to be taken from time to time of the Jahrejah population of Cutch.

2. With reference to the 3d paragraph of Captain Melvill's letter, I am directed to state, that a gratuity of 100 rupees at the completion of each census, if the duty should be well performed, would, in the opinion of the Honourable the Governor in Council, be the best mode of remunerating the mehta for this additional duty.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*  
Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT BOMBAY POLITICAL CONSULTATION, 23 December 1840.

(No. 262, of 1840.)

(No. 5,761.)

From the Political Agent in Cutch, Bhooj, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

Bhooj Agency, 21 November 1840

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the chief secretary's letter of the 7th instant, No. 2,424, and, with reference to the 2d and 3d paragraphs, beg  
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to report that the Rao did, after the release of Phooljee from confinement, issue a proclamation to the Jarejahs denunciatory of the crime of infanticide, and that his Highness has appropriated the fine imposed to an infanticide fund.

2. The proclamation declared in explicit terms, that the crime of infanticide shall hereafter subject the offender to the confiscation of his guras, or, if not possessed of guras, to a heavy fine. The document was issued by the Rao when he was at Anjar, and I was not for some time aware that it contained no allusion to the case of Phooljee. His Highness is quite sensible of the omission, and attributes it to a press of business at the moment; he has expressed to me his regret that it should have occurred, and has issued a supplementary notification in the terms recommended by the Honourable the Governor in Council.

3. In the 3d article of the writing executed between the Durbar and the Jarejahs, a translation of which is annexed to my Report of the 11th April last, the Rao has already pledged himself to devote all fines inflicted in cases connected with infanticide to a fund out of which the poorer class may be assisted in the marriage of their daughters; and his Highness has again assured me of his resolution strictly to adhere to this stipulation.

4. The census of the Bhaceeyad is now complete, and in a few days I hope to be able to submit the result to Government, when I shall take occasion to notice and bring into one view all that has been done relative to infanticide, and the progress of measures for its suppression, since the date of my last Report upon the subject. It was my expectation of doing this very shortly which caused me to defer reporting the above circumstances, and for which I beg to be permitted very respectfully to apologise.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *P. M. Melvill,*  
Political Agent in Kutch.

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POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(No. 2,766, of 1840.)

(No. 5,762.)

From *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the Political Agent in Kutch, Bhooj.

Sir, Bombay Castle, 22 December 1840.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 21st ultimo, No. 262, and to inform you that the Honourable the Governor in Council has derived the highest satisfaction in learning that his Highness the Rao of Kutch issued a proclamation on the release of Phooljee from confinement, denunciatory of the crime of infanticide, and that his Highness has stated it to be his intention to appropriate a fine which he imposed on the above individual, and all others which he may hereafter levy under similar circumstances, to an infanticide fund, for the purpose of assisting the poorer classes of the Jarejah population of Cutch in the marriage of their daughters.

2. The Report promised in the last paragraph of your communication will be awaited.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*  
Secretary to Government.

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EXTRACT BOMBAY POLITICAL CONSULTATION, 17 February 1841.

(No. 144.)

(No. 921.)

From *T. H. Maddock*, Esq. Secretary to Government of India, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Sir, Fort William, 11 January 1841.

I AM directed by the Governor-general in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch dated 21st ultimo, submitting further information relative to the increase recommended by the Political Agent in Cutch to the salary of the Guzerattee writer in his office, for preparing, in addition to his other duties, the census of the Jarejah population in Cutch; and in reply to state, that at the recommend-

## CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO

ation of the Honourable the Governor in Council, his Lordship in Council is disposed to sanction the grant of a gratuity of 100 rupees per annum to the writer in question, according to the arrangement referred to in the second paragraph of your letter under acknowledgement.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *T. H. Maddock,*  
Secretary to Government of India.

(No. 922)

MINUTE by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, concurred in by the Board; dated 15 February 1841.

ORDERED accordingly, the officer in charge of the Bhoj Agency being furnished with a copy of the Government letter to the Government of India, dated the 21st December last, and of this reply.

(signed) *T. M'Mahon.*  
*J. Parish.*  
*G. W. Anderson.*

## POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(No. 448, of 1841.)

(No. 923.)

From *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Secretary to Government, Bombay, to Major *A. T. Reid*, in charge of the Office of the Political Agent in Cutch.

Sir, Bombay Castle, 15 February 1841.

1. WITH reference to Lieutenant-colonel Melvill's letter, dated the 23d November last, No. 263, on the subject of a proposed increase to the pay of Muckondjee Ragnowjee, Guzerattee writer on the office establishment of the Cutch agency, I am directed to transmit, for your information, copy of my letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, dated the 21st of December last, on the subject, and of the reply to that communication, dated the 17th ultimo, No. 144.

2. In forwarding these documents I am desired to inform you that the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction to the individual above mentioned, while employed, in addition to his other duties, in taking the census of the Jharejah population of Cutch, a gratuity of rupees (100) one hundred at the completion of each census, provided the duty is performed to the entire satisfaction of the Political Agent in Cutch.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*  
Secretary to Government.

(No. 449 and 50.)

Copy of the above letter to the officer in charge of the office of the Political Agent in Cutch, to be sent to the accountant-general and civil auditor, for information.

## EXTRACT BOMBAY POLITICAL CONSULTATION, 30 JUNE 1841.

(No. 3,578.)

From Lieutenant-colonel *P. M. Melvill*, Political Agent in Cutch, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir, Bhoj Agency, 8 December 1840.

IN continuation of my Report, dated the 11th April last, upon the practice of female infanticide in Cutch, and with reference to the chief secretary's letter of the 4th August last, conveying the sentiments and instructions of Government on the whole subject, I have now the honour to submit to the notice of the Honourable the Governor in Council the result of the census of the Jahrejeh Bhaeeyad, which has been taken under the immediate orders of his Highness the Rao.

2. The census has been rendered by the chiefs, in fulfilment of the 1st article of the agreement into which they entered with the Durbar, as stated in the 6th paragraph of my report of the above date. But the real agents by whom the enumeration

enumeration has been made, are two Mehtas, deputed by the Rao under the 4th article of the agreement, who have visited every town and village in succession, and drawn up the register of each according to a prescribed form. These Mehtas are Moosimans of good repute, and of sufficient respectability; I have no reason whatever to doubt their honesty, but they are not men of such intelligence and high character as I should wish to see employed on so important a duty. When the census is to be renewed in the following year, I purpose proposing to his Highness to change the agents, in order to guard against collusion and deception; and as a further check, I intend to depute the Mehta now employed on the part of the British Government in Wagur, to points selected at random, and where his presence cannot be expected, as suggested in the 19th paragraph of the chief secretary's letter of the 4th August last.

3. I append, for the information of the Honourable Board, a translation of the form of register which has been used. It was framed by the Rao, and adopted as, in his Highness's opinion, a simpler form, and one more readily understood than that of Kattcowar, while at the same time it exhibits every particular of consequence to the object in view. Every female born of Jahrejah blood, and known to be in life, is included in the list, whether she be residing in the province or not; where the girls are orphans the name of the deceased father is inserted among the houses, but not numbered, so that it is excluded from the enumeration of the heads of families, and of the male population; and the only case in which there can be error (provided the census be honestly rendered) is the very rare one, where a woman may have been married abroad, and her house in Cutch have become subsequently extinct.

Appendix (A)

4. From the registers of individual villages, combined into a general statement, I have formed the Table which I now submit, showing the result of the census when applied to the talook of each chief separately, and to the entire province collectively. The talook of Addoee, in Wagur, alone is wanting. For this, as it is removed from the jurisdiction of Bhooj, I applied to the Political Agent at Rajcote; the Return has not yet been furnished, but I believe it to be of little moment, as there are few if any Jahrejahs of the Bhaeeyad residing at Addoee.

Appendix (B)

5. On an examination of the Table, it appears that a population of 5,247 souls is composed of 4,912 males and 335 females. It must not, however, be understood that this is the real proportion between the male and female part of the entire Jahrejah population; it is merely the proportion between males and females born of Jahrejah parents, and now living. The wives of the Jahrejahs and the mothers of the children are not included, because they are all foreigners belonging to other tribes, and therefore have no part in the present calculation.

6. Of the females enumerated, 77, it will be seen, are married, and these reside, for the most part, without the province; 42 are betrothed, but have not yet left their native homes; and 216 are in a state of celibacy. There is one, and only one, widow among the whole number, and but three orphans.

7. From the different columns of the Table many deductions might be drawn, but they are all so liable to error, that I shall notice only one, which springs from the relative ages of the two sexes.

8. It will be seen that there are now living 149 male and 45 female children under one year of age; and 592 male and 89 female children between one year and five. Again, between the age of five and 15 there are 1,291 males and 103 females; between the age of 15 and 25, 963 males and 86 females. It may be calculated, therefore, that the number of female children pre-erved, during each of these periods of time respectively, has borne the following proportion to that of the male children, viz.:

During the last year	- - - - -	1 to 3.3 decimals.
During the five last years	- - - - -	1 to 5.5 —
During the 10 years preceding	- - - - -	1 to 12.5 —
During the 10 years again preceding	- - - - -	1 to 11.2 —

9. By adding the several columns together, it will be found that the survivors of all born during the last 25 years, 15 years, five years, and one year respectively, answer to the following numbers, viz.:

25 years	- - - - -	2,995 males, 323 females; or, 9.2 to 1.
15 - - - - -	- - - - -	2,032 - 237 - or, 8.5 to 1.
5 - - - - -	- - - - -	741 - 134 - or, 5.5 to 1.
1 year	- - - - -	149 - 45 - or, 3.3 to 1.

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10. This decrease in the relative numerical superiority of the males may be also shown in another manner. I assume the mortality, from natural causes, of the two sexes to be equal; and on this assumption it follows that the proportion which one sex bears to the other, among the survivors of any specified date, must accurately represent the proportion which existed among those living at that date. There are now extant, of all that were living

25 years ago	- - - -	1,917 males, and	12 females.
15 —	- - - -	2,880 —	and 98 —
5 —	- - - -	4,171 —	and 201 —
1 year ago	- - - -	4,763 —	and 290 —

It results that the males and females then living bore to each other the following relation, viz.:

25 years ago	- - - -	as 159·7 to 1.
15 —	- - - -	as 29·3 to 1.
5 —	- - - -	as 20·7 to 1.
1 year ago	- - - -	as 16·4 to 1.

And at this moment the proportion estimated is 14·6 to 1.

11. The conclusion which may, I think, be drawn from the above calculations is, that the practice of infanticide has decreased since the period of our connexion with the Cutch state, and that it is still diminishing in a very sensible degree.

12. This degree will, I hope, be greatly accelerated by the progress of the measures now in operation for the extinction of the crime. The census will be renewed next year; and an addition will be made to the register, showing the births, deaths, and marriages of the preceding 12 months. Under the second article of their agreement, the chiefs report to the Durbar all cases of premature or still births, or deaths under suspicious circumstances, of the newly-born children. For neglect of his duty on this point, the Rao fined the chief of Motala 200 corees. The only other fine which has been inflicted, since the commencement of the census, is that imposed upon Dhooljee, of Putrec, after an imprisonment in the Hill Fort of more than 12 months. The sum, therefore, of 1,200 corees is all that has as yet been appropriated towards a fund for the assistance of the poorer Jahrejahs, in defraying the marriage expenses of their daughters.

13. Upon the release of Dhooljee, under the sanction and with the concurrence of the Honourable the Governor in Council, I invited him to wait upon me at the residency, and spoke to him earnestly of the heinousness of the crime of which he had been guilty, and which had brought shame upon his aged head; but I cannot flatter myself that my address produced the least effect upon the mind of the Jahrejah: he bewailed the hardness of his fate in having been punished when so many around him escaped; he considered himself a sort of martyr, but evinced not the slightest penitence or sense of guilt.

14. In my Report of the 11th April last (the 13th paragraph), I have stated that the chiefs were anxious, at that time, to obtain the enlargement of Phooljee, but that I had declined to give my consent thereto, until I received instructions from my government. Both the Rao and the chiefs were disappointed when I refused to comply with their proposition. The interval which elapsed between this time and the actual release of the culprit has caused them to think that he has been treated with some severity, and indisposed them to view properly the leniency which has in reality been shown. I am inclined to consider this the real, though not avowed, reason of his Highness omitting all mention of the case of Phooljee in the proclamation, which, in compliance with my suggestion, was issued upon that occasion. This proclamation simply stated, that hereafter any Jahrejahl found guilty of infanticide should suffer the deprivation of all his guras, or, if not possessed of guras, should be subjected to a heavy fine. But whatever may have been the motive for the omission (if it were not altogether accidental), the Rao has subsequently retrieved the error, by addressing a circular letter, in which he has pointed the particular attention of all parties to Phooljee's case, and desired them not to take encouragement from his emancipation, but to be assured that a worse punishment than his will be dealt upon any future delinquent.

15. In the 13th paragraph of my Report of the 6th May 1839, I have stated that infanticide is less prevalent in the district of Wagur than in that of the Abrassa; and I have assigned, as a reason for this, that in Wagur there are fami-

lies of Waghellas with whom the Jahrejabs can intermarry, whereas in the Abrassa the Jahrejabs are alone. The truth of the fact is proved by the present census, as we find the enumeration of the tribe in Wagur gives 888 males and 94 females, being a proportion of 9·4 to 1; while that of the Abrassa by itself gives 1,724 males and 95 females, being a proportion of 18·1 to 1.

16. In the 7th paragraph of the same Report I have estimated the number of the Jahrejabs at 12,000. In this estimate I included both the pure and impure Jahrejabs; but experience has shown me that it is far too high, if taken as the number of the adult males, though it may not be very far from the truth, if considered to comprehend all the males of every age. The present census comprises only the Jahrejab Bhaeeyad, the royal brotherhood or clan. The branches which it includes are the Khengar (to which the Rao himself belongs), the Sahib, the Rahib, the Deyda, the Bheemancee, the Amur, and the Hala. It would be very satisfactory could we believe that infanticide was confined to the Bhaeeyad; but unfortunately it is but too certain that the baneful example has spread among other and more numerous tribes. It is calculated that the various families which have from time to time been separated from the stock of the pure Jahrejabs, and which are now acknowledged only as spurious and degraded offsets, amount at least to 7,000 males: to these must be added 3,000 for the Mahomedan tribes, which have been similarly parted; and amid all this population the crime of female infanticide is systematically and ruthlessly practised.

17. What steps can be taken to check and extinguish this horrid vice, amid so large a number of people, is a question of the gravest moment. The Bhaeeyad is but a third part of the number; the larger portion is not comprehended in the British guarantee, and cannot be brought under the operation of our existing treaties with the Cutch state. To the Rao alone therefore we must look for the application of any coercive measures; and his Highness is startled at the idea of criminal proceedings against so powerful a body of his subjects. Nor indeed do I know that such stringent measures are immediately desirable. I would rather seek to persuade the Rao to call upon the leading men of each tribe (where such can be found) to enter into compacts, binding themselves and all their followers and relations to abandon the dreadful habit, and thus to obtain upon them such a hold as may justify the infliction of summary punishment hereafter. This is the best plan which I can at present devise; but my information is not yet sufficiently extended, or my views matured, to enable me to speak with confidence on this momentous branch of the subject, and I therefore beg to be permitted to reserve it for a future report.

18. I have taken frequent occasion to discuss with the Rao the subject of suttee, and to urge him to denounce the cruel rite; but his Highness will not allow himself to be prevailed on to exert his power to this end. In reply to all my arguments, he refers me to the Jahrejabs, and reminds me of what, in the abstract, I cannot deny, that as the head of the state he is bound to consult them on every great question, and to abide by their advice. In conformity with this rule, his Highness has addressed to his Bhaeeyad circular letters demanding their opinions regarding suttee, and has assembled them in my presence, that I might hear them speak for themselves. Without a single exception, the Jahrejabs support and defend the rite of suttee, while their prince remains professedly neutral. I have endeavoured all along to prevail on the Rao to act for himself, well knowing that a body of ignorant men like the Jahrejabs can never be induced to abandon any part of their ancestral superstition, unless urged by some more powerful motive than the simple dictate of virtue or humanity. I believe that they would bow, and willingly bow, to the mandate which forbids suttee; and that if the Rao would exercise the moral courage required on his part to issue the injunction, the rite would be at once and without a murmur abandoned. For the future I shall oppose, unless otherwise instructed by the Honourable Board, the proposition of the question in any form to the Jahrejabs in a body, and trust to time to bring about a change in the Rao's feelings, which may render his Highness as sincerely desirous of employing all the power and influence of his station to abolish suttee, as he most truly and evidently is to put an end to infanticide.

I have, &c.

(signed) *P. M. Melvill*, Lieut.-Colonel,  
Political Agent in Kutch.

## POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(No. 8, of 1841.)

(No. 3,579.)

From Captain *P. M. Melvill*, Political Agent in Cutch, to the Political Secretary to Government of Bombay.

Sir,

Bhooj Agency, 11 January 1841.

WITH reference to the 16th and 17th paragraphs of my letter of the 5th December last, No. 286, on the subject of female infanticide in Cutch, I have the satisfaction of reporting for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, that his Highness the Rao has issued a proclamation, addressed to the "Summatoree no Putur," (a designation which includes every tribe and family tracing their descent in any way from the Summas, and thereby claiming affinity with the Jahrejahs,) warning them that as the evil practice of infanticide which has hitherto prevailed among the Jahrejahs has been at length put down, it will not be permitted to continue among the other tribes which have followed the bad example, but that every case which may come to the knowledge of the Durbar will be very severely punished. And in order to facilitate the detection of the offence, the proclamation further declares that an informer shall receive as a reward one-fourth part of any fine which may be inflicted on conviction of an offender; but that a false accuser, or an accuser who fails to fully substantiate his charge, will meet with immediate and condign punishment.

2. I annex a list of the tribes to whom this proclamation specially applies, and which includes all in which the practice of infanticide is known to exist. These tribes are scattered throughout the country, and have no acknowledged heads. I cannot hear of any men among them of sufficient influence and character to render them useful instruments for working upon the others, and I have therefore been compelled to abandon the idea of dealing with them through their chiefs or leaders. In the course of conversation with me on the subject, the Rao, of his own accord, proposed to issue the above denunciation of the crime, and his Highness believes it will be attended with a very beneficial effect. The people are now aware that the keenest interest is taken by the British Government in every measure adopted for the extinction of infanticide; that the progress of the proposed reform is actively watched, and that strong and prompt support will be given to the executive authority whenever it may be required. This knowledge cannot fail to act as a salutary check upon the conduct of all classes. The perfect sincerity of the Rao is unquestionable; and I believe I may venture to assure the Honourable Board that there is at present reason to hope that in the course of a few years the infamous stigma hitherto attached to the name of the Jahrejah will be fully and for ever removed.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *P. M. Melvill*, Captain,  
Political Agent in Cutch.

LIST of TRIBES passing under the common designation of "Summatoree," or Descendants of the Summas, (but not Jahrejahs of the Bhecyad,) among which the practice of Female Infanticide is known to prevail.

*Tribes which have become Moosulmen.*

Ker, Summa, Noteryar, Ubra, Gujun, Sar, Mundura.

These are supposed to number about 3,000 males.

*Tribes which are still Hindoos.*

Kuanderdey, Pussaeeya, Ubra, Bhojdey, Kara, Rao.

These have branched from the Deyda.

Gujan, Rao, Dul, Mor, Dadar, Doonya, Hapa, Barach, Bonta, Oosteeya, Nangeeya, Jesur.

These have branched from the Gujun.

Kaenya, Hothee, Thara, Mokulsee, Otha, Wurunsee, Choghbeyr, Bhamance, Veerawul, Kundagura.

These Hindoo tribes are supposed to number about 7,000 males.

(signed) *P. M. Melvill*, Captain,  
Political Agent in Cutch.





Appendix (A).—CENSUS of the JAHREJAH FAMILIES in the Village of *Motholah*, in the Province of *Kuch*—cont. *nud.*

Number.	NAMES of the Heads of Families.	Age.	Occu- pation	FAMILIES																				
				MALES.						FEMALES.														
				SONS.			GRANDSONS.			DAUGHTERS.						GRAND-DAUGHTERS.								
				Number	Age.		Number.	Age		Married.		Betrothed.		Not Married or Betrothed		Married.		Betrothed.		Not Married or Betrothed.				
					Years	Months.		Years.	Months.	Number.	Age.	Number.	Age.	Number.	Age.	Number.	Age.	Number.	Age.	Number.	Age.			
	Years	Months.	Number.	Years.	Months.	Number.	Years.	Months	Number.	Years.	Months.	Number.	Years.	Months.	Number.	Years.	Months.	Number.	Years.	Months.				
25	Purtapsingjee	47	Grassiah	2	22																			
					4																			
26	Pragjee	55		1	25		1	8																
27	Jehnauljee	40		1	14																			
28	Hotheljee	40		2	9																			
					7																			
29	Bharajee	60		5	35		2	13																
					24			4																
					14																			
					12																			
					8																			
30	Deesuljee	55		2	28		1	2																
					22																			
31	Rahsingjee	50		3	18																			
					7																			
					6																			
32	Mausingjee	45		1	21																			
33	Radhunjee	35		3	11																			
					3																			
					9																			
34	Deepsingjee	30		2	6																			
					1			6																
35	Bapoojee	17																						
36	Sutteejee	70		3	40		2	11						1		5								
					35			1																
					20																			
37	Ruwajee	35												1		3								
38	bagjee	63		1	28		1	15																
39	Bheebjee	50																						
40	Dowajee	54																						
41	Rim Singhjee	45		2	10									1		20								
					3																			
42	Ju-sajee	20																						
43	Koonu j e	20																						
	TOTAL			44			8							7										1

Bhoj Agency, }  
8 December 1870 }

(S 200) P. M. Mohun,





(No. 3,580.)

MEMORANDUM by the Political Secretary, dated 28 April 1841.

THE accompanying Reports on Infanticide, from the Political Agent in Cutch, may be divided into two heads. Dated 8th Dec. 1840, and 11th January 1841.

1st. The extent to which female infanticide formerly prevailed in Cutch, and the diminished degree in which it is now practised, with the remedial measures which have been either adopted or are in the course of adoption by his Highness the Rao of Cutch for the suppression of this inhuman custom.

2d. The rite of suttee, which is still permitted to be performed throughout the territories of his Highness the Rao of Cutch, although it has been formally prohibited, under severe penalties, in all other parts of the Bombay presidency.

2. In the 5th and 17th paragraphs of his Report dated the 8th December last, and in his letter of the 11th January last, the Political Agent gives a fearful picture of the extent to which female infanticide has, during the last 25 years, prevailed in Cutch, and unhappily shows beyond doubt, that the custom is not confined to the Jarejah tribe alone, but that their example has been followed by other Hindoo and even Mahomedan tribes residing in that province. The Political Agent's conclusions are, for the most part, drawn from a census which has now, for the first time, been framed of the Jareeja population of Cutch, and consequently there is no reason whatever to doubt their accuracy.

3. When the next census is taken, Mr. Malet, the present Political Agent, should endeavour to secure that persons of intelligence and integrity are selected. He should also be instructed to depute the melhta, alluded to in the second paragraph of the late Political Agent's letter of the 8th December, for the purpose of testing, without previous warning, the correctness of the returns made by the censurers. The great importance which Government attach to the honest performance of this duty, should be impressed on Mr. Malet's attention, for upon this Government must chiefly depend for the effectual extinction of infanticide wherever it prevails.

4. The census obtained by the late Political Agent embraces the whole of Cutch and Wagur, with the exception of Addoee, belonging to the chief of Moorvee, from which no return has as yet been furnished. It exhibits the following results:—

Total number of houses or heads of families	-	2,287
		-----
Ditto sons, grandsons, and great grandsons	-	2,625
Ditto daughters, grand-daughters, and great grand-		
daughters - - - - -	-	335
		-----
Excess of male over female children	-	2,290
		-----

5. Melancholy as these results are, as showing the preponderancy of male children to be in the ratio of more than eight times the number of females, it is gratifying to observe, from the explanation given in the seventh and four following paragraphs of the late Political Agent's Report, that the practice of female infanticide has lately diminished in Cutch in a very sensible degree, and that the measures adopted for its suppression, although only now in their infancy, have been attended with considerable success. His Highness the Rao appears sincere in his endeavours to suppress the custom, and, with his cordial co-operation, and the constant vigilance of the Political Agent, we may safely calculate on the gradual decrease and ultimate extinction of the practice in Cutch.

6. In regard to Addoee, the Political Agent in Katteewar should be requested, with as little delay as possible, to obtain a census of the Jarejas of that district, and to extend to them the measures adopted in Katteewar for the suppression of female infanticide.

7. As fuller and more satisfactory information is submitted in the late Political Agent's letter of the 11th January last, no remarks seem necessary on the points adverted to in the 16th and 17th paragraphs of his report of the 8th December last, which will be hereafter alluded to.

8. In the 18th paragraph, the late Political Agent reports that he has embraced frequent occasions to discuss with his Highness the Rao the subject of suttee, and

has repeatedly urged his Highness to forbid this rite, but that he has declined to adopt any authoritative measures for its suppression, on the ground that, as the "head of the state, he is bound to consult the Jarejas on every great question, and to abide by their advice;" unfortunately the Jarejas are decidedly opposed to interference.

9. On this subject, the late Political Agent remarks, "I have endeavoured all along to prevail on the Rao to act for himself, well knowing that a body of ignorant men like the Jarejas can never be induced to abandon any part of their ancestral superstition, unless urged by some more powerful motive than the simple dictates of virtue and humanity. I believe that they would willingly bow to the mandate which forbids suttee, and that if the Rao would exercise the moral courage required on his part to issue the injunction, the rite would be at once, and without a murmur, abandoned. For the future I shall oppose, unless otherwise instructed by the Honourable Board, the proposition of the question in any form to the Jarejas in a body, and trust to time to bring about a change in the Rao's feelings, which may render his Highness as sincerely desirous of employing all the power and influence of his station to abolish suttee, as he most truly and evidently is to put an end to infanticide."

10. Mr. Malet should perhaps be directed to communicate to his Highness the Rao the regret of the British Government that he cannot be prevailed upon to abolish of his own authority the inhuman rite of suttee; and in urging his Highness to relinquish his scruples on the subject, cite to him the examples of his Highness the Guicowar, the Rajah of Sattara, and the Rajah of Kolapore, with many other chiefs of minor importance, who have all, without hesitation, followed the example and advice of the British Government in prohibiting the custom of suttee under the severest penalties.

\* Fourth of the fine  
be imposed on the  
guilty party.

11. In his letter of the 11th January last, the late Political Agent reports the satisfactory intelligence that his Highness the Rao had subsequently to his letter of the 8th December voluntarily issued a proclamation, warning every tribe and family in Cutch, in any way descended from the Jarejas, whether Mahomedan, Hindoo, or otherwise, that as the practice of infanticide has been abolished amongst the Jarejas, it will not be permitted to be practised by any other tribes in Cutch, and that every case of infanticide proved to the satisfaction of the Cutch Durbar will be very severely punished. In the same proclamation, with the view to facilitate the detection of offenders, it is announced that rewards\* will be given to parties who may hereafter come forward and substantiate the commission, by any of these tribes, of an act of infanticide.

12. The promulgation of this proclamation is highly satisfactory, and the more so, because it has been the spontaneous act of his Highness the Rao of Cutch; and it is peculiarly gratifying to observe that Lieutenant Colonel Melvill, at the conclusion of his letter of the 11th January last, states it to be his opinion, founded on the gradual but certain progress which is now being made throughout Cutch towards the extinction of infanticide, that "in the course of a few years the infamous stigma which has hitherto attached to the name of the Jareja, will be fully and for ever removed."

13. In communicating to Mr. Malet the high sense entertained by Government of the zeal, judgment, and discretion which has distinguished Lieutenant Colonel Melvill's efforts for the suppression of infanticide in Cutch, that gentleman may be informed that Government confidently rely on his constant and zealous exertions to secure that the measures which have been adopted are carried into full effect.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*  
Secretary to Government.

(No. 3,581.)

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Board

I CONCUR in the observations of the Political Secretary, and they may be communicated to the Political Agent.

I regret deeply to come to the conclusion that female infanticide still prevails to a frightful extent in the province of Cutch; the inference to be drawn from a census, where it is found the sons are 2,204, and the daughters only 276, is too plain, and too terrible.

The

The suppression of this crime to nature can, in my opinion, be only brought about by the Rao himself acting in sincerity and good faith; if his subjects find that the prejudice in respect to female children has in truth left him, and that he will invariably severely punish detected infanticide, I cannot doubt that the practice will cease. The object of our Political Agent at Bhooj should be to keep up in the mind of the Rao a determination to suppress the crime, as springing from himself, in dislike and horror at the cruelty, as well as in the knowledge that it is most obnoxious to all the feelings of our Government, contrary to existing engagements.

The Political Agent should, as suggested by the Political Secretary, oppose to the Rao's disinclination to interfere with the Jarejahs in respect to the rite of Suttee, the example of the Guicowar, the sovereign whose territories border on his own, and whose feelings and religious prejudices as a true Hindoo cannot be questioned; yet this sovereign voluntarily abolished the rite throughout his territories. The Rao should be informed of the great respect throughout the civilized world that this act of the Guicowar ensures, and the certainty, when other things are forgot, that it will cause him to be considered by posterity as an enlightened prince.

A communication should be made to Colonel Melvill, as expressed in the 12th para of this memorandum, of the high opinion this Government entertains of his exertions whilst Political Agent in Cutch, on these two subjects so deeply interesting to humanity.

(signed) *G. W. Anderson.*  
*J. A. Dunlop.*  
*J. H. Crawford.*

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POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(No. 1794 of 1841.)

(No. 3582.)

From the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to *A. Malet*, Esq. Political Agent in Cutch.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 29 June 1841.

1. I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of Lieutenant-colonel Melvill's letters, dated the 8th December and 11th January last, No. 286 of 1840, and No 8 of 1841, on the subject of female infanticide, and the rite of Suttee, as at present practised in the territories of his Highness the Rao of Cutch; and in communicating to you, for your information and guidance, such observations and instructions as appear to the Honourable the Governor in Council to be called for, at the same time to take a brief review of such parts of these reports as appear requisite for the clearer elucidation of the subject.

2. The subjects reported on, in the two letters now replied to, may be divided into two heads:—

1st. The extent to which female infanticide formerly prevailed in Cutch as compared with the diminished degree in which it is now practised in that province, and the remedial measures which have been either adopted or are in the course of adoption by his Highness the Rao of Cutch, for the suppression of this inhuman custom.

2d. The rite of Suttee, which is still permitted to be performed throughout the territories of his Highness the Rao of Cutch, although it has been formerly prohibited under severe penalties in all other parts of the Bombay presidency.

In the 5th and 17th paragraphs of his Report, dated the 8th December last, and in his letter of the 11th January last, Lieutenant-colonel Melvill has submitted a fearful picture of the extent to which female infanticide has during the last 25 years prevailed in Cutch, and unhappily shows beyond doubt, that the custom is not confined to the Jarejah tribe alone, but that their example has been followed by their Hindoo, and even Mahomedan tribes residing in that province. Lieutenant-colonel Melvill's conclusions have, for the most part, been drawn from a census which has for the first time been recently framed of the Jarejah population of Cutch, and their accuracy, therefore, cannot be considered open to doubt.

4. On the occasion of the next census being taken, it will be an object of great importance that you should select, as far as you have the power, persons of intelli-

gence and well-established integrity for this responsible duty; and it will be also expedient that you should, without any previous warning, depute the Mehta alluded to in the second paragraph of the late Political Agent's letter of the 8th December last, to different points in the province for the purpose of testing the correctness, or otherwise, of the returns made by the censors. It is almost unnecessary to remark, that the Honourable the Governor in Council attaches the greatest importance to the honest performance by the censors of the duty entrusted to them, since upon this Government must chiefly depend for the effectual extinction of infanticide wherever it prevails.

5. The census obtained by Lieutenant-colonel Melvill embraces the whole of Cutch and Wagur, with the exception of Addoec, belonging to the chief of Moorvee, from which no return had, at the date of that officer's reports, been obtained, and exhibits the results shown in the following statement :

Total number of houses or heads of families - - - - -	2,287
Ditto sons, grandsons, and great-grandsons - - - - -	2,625
Ditto daughters, grand-daughters, and great grand-daughters - - -	335
Excess of male over female children - - - - -	2,290

6. Deeply as these results are to be deplored as showing the preponderancy of male children to be nearly in the ratio of 800 per cent. over the number of females, it has been a source of sincere congratulation to the Honourable the Governor in Council to find, from the explanation given in the 7th and 11th paragraphs of Lieutenant-colonel Melvill's Report of the 8th December last, that the practice of female infanticide has latterly diminished in Cutch in a very sensible degree, and that the measures adopted for its suppression, although only now in their infancy, have already been attended with considerable success.

7. The further decrease and ultimate extinction of this inhuman custom in the province of Cutch cannot be accomplished without his Highness the Rao continuing firm and determined in his co-operation with the British Government in the measures now in progress for the attainment of this humane object, and by his Highness availing himself of every opportunity which may present itself to prove how sincere he is in his detestation of so unnatural a crime, and by his invariably punishing, with proper severity, all persons, however high their rank, who may be proved hereafter to have practised or connived at its performance.

8. Much good cannot fail to be attained by your making it your duty steadily to maintain in the mind of the Rao a determination to suppress this crime, as springing from himself in dislike and horror at its extreme cruelty, as well as in the knowledge that it is most obnoxious to the feelings of all civilized nations, and directly contrary to his Highness's existing engagements with the British Government.

9. An extract, paragraph 4, of Lieutenant-colonel Melvill's letter, dated the 8th December last, has been forwarded to Captain Jacob, first assistant political agent in Katteewar, in charge, with instructions to obtain and submit to Government, with as little delay as possible, a census of the Jareja population of the district of Addoec, at the same time furnishing you with a copy of that document; and that officer has been directed to extend to these Jarejas the same measures as those, which during the last few years have with signal success been adopted for the suppression of female infanticide in the province of Katteewar generally.

10. No remarks are called for in regard to the 16th and 17th paragraphs of Lieutenant-colonel Melvill's Report of the 8th December last, that gentleman having, in his subsequent letter of the 11th January, reported the satisfactory intelligence that his Highness the Rao of Cutch immediately voluntarily issued a proclamation warning every tribe and family in Cutch, in any way descended from the Jarejas, whether Mahomedan, Hindoo, or otherwise, that as the practice of infanticide has been abolished amongst the Jarejas, it will not under any circumstances be permitted to be practised by any other tribes in Cutch; and that in every case of infanticide which may hereafter be proved to the satisfaction of the Cutch Durbar, the guilty parties will be severely punished.

11. In the same proclamation, with the view still further to facilitate the detection of offenders, his Highness very laudably announces that rewards will be given

to

to parties who may hereafter come forward and substantiate the commission, by any of these tribes, of an act of infanticide; this announcement will, no doubt, from a knowledge of the facilitated means of discovery, tend to check the progress of this crime, but it will require some little discrimination in the investigation and decision of cases supported by the evidence alone of parties in needy circumstances, to establish beyond a doubt that the accusers are not actuated, in the charges they advance, by motives of enmity or pecuniary advantage.

12. The promulgation of the above proclamation, being the spontaneous act of the Rao, does great credit to his Highness's humanity and enlightened feelings, and it is peculiarly gratifying to Government to observe, that at the conclusion of his letter of the 11th January last, Lieutenant-colonel Melvill states it to be his opinion, founded on the gradual but certain progress which is now being made throughout Cutch towards the extinction of infanticide, that "in the course of a few years the infamous stigma which hitherto has attached to the name of the Jareja will be fully and for ever removed."

13. In the 18th paragraph of his report, dated the 8th December last, Lieutenant-colonel Melvill reports that he has embraced frequent occasions to discuss with his Highness the Rao the subject of Suttee, and that although he has repeatedly urged his Highness to forbid the performance of this rite in his territories, his Highness has declined to adopt any authoritative measures for its suppression, on the ground that as the "head of the state he is bound to consult the Jarejas on every great question, and to abide by their advice." It unfortunately, however, appears that the Jarejas are decidedly opposed to any interference in the practice of this rite.

14. In addressing Government on this subject, Lieutenant-colonel Melvill observes, "I have endeavoured all along to prevail on his Highness the Rao to act for himself, well knowing that a body of ignorant men like the Jarejas can never be induced to abandon any part of their ancestral superstition, unless urged by some more powerful motive than the simple dictates of virtue and humanity. I believe that they would willingly bow to the mandate which forbids Suttee, and that if the Rao would exercise the moral courage required on his part to issue the injunction, the rite would be at once, and without a murmur, abandoned. For the future I shall oppose, unless otherwise instructed by Government, the proposition of the question in any form to the Jarejas in a body, and trust to time to bring about a change in the Rao's feelings, which may render his Highness as sincerely desirous of employing all the powers and influence of his station to abolish Suttee, as he most truly and evidently is to put an end to infanticide.

15. With referencé to this point, I am directed to request that you will be pleased to communicate to his Highness the Rao, in mild and courteous language, the regret of the British Government that his Highness cannot be prevailed upon to abolish of his own authority the inhuman rite of Suttee; and in urging his Highness to relinquish his scruples on the subject, that you will call his particular attention to the striking example which has been lately shown him by his Highness the Guicowar, a sovereign whose territories extend to the very borders of Cutch, and whose feelings and religious prejudices as a true Hindoo cannot be questioned, yet who has voluntarily abolished, under severe penalties, the performance of this rite throughout his dominions.

16. It will be expedient that, while dwelling on this point, you should enlarge as much as possible upon the great respect throughout the civilised world that this act of the Guicowar ensures for his Highness, and the certainty that exists that when other things are forgotten, his Highness will, on this account alone, be regarded by posterity as having been a highly humane and enlightened prince.

17. It of course will not escape you, while discussing this question with his Highness the Rao, to observe that his Highness the Guicowar is not the only prince who has lately abolished the rite of Suttee in his dominions, since a similar example has been lately shown by the Rajas of Sattara and Kolapore, and all the influential chiefs in the Rewa Kaunla, in addition to many other chiefs of minor importance, who have one and all, without hesitation, voluntarily conformed to the wishes and advice of the British Government, by prohibiting, under the severest penalties, the further practice of this rite within the entire range of their respective jurisdictions.

18. In conclusion, I am directed to enclose for your information, copy of my letter of this date to Lieutenant-colonel Melvill, communicating to that gentleman the high sense which is entertained by Government of the zeal, judgment, and



discretion which, during his administration of affairs in Cutch, have characterised his humane efforts for the suppression of infanticide and Suttee in that Province, and at the same time to inform you that the Honourable the Governor in Council confidently relies on your constant and zealous exertions to secure that the measures which have been adopted for the suppression of the former of these customs are carried into full effect.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*  
Secretary to Government.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(No. 1795 of 1841.)

From *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Secretary to Government, Bombay, to Lieutenant-colonel *Melwill*, late Political Agent in Cutch.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 29 June 1841.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters, dated the 8th December and 11th January, Nos. 286 of 1840, and No. 8 of 1841, on the subject of female infanticide and the rite of Suttee as at present practised in the territories of his Highness the Rao of Cutch, and to transmit for your information, copy of my reply of this date to Mr. Malet, the present Political Agent in Cutch, communicating, for the information and guidance of that officer, such observations and instructions as occur to the Honourable the Governor in Council on the several points adverted to in those communications.

2. In forwarding the above communication, I am desired to inform you that the Honourable the Governor in Council entertains the highest sense of the zeal, judgment, and discretion which, during your administration of affairs in Cutch, so eminently distinguished your humane efforts for the extinction of female infanticide and suttee in that province.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*  
Secretary to Government.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(No. 1796 of 1842.)

From *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Secretary to Government, Bombay, to Captain *Jacob*, First Assistant Political Agent in Katteewar in Charge.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 29 June 1841.

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you an extract, paragraph 4, of a letter from Lieutenant-colonel Melwill, late Political Agent in Cutch, dated the 8th December last, No. 286, and to request that you will be pleased to obtain, with as little delay as possible, and submit to Government, a census of the Jarejah population of the district of Addoee, and at the same time forward a copy of that document for the information of Mr. Malet, the Political Agent in Cutch.

2. I am on this occasion desired to inform you that with the view of suppressing the practice of female infanticide in the district of Addoee, the Honourable the Governor in Council vests you with authority to extend to the Jarejahs of that district the same measures as those which have during the last few years been adopted with signal success for the suppression of this revolting custom in the province of Katteewar generally.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*  
Secretary to Government.

## EXTRACT BOMBAY POLITICAL CONSULTATION, 4 August 1841.

(No. 4338.)

From *D. Blane*, Esquire, Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay, to *A. Malet*, Esquire, Political Agent in Cutch.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 3 August 1841.

WITH reference to the entry in your political diary of the 11th ultimo, under the head "letters received," I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to request that you will be pleased to report to Government the circumstances connected with the case of infanticide therein alluded to.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *D. Blane*,  
Acting Secretary to Government.

## EXTRACT BOMBAY POLITICAL CONSULTATION, 18 August 1841.

(No. 4530.)

From Captain *G. L. Jacob*, First Assistant Political Agent in Charge, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esquire, Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

Katteewar Political Agent's Office,  
Rajcote, 15 July 1841.

1. IN reply to your letter, No. 1796, dated 29th ultimo, calling on me for a census of the Jareja population of the district of Addoee, I have the honour to state that my attention has been for some time turned to this subject, and that I shall not fail to transmit you the census as soon as it can be obtained; also sending, as required, a copy of the same to the Political Agent in Kutch.

2. To account for the delay that has occurred in obtaining the required information, and to show the difficulties yet existing on the subject, I beg to enclose translations of the letter addressed by me to the Moorvee chief in September last, when temporarily in charge of this agency, and of the reply of the Addoee Mehta to the fresh injunctions that I felt called to transmit early in June last, on finding that no census of Addoee, had been received in this office in the interim.

3. I purpose sending mohsuls on the Moorvee chief, to compel him to force his unruly Bhayad in Wagur, into like subjection with those on this side the gulphs, and trust that no further opposition may be offered to the wishes of government and to the cause of humanity.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *G. L. Jacob*,  
First Assistant Political Agent in Charge.

TRANSLATION of a LETTER from Captain *Jacob* to the Chief of Moorvee, dated Poorbunder, 9 September 1840.

Two tables, being census of the Jareja population of your talooka for the two half years of Sumvut 1897 (1840-41), having been recently transmitted by you, I have examined the same, and perceive that for the district of Addoee not one single daughter is entered in the census, although sons appear to exist. This seems to denote sad negligence on the part of the Addoee Jarejas, and of a most criminal nature, should the census be correct; moreover, on your part, it would be a breach of faith with the British Government. I consequently write to remind you of your obligations, and to enjoin on you the most vigilant observance of them. I have written to Moonshee Eshwurdass (the Addoee Mehta) to take a correct census of the Jareja families of every village in the Addoee district, subject to you; and I hereby require you to afford that officer every assistance in the prosecution of this work, and to report any difference that may be found to exist in the tables previously sent, and the census now called for.

(True translation.)

(signed) *G. L. Jacob*,  
First Assistant Political Agent in Charge.

From *Iseurdass Nathana*, Bhaee at Addoee, to Captain *Legrand Jacob*, Assistant Political Agent Katteewar.

The usual Address.

WITH reference to the said place and dependent villages, and the Jharejas who reside therein, you thus address me.

"On the 9th September 1840 a form was sent to you, agreeably to which you were directed to prepare and transmit the necessary information regarding the Jharejas. No answer has been received to these instructions. This indolence is extremely improper, and unless you are able to afford a satisfactory explanation, it will be an imperative duty to fine you. A cossid is now despatched, and within 15 days from this date, you are ordered to furnish full particulars; and three and a half rupees will be deducted from your pay on account of the expense thus incurred."

This letter, bearing date the 11th of June, arrived on the 21st. In reply to this, I most respectfully beg to state, on receipt of the letter, dated the 9th September, which arrived on the 25th of the same month, with the assistance of the Carkoon, I collected the Jharejas to commence the required documents. The Jharejas objected acting; they wished, in the first instance, to make a reference about their circumstances to the Political Agent, and that, on the receipt of the reply, they would at once commence on what was required. I replied they were at perfect liberty to do so, but that I wished them at once to commence filling up the documents ordered. They, however, urged the reference they had named, stating their willingness to give their assistance when this had been done. On the 1st October your servant referred this for instructions: it is impossible that I should so far forget myself as to neglect replying to your instructions.

The Jharejas stated they would commence after they had made their reference, as above named. I awaited the reply to my communication. I throw myself on your mercy for whatever you may consider proper for such neglect and forgetfulness. With reference to the three and a half rupees for the cossid, if you remit this my character is preserved; I am your servant at your feet. If I send a letter through or by the assistance of the talookdar, and it does not arrive in future, what am I to do?

You have ordered me to send the information called for within 15 days; but the Addoee Karbharree has absconded the last 17 days, and there is now no Karbharree here on the talookdar's behalf. Under these circumstances, I could not get the Jharejas to attend to frame the documents called for. I have done all I can by persuasion; their opposition is the reason the documents have not been forwarded before. I received no answer to my reply. If you, Sir, fine me on this, I have only to obey. I have no hope of being able to arrange this; I have, therefore, made this representation. If a new arrangement is made, with a proper security, and any one you order receive strict instructions, it will be successful. The answer rests with you, what reply you may deem necessary.

This is my petition, dated 23 June 1841, English style.

(True translation.)

(signed) *R. N. Ramsay*,  
Acting Second Assistant Political Agent.

(signed) *G. L. Jacob*,  
First Assistant Political Agent in Charge.

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POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(No. 2268 of 1841.)

(No. 4531.)

From *D. A. Blane*, Esquire, Acting Secretary to Government, to Captain *G. L. Jacob*, First Assistant in Charge of the Office of Political Agent in Katteewar.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 12 August 1841.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 15th ultimo, No. 216, regarding the census of the Jharejah population of the district of Addoee,  
and

and to inform you that the Honourable the Governor in Council will await your further report on this subject.

I have, &c.  
 (signed) *D. Blane*,  
 Acting Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT BOMBAY POLITICAL CONSULTATION, 15 September 1841.

(No. 5207.)

From *A. Malet*, Esq. Political Agent in Cutch, to *D. A. Blane*, Esq. Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir

Bhooj Agency, 28 August 1841.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d instant, requiring my report on the case of infanticide at Wejpassur, noticed in my diary of the 15th instant. I have been obliged to require more evidence on the subject from his Highness the Rao, previous to submitting my report to Government; this, and his Highness's attention being so taken up with the business of the Adooee Commission, must be my excuse for the delay.

I have, &c.  
 (signed) *A. Malet*,  
 Political Agent in Cutch.

EXTRACT BOMBAY POLITICAL CONSULTATION, 17 November 1841.

(No. 6257.)

From *A. Malet*, Esq. Political Agent in Cutch, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Camp at Mandavie, Bhooj Agency,  
 27 September 1841.

Sir,

1. WITH reference to Mr. Secretary Blane's letter of the 3d ultimo, and my reply of the 28th ultimo, I have now the honour to forward translation of the papers relative to the case of infanticide at Wejpassur.

2. A Naik of his Highness's resalah, an outpost at Hulraee, reported to Melita Judhooram the death of the female child of Hothee Udajee at Wejpassur, under very suspicious circumstances, I immediately sent a message to his Highness the Rao, requesting that the necessary investigation might be made, the result of which I now enclose.

3. There is no doubt of the fact that the child was born alive, and the nurse, who appears to have no reason for enmity to the mother, clearly deposes to the intention of the mother to kill it. The defence for the mother is, that she had a fit, in which she supposes she must have killed the child, or that it died from neglect while she was under the influence of it. The Hothee was not in the house at the time, but concealed the death of the child. From respectable testimony it does not appear that the mother was subject to fits, as stated by her and her husband, but she had on hearing of her husband's imprisonment at Bhooj.

4. On full consideration of the case, his Highness has decided that the woman killed the child, the man not being in the house at the time; but it is evident that he was aware of it and concealed the crime, if he had not given previous directions for it. He is, however, a poor man, and his family consists only of a helpless blind father, 90 years of age, and his own wife. His Highness has, therefore, as a mitigated sentence, ordered him to pay a fine of 100 korees, in default of which he is to be imprisoned, with hard labour, for one year.

5. I hope that this will meet the approval of the Honourable the Governor in Council.

I have, &c.  
 (signed) *A. Malet*,  
 Political Agent in Cutch.

TRANSLATION of the STATEMENTS of *Hothee Udojee Kurunjee*, of Wysur-Shrawur Wud 13, 1898.

MY wife is afflicted with an evil spirit, or has some other severe sickness which causes her sometimes to fall down and become powerless and foam at the mouth; thus she sometimes remains four ghurrees, sometime a whole day; thus in a month she suffers five or seven times. In Sumwut 1895 she was first confined of a son, and from her ill health he died; and now in the last Usar I went with the Rubarees to feed camels, and my blind father remained at home; and a daughter was born of my wife, and she became helpless, and the daughter died; thus it happened; and she is subject to such a disease that her children are not born so perfect as to live. This is my statement; the Durbar is my master, let it do as is fit.

*Q.* The Durbar sent a proclamation that people were not to kill their children; are you aware of this or not?—*A.* I know that we are not to kill any female children; my wife did not do so; it died, as I have above mentioned; let the Sukar inquire at my village, if I have spoken wrong I can be punished.

## TRANSLATION of a Yad from his Highness the Rao.

FROM Yad of the 17th August, and another of the 6th September, have been received, relative to the business of the Hothee of Wejpassur. In reply I send copies of a representation from Ludha Mehta Karbaree of Buchao, with its enclosed evidences. Whatever advice on their subject you give me, I will abide by it.

TRANSLATION of a Petition from the Karbaree *Buchao Ludha Mehta*, to his Highness the Rao.

1st Aswin Shood 4th.

I WENT to Wejpassur and there inquired, and now send a paper of evidence to the Hoojoor, which will inform you of the affair on the day the Hoothee's daughter was born; he was not at home, but had gone to the jungle on his occupations there, the villagers say. I inquired into Udojee's grass with Jareja, and he states that he has a half santhee of land, and that it is mortgaged to Atch Mahdhooporee for 1,200 korees, who enjoys the produce.

## EVIDENCES enclosed in the above.

Bhadurwa Wud 6th, 1898

Jare a *Jessjee*, Thacoor of Wejpassur, states as follows:

A daughter was born to the Hoothee at noon, which died. Hoothec Dessul informed me that the child's mother had killed it, on which I sent to the Duffadar at Hubraee, and he came and inquired in the village and examined the nurse, who said the mother killed it, as it was a girl.

Bhadurwa Wud 2d

*Hothec Dessul* states as follows:

The nurse told me that the mother had killed Udojee's female child. I told this to Jessjee.

Bhadurwa Wud 2d.

*Saeanee Sona*, wife of Raoma, of Wejpassur, states as follows:

The Hothee's wife was delivered of a female child. I washed it, and laid it on a small bed, and I told her to take care of it; she said, "I will not preserve its life; how can I feed it, and nourish it, and marry it?" I went to the house the next day, when the child was dead.

Bhadurwa Wud, 2.

*Bhace Rajbhaee*, the wife of Hoothee Udha, of Wejpassur, states as follows.

I was delivered of a female child, which the nurse laid on a little bed near me; I recollect this much after this sickness seized me, and having no power of doing anything. How the child died I know not

Bhadurwa Sood zd.

*Q.* Had you this illness ever before, or has it only now come on you?—*A.* In 1895 I was living in Kara, there I was confined of a boy, and got this sickness, and on the second day the child died. I did not recover my senses till after the child was dead, when I first became aware of it.

Have you any one to prove that your child then died?—Any witnesses there may be are in Kowra.

*To Jureejah Jessajee.*] This woman says this about her sickness; inform me whatever you know of it, or whatever other people in the village know?—I have inquired in the village, and the people say that on Shrawun Sood 8th, she had this sickness; after her husband was taken to Bhooj, she was taken with a fit, but we know nothing of any before that.

(True translation.)

(signed) *A. Malet,*  
Political Agent in Kutch.

(No. 6258.)

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Anderson*, subscribed to by the Honourable Mr. *Reid*, dated 13 November 1841.

THERE can, I think, be no doubt that this case is established. The sentence passed is very lenient, but I do not think we can object to it; the Political Agent, however, taking care to see that it is really enforced.

(signed) *G. W. Anderson.*  
*L. R. Reid.*

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(No. 3111 of 1841.)

From *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, to  
*A. Malet*, Esq. Political Agent in Kutch.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 13 November 1841.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 27th September last, No. 180, reporting the result of the investigation instituted on the part of the Cutch Durbar, for the purpose of ascertaining the real cause of the death of the female child of Hoothee Kurunjee, of Wejpassur.

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you, that in the opinion of the Honourable the Governor in Council, there is no doubt that the offence of infanticide has been established in this case.

3. The sentence passed by his Highness the Rao on the father of the murdered child, is considered by the Governor in Council to be very lenient; you are, however, requested to be careful to see that it is actually enforced.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*  
Officiating Chief Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT BOMBAY POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS, 17 November 1841.

(No. 186 of 1841.)

(No. 6260.)

From *A. Malet*, Esq. Political Agent in Cutch, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq.  
Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Camp at Mandavie, Bhooj Agency,

Sir,

7 October 1841.

1. WITH reference to the 16th and 17th paragraphs of Captain Melvill's Report on Infanticide, dated 8th December 1840, his letter of the 11th January this year, and the 10th paragraph of your letter, No. 1794, of the 29th June last,

613.

Z z

I have

I have the honour to report the following circumstances regarding the Hothee Jarejahs, on which I beg to be favoured with the instructions of his Honour the Governor in Council.

2. On the apprehension of Udhajec Hothee, whose case was communicated to Government on the 27th ultimo, he stated in mitigation of his offence, that the head of his tribe had never consented to put a stop to the crime of infanticide. This brought to the recollection of his Highness the Rao what in the hurry of business he had omitted to state to Captain Melvill, that the persons charged with the proclamation forbidding infanticide had been plainly informed by the Hothees of Bundra and Toomree, the former being the head of the \* Sept, that they did not intend to abide by the Rao's orders on this point. His Highness, while mentioning these circumstances to me, specially requested that I would not take any official notice of the matter until he had endeavoured to persuade these misguided people to abandon this sin.

3. The Hothees of Bundra and Toomree being invited to Bhooj, had a long interview with his Highness the Rao, who used every endeavour to persuade them to relinquish infanticide; but the only result was that they promised on their return to their estate to consult Mata, under whose protection their villages are considered inviolable asylums, and to reply in eight days.

4. The constant occupation of the Rao in the business of the Adlooee commission, allowed 20 days to elapse, when I again requested his attention to the subject, on which he wrote to the Hothees and received for reply that they had consulted Mata, who had given them no order either to repair to Bhooj or to put a stop to infanticide.

5. His Highness still cherishing the idea that he could persuade these people, did not inform me of this reply, but leaving Bhooj for Mandavie, took the opportunity of going by Mata Toomree, and taking my Mehta, Mukoondjee, with him, halted there, and called the Bhyad to his presence. I much regretted at the time that I had not been made aware of his Highness's intentions, as I should have gone with him and added my endeavours to his; but the notes I have since received, translations of which are appended, induce me to think that I could have done no good there, and that my presence at a future period may be of more effect.

6. His Highness omitted no persuasion, but in vain; and he informs me that Mukoondjee Mehta, while expressing the abhorrence of the British Government at the crime, threatened them with the consequences; and as a Hindoo, most severely reprobated the discredit which they would inevitably bring on Mata by their attributing to her the sanction of so heinous a crime. The veneration of the Jarejahs for Mata, which is publicly avowed, and the secret feelings of the Rao himself, would induce him to use persuasion only.

7. I have no reason to doubt the sincerity of his Highness in his wish to put a stop to this horrid crime, and he has in this case plainly intimated to me the vanity of his efforts at persuasion, and his inability to use coercive measures, at the same time stating that he hoped the British Government would assist him, and entreating me to rely on his best assistance in whatever way the prejudices of his tribe would allow. I pointed out to him the necessity for his active, instead of passive assistance, and showed him that in such a case the asylum allowed to the supposed sanctity of Mata never could be permitted to invalidate the arrangement already made for abolishing infanticide. I could hardly expect any other result, but I certainly was disappointed at finding that his Highness the Rao could not free himself from the prejudices of his race, even when directly opposed to so great a good, the consummation of which he really hopes to obtain. No active measures can be expected from his Highness against the Hothees, who are protected by the vicinity of the temple of Mata: but he will concur in whatever his Honour in Council may think it fit that our power should execute, and will take care that the Hothees observe the agreement which he hopes us to force on them.

8. The Hothees may be estimated at about 3,000 males, and possess 15 villages, producing about 49,900 korees, more than half of which revenue is probably alienated; there are many also residing as grasses in different villages. The chief of the tribe is Koowunjee of Bundra, but from what I hear of his relative Darraj, of Mata Toomree, a noted worshipper of Mata, I anticipate more trouble with him than any other.

9. In case I fail to persuade, I beg leave, with the utmost deference, to state, that there appear to me only the following modes of acting:—

1st. To

1st. To send mohsuls at a daily increasing rate, until the chiefs consent to sign the agreement.

2d. To sequestrate the giras of those refusing to sign the agreement within a stipulated time.

3d. To remove from the country all those who persist in committing a sin which the Durbar and the British Government have determined, as far as their means can censure, shall be put a stop to.

Perhaps a union of the 1st and 3d, or 2d and 3d would be found the most efficacious and expeditious, and though we cannot expect that a great public benefit can be carried through without some partial suffering, I think the more decided we are the less misery will be eventually caused.

10. If the Hothees concede to our demand, I presume (that if applied for) the same guarantee as is extended to the Jarejas by treaty will be allowed to them.

11. In submitting this report to Government I beg to state, that it is not my intention to have a personal interview with Kowurjee of Bundra, the chief of the Hothees, until I am honoured with the instructions of Government, as I consider that the disregard of my exhortations, which I cannot but expect, should be immediately followed by whatever ulterior measures Government may think fit to order.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *A. Malet*,  
Political Agent in Cutch.

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THE worshippers of Mata Koonurjee and Dansingjee, write to his Highness the Rao Deasulgee.—You have sent here Thakoor Ragojee; he has told us not to destroy our female children, and called us and the Toomreewalla to Bhooj, after which we came here and took the orders of Matajee; but this is not the order of Matajee, so we cannot keep our children alive without the order of Mata. Formerly the Sahib and Luckmeedass Mehta called us, and said, that our grass would not be unjustly taken by the Durbar, to which purport they would give us a writing, and that we should agree not to put to death our female children; but at that time we neither gave a writing nor received one; but now his Highness says that we are to preserve our female children. On this we requested the orders of Matajee, but Matajee gave us no order, therefore we cannot preserve our children. Those who formerly among us preserved their children, and those who married them have perished, and have left no posterity. How, therefore, can we preserve them? We are the faithful servants of the Rao, and from the power of Matajee and the Rao our characters in former time were preserved (when they did not consent to stop child-murder); why should it not be so now, when it is in your power? This place was privileged by your ancestors 14 generations ago, since which time it has always remained an asylum; therefore do you give an answer to the Sahib on this subject, for we cannot consent to this.

1st Assoo Shood Sth, 1798—22 September, A. D. 1841.

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LETTER to the Political Agent.

THE worshippers of Mata Koonurjee and his brethren send greeting: Your letter has been received with respect; you have written well with reference to the putting children to death. When the Sirkar first came to this country, the Carbaree said to us, "The Jarejahs have all made an agreement (not to put to death their female children); do you also do the same." We then consulted Matajee, but received no order; and we said to the Carbaree that it was not Matajee's order, neither is it now Matajee's order, but the Sirkar is lord; this town is Matajee's, and this is her asylum, which the Sirkar will respect.

1st Assoo Shood, 12th—27 September, A. D. 1841.

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LETTER to the Political Agent.

THE worshippers of Mata Dausingjee and his brethren send greeting: Your letter has been received, and read with respect, and its contents understood; but it is not Matajee's order to us (to keep the female children alive); but the Sirkar is lord and protector, and can do as it seems best to it; formerly we did not give



a writing in this business; when the other Jarejahs agreed at that time, it was not Matajee's order that we should act thus; nor is it now, but the Government is lord; let it act as it deems best.

1st Assoo Shood, 11th Sumwut, 1898—26 September, A. D. 1841.

(True translation.)

(signed) *A. Malet*,  
Political Agent in Kutch.

Note accompaniment to my letter of the 7th October 1841.

(No. 6261.)

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, concurred in by the Honourable Mr. Reid; without date.

I DO not think that it is necessary, as suggested by Mr. Malet, to compel the Hothees to enter into written engagements to renounce infanticide.

The heads of the Jarejah tribe having already agreed to put an end to this sin, and the Rao having declared the crime punishable if committed by any of his subjects, the Hothees come under the same obligation as others, and if detected in the perpetration of the crime, should be made liable to the same penalties. In short, his Highness the Rao's proclamation should be applied to them as against any other class.

At the same time the Rao may be informed, that whilst Government expect that he will follow the above course with decision and firmness, he may rely on the aid of the British Government if required to put down any resistance to his lawful authority, or to support his efforts for the complete extinction of this abominable crime from his dominions.

The Rao has lately noticed a case of infanticide among the Hothees, and though he awarded a very inadequate punishment, as a beginning it will do good.

Mr. Malet, in his communications with the Hothees, should give them explicitly to understand that they come under the general rules against infanticide, and that if they persist in its commission, they will subject themselves to severe penalties.

(signed) *G. W. Anderson*,  
*L. R. Reid*.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(No. 6262.)

(No. 3112 of 1841.)

From *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Secretary to Government, to *A. Malet*, Esq. Political Agent in Cutch.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 13 November 1841.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 7th ultimo, No. 186, and to inform you that the Honourable the Governor in Council does not consider it necessary to compel the Hothee branch of the Jarejah tribe to enter into written engagements to renounce female infanticide.

2. The heads of the Jarejah tribe having already agreed to put an end to the revolting practice of infanticide, and his Highness the Rao of Cutch having declared the crime punishable when committed by any of his subjects, the Hothees are equally liable to the penalties attached to the commission of this offence with his Highness's other subjects, and his Highness's proclamation should be applied to them in common with any other class.

3. I am at the same time desired to request that you will be pleased to inform his Highness the Rao, that whilst the Governor in Council confidently expects that his Highness will follow the above course with decision and firmness, he may rely on the aid of the British Government in putting down any resistance to his lawful authority, and in supporting his efforts for the complete extinction of the crime of female infanticide throughout his dominions.

4. The Honourable the Governor in Council further directs that you will in your communications with the Hothees, give them explicitly to understand that they

they are subject to the general rules now in force against infanticide, and that if they persist in the commission of this crime they will subject themselves to severe penalties.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,  
Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT from the Diary of the Political Agent in Cutch, from 22d to 28th November 1841.

27th November, from *J. Sutherland*, Esq. Agent Governor-general, dated 9th instant, transmitting a copy of the rules ordained by Maharaja Beejee Sing, of Jodhpoor, for the suppression of infanticide.

EXTRACT BOMBAY POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS, 22 December 1841.

(No. 6904.)

MEMORANDUM by the Officiating Chief Secretary, approved by the Board.

IN reference to the entry on the 27th November, I beg to suggest that copy of the rules against infanticide referred to, may be called for in order that it may be seen how far they are applicable to Cutch and Kattcewar.

9 December 1841. (signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,  
Officiating Chief Secretary.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(No. 3433 of 1841.)

(No. 6905.)

From *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to *A. Malet*, Esq. Political Agent in Cutch.

Sir, Bombay Castle, 16 December 1841.

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your political Diary from the 22d to the 28th ultimo.

2. With reference to the entry on the 27th ultimo, I am directed to request that you will be pleased to forward to Government a copy of the rules against infanticide therein alluded to, in order that it may be ascertained how far they are applicable to the provinces of Cutch and Kattcewar.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,  
Off<sup>r</sup> Chief Secretary to Govt.

EXTRACT BOMBAY POLITICAL CONSULTATION, 2 March 1842.

(No. 1100.)

From *A. Malet*, Esq. Political Agent in Cutch, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Officiating Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir, Bhooj Agency, 28 January 1842.

WITH reference to my letter of the 7th October, and your reply of the 13th November last, No. 3112, I have the honour to report, for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, the proceedings of his Highness the Rao towards the Hothees of Bundra and Toomree, the aid afforded to him by me, and the successful results.

2. After acquainting his Highness with the sentiments of Government, I had a long conference with him on the methods to be pursued towards the Hothees, both as affecting them and with reference to the Jarejah Bhyad, and those other tribes who are by the Rao's proclamation amenable to punishment for infanticide. His

Highness consulted his minister and several of his Bhyad, and the result of the conference was, that to recede from the demand originally made on the Hothee chiefs for their agreement to abstain from infanticide and for a census, would weaken the arrangements now in force, and greatly dissatisfy the Jarejah Bhyad.

3. I need but mention two principal reasons for these conclusions, with which I beg most respectfully to state my concurrence: firstly, the especial sanctity of Mata Bandra and Mata Toomree, the abodes of the principal chiefs, would effectually prevent the discovery of infanticide unless the census were duly taken, and even if discovery could be made, would render his Highness ever dependent on our aid for its punishment: secondly, the Jarejahs would be dissatisfied at finding that a tribe, which, although many of its members are of pure blood, is inferior to their own, could refuse, with at least present impunity, to concur in what they had agreed to, they would repent their own conduct and ever endeavour to evade their engagement.

4. For these reasons his Highness the Rao determined again to endeavour to procure the assent of the Hothee chiefs to the abolition of infanticide and to a census, to strengthen his persuasions. I informed the Hothees that I was ready to enforce their obedience to the Rao's orders to discontinue infanticide, and that the two Governments would severely punish the crime, forcibly pointing out to them the evil consequences of their contumacy. I considered it better for various reasons, with which it is unnecessary to trouble Government, not to proceed to Bundra or Toomree in person.

5. Notwithstanding the Rao's endeavours and the persuasion of the respectable persons he sent to the Hothees, they were inflexible, and his Highness was compelled to request my aid; I therefore addressed letters to the chiefs of the two villages, in which, after stating the reasons for my interference, I informed them that it was his Highness's firm determination not to allow persons guilty of infanticide, and disobedient to his orders, to reside in his dominions, and that they were allowed 15 days for preparation to leave the province. I sent these letters by 20 Mohsul Suwars, 10 to each village, thinking it better to avoid by such parties the possibility of the chiefs involving themselves further by resistance, and to show the other tribes the consequences of disobedience to their own government. I am happy to say that the objects were effected. The Bundra chief repairing to Bhooj the next day and the Toomree chief the day after, there appeared at Toomree, at first, a disposition to resist, but it soon evaporated.

6. I enclose a translation of the acknowledgment by the Hothees of their improper conduct, which I considered it right, as a memento, to affix to their agreement to abstain from infanticide in future; with this exception, it is the same as that given by the Jarejahs, and transmitted to Government by Lieutenant-colonel Melvill, in his letter of the 11th April 1840.

I have, &c.

(signed) *A. Malet*,  
Political Agent in Cutch

I, Hothee Koowurjee, of Burra Bundra, write that there was a treaty made between the English and Kutch Governments in the year Sumvut 1875, A.D. 1819, in the 17th article of which all the Jarejah Bhyad agreed not to destroy their female children; in that agreement the whole of the tribes concurred. Therefore the Durbar many times has reiterated its orders, but we, from our foolishness, did not agree to this; but now Moonshee Gool Mahomed came to our village to make the census, and we would not, according the custom of the country, allow him to take it. This was on our part a great fault, therefore the Sirkar sent on us 10 Mohsul Suwars, and we went and prayed for pardon of our offence from the two Sirkars, and agreed, according to the agreement of all the Jarejahs, to keep our children alive according to the four paragraphs written underneath.

Here follow the four paragraphs contained in Enclosure 2, to Colonel Melvill's letter of the 11th April 1840.

(signed) *Hothee Koowurjee Dajeebhye*,  
For himself and all his Bhyad of Matajee Bundra.

(signed) *Hothee Meljee Gujjunjee*,  
For himself and all his Bhyad of Lesser Bundra.

Date Magshur Wud 13th, 1898.

9 January 1842.

A SIMILAR paper is executed and signed by Hothee Dansingjee Khengarjee, of Lesser Toomree, for himself and his Bhyad.

(True translation.)

(signed) *A. Malet*,  
Political Agent in F.....

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Board.

THE results of Mr. Malet's proceedings are very satisfactory, and they may be entirely approved.

The Political Agent should be requested to intimate to his Highness the Rao, the satisfaction with which Government has viewed his proceedings on this occasion, and our full reliance on his constant exertions to extirpate the crime of infanticide from his dominions.

Copy to be sent to the Government of India, and these proceedings to be reported to the Honourable Court of Directors by an early opportunity.

(signed) *G. W. Anderson,*  
*F. M'Mahon,*  
*J. H. Crawford,*  
*L. R. Reid.*

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(No. 555 of 1842.)

(No. 1102.)

From *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Secretary to Government, Bombay, to *A. Malet*, Esq. Political Agent in Cutch.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 24 February 1842.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter, dated the 28th ultimo, No. 40, reporting the successful result of the measures adopted by his Highness the Rao of Cutch towards the Hothees of Bundra and Toomree, in order to induce them to enter into an agreement to discontinue the crime of infanticide among their tribes, I am directed to inform you that your proceedings on this occasion are entirely approved by the Honourable the Governor in Council.

2. I am at the same time desired to request that you will inform his Highness the Rao, that the Governor in Council has viewed his Highness's proceedings on this occasion with great satisfaction, and that Government fully relies on his continued exertions to extirpate the crime of infanticide from his dominions.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,  
Secretary to Government.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(No. 556 of 1842.)

From *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Secretary to Government of Bombay, to *T. H. Maddock*, Esq. Secretary to Government of India, Fort William.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 24 February 1842.

WITH reference to my letter, dated the 4th August, No. 1734 of 1840, reporting the measures which have been adopted by the Rao of Cutch, for the suppression of infanticide in his Highness's dominions, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for submission to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council, extracts from

the further proceedings of this Government, noted in the margin,\* on the same subject.

2. In conformity with the recommendation contained in the 13th paragraph of the letter from this Government to the Political Agent in Cutch, dated 4th August 1840, copy of which accompanied my letter above alluded to, his Highness the Rao issued a proclamation denunciatory of the crime of infanticide, but to this the Hothee branch of the Jhareja tribe refused to pay any attention. His Highness, therefore, deemed it necessary eventually to adopt towards them the measures reported in the letter from the Political Agent, dated the 28th ultimo, No. 40, to which communication, and to my reply thereto, I am directed to request that you will be pleased to draw the attention of his Lordship in Council.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*  
Secretary to Government

EXTRACT BOMBAY POLITICAL CONSULTATION, 9 March 1842.  
(No. 1175.)

From *A. Malet*, Esq. Political Agent in Cutch, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq.  
Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

Bhooj Agency, 4 January 1842

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th December, and inclose a copy of the enclosure against infanticide, with a translation of Beejeesing's order.

On the receipt of this I communicated it to the Durbar, but his Highness being at present most fully employed in other business, I have not yet received his sentiments on it.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *A. Malet,*  
Political Agent in Cutch

It has been ordered in the Pergunnahs, and it has been ordered by the Hoosoor, that on a marriage of a Puttayut or Rajpoot enjoying a revenue of 1,000, he shall give in charity as follows, to the musician.

25 rupees to Charuns.

15 ditto to Bhats, of which five rupees go to the possessors of villages, and the other seven rupees are to go to the Puwareente and Baldeents.

5 ditto to Doms.

45 rupees.

Thus a person worth 1,000, will give, and those who have more will give more according to this scale, and those who have less will give less, and you will take from the Charuns and Bhats of your pergunnah a writing to this effect; besides this, nothing whatever is to be given to those who require it, and if any one should on this speak improperly, you will punish him, and inform the Puttayut of this, who will give accordingly, and no Puttayut or Rajpoot will have a reason for destroying his daughter. Be careful in this; if any one does kill his daughter, put him out of the country. Be particularly watchful in this business; if this is done, and you remain supine, it will be at your peril.

This

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From the Political Agent in Cutch, dated 28th September 1840, No. 193.  
To - - ditto - - - - - dated 7th November 1840, No. 2424  
From - - ditto - - - - - dated 21st November 1840, No. 262  
To - - ditto - - - - - dated 22d December 1840, No. 2765.  
To - - ditto - - - - - dated 29th June 1841, No. 1794.  
From - - ditto - - - - - dated 27th September 1841, No. 180, with Enclosure.  
To - - ditto - - - - - dated 13th November 1841, No. 3111.  
From - - ditto - - - - - dated 7th October 1841, No. 185, with Enclosure.  
To - - ditto - - - - - dated 13th November 1841, No. 3112.  
From - - ditto - - - - - dated 23th January 1842, No. 40, with Enclosure.  
To - - ditto - - - - - dated 24th February 1842, No. 555

This was ordered in 1821 Sumwut, and the orders were sent at that time to the various Halaims on Chyturwud 9th, and the following writing was taken from the Charuns.

"We, the Bharot, Kureea, Sadooada, Guguwareea, Aseea, Kuvveea, Mandul, Melun, Lalsurut, Soombur, Prudh, Sadaeench, Veetoo, Mehroo, Kunesee, Luga, Bogaa, Dchulmaee, Sodajgut, Ola, Maroo, Goncea, Muheea, Recaree, Rebancee, Dooorula, all of us, of every description of Charuns, of Marwar and Godwar, write that whenever a marriage occurs in the family of a Sirdar Puttayut, on the commencement of the music our claims are admitted, and it has been ordered by the Durbar that we are to require thus from a person possessing a revenue of 1,000.

25 rupees to Charuns.

9 ditto to Bhats, of which five to Bhats possessing property, and four to the Puwareents.

5 ditto to the Doooms.

30 rupees.

"Thus we will receive from an owner of 1,000 of such, and according to this, and from richer people accordingly. If any Charun require more than this improperly, having received his due, we will put him out of the caste, and never receive him back.

"The division has been always much by the Ukawuts; they will continue this as heretofore, and if any other should make the division no Charun will take it from him; if he does so, he is answerable to the caste and to the Durbar.

"The above is demandable from the father of the daughter."

Thus the writings were taken from the villages with the signatures, 1831 Phagoon Wud 2.

(True translation.)

(signed) *A. Malet.*  
Political Agent in Cutch.

(No. 1176.)

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, concurred in by the Board, dated 2 March 1842.

COPY may be sent to the Political Agent in Katteewar for his report whether he considers it practicable, and if so, expedient, to establish a similar arrangement in that province, with or without modification. In Jodhpore it may, however, be observed that the influence of Bharoots and Charons is probably much greater than in Katteewar, and the fee fixed on marriages in the former province may in consequence be larger.

(signed) *G. W. Anderson.*  
*T. M. Mahon.*  
*J. H. Crawford.*  
*L. R. Reid.*

(No. 608 of 1842.)

(No. 1177.)

From *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to Captain *G. Legrand Jacob*, Acting Political Agent in Katteewar.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 4 March 1842.

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you copy of a letter from the Political Agent in Cutch, No. S, dated the 4th January last, and of its enclosure,\* containing rules framed by the Raja of Joudpore for the suppression of infanticide. \* Not received.

2. In forwarding these documents, I am desired to request that you will be pleased to state, for the information of Government, whether you consider it practicable, and if so, expedient, to establish a similar arrangement in the province of Katteewar, with or without modification.

613.

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3. The Governor in Council, however, desires me to observe that the influence of Bharoots and Charoons is probably much greater in Joodpoor than in Kattcewar, and the fee fixed on marriages in the former province may in consequence be larger than would be found necessary in Kattcewar.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*  
Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT BOMBAY POLITICAL CONSULTATION, 27 April 1842.

(No. 2123.)

From *G. L. Jacob*, Esq. Acting Political Agent, Kattcewar, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Head Quarters, Kattcewar Political Agency,  
Camp Mangrol, 22 March 1842.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter, No. 608, dated 4th instant, with enclosures, calling on me for an opinion as to the practicability of introducing into this peninsula some system for placing limits to the fees exacted at marriage festivals by Charans, Bhats, and other members of the cleemo-yuary community, similar to that adopted by Beejee Sing of Joodpoor.

2. In reply, I beg to state that I do not consider such an arrangement either practicable or expedient; the first, because of the number of independent chiefs, whose relative rank it would be difficult to fix; and if an assembly of delegates could be got together for the purpose, their mutual jealousies and pride would bar the attainment of the ends in view; to speak of the Jarejas alone, whom Government, I conclude, have chiefly in view, the Marvee chief being descended from an elder branch of the Kutch dynasty, considers himself at least equal in rank to the Jam of Nuggur, who has five times his means, and far above the Gondul family, which state is twice as wealthy as his. Were it question only of a single principality, as in Kutch, where the subordinate Bhayads have fixed rank in relation to the head of their tribe, the object might, perhaps, be attained by simple publication of a recommendatory letter from the chief to his mendicant tribes not to ask for more than such stipulated amount as he might fix, with due reference to the feelings of the community generally; and doubtless the establishment of any such system by the Rao would have great effect in leading the chief of the Jarejah tribe in this province to follow the example.

3. In the second place, I doubt the expediency of introducing any such rule under British sanction; the custom of importuning for presents is injurious both to giver and receiver, by encouraging pride and mendicity. The influence of Bhats and Charans in this peninsula has been considerably diminished since the period of our connexion with it; witness the entire change of the mode of obtaining security, whether for payment of tribute or for other transactions. As the nature of our system of government becomes more and more understood, and the people more enlightened, so will begging cease to thrive as a profession. We might slightly diminish present mischief by fixing a standard, but the doing so would only give perpetuity to an evil that the hand of time is gently eradicating.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *G. L. Jacob,*  
Acting Political Agent.

(No. 2124.)

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Board, without date.

FOR the reasons stated by Captain Jacob, I do not think it would be desirable to introduce this system into Kattcewar, and he may be so informed.

(signed) *G. W. Anderson,*  
*T. M. Mahon,*  
*S. Marriott.*

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(No. 2125.) No. 1081 of 1842.

From the Secretary to the Government of Bombay to Captain *G. L. G. Jacob*,  
Acting Political Agent in Kattewar.

Sir, Bombay Castle, 23 April 1842.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 122, dated the 22d ultimo, stating that, in your opinion, it is neither practicable nor expedient to introduce in Kattewar, as in Joudhpore, any fixed rate of fees for Chorons, &c. on occasions of Jaraj marriages.

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you, that under the circumstances, and for the reasons stated by you, the Honourable the Governor in Council concurs with you in opinion that it would not be desirable to introduce the above system in the province of Kattewar.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,  
Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT BOMBAY POLITICAL CONSULTATION, 18 May 1842

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(No. 2549.) No. 516 of 1842.

From the Secretary to the Government of India to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq.  
Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Sir, Fort William, 21 March 1842.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 556, dated 24th ultimo, submitting extracts from the proceedings of the Bombay Government on the subject of the suppression of infanticide in Cutch; and, in reply, I am directed to communicate to you, for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, the full approbation of the Governor-general in Council of the proceedings of the Bombay Government in this matter. It affords his Lordship in Council the highest satisfaction to find that, although serious difficulties were opposed to the accomplishment of this righteous purpose, the assent of all influential parties to the suppression of the practice of female infanticide has at length been obtained, and that it will no longer be regarded as innocent or laudable among any of the people of Cutch.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *T. H. Maddock*,  
Secretary to the Government of India.

(No. 2550.)

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, concurred in by his Excellency the  
Commander-in-Chief.

1. COPY to be sent to the Political Agent in Cutch, with instructions to communicate the substance of this letter to his Highness the Rao.

2. This letter should be brought to the notice of the Honourable the Court of Directors in reporting these proceedings.

(signed) *G. W. Anderson*,  
*T. M. Mahon*.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1304 of 1842.

From the Secretary to the Government of Bombay to *A. Malet*, Esq.  
Political Agent in Cutch.

Sir, Bombay Castle, 16 May 1842.

WITH reference to my letter, dated the 24th February last (No. 555), I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to request that you will be pleased to communicate to his Highness the Rao of Cutch the sentiments of the Right honourable the Governor in Council, contained in the accompanying letter from Mr. Secretary Maddock, dated the 21st March last, in regard to the laudable measures which have been adopted by his Highness for the suppression of infanticide in his dominions.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*.



## EXTRACT BOMBAY POLITICAL CONSULTATION, 17 August 1842.

(No. 4148)

From Captain *G. Legrand Jacob*, Acting Political Agent in *Katteewar*, to  
*J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Katteewar Political Agent's Office, Rajcote,  
 23 October 1841.

Sir,

I HAVE now the honour to submit, for the information of Government, returns of the Jahrejah and Jetwa population of Katteewar, and part of Wagur, with a few remarks on the subject of infanticide generally.

2. Since Mr. Erskine's despatch, dated 30th June 1837, no annual report on this particular crime has been drawn up, and the general census, from which the accompanying tables (Appendices A. to C.) have been extracted and condensed, is brought up to the 30th June last; those for Adcoce and Jetwar\* have, indeed, been only received this week; and I have had the option of transmitting imperfect information, or of departing from the prescribed course, by including in this report a review of events up to the present time, unless indeed I had desisted to a still further period the long over-due notice of the subject, that its importance and the orders of Government alike demand.

3. I feel that some explanation is here called for as to the omission of periodical reports for upwards of four years; for though the state of this agency, as brought to the notice of Government in several recent despatches, may sufficiently account for it, yet circumstances peculiar to this branch of the agent's duties have also served to prevent their compilation.

4. Shortly after the despatch of Mr. Erskine's Report in 1837, the fact of the infanticide censor, Moonshee Ghoolam Mahomed, having accepted a bribe to quash an accusation of child slaughter transpired; the circumstances of the case were, under Mr. Erskine's orders, investigated by me in May 1838, and though extenuating points were brought to light, and it was somewhat doubtful whether the censor had reason to believe other crime had been committed than that of a false accusation by Suttajee of Mallia, against one of his Bhaeeyad, to withdraw which the money had been pressed upon him by the accuser, yet it was deemed advisable to dismiss him, as the gift had doubtless caused him to swerve from his duty. The removal of this person, otherwise so well suited for the situation, was a check that this particular department of the agency has scarcely recovered from, in consequence of his successor Jysookram, entertained 1st April 1839, having proved quite unequal to the office, and having been finally removed from it by Mr. Blane so recently as 1st April last, when Naka Wujeram, an intelligent Brahmin of the Nagur caste, was appointed in his stead. In the interval between the suspension of the Moonshee and the appointment of his successor, Mr. Gonsalves, a clerk in the office, was employed in taking the Nuwanugger census, which will be found included in the accompanying tables.

5. For the above reasons, the census now submitted must be received with some extra caution, the new censor not having had time to visit all the purgunnahs; but I have checked the returns of both, by those obtained from the chiefs for the first half of the present year, as well as by the aid of attachment Mehtas, where they were sufficiently trustworthy to be made use of. The only talooka in which there appears discrepancy is Gondul, the census of which was taken by the present censor, and unfortunately the detailed lists, whence the last census was framed, are not forthcoming in this office, so that I have no means of testing the present one by comparison of names; I regret also that the deficiency of the office should have prevented my giving a complete view of the comparative state of the population at the periods embraced by the several reports.

6. The results of the present census, as exhibited in the analysis appended, are extremely gratifying, with exception of the Shahpor talooka, and Adcoce purgunnah of Morvee. In the former, not a single female has escaped the ruthless effect of Jahrejah pride; in the latter, the census of which is now exhibited for the first time, and has been obtained with considerable difficulty, the portion of males to females is nearly 17 to 1. Some excuse may be offered for  
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\* The Barda, or Perebunder province.

this district, which had hitherto escaped the vigilance of the British Government, and separated as it is from Katteewar, remained in comparative ignorance of the strenuous attempt to suppress infanticide that had here been made; but I can offer none for Shahpoor, the chief of which, by his breach of faith and criminal negligence, has justly laid himself open to the displeasure of a paternal Government.

7. Jahrejah Kullajee of Shahpoor is about 30 years of age, and by no means deficient in intellect; he must have been fully sensible that Government would hold the Jahrejahs to their engagements, since he had already been called to account on this matter, in the case of his brother Jahrejah Bhawajee, reported to Government 12th June 1836, and replied to 9th August following, No. 1477; to wit, that though the crime of infanticide had not been judicially proved, yet that the strongest cause for suspicion existed, and the chief himself was ordered to be fined 50 rupees for neglecting to insert the birth and death of his niece in the census, as also to renew his engagement on the subject, whilst his brother was directed to furnish fresh security. This case is referred to in the 6th paragraph of Mr. Erskine's Report, dated 30th June 1837. No new security appears to have been taken from the chief, which may partly account for continuance of the criminal neglect proved by the present census to exist. The revenues that he derives annually from his talooka, which now consists of four villages, of which one belongs to his Bhayad, are estimated at 2,000 rupees, subject to a yearly tribute of 501 rupees to the British Government, and 157 ½ rupees to the Nuwaub of Joonaghur (Zortulabee), leaving him a clear rental of about 1,400 rupees. I beg, therefore, to recommend, that a fine of rupees 1,000 be imposed upon him, with a warning that, unless future returns give a result more favourable to humanity, he should be deprived of all control over his talooka, and that he be required to furnish unexceptionable security against continuance of the crime; and in default of such payment and security, after the elapse of two months, that he be placed in confinement until these terms are complied with.

8. Regarding Addooee, a more lenient course may be pursued, but the Morvee chief might be warned of the danger he was incurring by thus permitting his Bhayad, the other side of the water, to break at once the laws of nature and humanity, and the engagements he has entered into, on behalf of all subject to his authority.

9. It is a much more pleasing task to revert to the state of all the other Jarejah talookas of Katteewar; and it must be highly gratifying to those benevolent men who have laboured for the suppression of infanticide in this province to see the progressive return to the order of nature, in the relative proportion of sexes, that must be attributed to their labour alone. The total male population is shown to be 5,760, female 1,370; the proportion, therefore, of all ages is a fraction more than four to one, but the number of both sexes under 20 years of age, is, males 2,923, females 1,209, showing a proportion of two and a quarter to one, which favourable diminution chiefly arises from the preservation of female life during the last few years, which give the general result as follows:

Proportion of males to females, under 10 years	-	-	-	1 ½ to 1
Ditto - - - ditto - - - 9 years	-	-	-	1 ¼ to 1
Ditto - - - ditto - - - 8 years	-	-	-	1 ¾ to 1
Ditto - - - ditto - - - 7 years	-	-	-	1 ½ to 1
Ditto - - - ditto - - - 6 years	-	-	-	1 ¼ to 1
Ditto - - - ditto - - - 5 years	-	-	-	1 to 1
Ditto - - - ditto - - - 4 years	-	-	-	1 to 1
Ditto - - - ditto - - - 3 years	-	-	-	1 to 1
Ditto - - - ditto - - - 2 years	-	-	-	1 to 1
Ditto - - - ditto - - - 1 year	-	-	-	1 to 1 ¼

The correctness of these returns is further tested by the proportion of deaths occurring in 1840, which is shown as three to one.

10. The total number of cases that have come under inquiry since the transmission of Mr. Erskine's Report, 30th June 1837, is seven, of which one only was proved, namely, that of Wukutsing of Nuwagam, a village under Mallia, connected with which the former censor, Ghoolam Mahomed, lost his place for accepting a bribe, as before stated. Further particulars of these cases will be found in the Appendix H. The murder of Wukutsing's infant, it will be perceived,

occurred before the publication of the Government proclamation, when you were Political Agent of this province in 1835, and cannot therefore be taken as any breach thereof, however much it may be of the laws of humanity; and yet Wukutsing had reared three daughters, and his accuser, Suttajee, the Mallia chief, out of four had not preserved one.

11. The result of these inquiries, four of which left the crime doubtful, whilst two were merely malicious advantage, taken of natural circumstances, shows what is pretty evident in itself, the great difficulty that exists in getting at the truth in matters that can only be thoroughly investigated at the expense of the most cherished feelings of the people, and as far as my experience goes, the only brought to light through motives of revenge and hatred, that are as likely to originate false as true accusations, mercenary motives may sometimes have led to discovery, but abhorrence of the crime never can.

12. The census (App. E. F. and C.) of the Jetwa population, now for the first time given, has been furnished after some demur by the Rana's government, and has not yet been further tested. It approaches merely to the proportions shown for the Jahrejah population; but if anything gives a less favourable result, I beg to refer to the Appendix for further particulars. It was first brought to notice by Colonel Walker, that this tribe was equally addicted to the crime as the Jarejahs themselves; and it is curious to remark the coincidence between the proportions of sexes preserved in both tribes, though the vigilance of Government being bent on the Jarejahs alone, has acted indirectly, and therefore with less force, on the Jetwas. For the future, it is to be hoped the two cases will move *pari passu* together in the cause of nature and humanity; and I purpose taking the earliest opportunity of testing the census now given, through the instrumentality of the censor.

13. The crime of infanticide is, I fear, by no means confined to either the Jahrejah or Jetwa population; I have heard assertions of its being extensively practised in Jutwar, and amongst the Mahomedan tribe of Sheras, but with the all but impossibility that exists of carrying through the common duties of the agency, I have been unable to spare sufficient time for inquiry into the subject. The full extent to which infanticide is practised in the peninsula will be known only when Government is able to spare the services of an officer for this especial inquiry. I have the honour to annex (Appendix L.) translations of agreements entered into by the Manka and Korunga tribes of Wagur, who are accused of this crime, which I owe to the Government Karkoon, Ashwadass, stationed at Adhooe, and through whom the Jarejah census of that district has been obtained. These tribes are stated to be neither Mahomedans nor Hindoos, but a mixture of the two, approaching in caste to the Waghers of Okhamundul; writings have also been taken from the Adhooe Jahrejas, who had not before brought themselves under similar engagements, translations of which are given in Appendix K.

14. The imperfection of our instruments must ever throw some degree of doubt on returns of population, that can be obtained only through their labour; but a further cause of hesitation in receiving the census as entirely to be depended on, exists in the difficulty that has been found in getting the Jahrejahs, of respectable rank, to show their females to a male censor. This repugnance was yielded to, in consequence of the Jam's earnest remonstrances, and as sanctioned by Government letter 9th October 1838 (No. 1925). Mr. Gonsalves was accompanied by his wife throughout his tour in the Nuggur states; the like treatment has been claimed by others, and a considerable portion of the females entered in the returns from which my tables are framed have no other guarantee for their existence than the word of their male relations, their prejudices in this matter are so deep rooted, and supported by public feeling and sympathies, that I conceive we should err in attempting to force them. Besides, it will never do to treat the Jahrejahs of one talooka better than those of another, I therefore beg respectfully to recommend the extension of the principle already sanctioned for the Nuggur Rajpoots to the rest of the community; the wife or other nearest female relative of the censor might be granted a sum equivalent to half of what he draws, during the time actually employed in taking the census; every endeavour by persuasion should be made to overcome the prejudices of the inspected; but where decided repugnance may be evinced, it should be the duty of the censor to acquaint himself with all particulars through his wife, he being held equally responsible for the correctness of the statement as if taken by himself. I consider this addition necessary for the proper carrying out of the plan for suppression of  
infanticide.

infanticide, so ably matured by yourself when Political Agent. Bribes may sometimes lead astray, but the husband cannot well help knowing the real fact of the case, and he will have a double motive for not suppressing them. At present, facility is, to a certain extent, offered for fictitious report, to screen from guilt.

15. I would now beg to point out wherein I differ from previous writers on the subject of infanticide. The state of public opinion in this country has been supposed more strongly set against the crime than I believe to be the case. Complimentary letters or remarks, in reply to strongly expressed opinions by persons in power, are no criterion of real feelings, which must be judged of by acts. I can trace eye-service to Government, but no real service to humanity, in the professions of such of the community as pretend to take any interest in the matter. Of all the population, the most tender of life are the Srawns or Ivens, the named classes, who possess great influence throughout the Peninsula; they have in several places forced the Rajpoot, and other chiefs, to enter into agreements not to permit the slaughter of sheep, &c.; but though child murder within the same district was notorious, as far as my knowledge extends, they have not so much as attempted to stipulate for the preservation of human beings. Again, all the Rajpoots who rear their daughters feel a direct interest in the continuance of the crime by others; they might at once prevent it, by stipulating before marriage that their daughters' children should be preserved, yet though pressed to take this step, I am not aware (my remarks are limited to this province) of an instance in which it has been done. It, therefore, as has been stated, the community in general consider the crime as one of the deepest dye, they would appear to make very little use of their opinions. The fact, I fear to be, that the population is in a state of semibarbarism, with whom philanthropy, apart from superstitious motive, is an unknown principle; they are, of course, the creatures of circumstances; and I say this, simply to denote that there is no public feeling to assist the penal machinery established by us for the suppression of the particular crime under review.

16. The philanthropists of Great Britain who have written on this subject, even including the venerable Colonel Walker himself, who addressed the Honourable Court with some severe strictures on the apathy of Indian functionaries as regards the crime, seem to me to have been carried away by their zeal in a noble cause to overlook the circumstances in which we are placed in this country, and to forget what was due to their exiled countrymen. A handful of Englishmen, scattered over a territory as large as Europe, can move but very slowly beyond the tide of public opinion. We experience the same difficulty in steering the course desiderated by a more enlightened and distant nation, as the aeronaut has to encounter in directing his vessel, the want of an opposing force to the current we move in. In this particular province, nearly the size of Ceylon, and with a population of 17 lakhs, the Political Agent can only devote great attention to the suppression of infanticide by sacrificing some other equally important duty; and it is surprising that a person of Colonel Walker's experience and sagacity should not, in his recriminatory letters on this subject to the Honourable the Court of Directors, written after his return to England, have made sufficient allowance for the fact, that a man cannot go beyond the limits God has been pleased to assign to mortal strength and intellect. The lapse of time that had occurred between these letters and Colonel Walker's departure from India, as also the altered nature of our position in this Peninsula, with an earnest zeal for one particular object, somewhat shutting others out of view, may be viewed in justification of the philanthropist's remarks.

17. The general result of the measures hitherto pursued, supposing the returns to be correct, are doubtless most satisfactory as far as regards the end for which they were established, namely, the saving of life; but they are not free from evil in other respects, to diminish which is decidedly politic if the object could be attained by milder means. The distress caused to families by the feeling, that whenever accidental death may have occurred, they are laid open to be victims of any one who owes them a grudge, and the entire tearing down of the Rajpoot custom which inquiry inflicts, give rise to heart-burnings and animosities, even when the result is a conviction of the innocence of the accused, and is particularly to be lamented; for it is sometimes impossible to arrive at a satisfactory decision without such process. The whole system in force is, moreover, one of perpetual and harsh

inquisition into the domestic affairs of a proud tribe, carrying alarm into every family: if a wife be pregnant, if a child be born, if a daughter be sick, a messenger must be despatched to give notice to some superior power, who, if feud exists—and where does it not amongst a people like this? may make each occasion a handle for oppression or annoyance. If an infant perchance die, the family is kept in a state of apprehension for an indefinite time, as they can never be certain when an enemy may, or may not, prefer an accusation against them; and it is needless for me to mention, that in a state of society like this, subornation of evidence is a matter of daily occurrence.

18. Neither can the system be relied on, except during pressure of a vigilant supervision, that is becoming more and more difficult from the increase of the business of the agency. If the heart remain unchanged, there must be danger of relapse when that pressure becomes relaxed; for we have no warrant for supposing the voice of nature to be alone sufficient to prevent falling back into a custom that was not sufficient to prevent its adoption; but I cannot bring myself to regard the present anti-infanticide measures as other than temporary, to be removed on the entrance of the Jahrejahs into the order of nature. I deduce from these reflections the corollary that, first, there is some risk of the coercive machinery breaking down, from want of power to guide it; but supposing the vigilance of the Government agents to continue, until the end be attained of the coercive process, there is, secondly, danger of relapse on its withdrawal; to keep it working after the end had been gained, would be as unjust as perpetual suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, after the riots, for which it might have been suspended, had passed away, and, thirdly, that the saving of a number of human beings, leaving them to be brought up in ignorance and vice, the animal part saved, the moral powers totally neglected, is a questionable boon to the parties themselves, whatever it may be as to its humanizing effects on society in general.

19. It is evident from the above observations, that I feel strongly impressed with the necessity of a line of policy that shall strike at the heart, and consequently at the root of the disease, and afford a permanent remedy; and I beg therefore to urge the propriety of attempting it without further delay. It is true that no immediate result can be expected from education; but the slow growth of its blessings is an argument for no time being lost in the attempt to impart them. We may save life by the census, but how can we protect it from misery and neglect afterwards? Whilst approving, therefore, of the present coercive system, I conceive that it should be looked on merely as a temporary expedient, and that it ought to be accompanied by healing and generous measures, namely, an attempt to create a higher tone of moral feeling throughout the community generally.

20. The Infanticide Fund this day shows a balance of rupees 1,16,780 in hand; and I conceive that a large portion of this sum cannot be more judiciously expended than in the cause of education. It appears to me that to devote for the use of one small section of the community the taxes levied on the whole, is erroneous in principle, more especially when we consider that it is the attainment of a public opinion, hostile to infanticide, that must form the surest guarantee against its recurrence at some future period, and which, if it now existed, would obviate the necessity of rigour. I would further observe, that the money now spent, though good in showing the favour of the British Government towards the party preserving life, has the evil effect of feeding the pride that was the cause of its destruction. It was once observed to me by a shrewd Jhala, that the marriage expenses of his daughters were just as heavy on him as on the Jahrejah, and that had his forefathers been murderers, he might also enjoy the aid of Government, an observation which, though rarely made amongst an ignorant community, proves that the grant of marriage gifts to one particular class must be considered merely suited to a savage state, calling for change whenever the people should advance a few steps towards civilization; and it ought doubtless to be the duty of an enlightened Government to hasten this change. Whilst on this subject, I beg to annex a table of the gifts thus bestowed since the date of Mr. Erskine's Report, (App L.)

21. This letter has brought to light the existence of several tribes, by whom infanticide is supposed to be practised; and how know we, among the myriads of the Peninsula, how many secret crimes of the deepest die are perpetrated? It is evident that a state of society, where a race of wholesale murderers are looked upon

upon with as much respect as others, must be vicious at the core. Such being the case, it occurs to me as fitting and proper that general should be superadded to partial measures; that the amelioration of the whole state of society be attempted; and that our spare funds, raised from the community generally, should no longer be exclusively devoted to the use of a particular class. With this view, I would give every encouragement to the cause of education, and to every means that may enlighten the intellect and improve the heart; accordingly I beg to recommend as follows:

1st. That a sum of rupees 4,000 be set apart from the Infanticide Fund for the erection of a school-house. On this subject I will here observe, that I have received four replies only to the circular letters addressed by me to all the principal men in the country, as brought to the notice of Government in my letter No. 183, of the 21st June last, and approved of in Mr. Chief Secretary Reid's reply No. 2,096, of the 27th of the following month. One only of these gave any definite answer; this was a letter from Rummulsingjee, the Koor of Diangudra, written by himself in Hindoostanee, informing me that he highly approved of the proposed measure, and would subscribe 20 rupees a year towards its execution. Had the sum been somewhat larger, I should have solicited the favour of Government towards a chief who had shown himself so superior to his countrymen.

2d. That a sum of at least rupees 300 a month should be set apart for the salaries of schoolmasters and current expenses of the establishment; details are for future consideration, when the general principle be admitted.

3d. That 1,000 rupees a year be devoted to the encouragement of annual essays in the vernacular language, on the subject of infanticide, part as prizes, and the rest for expenses of printing numerous copies of the best essay for distribution throughout the community. This measure would enlist the feelings of the rising generation against the crime, the scholars of the Rajcote college might catch the spirit of emulation; and it is not unreasonable to hope, that before many years, a popular feeling would be created adverse to infanticide, that might enable Government to dispense with at least the harsh portions of the present coercive system, as the scaffolding is removed on completion of the building. In speaking as I do of the severity of the present system, I beg again to disclaim the slightest intention to disparage it; on the contrary, I conceive that humanity owes a deep debt of gratitude to the exertions of those gentlemen who have planned and matured the system. It has acted, and still acts, as a tempest that purifies the atmosphere; but which, nevertheless, no one wishes to see of long continuance. The atrocious nature of the crime, and the impossibility of eradicating it by any ordinary process has sufficiently, and by the result most satisfactorily, proved the necessity of the rigorous measures that have been established. My views are simply that other measures should be superadded, that might the more speedily enable us to dispense with what is now a necessary evil; and that the restrictions on the use of the Infanticide Fund should be abolished.

22. The only objection that the above appropriation of the Mohsullee and Fine Funds, as far as I am aware, is susceptible of, is the engagement entered into with his Highness the Gaicowar on the subject; but I cannot conceive, after that prince had once consented to surrender the funds, that it would signify to him whether they were bestowed in communicating knowledge, or in permitting the Jahrejahs and their friends to enjoy greater pomp at their festivals; on the contrary, his Highness might naturally be supposed willing to agree to anything that would so cheaply add to his fame, and no great difficulty could, I should think, occur in overcoming any scruples that might be found to exist; at any rate, the British Government is master of its own funds, and these could be applied to mental and moral purposes, whilst those under the gift of his Highness could be spent, as at present, in providing for the body.

I have, &c.

(signed) *G. L. Jacob*, Captain,  
Acting Political Agent.

## APPENDIX TO REPORT ON INFANTICIDE, FOR A. D. 1840.

## APPENDIX (A.)

## ABSTRACT CENSUS of the Jareja Population of Kattcewar, for the Year 1840

Number	TALOOKAS.	OF ALL AGES				UNDER TWENTY				Total of Males Deceased in 1840	Total of Females Deceased in 1840	Number of Families having One Daughter Alive	Number of Families having Two Daughters Alive	Number of Families having Three Daughters Alive	Number of Families having Four Daughters Alive	Number of Families having Five Daughters Alive
		Total of Males	Total of Females	Excess of Males	Excess of Females	Total of Males	Total of Females	Excess of Males	Excess of Females							
	Nuwanuggur - -	3,307	316	2,491	-	1,610	703	907	-	Not received	434	133	29	6	1	
2	Morvee - - -	481	114	367	-	256	105	151	-	9	2	70	14	5	-	-
3	Dhual Surupdur - -	387	112	275	-	221	99	122	-	53	8	63	17	5	-	-
4	Rajkot - - -	47	16	31	-	23	12	11	-	4	2	11	1	1	-	-
5	Condul Dhorajee - -	304	87	207	-	200	78	122	-	22	7	54	12	3	-	-
6	Kotra Sangavee - -	64	11	53	-	33	11	22	-	3	4	9	1	-	-	-
7	Vectpur Khureree - -	87	14	73	-	51	14	37	-	3	10	2	-	-	-	-
8	Drapla - - -	166	28	138	-	85	28	57	-	11	4	24	2	-	-	-
9	Malha - - -	47	15	32	-	29	14	15	-	1	1	11	2	-	-	-
10	Jalha Dewanee - -	45	12	33	-	19	12	7	-	7	2	8	2	-	-	-
11	Kheerisra - - -	70	17	53	-	40	17	23	-	Not received	13	2	-	-	-	-
12	Lodheela - - -	35	4	31	-	19	4	15	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
13	Gowreedur - - -	17	+	13	-	9	3	6	-	1	1	4	-	-	-	-
14	Shahpor - - -	22	-	22	-	13	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Rajpoora - - -	50	7	43	-	29	7	22	-	2	3	5	1	-	-	-
16	Mengnee - - -	22	9	13	-	12	8	4	-	1	-	7	1	-	-	-
17	Bhadwa - - -	8	3	5	-	4	3	1	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-
18	Satodur Wavree - -	82	23	59	-	52	20	32	-	11	-	13	5	-	-	-
19	Molectaderee - -	131	20	111	-	61	18	43	-	3	-	6	2	-	-	-
20	Gutka - - -	22	4	18	-	11	4	7	-	2	1	2	1	-	-	-
21	Kotheeria - - -	5	3	2	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
22	Pul - - -	12	3	9	-	9	2	7	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
23	Seesang Chandlee - -	64	16	48	-	21	14	7	-	6	-	8	4	-	-	-
24	Kotra Nayajee - -	44	11	33	-	27	10	17	-	6	4	11	-	-	-	-
25	Veerwa - - -	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Muwa - - -	5	1	4	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
27	Kankseealee - - -	9	2	7	-	6	1	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
28	Wudalee - - -	8	2	6	-	5	2	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
29	Wankaner (Thala Tul)	12	0	3	-	6	9	-	3	2	3	5	-	-	-	-
30	Adhooe Purguna, } under Morvee - }	115	7	108	-	67	7	60	-	2	1	3	2	-	-	-
	TOTAL - - -	5,760	1,370	4,390	-	2,923	909	1,718	4	147	47	791	210	43	6	1

Rajcote, 23 October 1841.

(signed) G. L. Jacob,  
Acting Political Agent.

COMPARATIVE TABLE of the JARAJA POPULATION of *Kulluanar*, at the Epochs stated underneath, forming the Basis of Mr. Wadoughby's Report, dated 24th September 1834; Mr. Erskine's, dated 30th June 1837; and Captain Jacob's, dated 23d October 1841, No. 334; including the Nawanuggur Census taken in 1833, not previously prepared.

No.	TALOOKAS.	MALES					FEMALES											
		Under Age of 20			Of all Ages		Married and Widows.			Betrothed			Unbetrothed.			TOTAL.		
		In 1833/34	In 1836/37.	In 1840/41.	In 1836/37.	In 1840/41.	In 1833/34	In 1836/37.	In 1840/41	In 1833/34	In 1836/37	In 1840/41	In 1833/34	In 1836/37.	In 1840/41	In 1833/34.	In 1836/37	In 1840/41.
1	Nuwanuggur -	613	A. D. 1838: 1,419	1,610	A. D. 1838: 3,005	3,307	86	A. D. 1838: 214	265	77	A. D. 1838: 115	120	178	A. D. 1838: 433	431	341	A. D. 1838: 767	816
2	Morvec -	61	279	256	543	481	3	11	20	3	18	11	1	27	83	7	56	114
3	Dhurol Surupdur	208	208	821	383	387	11	15	35	-	30	19	73	45	58	84	90	112
4	Rajkot -	15	22	23	30	47	2	4	5	-	-	1	1	3	10	3	7	16
5	Gondul Dhorajee	86	325	200	731	394	18	18	25	6	20	8	20	62	54	44	100	87
6	Kotra Sanganee	3	14	33	39	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	11	1	5	11
7	Veerpur Kureree	52	59	51	101	87	2	3	2	4	4	3	4	10	9	10	17	14
8	Drapha -	67	95	85	184	166	1	2	2	-	1	4	9	17	22	10	20	28
9	Mahia -	16	32	29	56	47	-	3	4	2	4	2	2	9	9	4	16	15
10	Julia Dewanee -	28	26	19	50	45	5	3	3	1	-	1	5	6	8	11	9	12
11	Khcerusia -	12	33	40	66	70	3	2	7	2	3	1	11	12	9	16	17	17
12	Lodhecka -	9	16	19	36	35	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	3	2	2	4
13	Gowreedur	5	9	9	13	17	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	4
14	Shalpor -	3	12	13	18	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
15	Ruppara -	30	38	29	59	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	7	2	3	7
16	Mengneo -	6	13	12	30	22	-	-	1	1	1	1	5	6	8	6	7	9
17	Bhadwa -	18	6	4	11	8	-	-	-	1	-	4	1	2	2	2	2	3
18	Satodu Wavree	38	79	52	36	82	6	8	7	5	3	4	13	15	12	24	26	23
19	Moolcraderee -	63	38	61	77	131	-	-	2	1	1	-	13	12	14	14	13	20
20	Gutka -	4	5	11	16	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	1	2	4
21	Kotharia -	3	4	3	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	1	1	3
22	Pul -	5	8	9	13	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	2	3
23	Seesang Chandlee	37	51	21	100	64	3	5	2	-	1	1	10	10	14	13	16	16
24	Kotra Nayajee -	24	31	27	51	44	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	4	9	2	5	11
25	Veerva -	2	2	2	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Moowa -	2	3	-	8	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1
27	Kauksealee -	4	5	6	9	9	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	2	2	2
28	Wudalee -	8	9	5	17	8	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	2
29	Wankaner -	-	not shown	6	not shown	12	-	not shown	2	not shown	-	3	-	not shown	4	-	not shown	9
30	Adhoce Pauguna, under Moivee -	-	ditto	67	ditto	115	-	ditto	1	-	ditto	-	-	ditto	6	-	ditto	7
	TOTAL -	1,422	2,921	2,923	5,804	5,760	140	288	388	105	205	186	358	695	796	603	1,188	1,570

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INFANTICIDE IN INDIA.



APPENDIX (C)

TABLE of PROPORTIONS of the JAREJA SEXES in *Kattewar*

Number.	TALOOKAS.	Proportions of Males to Females in the Census of 1836/37 and 1838, for Nuwanuggur only.	PROPORTION OF THE SEXES AT DIFFERENT AGES, Taken from the Census of 1840/41												Proportions of Males to Females Deceased in 1840.	
			Of all Ages	Under 20	Under 10.	Under 9	Under 8.	Under 7.	Under 6	Under 5	Under 4.	Under 3	Under 2	Under 1		
1	Nuwanuggur - -	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	4 to 1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - not received.	
2	Moivee - - -	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	4 to 1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{2}{3}$ to 1	1 $\frac{2}{3}$ to 1	1 $\frac{2}{3}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{3}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{3}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{3}$ to 1	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{3}$	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{3}$	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{3}$	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{3}$		4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
3	Dhmoi Suupdur - -	4 to 1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 to 1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 to 1	2 to 1	1 to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 to 1	2 to 1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	
4	Rajkot - - -	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1	0 to 3	2 to 1	
5	Gondul Dhorajee - -	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
6	Kotia Sangance - -	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	3 to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1	3 to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
7	Veerpu Khureree - -	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	6 to 1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 to 1	2 to 1	2 to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 to 1	0 to 3	
8	Diapa - - -	9 to 1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	3 to 1	2 to 1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 to 6	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	
9	Malia - - -	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	3 to 1	2 to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 to 2	1 to 2	1 to 1	0 to 1	1 to 1	
10	Jallia Dewance - -	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 to 2	1 to 2	1 to 3	1 to 5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	
11	Kherusra - - -	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	4 to 1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 $\frac{2}{3}$ to 1	2 $\frac{2}{3}$ to 1	1 $\frac{2}{3}$ to 1	1 $\frac{2}{3}$ to 1	1 $\frac{2}{3}$ to 1	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 to 1	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 to 1	- - not received.
12	Lodhecka - - -	18 to 1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	3 to 1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 to 1	2 to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 to 1	1 to 1	-
13	Gowicedur - - -	13 to 1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	3 to 1	2 to 1	2 to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1	1 to 2	1 to 2	0 to 2	1 to 1
14	Shahpoi - - -	18 to 0	22 to 0	13 to 0	9 to 0	8 to 0	8 to 0	8 to 0	8 to 0	4 to 0	4 to 0	4 to 0	4 to 0	4 to 0	-	-
15	Rajpura - - -	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	7 to 1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	3 to 1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 to 1	2 to 1	2 to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1	2 to 0	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
16	Mengnee - - -	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 to 1	1 to 0	
17	Bhadeva - - -	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1	1 to 2	1 to 2	1 to 2	0 to 2	0 to 2	0 to 2	-	-	1 to 2	
18	Satodur Wavree - -	5 to 1	3 to 1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 to 1	1 to 2	1 to 4	1 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 to 2	0 to 2	11 to 0
19	Moolecraderee - -	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 to 1	2 to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 to 1	2 to 1	3 to 0
20	Gutka - - -	8 to 1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	3 to 1	3 to 1	4 to 1	4 to 1	4 to 1	4 to 1	4 to 1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 to 0	1 to 0	2 to 1
21	Kotharia - - -	6 to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1	1 to 3	1 to 3	1 to 3	1 to 3	1 to 3	1 to 2	0 to 2	0 to 2	0 to 1	-	
22	Pul - - -	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	4 to 1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1	1 to 2	1 to 1	0 to 1	0 to 1	-
23	Seesang Chandlee - -	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	4 to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 to 2	1 to 2	1 to 5	1 to 4	1 to 3	0 to 3
24	Kotra Nayajee - -	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	4 to 1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
25	Veeiwa - - -	4 to 0	2 to 0	2 to 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 to 1
26	Moowa - - -	8 to 1	5 to 1	0 to 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 to 1
27	Kanksealee - - -	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	6 to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 to 3	1 to 3	1 to 3	1 to 3	1 to 2	0 to 2	0 to 2	0 to 1	-	
28	Kudalee - - -	17 to 1	4 to 1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	0 to 1	0 to 1	0 to 1	0 to 1	0 to 1	0 to 1	0 to 1	0 to 1	0 to 1	0 to 1	0 to 1	-
29	Wankaner - - -	not shown	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 to 2	0 to 3	0 to 2	0 to 1	-	2 to 1
30	Adhoee Purguna, under Moivee.	ditto	16 to 1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	8 to 1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	5 to 1	5 to 1	5 to 1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	5 to 1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	9 to 0	6 to 0	2 to 0
	TOTAL - - -	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 to 1

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO

APPENDIX (D.)

STATEMENT showing the different AGES of the JARBA POPULATION of *Kattewar*, for the Year 1840

NUWANUGGUR.

AGE - - -	80	72	71.	70	69	68	66.	65.	64.	63	62	61.	60.	58.	57.	55.	54	52.	50	49	48	47.	46.
Males - - TOTAL	1	11	1	4	1	8	2	3	2	1	55	1	20	4	17	6	2	112	25	7	4	62	6
Females																							
Married - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Widows - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Betrothed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbetrothed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Deaths in 1840, not included above.																							
Males - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

AGE - - -	45	44.	43	42	41	40	39	38	37	36.	35	34	33	32	31.	30	29.	28	27.	26	25	24.	23
Males - - TOTAL	18	16	10	100	1	49	4	27	139	15	32	50	17	181	10	51	13	47	122	21	47	59	83
Females																							
Married - -	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	13	1	6	-	2	13	3	3	7	1
Widows - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Betrothed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbetrothed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - -	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	2	1	-	2	-	17	1	8	-	2	14	3	4	7	1
Deaths in 1840, not included above																							
Males - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

AGE - - -	22	21	20	19	18.	17.	16.	15.	14.	13	12.	11.	10.	9.	8.	7.	6.	5.	4.	3.	2.	1	TOTAL.
Males - - TOTAL	67	63	39	27	43	77	59	56	118	47	147	53	134	94	113	113	106	100	86	80	69	43	3,007
Females																							
Married - -	38	4	16	11	19	25	18	22	11	7	10	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	242
Widows - -	-	-	4	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Betrothed - -	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	8	13	5	17	8	26	9	12	9	5	2	1	-	-	-	120
Unbetrothed - -	1	1	-	1	-	-	3	4	5	5	12	8	21	27	22	24	29	39	59	53	50	67	431
TOTAL - -	39	5	20	12	23	28	24	34	29	17	40	17	53	38	34	33	34	41	60	53	50	67	816
Deaths in 1840, not included above																							
Males - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



INFANTICIDE IN INDIA.

375

DHURROL SURUPUR—continued.

AGE - - -	35.	34	33.	32	31	30	28	26	25	24.	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14.
Males - - - TOTAL - -	14	4	1	3	1	29	3	6	8	1	3	6	6	19	3	7	10	14	10	10
Females																				
Married - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	3	2	2	1	7	2	2	4	1
Widows - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Betrothed - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	1	1
Unbetrothed - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
TOTAL - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	3	2	3	1	9	3	4	5	5
Deaths in 1840, not included above																				
Males - - -	1	1	-	3	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

AGE - - -	13.	12.	11.	10.	9.	8.	7	6	5.	4	3	2	1.	TOTAL.
Males - - - TOTAL - -	11	11	8	16	13	17	14	13	5	12	16	6	6	387
Females														
Married - - -	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
Widows - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Betrothed - - -	3	2	2	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	19
Unbetrothed - - -	-	2	2	4	4	2	4	3	4	8	9	9	3	58.
TOTAL - - -	5	4	5	4	6	3	4	3	5	8	10	9	3	112
Deaths in 1840, not included above.														
Males - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	2	1	6	1	5	53
Females - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	2	-	8

RAJKOTE.

AGE - - -	60	50	48.	40	36	35.	31.	30	25.	24	23	22	21	20	16
Males - - TOTAL - -	1	5	-	5	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	-	4	-	2
Females															
Married - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	-
Widows - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Betrothed - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbetrothed - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	-
Deaths in 1840, not included above.															
Males - - -	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

AGE - - -	15.	13.	12.	10.	9.	8.	7.	6.	5.	4.	3.	2	1.	TOTAL.
Males - - TOTAL - -	3	1	3	3	-	-	3	2	9	1	1	1	-	47
Females														
Married - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Widows - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Betrothed - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Unbetrothed - - -	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	2	3	10
TOTAL - - -	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	1	2	3	16
Deaths in 1840, not included above.														
Males - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Females - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2



INFANTICIDE IN INDIA.

577

KOTRA SANGANEE—continued

AGE - - - -	25	20	19	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	TOTAL
Males - - - - TOTAL - -	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	3	1	4	1	2	1	2	1	64
Females																				
Married - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Widows - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Betrothed - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbetrothed - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	-	2	1	1	-	-	11
TOTAL - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	-	2	1	1	-	-	11
Deaths in 1840, not included above:																				
Males - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Females - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	4

VEERPUR KHUREREE.

AGE - - - -	50	45	44	40	38	37	36	35	34	33	32	31	30	28	22
Males - - - - TOTAL - -	4	3	1	8	1	1	1	5	1	1	2	1	4	2	1
Females															
Married - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Widows - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Betrothed - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbetrothed - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths in 1840, not included above:															
Males - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

AGE - - - -	20	19	18	17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	TOTAL
Males - - - - TOTAL - -	4	3	1	2	2	2	2	7	3	3	1	5	4	3	2	3	1	1	2	87
Females:																				
Married - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Widows - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Betrothed - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Unbetrothed - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	1	-	-	2	9
TOTAL - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	2	1	-	-	2	14
Deaths in 1840, not included above:																				
Males - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3

D R A P H A.

AGE - - - -	82	67	65	62	60	58	56	55	52	50	48	45	44	42
Males - - - - TOTAL - -	1	1	2	-	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	6	3	3
Females														
Married - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Widows - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Betrothed - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbetrothed - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths in 1840, not included above:														
Males - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Females - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

DRAPHA—continued

AGE - - -	40	38	36	35	33	32	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21
Males - - - TOTAL - -	11	4	2	4	3	6	4	1	4	1	1	3	1	1	5	3
Females																
Married - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Widows - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Betrothed - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbetrothed - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths in 1840, not included above																
Males - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

AGE - - -	20.	19	18.	17	16	15	14.	13.	12.	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	TOTAL
Males - - - TOTAL - -	8	1	3	5	6	2	3	3	5	7	-	6	5	10	3	3	7	4	3	1	163
Females																					
Married - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Widows - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Betrothed - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Unbetrothed - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	1	-	1	4	4	1	-	-	6	22
TOTAL - - -	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	1	1	4	4	1	-	-	6	28
Deaths in 1840, not included above																					
Males - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	11
Females - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	3	4

MALLIA KHAKRECHIE

AGE - - -	65	54	50	47	46	45.	40.	38	34	32	30	26	25	20
Males - - - TOTAL - -	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	4
Females														
Married - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Widows - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Betrothed - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbetrothed - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Deaths in 1840, not included above														
Males - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

AGE - - -	18	17.	16.	15.	13.	11	10.	9	8	7	6	5	4	2	1	TOTAL
Males - - - TOTAL - -	-	2	3	2	4	5	2	1	1	2	-	2	-	1	-	47
Females																
Married - - -	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Widows - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Betrothed - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Unbetrothed - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	3	-	1	9
TOTAL - - -	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	1	3	-	1	15
Deaths in 1840, not included above																
Males - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Females - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1

INFANTICIDE IN INDIA.

379

JALLIA DEWANEE.

AGE - - -	65.	60	55.	50.	45.	44.	42.	40.	38.	37.	35.	30.	25	22	20
Males - - - TOTAL - -	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	4	2	2	4	2
Females															
Married - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Widows - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Betrothed - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbetrothed - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Deaths in 1840, not included above															
Males - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

AGE - - -	19.	16.	15	12.	11	10	9	8.	6	5	4.	3.	2	1.	TOTAL
Males - - - TOTAL - -	2	2	1	2	1	3	-	1	2	1	-	1	-	1	45
Females															
Married - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Widows - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Betrothed - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Unbetrothed - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	8
TOTAL - - -	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	12
Deaths in 1840, not included above															
Males - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	7
Females - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2

KHEERUSRA.

AGE - - -	70	65	60	50	48	46	42	40.	36	35	34.	32	30	29.	22
Males - - - TOTAL - -	1	1	5	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	2	7	1	1
Females															
Married - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Widows - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Betrothed - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbetrothed - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths in 1840, not included above:															
Males - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

AGE - - -	21.	20	18.	17.	16	15	14.	13	12	11	10	8.	7.	6.	5.	4.	3	2	1	TOTAL
Males - - - TOTAL - -	1	4	1	1	4	1	2	1	2	3	2	3	7	3	1	1	2	1	2	70
Females:																				
Married - - -	-	-	2	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Widows - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Betrothed - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Unbetrothed - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	9
TOTAL - - -	-	4	3	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	17
Deaths in 1840, not included above:																				
Males - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-





INFANTICIDE IN INDIA.

RAJ P U R A

AGE - - - - -	50.	48.	45	44.	42	40	38.	36.	34.	32.	30	28	22.
Males - - - - - TOTAL - -	2	-	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1
Females													
Married - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Widows - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Betrothed - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbetrothed - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths in 1840, not included above													
Males - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

AGE - - - - -	21.	20.	18	17	16	12.	11	10	9.	8.	7	6.	5	4.	3	2.	1	TOTAL.
Males - - - - - TOTAL - -	2	1	3	1	2	3	1	-	2	4	2	3	3	1	1	-	2	50
Females																		
Married - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Widows - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Betrothed - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbetrothed - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	-	7
TOTAL - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	-	7
Deaths in 1840, not included above:																		
Males - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Females - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

M E N G N E E.

AGE - -	70	55	50	46.	40	30	26	23	22.	18.	16	15	14	12.	10.	8	7.	6.	5.	4.	3	1.	TOTAL
Males - TOTAL -	-	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	2	1	2	22
Females																							
Married - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Widows - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Betrothed - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbetrothed - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	8
TOTAL - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	9
Deaths in 1840, not included above																							
Males - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

B H A D W A.

AGE - - - - -	60.	40.	32.	22	16.	14	13	9.	7.	4	2.	TOTAL.
Males - - - - - TOTAL - -	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	8
Females												
Married - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Widows - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Betrothed - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Unbetrothed - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
TOTAL - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	3
Deaths in 1840, not included above												
Males - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Females - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2



INFANTICIDE IN INDIA.

383

GUTKA.

A G E . . . . .	00	55.	42	35.	33	31	29	23	21.	20	11	9	6.	5.	4.	3	2	1	TOTAL
Males . . . . . TOTAL -	-	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	-	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	22
Females																			
Married - . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Widows - . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Betrothed - . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbetrothed - . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	4
TOTAL - . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	4
Deaths in 1840, not included above:																			
Males - . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Females - . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1

KOTHARIA

A G E . . . . .	42.	35.	12.	10	6.	5.	3	2.	TOTAL
Males . . . . . TOTAL -	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	5.
Females									
Married - . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Widows - . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Betrothed - . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbetrothed - . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3
TOTAL - . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3
Deaths in 1840, not included above:									
Males - . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females - . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

PAL.

A G E . . . . .	51.	35.	24.	21.	20.	15	12	11	10	9	5	4	3.	1.	TOTAL
Males . . . . . TOTAL -	1	1	1	-	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	12
Females															
Married - . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Widows - . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Betrothed - . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Unbetrothed - . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
TOTAL - . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3
Deaths in 1840, not included above:															
Males - . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females - . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SEESANG CHANDLEE

AGE - - - -	60	45	40	38	35	33	32	30	25	23	22	20	19
Males - - - - - TOTAL -	5	5	8	1	5	1	1	8	6	1	3	2	1
Females													
Married - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Widows - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Betrothed - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbetrothed - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Deaths in 1840, not included above													
Males - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

AGE - - - -	16.	15	14.	13	12.	11.	10	9	8.	6.	5.	4	3.	2	1	TOTAL
Males - - - - - TOTAL -	2	4	-	3	1	1	1	-	3	-	2	-	-	1	-	64
Females																
Married - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Widows - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Betrothed - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbetrothed - - - - -	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	1	-	3	1	1	-	3	14
TOTAL - - - - -	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	1	-	3	1	1	-	3	16
Deaths in 1840, not included above																
Males - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	6
Females - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

KOTRA NAYAJEE.

AGE - - - -	70.	55.	50	48.	45.	44	42	36.	35.	30.	28	24	22
Males - - - - - TOTAL -	1	-	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3
Females													
Married - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Widows - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Betrothed - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbetrothed - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Deaths in 1840, not included above													
Males - - - - -	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

AGE - - - -	20.	18.	17	16	15	14	13	12	10	8.	7.	6	5	4	3.	2	1	TOTAL
Males - - - - - TOTAL -	2	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	-	-	-	1	44
Females																		
Married - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Widows - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Betrothed - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Unbetrothed - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	1	-	9
TOTAL - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	5	-	1	-	11
Deaths in 1840, not included above																		
Males - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	6
Females - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4

INFANTICIDE IN INDIA.

385

VEERVA.

AGE		17.	15.	TOTAL.
Males	TOTAL	1	1	2
Females				
Married		—	—	—
Widows		—	—	—
Betrothed		—	—	—
Unbetrothed		—	—	—
	TOTAL	—	—	—
Deaths in 1840, not included above				
Males		—	—	—
Females		—	—	—

MUWA.

AGE		50.	45.	35	30	14.	2.	TOTAL.
Males	TOTAL	1	2	1	1	—	—	5
Females								
Married		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Widows		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Betrothed		—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Unbetrothed		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Deaths in 1840, not included above								
Males		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females		—	—	—	—	—	1	1

KANSEALEE.

AGE		60.	39	25	24.	20.	16.	13	10.	9	8.	5	TOTAL
Males	TOTAL	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	9
Females:													
Married		—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Widows		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Betrothed		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unbetrothed		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	TOTAL	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Deaths in 1840, not included above													
Males		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

WUDALEE.

AGE		65.	25.	22.	20	17.	15.	13.	12.	1	TOTAL
Males	TOTAL	1	1	1	2	1	1	—	1	—	8
Females:											
Married		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Widows		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Betrothed		—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Unbetrothed		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Deaths in 1840, not included above											
Males		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



INFANTICIDE IN INDIA

387

BRIEF ABSTRACT of the whole JAREJA Population.

AGE - - -	82.	80	74.	73	72.	71.	70	69.	68.	67.	66.	65.	64.	63	62	61.	60	58.	57	56.	55	54.	53.	52	51.	50	
Males - - TOTAL	2	2	1	1	12	1	9	1	1	11	3	21	2	5	57	2	67	11	18	3	30	5	5	141	8	91	
males:																											
Married - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Widows - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Betrothed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbetrothed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths in 1840, not included above.																											
Males - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	9	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	1	8	
Females - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

AGE - - -	40.	48	47.	46.	45	44	43.	42.	41.	40	39.	38.	37.	36	35.	34.	33	32	31	30	29	28	27.	26	25	24	
Males - - TOTAL	7	21	68	13	83	26	19	227	3	162	10	54	156	38	114	72	43	226	18	173	18	79	135	32	110	71	
males:																											
Married - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	13	2	10	-	7	13	4	6	13	
Widows - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	4	-	3	-	1	1	-	1	-	
Betrothed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Unbetrothed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	1	2	1	1	2	-	17	2	13	-	8	14	4	7	13	
Deaths in 1840, not included above																											
Males - -	1	6	-	-	4	1	-	2	-	10	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	5	-	2	-	1	-	-	2	1	
Females - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

AGE - - -	23.	22.	21.	20.	19	18.	17	16	15.	14.	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6.	5	4.	3.	2	1	TOTAL.	
Males - - TOTAL	110	137	99	132	51	96	135	125	124	158	103	236	113	232	150	225	201	176	165	143	140	122	96	5,760	
Females																									
Married - -	4	52	6	30	14	31	33	32	34	16	11	11	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	358	
Widows - -	-	-	-	4	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	
Betrothed - -	-	-	1	2	-	4	-	7	10	17	13	26	13	30	14	20	13	10	3	1	1	1	-	126	
Unbetrothed - -	-	1	1	1	1	3	1	4	7	11	7	17	13	41	38	45	45	46	67	115	110	94	128	796	
TOTAL - -	4	53	8	37	15	42	37	43	51	44	31	55	28	73	54	65	58	56	70	116	111	95	128	1,370	
Deaths in 1840, not included above:																									
Males - -	1	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	7	6	3	13	9	23	147	
Females - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	3	7	14	17	-	47	

Rajkote, 23 October 1841.

(signed) G. L. Jacob,  
Acting Political Agent.



Appendix (E.)

ABSTRACT CENSUS of the JETWA POPULATION of *Katteewar* for the Year 1840.

No	TALOOKA	OF ALL AGES				UNDER 20 YEARS.				Total of Males deceased in 1840.	Total of Females deceased in 1840.	Number of Jetwas having One Daughter alive.	Number of Jetwas having Two Daughters alive	Number of Jetwas having Three Daughters alive	Number of Jetwas having Four Daughters alive	Number of Jetwas having Five Daughters alive.
		Total of Males	Total of Females.	Excess of Males.	Excess of Females	Total of Males.	Total of Females.	Excess of Males	Excess of Females							
1	Poorbundur - -	77	17	60	- -	35	15	20	- -	2	- -	11	3	-	-	-

Rajkote, 23 October 1841.

(signed) G. L. Jacob,  
Acting Political Agent.

Appendix (F.)

TABLE of PROPORTIONS of the JETWA SEXES in *Katteewar*.

No.	TALOOKA.	PROPORTION OF MALES TO FEMALES												Proportion of Males to Females of those Deceased in 1840
		Of all Ages.	Under Age of Twenty.	Under Age of Ten	Under Age of Nine	Under Age of Eight.	Under Age of Seven	Under Age of Six.	Under Age of Five.	Under Age of Four.	Under Age of Three	Under Age of Two.	Under Age of One	
1	Poorbundur - -	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{6}{7}$ to 1	1 $\frac{2}{3}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 to 1	2 to 0	1 to 0	2 to 0

Rajkote, 23 October 1841.

(signed) G. I. Jacob,  
Acting Political Agent.

Appendix (G.)

STATEMENT showing the different AGES of the JETWA POPULATION of *Katteicar*.

AGE - - -	70.	68.	62.	60.	58.	55.	50.	45.	40.	37.	35.	32.	30.	28.	27.	26.	25.	24.	23.	22.	20.	19.	18.	17.	16.	15.	13.	12.	11.	10.	9.	8.	7.	6.	5.	4.	3.	2.	1.	TOTAL
Males - - TOTAL -	1	1	-	-	2	2	5	5	1	1	6	1	4	1	2	1	2	1	1	5	6	2	1	3	1	2	3	2	-	2	4	1	1	1	-	2	2	1	1	77
Females :																																								
Married - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Widows - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Betrothed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Unbetrothed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	3	2	-	-	13
TOTAL - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	1	1	3	2	-	-	17
Deaths in 1840, not included above -																																								
Males - -	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Females - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Rajkote, 23 October 1841.

(signed) *G. L. Jacob,*  
Acting Political Agent.

## Appendix (H).

STATEMENT showing the Number of Alleged CASES OF INFANTICIDE that have come under Inquiry since the Despatch of Mr. Erskine's Report, 30 June 1837.

Number of Cases.	TALOOKAS and VILLAGES	Fathers' Names, whose Daughters were supposed to have been Murdered by them	Number of Daughters so detected.	Year in which the Death occurred.	Year in which the Case came under Investigation.	Name of European Political Functionary by whom the Case had been Examined	REMARKS
1.	Nuwagam (Mallea) - -	Wukutsing - -	1	January 1835	May 1838 - -	- - Captain Jacob, As- sistant Political Agent	(a)
2	Sesang Chandlee - -	Dadajee - -	1	May 1838 - -	July 1838 - -	- - Captain Lang, As- sistant Political Agent	(b).
3.	Gutka (Nuggur) - -	Hurbhumjee - -	1	- - month uncer- tain, 1836.	July 1838 - -	J. Erskine, Esq. - -	(c).
4.	Manglea (ditto) - -	Bawajee - -	1	- - month uncer- tain, 1834.	July 1838 - -	- - Ditto - -	(d)
5.	Meetand (Morvee) - -	Wujeysing - -	1	May 1838 - -	August - -	- - Captain Jacob, As- sistant Political Agent	(e)
6.	Drapha - - - -	Mansingjee - -	1	- - month uncer- tain, 1838.	Sept. 1840 - -	- - Ditto	} - - (f)
7.	Ditto - - - -	Doodojee - -	1	- - month uncer- tain, 1839.	- Ditto - -	- - Ditto	

(a) Crime proved ; the Grassia was placed in confinement, but recommended to the favourable consideration of authority, and was subsequently released by Mr. Erskine.

(b) Though no evidence was produced to substantiate the murder of this child, still, as the father failed to give information of its birth to Government, a fine of five rupees was imposed on him in consequence.

(c) Proved to have died from sickness.

(d) Charge not substantiated.

(e) Proved to have died from disease.

(f) In defence the children were stated to have died a natural death, and the charge was not substantiated.

Rajkote, 23 October 1841.

(signed) G. L. Jacob,  
Acting Political Agent.

Appendix (I).

(No. 1.)

Manka Koomba Meganee, and Saya, and Juga; also Manka Hurbhum, and Waga, and Kuma Palanee; also Wurshee and Sungor Puchan, and Seeja Rayaram Poonjane and Koranee Poonja Kheemane, and Manka Jeewa Kheemane, and Manka Kessurrae Sujanee, and Manka Moola Berajanee, inhabitants of Rampoor under Adhooe, write as follows:

"We and our descendants, henceforward and for ever, will on the birth of children preserve their lives; we will never put them to death. Should any one in our caste do so wicked a thing, we will on becoming aware of it report the same to the Sirkar; we will not conceal the crime, and when our wives are past four months' pregnancy, as also on occasions of birth, and betrothment, and marriages, and when our children are grown up and die, or deaths and births occur in their families, the same shall be reported; this applies to our relations. The returns that we have given in are correct; there are neither fewer nor more of our number; we neither know or have heard of any other people in our village, or in the Adhooe district, kill their children. If any new people take up their abode in our village, we will make the same known. We hereby pledge our faith and oath not to depart from this engagement, and imprecate on our heads the sin of S. 1869, and expose ourselves to the punishment that Government may think fit to inflict. We one and all hereby hold ourselves amenable to the same." Signed with the marks of the above named parties, and by five witnesses, including the Sun and writer, Mehta Mukunjee Mulookchund.

No return received.

N.B.—Implying the crimes that were committed in that year from pressure of want.

(No. 2.)

Manka Seenae Samut Rajseeanee, Choonchia Bhuma Poonjane, Sunghar Urjim Sangnane, and Jhahera Lukheea, inhabitants of Adhooe Purguna, write according to No. 1.

(No. 3.)

Putel Nuga Ukhane, and Khoobar Khooba Ukhueeane, Dungar Samra Bharmulane, and Goree Veera Thandar, inhabitants of the Ghurana village of Adhooe, write according to No. 1.

(No. 4.)

Koranga Assa Rughanee and Koranga Jesa Kayanee, write according to No. 1.

(signed) *G. L. Jacob*,  
Acting Political Agent.

Appendix (K.)

(No. 1.)

Ubra Mukajee Rasungjeeanee, Ubra Veerumjee Dossajee Kurumjeeanee, Ubra Fuljee Malajeeanee, Ubra Bheemjee Togajeeanee, Ubra Samutjee Veerajeeanee, Ubra Jugjee Bheemjeeanee, Ubra Mokajee Ruljeeanee, Ubra Meg and Bhojoo Umrajeeanee, Ubra Pubajee, Ubra Umrajee Nathajee, Ubra Prag Doongurjee, Ubra Berajjee Soomrajee, Ubra Raubjee Doongurjee, Ubra Noghunjee Ranajee, and Ubra Veerumjee, and Naranjee Raelmuljeeanee, inhabitants of Adhooe, write according to No. 1, Appendix (I).

(No. 2.)

Veerbhudur Jasajee Urjun Jeeanee, Veerbhudur Bapoojee Sugramjeeanee, Veerbhudur Khoombajee Godurice, Veerbhudur Soomrajee Lakhajeeanee, Veerbhudur Desuljee, Veerbhudur Doodajee, Veerbhudur Ramsingjee, Veerbhudur Veerumjee, Veerbhudur Jeejee, Veerbhudur Runmuljee, and Veerbhudur Dansingjee Sugramjee, inhabitants of Adhooe, write according to No. 1. Appendix (I).

(No. 3.)

Jareja Verajee, Puttajee, Bawajee Sesinuljeeanee, Jareja Panchajee Khanjeeanee, and Jareja Sutajee Raghajeeanee, inhabitants of the village of Junghee, under Adhooe, write according to No. 1, Appendix (I).

(No. 4.)

Ubra Tumachee Kuldhurjee, Ubra Soorajee Moolwajee, Ubra Dansingjee Ra-sungjee Bheemjeeanee, Ubra Bhoowajee Kesurjee, Ubra Dujajee Wagh Jeeanee, Ubra Kursunjee Sanglia Jeeanee, Ubra Urjunjee Ukhajeeanee, Ubra Veerajee Deejujeeanee, Ubra Umrajee Kuldhuljeeanee, and Ubra Soomajee Pubrajeeanee, inhabitants of the Wusdooa village of Adhooe, write according to No. 1, Appendix (I).

(No. 5.)

Ubra Poonjajee Derajjeeanee, Ubra Soosajee and Ubra Khetajee Wupoojeeanee, inhabitants of the Ghurana village of Adhooe, write according to No. 1, Appendix (I).

(signed) *G. L. Jacob,*  
Acting Political Agent

## Appendix (L).

LIST of DONATIONS to the Jarejas from the Infanticide Fund, granted by Government Order, and paid since 30 June 1837.

1837 :	1837/38.	Rupces.
30 Sept. -	Baee Baeeba of Kaswalia Moorvee Talookas, Government order 20 July 1837 - - - -	300 0 0
—	Jareja Kayajee of Seesang Chandlee, Government order 30 September 1836 - - - -	200 0 0
31 Dec. -	Jareja Mooloojee of Tora, Government order 30 October 1837 - - - -	150 0 0
—	Jareja Doodajee of Teekr, Government order 30 October 1837 - - - -	150 0 0
—	Jareja Kunajee of Wagodur, Government order 28 August 1837 - - - -	75 0 0
—	Jareja Dlingoojee Sugalia, Government order 28 August 1837 - - - -	100 0 0
		975 0 0
1838 :	1838/39.	
31 Oct. -	Reward to Mehta Indooram Dossa, for affording information of a case of infanticide, committed by certain Jarejas at Bhaonugur, Government order 24 August 1838 - - - -	200 0 0
—	Remission from the tribute of Mengnee Talooka, for S. 1890, Government order 22 November 1834, as a mark of approbation on account of numbers of female Jareja children preserved in that Talooka - - - -	921 0 0
31 March -	Donation to Jareja Doongurjee of Kheerusa, Government order 28 February 1839 - - - -	500 0 0
		1,621 0 0
	Carried forward - - -	2,596 0 0

INFANTICIDE IN INDIA.

393

		1839/40	<i>R. pces</i>	<i>Rupees</i>
1839:		Brought forward	- - -	2,505 0 0
31 July	-	Ruwanee Mukunjee of Khumbalia, Government order 11 June 1839	- - - - - 150 0 0	
1840				
30 April	-	Jareja Ranajee of Mowa, Government order 26 November 1838	- - - - - 300 0 0	
				450 0 0
		1840/41.		
31 July	-	Jareja Tejujee of Drangdra, Government order 11 June 1840	- - - - - 200 0 0	
—		Jareja Lukojee of Wura, Government order 11 June 1840	- - - - - 200 0 0	
—		Jareja Harbhumjee of Pal, Government order 11 June 1840	- - - - - 500 0 0	
—		Jareja Hothecjee of Gowreedur, Government order 11 June 1840	- - - - - 200 0 0	
31 Aug	-	Jareja Khorajee of Mooleradarce, Government order 11 June 1840	- - - - - 300 0 0	
—		Jareja Ruwanee Dewojee, Government order 8 August 1840	- - - - - 150 0 0	
1841:				
30 April	-	Jareja Dolutsing of Loonwao, Government order 17 March 1841	- - - - - 750 0 0	
—		Jareja Poonajee of Gondul, Government order 17 March 1841	- - - - - 250 0 0	
				2,550 0 0
		1841, up to 23 October.		
31 May	-	Jareja Jeeunjee of Wudalce, Government order 7 April 1841	- - - - - 150 0 0	
31 July	-	Jareja Umrojee of Kalmegra, Government order 31 May 1841	- - - - - 150 0 0	
—		Jareja Dhingojee of Wurd, Government order 26 June 1841	- - - - - 300 0 0	
23 Oct.	-	Ruwanee Mukunjee of Kumbabin, Government order 11 June 1839	- - - - - 150 0 0	
—		Jareja Lakhajee of Wura, Government order 5 October 1841	- - - - - 300 0 0	
				1,050 0 0
		Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees	- -	6,646 0 0
				<hr/>
Balance in favour of the Infanticide Fund credit in Katteewar Agency accounts up to 23 October 1841, - Sicca Rupees				116,786 8 0

(signed) G. L. Jacob,  
Acting Political Agent.

(No. 4149.)

## MEMORANDUM by Political Secretary on the Kattewar Infanticide Report for 1840.

1. Para. 1 to 4 The Acting Political Agent's explanation of the circumstance of no report having been submitted on this subject between June 1837 and October 1841, is far from satisfactory. It is only through these reports that Government are able to form an opinion of the degree of success attending its measures for the suppression of infanticide; and the Political Agent may be informed that Government confidently expect that his report will be transmitted for the future regularly on the 1st January in each year.

2. Para. 5. The Acting Political Agent should be requested to submit a fuller explanation of the circumstances under which the detailed lists, from which the last census was framed, have been lost, since documents of this kind ought to have been carefully preserved, and some one ought to have been responsible for their safe custody.

3. Para. 6. The facts here stated in regard to the talooka of Jhehpoor, strongly illustrate the evils arising from the orders of Government requiring these periodical reports not having been attended to. Government is now apprised, that during the four years now reported on, "not a single female has escaped the ruthless effect of Jarija pride." Had this melancholy fact been earlier reported, preventive measures might have long since been adopted.

4. Para. 7. Kullajee, the chief of this talooka, cannot plead ignorance in extenuation of his culpable apathy, or what may be more justly termed his connivance at the perpetration of infanticide in his villages. He is represented to be a man of intelligence, and in 1836 was fined 50 rupees, as a mark of the displeasure of Government for having been privy to the concealment of the birth of a niece, who, there were strong grounds for believing, was put to death shortly after birth.

5. After the severe examples which have been made in Kattewar, the fine of 1,000 rupees suggested by Captain Jacob seems scarcely an adequate punishment. It is safe, however, to err on the side of leniency, even at this late period, in enforcing the engagements against infanticide, and I would respectfully suggest that the fine be sanctioned; that the chief be again warned, as proposed by the Political Agent, and that he be required to renew his engagements on the subject; should these measures fail, Government will scarcely have any alternative but to attach the talooka.

6. Para. 8. As the district of Addooee has now, for the first time, been brought within the census, some allowance may be made for the non-observance of his engagements by the chief who owns it. He should, however, be warned in the name of Government, and in writing, that this will be the last time he will receive such indulgence. The present census shows, that out of a population of 122, only seven are females. The Political Agent may on this occasion be referred to the instructions of Government, dated the 29th June last, directing him to extend to Addooee the measures which have for some years past been in force in Kattewar for the prevention of infanticide.

7. Para. 9 Captain Jacob here observes, "It is a much more pleasing task to revert to the state of all the other Jarejah talookas of Kattewar, and it must be highly gratifying to those benevolent men who have laboured for the suppression of infanticide in this province, to see the progressive return to the order of nature, in the relative proportion of sexes, that must be attributed to their labours alone. The total male population is shown to be 5,700, female 1,370, the proportion, therefore, of all ages, is a fraction more than four to one; but the number of both sexes under 20 years of age is, males 2,923, females 1,209, showing a proportion of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 1, which favourable diminution chiefly arises from the preservation of female life during the last five years, which gives the general result as follows:

		Years.	
Proportion of males to females under	}	10	is $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 1
		9	is $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
		8	is $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 1
		7	is $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
		6	is $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 1
		5	is 1 to 1
		4	is 1 to 1
		3	is 1 to 1
		2	is 1 to 1
		1	is 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$

The

The correctness of these returns is further tested by the proportion of deaths occurring in 1840, which is shown as three to one.

8. It is principally during the last seven years that the attention of Government has been more particularly drawn to the non-observance by the Jarejahs of Katteewar, of their engagements to abstain from the revolting crime of infanticide, and the signal success which has followed the measures adopted within the above period, affords strong grounds for congratulation, and for hope that the practice will in the end ultimately become extinct. This success is fully manifest from the following abstract of the whole Jareja tribe, at the date of Captain Jacob's Report (23d October 1841), between the age of one year and under up to the age of ten years, actually showing an excess of females over males of the age of one year and under.

Year in which Born.	AGE IN 1841.	Males.	Females.	Excess of Males over Females	Excess of Females over Males.
1831/32	Ten years	232	73	159	—
1832/33	Nine years	150	54	96	—
1833/34	Eight years	225	65	160	—
1834/35	Seven years	201	58	143	—
1835/36	Six years	176	56	120	—
1836/37	Five years	165	70	95	—
1837/38	Four years	143	116	27	—
1838/39	Three years	140	111	29	—
1839/40	Two years	122	95	27	—
1840/41	One year, and under	96	128	—	32
Total population, varying from one year and under to ten years of age		1,650	826		
Deduct total Females		826			
Total excess of Males over Females		824			

9. It is in the highest degree satisfactory to observe from this abstract, that notwithstanding the unfavourable result of the census of the district of Addooce and the Shapoor talooka (noticed in paragraphs four, five and six of this memorandum), still the excess of male over female registered births in the province of Katteewar, within the 30 Jarejah talookas named in the margin, was in 1837-38, only 27; in 1838-39, 29; and in 1839-40, 27; while in 1840-41, the census exhibits an excess of 32 females over the males.

10. With reference to the 10th and 11th paragraphs of Captain Jacob's Report, it is much to be regretted, that out of seven cases of alleged infanticide investigated by the Political Agent, between May 1838 and September 1840, conviction should only have followed in one instance, although the presumption of guilt was more or less strong; in four of the other cases, two only being proved false accusations, on this part of the question, I beg to quote the following passage from the Government letter to the address of Mr. Erskine, the late Political Agent in Katteewar, dated the 16th February 1839, in reply to that officer's Report on Infanticide for the years 1835 and 1836.

"In the 4th paragraph of your Report the different cases of infanticide, which were investigated during the two years above mentioned, are reviewed; these amount to 13 in number, five of which occurred in 1835, and eight in 1836.

"During the first year (1835) conviction followed in four cases, and even in the fifth case, no reasonable doubt could be entertained of the guilt of the accused, although the evidence was deemed insufficient for a judicial conviction. In 1836, however, although in several cases strong presumptions of guilt existed, there was not a single instance of conviction.

1. Noanuggur.
2. Moorvee
3. Dhurul-Sumfdar.
4. Rajkote.
5. Gondel Dhorajee.
6. Kotra Sangabee.
7. Veerpoor Kuteree.
8. Drapha.
9. Mallia.
10. Jallia Dewanee.
11. Kheerasra.
12. Lodheeka.
12. Gowreedur.
14. Siapoor.
15. Rajpura.
16. Mengnee
17. Bhadwa.
18. Satodur Waoree.
19. Mooleeraderee.
20. Gutka
21. Kotharia.
22. Pul.
23. Seesang Chandlee.
24. Kotra Nayujee.
25. Seerwa
26. Muwa
27. Kanseealee.
28. Yudlee.
29. Wankaneer.
30. Addooce Purgunna under Moorvee.



“The Governor in Council considers the difference in these results to be as remarkable as it is unfortunate. It may, doubtless, in part be fairly attributed to increased vigilance, and to the adoption of precautionary measures on the part of those by whom this revolting crime is committed to conceal it, in consequence of the convictions of 1835; Government cannot, however, resist the impression that there must have been some defect or mismanagement in conducting the investigations of 1836.

“It appears to the Governor in Council obvious, that these inquiries cannot be conducted on ordinary principles with any prospect of a successful termination. The mode adopted by your predecessor, whenever a case of infanticide came to his knowledge, was, in the first instance, to hold a preliminary inquiry in private, previous to the accused party being placed publicly on his trial, in order to satisfy himself that reasonable grounds existed for the charge, and that it was sustained by sufficient evidence. I am desired to draw your attention to this point, in answer to some of the objections urged by you to the system you found in force on your assuming charge of the administration of affairs in Katteewar.

“One great advantage attending this mode of procedure is, that false accusations are thereby checked *in limine*, and the Governor in Council entertains no doubt that, from the course adopted by your predecessor, had that officer continued in Katteewar, several of the cases publicly investigated in 1836 would never have proceeded beyond the preliminary investigation above adverted to. This remark is particularly applicable to the 7th and 9th cases of your list.

“The Governor in Council considers it to be the duty of the Political Agent to investigate every charge, without reference to the quarter from which it may proceed; but that, in the first instance, his inquiries should be private, and that when in this manner he has satisfied himself that fair grounds exist for putting the accused on his trial, he should do so, but not before. In every case, however, whether of abandoning or persevering in the inquiry, a full report of the proceedings held should be submitted to Government.”

11. The particular attention of Captain Jacob might with advantage be drawn to these orders, with an intimation that they should be carefully attended to in the investigation of all cases of alleged infanticide.

12. Government will, no doubt, look forward with great interest for the report promised in the 12th paragraph of Captain Jacob's present letter, in regard to the Jetwar tribe. The fact stated in this paragraph, that although this tribe was not included in the arrangements adopted against the Jahrejahs, still that the adoption of those arrangements has indirectly tended to the preservation of females among the Jetwas, is very satisfactory.

13. With reference to the 13th paragraph, the Political Agent may be requested to embrace the first opportunity of instituting inquiries, with the view of ascertaining whether, as is alleged, the crime of infanticide prevails among other tribes in Katteewar, besides those of the Jahrejah and Jetwa. In the meantime it is satisfactory to observe that Captain Jacob has succeeded in obtaining from the Manka and Korimja tribes of Wagur, and from the Jahrejahs of Addoooc, agreements to renounce the practice of infanticide.

14. The arrangement proposed by Captain Jacob in paragraph 14th of his report, that the wife or nearest female relative of the person employed to take the Jahrejah census be associated with him in the performance of this duty, will doubtless constitute another check against false returns, and seems therefore worthy of adoption. The Political Agent suggests that this woman shall receive a salary equal to half what the censor draws, “during the time actually employed in taking the census.” This will form a charge against the Infanticide Funds, and care must be taken to secure that the proposed limitation be duly observed.

15. There is some force in the general observations offered by Captain Jacob, in the concluding paragraphs of his report. I am not aware, however, that it has ever been contended that public opinion in Katteewar was so strong against the crime of infanticide, as to induce the other classes spontaneously to come forward and actively co-operate with Government in its suppression; all that has been urged

urged is this, that the voice of nature being with us, the measures adopted would at all events not be misunderstood, even if they are not viewed with decided approbation. In respect to the inquisitorial nature of our measures, this in my opinion is an unavoidable and necessary evil, for by no other means can we attain our object, and Government must rely on the judgment and discretion of its agents, to prevent the innocent suffering from false accusations. These have on a few occasions, undoubtedly, been preferred, but they have been heretofore invariably detected, and none but the really guilty have suffered punishment. It will in truth be a happy day when we are able with safety to relax from the penal measures now in operation, but all must coincide with Captain Jacob in opinion that the present system can only be relied upon during the pressure of vigilant "supervision," and even though other duties are neglected, the Agent must never relax from that supervision. The complete suppression of infanticide must be a work of time, but looking back to the past, and seeing how much has been effected within a few short years, we are encouraged strongly to hope that a steady and continued perseverance in the measures now in operation will ultimately be crowned with full and entire success. On the 24th September 1834, the date of my first report on this subject, the number of Jarejah females ascertained to have been preserved in Katteewar, of all ages, was 696; on the 23d October 1841, the date of the present report, they amount to 1370, being an increase of 674 in less than seven years, which certainly exceeds my most sanguine expectations.

16. Captain Jacob renews the proposition originally made by Mr. Eiskine, that a portion of the Infanticide Funds, which at the date of his Report amounted to 116,786 rupees, shall be annually appropriated to the diffusion of education in the province of Katteewar generally. He recommends that a sum of 4,000 rupees from this fund should be devoted to the erection of a school-house at Rajcote, that 300 rupees per mensem be sanctioned for the salaries of masters and establishment, and 1,000 rupees per annum as prizes for the best essays in the vernacular language against the practice of infanticide, and to defray the expense of afterwards printing and distributing these essays.

17. I am not satisfied that it is expedient to mix up the question of education with that of infanticide. Government have already once determined that the Infanticide Fund shall not be trenched upon for purposes of education; and before departing from this resolution the consent of his Highness the Guicowar would certainly appear necessary. The Political Agent might, however, still endeavour to ascertain to what extent the chiefs and married men in Katteewar are disposed to aid in the introduction of a general system of education in Katteewar, when the subject can be reconsidered in connexion with some recent correspondence with the Government of India on the subject.

18. There seems, however, to be no objection at once to sanction Captain Jacob's last suggestion, namely, that 1,000 rupees be annually set apart from the Infanticide Fund for prize essays against the practice. I would, however, propose for consideration, whether, until schools are established in Katteewar, these prizes should not be temporarily held out as objects of emulation among the scholars of the Native Education Society in Bombay, the essay being afterwards printed and circulated in Katteewar. The sum proposed might be thus divided :—

First Prize -	-	-	-	300
Second ditto	-	-	-	200
Printing of ditto	-	-	-	500
				1,000

Captain Jacob's opinion might be taken on this suggestion.

19. I beg to suggest the expediency of the Political Agent being instructed to embody the results of the present census in a proclamation, noticing in terms of commendation those chiefs who, by the results, are proved to have adhered to their engagements, and the reverse of those who have not done so. This should then be circulated throughout the province to keep the subject alive in men's minds, and to prove that the government is resolved to persevere in its efforts to suppress the inhuman practice of infanticide.

20. The attention of the Political Agent might also be drawn to the Government letter, dated the 22d of November 1834, which I do not believe has ever been specifically acknowledged. This may probably be attributed to my removal from Kattewar before it was received. Captain Jacob may be requested to state whether the orders communicated in that letter have been acted upon, and particularly whether the measure sanctioned in the ninth paragraph, of endeavouring to induce the heads of those tribes who give their daughters in marriage to the Jarejabs to stipulate at the time of betrothment for the preservation of female issue by such marriages, has been carried into effect; and if so, with what success.

21. Considerable stress was laid by Mr. Erskine, in his Report on Infanticide in June 1837, and in a minor degree by Captain Jacob in his present Report on the severity of the measures adopted for the suppression of the practice. This to some extent may be admitted, but it is unavoidable, and justified by the object in view. Other measures of an opposite tendency, however, formed part of my scheme, which have not, I think, sufficiently been attended to. For instance, I proposed, and Government sanctioned, remissions from and delays in payment of tribute, and honorary presents, either in clothes or money, to those who may distinguish themselves by a conspicuous adherence to their engagements to renounce the custom. Captain Jacob might be directed to report whether the present census does not enable him to point out any chiefs or inferior members of the tribe, who have thus rendered themselves deserving of these indulgences and rewards.

22. Copy of Captain Jacob's Report, and of the Government reply, should be forwarded to the Political Agent in Cutch for information, and Captain Jacob seems entitled to the high approbation of Government for the zealous attention he has bestowed on this interesting question, the final complete extinction of infanticide in Kattewar.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*  
Secretary to Government.

1 June 1842.

(No. 4150.)

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Anderson.*

THE suggestion of the Political Secretary on Captain Jacob's Report may be adopted, with one exception, that of a continued prize for essays. I think we should not make the cost of education a deduction from the funds appropriated for the suppression of this crime. If it is deemed good that a prize should be given for an essay against infanticide by one of the scholars of the Native Education Society, let it be done, and the charge be borne by the educational funds.

The chief of Shapoor Talooka should be strictly warned and assured that his continuance in not assisting to suppress this crime will bring upon him the sequestration of his talooka.

It cannot be unsound in policy to inflict this punishment upon one chief, while all the other chiefs are fairly meeting the great object which Government, for the sake of humanity alone, is so anxious to accomplish.

Captain Jacob paints strongly the injury done to the wounded feelings of Jarejab pride, by the inquisitorial character of the inquiries the very nature of the crime compels Government to sanction. But Captain Jacob sees, as well as any one else, that without these very inquiries the end in view would be as far from us as ever; and therefore we have the choice of having inquiry so made, or quietly allowing this infant murder to stalk abroad as rife as ever. As to education, if we are to wait for its effects, to trust to its influence, we must look forward perhaps to not less than a century. No, we must sincerely persist in our present efforts in our present system to stop this course of murder; and once effectually checked, we may hope that the feeling and prejudice causing it may be overcome, and then the inclination cease. To accomplish that change of prejudice and inclination must be our continued effort; and it is evident our present system has already effected much of this. I would strictly continue it, yet certainly add to it as much of education as circumstances will admit.

(signed) *G. W. Anderson.*

(No. 2127, of 1842.)

(No. 4151.)

From *L. R. Reid*, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to Captain *G. Le Grand Jacob*, Acting Political Agent in Kattewar.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 12 August 1842.

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your Report, dated the 23d October last, No. 334, on Female Infanticide in Kattewar for the year 1840, and, in reply, to communicate to you the following observations and instructions on the subject.

2. The Governor in Council considers the explanation afforded by you, of the circumstance of no report having been submitted to Government on this subject between June 1837 and October 1841, to be far from satisfactory.

3. As it is only through these reports that Government is able to form an opinion of the degree of success attending its measures for the suppression of infanticide, the Governor in Council confidently expects that your report will be transmitted, for the future, regularly on the 1st of January of each year.

4. With reference to the 5th paragraph of your present report, I am desired to request that you will be pleased to submit to Government a fuller explanation of the circumstances under which the detailed lists from which the last census was framed have been lost. Documents of this kind ought to be carefully preserved, and some person on your office establishment held responsible for their safe custody.

5. The facts stated in paragraph 6th regarding the talooka of Shapoor, strongly illustrate the evils arising from the orders of Government requiring the periodical reports on infanticide not having been attended to. Government is now apprised that during the four years now reported on, "not a single female has escaped the ruthless effect of Jahnejah pride." Had this melancholy fact been earlier reported, preventive measures might have long since been adopted.

6. Kullajee, the chief of Shalpoor, cannot plead ignorance in extenuation of his culpable apathy, or what may be more justly termed his connivance, at the perpetration of infanticide in the villages. This chief is represented to be a man of intelligence, and in 1836 was fined 50 rupees as a mark of the displeasure of Government, for having been privy to the concealment of the birth of his niece, who, there were strong grounds for believing, was put to death shortly after birth.

7. After the severe examples which have been made in Kattewar, the fine of 1,000 rupees suggested by you to be imposed on Kullajee seems scarcely an adequate punishment; but as Government deems it safe to err on the side of leniency, even at this late period, in enforcing the engagements against infanticide, the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the proposed fine; and you are requested, in requiring this chief to renew his engagements, strictly to warn and assure him that his continuance in withholding his cordial co-operation with the British Government for the suppression of this crime, will inevitably lead to the sequestration of his talooka.

8. The infliction of such a punishment upon one chief cannot, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, be unsound in policy, when all the other chiefs in the country are fairly meeting the great object which the British Government, for the sake of humanity alone, is so anxious to accomplish.

9. Adverting to the 8th paragraph of your report, I am desired to inform you, that as the district of Addoee has now, for the first time, been brought within the census, Government is disposed to make some allowance for the nonobservance of his engagement by the chief who owns that district; but it is desirable that he should be warned, in the name of Government, and in writing, that this will be the last time he will receive such indulgence.

10. I am, on this occasion, desired to refer you to the instructions of Government, contained in Mr. Secretary Willoughby's letter, dated the 29th June, No. 1841, directing you to extend to Addoee the measures which have, for some years past, been in force in Kattewar, for the prevention of infanticide.

11. The signal success which has followed the measures adopted by Government within the last seven years, for the suppression of the revolting crime of infanticide in Katteewar, affords strong grounds for congratulation, and for hope that the practice will, in the end, ultimately become extinct.

12. It is in the highest degree satisfactory to Government to observe, from the statements submitted with your present report, that notwithstanding the unfavourable result of the census of the district of Addooee and the Shahpoor talooka, still the excess of male over female registered births in the province of Katteewar, within the 30 Jarejah talookas mentioned by you, was in 1837-38 only 27; in 1838-39, 29; and in 1839-40, 27; while in 1840-41, the census exhibits an excess of 32 females over the males.

13. With reference to the 10th and 11th paragraphs of your report, the Governor in Council regrets much to perceive that out of seven cases of alleged infanticide investigated by the Political Agent, between May 1838 and September 1840, conviction should have followed in one instance only, although the presumption of guilt was more or less strong in four of the other cases, two only being proved false accusations.

14. In regard to the question alluded to in the preceding paragraph, I am desired to draw your particular attention to the instructions contained in the second to seventh paragraphs of Mr. Secretary Willoughby's letter, dated the 16th February, No. 309. of 1839, and to request that you will be pleased carefully to attend to them in the investigation of all cases of alleged infanticide.

15. The fact stated in the 12th paragraph of your report, that although the Jetwa tribe was not included in the arrangements adopted against the Jarejahs, still that their adoption has inductly tended to the preservation of females among the Jetwas, is considered by Government to be very satisfactory, and the Governor in Council will look forward with great interest for your promised report in regard to this tribe.

16. With reference to the 13th paragraph, I am desired to request that you will embrace the first opportunity of instituting inquiries, with the view of ascertaining whether, as is alleged, the crime of infanticide prevails among other tribes in Katteewar besides those of the Jarejah and Jetwa, and to inform you that it is satisfactory to Government to observe that you have succeeded in obtaining from the Manka and Korunja tribes of Wagur, and from the Jarejahs of Addooee, agreements to renounce this practice.

17. The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the arrangement proposed in the 14th paragraph of your report, that the wife or nearest female relative of the person employed to take the Jarejah census, be associated with him in the performance of this duty, as it will doubtless constitute another check against false returns; you are accordingly authorised to grant to such female, during the time actually employed in taking the census, a monthly allowance equal to half of the salary drawn by the censor, to be debited to the Infanticide Fund, great care being taken to secure that the proposed limitation is duly observed.

18. While the Honourable the Governor in Council admits that there is some force in the general observations offered by you in the concluding paragraphs of your report, he is not aware that it has ever been contended that public opinion in Katteewar was so strong against the crime of infanticide, as to induce the other classes spontaneously to come forward and actively co-operate with the British Government in its suppression. All that has been urged is this, that the voice of nature being with us, the measures adopted would at all events not be misunderstood; even if they are not viewed with decided approbation.

19. In respect to the inquisitorial nature of the measures adopted by Government, it is, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, an unavoidable and necessary evil, since by no other means can the suppression of infanticide be accomplished, and Government must rely on the judgment and discretion of its agents to prevent the innocent suffering from false accusations. These have, on a few occasions, undoubtedly been preferred, but they have been heretofore invariably detected, and none but the really guilty have suffered punishment.

20. It will afford the British Government the highest gratification to see that happy day when it can with safety relax the penal measures now in operation against infanticide,

infanticide, but, as observed by you, the present system can only be relied upon "during the pressure of vigilant supervision," and even though other duties are neglected, the agent must never relax from that supervision.

21. The complete suppression of this crime must be a work of time; but looking back to the past, and seeing how much has been effected within a few short years, Government is encouraged strongly to hope that a steady and continued perseverance in the measures now in operation will ultimately be crowned with full and entire success. On a reference to Mr. Willoughby's first report on this subject, dated the 24th September 1834, it appears that the number of Jareja females then ascertained to have been preserved in Katteewar of all ages amounted to 696, and your present report exhibits a total of 1,370, being an increase of 674 in less than seven years, which result exceeds the most sanguine expectations of Government.

22. With reference to the propositions contained in the 21 and 22 paras. of your report for the diffusion of education in the province of Katteewar, I am directed to inform you that the Honourable the Governor in Council does not deem it expedient to mix up the question of education with that of infanticide; for Government has already once determined that the Infanticide Fund shall not be trenced upon for purposes of education; and that before departing from this resolution, the consent of his Highness the Guicowar is necessary.

23. The Governor in Council is, however, of opinion that you should still endeavour to ascertain to what extent the chiefs and monied men in Katteewar are disposed to aid in the introduction of a general system of education in that province, and to report the result to Government.

24. I am at the same time instructed to signify to you, that if it is deemed desirable, the Governor in Council has no objection to a prize being offered for an essay against the practice of infanticide, to be afterwards printed and circulated in Katteewar; but that the offer should be made to the scholars of the Native Education Society in Bombay, as an object of emulation amongst them, and the amount thereof charged to the educational funds. Government will, however, await your opinion on the subject.

25. With the view of proving that the British Government is resolved to persevere in its efforts to suppress the inhuman practice of infanticide, and in order that the subject may be kept alive in the minds of the people of Katteewar, the Honourable the Governor in Council considers it advisable and expedient that you should embody the results of the present census in a proclamation, noticing in terms of commendation those chiefs who by these results are proved to have adhered to their engagements, and the reverse of those who have not done so. This proclamation should be circulated throughout the province of Katteewar.

26. I am on this occasion desired to draw your attention to Mr. Chief Secretary Norris's letter, dated the 22d November (No. 1824 of 1834); and to request that you will be pleased to report whether the instructions of Government therein conveyed have been acted upon, and particularly whether the measure sanctioned in the 8th paragraph, of endeavouring to induce the heads of those tribes who give daughters in marriage to the Jabrejas, to stipulate at the time of betrothment for the preservation of female issue by such marriages, has been carried into effect, and if so, with what success.

27. With reference to the 22d para. of Mr. Willoughby's Report on Infanticide, dated the 24th September (No. 308 of 1834), and to para. 9 of the Government reply thereto, dated the 22d November following, on the subject of granting remissions from, and delays in payment of tribute, and honorary presents either in cloths or money to such of the chiefs of Katteewar as may distinguish themselves by a conspicuous adherence to their engagements to renounce the custom of infanticide; I am directed to state that the Governor in Council is desirous of being informed whether the present census does not enable you to point out any chiefs or inferior members of the tribe who have rendered themselves deserving of the indulgences and rewards proposed by Mr. Willoughby.

28. In conclusion, I am desired to inform you that the Honourable the Governor in Council considers you fully entitled to the high approbation of Government for the zealous attention you have bestowed on the interesting question of the final complete extinction of infanticide in Katteewar.

## CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO

29. A copy of your present report and of this reply will be forwarded for the information of the Political Agent in Cutch.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *L. R. Reid,*  
Chief Secretary to Government.

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(No. 2128 of 1842.)

(No. 4152.)

From *L. R. Reid,* Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to *A. Malet,* Esq. Political Agent in Cutch.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 12 August 1842.

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit for your information copy of a Report from the Acting Political Agent in Kattiewar, dated the 22d October last (No. 334), on female infanticide in that province for the year 1840, and of my reply thereto of this date.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *L. R. Reid,*  
Chief Secretary to Government.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*  
Secretary to Government.

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EXTRACT BOMBAY POLITICAL CONSULTATION, 20 August 1842

(No. 180 of 1842.)

From *Arthur Malet,* Esq. Political Agent in Kutch, to *J. P. Willoughby,* Esq. Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

Kutch Political Agency Office, 1 July 1842.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, to be laid before the Honourable the Governor in Council, the infanticide returns for Kutch for the year 1841. His Highness the Rao first sent them to me in a form so different from that supplied last year that no comparison could be drawn. I was therefore obliged to return them, which has caused delay.

2. There is considerable difficulty still in comparing the two returns, as 20 villages were omitted in the former, and some villages were inserted which should not have had a separate entry, being included with the chief towns. To obviate this in future I have drawn up a separate statement of the tribes, which will furnish a basis for future comparisons, the number of them will probably gradually increase, as there are several tribes which might be added, as still nearly pure. The Hothee Kom, or Sept, has this year been entered, and as favourable opportunities occur, I think the Rao will not object to others.

3. The excessive emigration which has taken place this year, and the constant occupation of his Highness the Rao in the Addoce and Wowanced inquiries, has militated against the detection of infanticide in those tribes not included in the census. The only one which has been discovered this year was the case of Udajee Hothee, of Wejpassur, who has been punished proportionally to his means and rank in life; and the consequence of it has been, that the Hothees are now included in the return. Circumstances have prevented their number from being properly entered this year; it will doubtless be accurately ascertained previous to my next report.

4. His Highness has instituted inquiries wherever the returns give him cause to suspect infanticide. He has not, however, yet detected any case, and some of the investigations cannot be completed till the return of the emigrants to Kutch.

5. My

5. My Mehta has been sent to several villages to verify the returns, and though some trifling errors have been discovered and rectified, they were not of a nature to throw any doubt on the honesty of the persons employed in framing the census. I need, however, hardly observe, that I do not consider the means made use of by the Rao, and those at my disposal, sufficient to ensure perfect accuracy.

6. I am happy to observe the more just proportion of females to males under one year old in this census. Last year it was 1 to 3.31; this year it is 1 to 1.22, and although infanticide must still be inferred, I think it as satisfactory as could be expected. The Sahib Ameer and Ajanec tribes have actually more female than male children living of that age.

7. On the whole Jarejah population, the proportion of females to males has risen from 1 to 14.6 last year to 1 to 10.5 this year. The married and betrothed females, deducting of course those under one year old in both years, were, last year, 1 to 1.268; this year 1 to 1.127, a slight but satisfactory increase.

8. I beg leave to state my entire satisfaction with the exertions of Mehta Muckoondjee Rajhojee, whose duties are greatly increased by this census and its attendant business. As he hopes for an increased salary, he has declined accepting the sum of 100 rupees allowed him by your letter of the 15th February 1841, both for the last census and for this; but as he has petitioned me for an increase to his pay, I shall shortly take occasion to write separately to you on the subject.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *A. Malet*,  
Political Agent in Kutch.

MEMORANDUM.

THE female descendants as per form, for Sumvut 1897, amounted to 335, of which died 6; remain		329
New-born	- - - - -	161
In 26 new villages, viz. :—		
Old	- - - - - 71	} - - - - - 86
Young	- - - - - 15	
In sundry other villages, omitted in the form last year	- - - - -	3
TOTAL		<u>579</u>

The male descendants born in this year, as follows :—		
In this year, in the villages, according to the old form	- - - - - 190	
In 26 new villages	- - - - - 27	
TOTAL		<u>217</u>

MEMORANDUM of Difference in the names of Villages entered in the Form, from those for last Year.

The following villages have been entered, which were omitted last year :—		
Doojapoor	- - - - - 1	
Goutheclee, &c.	- - - - - 5	
Bhangar, &c.	- - - - - 7	
Bundrah, &c.	- - - - - 4	
Rutteeria	- - - - - 1	
Wankee	- - - - - 1	
Puswalesoo	- - - - - 1	
Ramane	- - - - - 1	
Wurlee	- - - - - 1	
Kunthkot, &c.	- - - - - 4	
TOTAL		<u>26</u>



## CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO

The following are not entered by name this year, though named last year.

Double entries for 10 made last year, now inserted under their principal towns :

Weeradia, with Kothara and Kothree	-	-	-	-	-	2
Khoombhardee, with Kuniabay and Wandia	.	-	-	-	-	2
Khokra, with Chandranee and Gulpadeer	-	-	-	-	-	2
Teenwara, with Goga and Godra	-	-	-	-	-	2
Tuppeer, with Turadee and Goga	-	-	-	-	-	2
						<u>10</u>
					TOTAL	- - 10

Eleven villages separately entered last year are included under their principal towns :

Rahpoor and Lukput, with Geelpadur	-	-	-	-	-	2
Doodye, Balasur, Chobaree, Khotra, Humcepoor, and Oomia,						} 6
with Dhumeeka	-	-	-	-	-	
Koombhareea, with Lakeereen	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sootree, with Kookraoo	-	-	-	-	-	1
Diug, with Ghoraseer	-	-	-	-	-	1
						<u>11</u>
					TOTAL	- - 11

Bhooj Agency, }  
1 July 1842. }

(signed) *A. Malet,*  
Political Agent in Kutch.

ABSTRACT CENSUS of the JAREJAH FAMILIES in the Province of *Kutch*, as taken under the Orders of His Highness the Rao, in the Year *Samvat* 1897-98, or A D. 1841.

103

C F S

Number of Villages.	NAME of TRIBE.	FAMILIES.							MALES, Including Heads of Families.							FEMALES.							FEMALES.			Total Population of Jarejah Blood.			Proportion of Males to Females											
		Males				Females.			Living.				Died since last Year.			Living				Died since last Year.			Married.	Detrothed.	Unmarried and Unbetrothed.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.												
		Sons	Grandsons.	Great-grandsons	Total Male Descendants	Daughters	Granddaughters	Great-granddaughters.	Total Female Descendants	Under 1 Year	From 2 to 5 Years.	From 6 to 15 Years.	From 16 to 25 Years.	Above 25 Years.	TOTAL	Under 1 Year.	From 2 to 5 Years	From 6 to 15 Years.	From 16 to 25 Years.	Above 25 Years	TOTAL.	Under 1 Year.								From 2 to 5 Years.	From 6 to 15 Years.	From 16 to 25 Years.	Above 25 Years.	TOTAL.						
																							Under 1 Year.	From 2 to 5 Years.	From 6 to 15 Years.	From 16 to 25 Years.	Above 25 Years.	TOTAL.							Under 1 Year.	From 2 to 5 Years.	From 6 to 15 Years.	From 16 to 25 Years.	Above 25 Years.	TOTAL.
101	Khengar - -	936	917	233	7	1,127	170	42	1	222	69	250	535	359	860	2,123	17	5	1	1	27	51	65	42	50	52	14	222	22	5	1	-	26	49	20	153	2,123	222	2,345	1 to 9.5
62	Salich - -	710	694	102	6	802	137	33	2	172	57	182	385	313	605	1,542	7	1	-	1	18	27	60	35	34	37	6	172	18	-	-	-	16	30	21	121	1,542	172	1,714	1 to 8.9
8	Rach - -	213	193	35	-	228	30	5	-	35	10	42	117	90	182	117	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	10	10	8	2	35	-	-	-	-	-	9	7	19	411	35	476	1 to 12.6
6	Dedsh - -	67	82	13	-	95	14	3	-	17	6	25	49	23	67	162	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	7	3	3	1	17	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	13	162	17	179	1 to 9.5
1	Ramance - -	23	32	-	-	32	9	-	-	9	6	2	16	11	21	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	4	55	9	64	1 to 6.1
3	Ajance - -	137	151	36	-	190	19	6	-	25	6	36	87	71	127	327	4	2	-	-	-	6	9	4	2	-	-	25	4	-	-	-	4	10	1	14	327	25	352	1 to 13
2	Bluemanre - -	159	158	32	3	193	15	1	-	16	10	46	84	61	151	352	-	-	-	1	1	8	5	1	1	-	2	16	2	-	-	2	2	-	14	352	16	368	1 to 22	
5	Halla - -	282	262	38	2	302	27	10	-	37	19	43	127	116	279	584	1	2	1	3	10	17	14	10	6	7	1	87	2	-	-	2	6	4	27	584	37	621	1 to 13.7	
11	Amcer - -	152	90	6	-	96	28	5	-	33	6	24	55	47	116	248	1	-	-	3	4	11	10	10	6	5	1	33	3	-	-	-	3	5	10	18	248	33	281	1 to 7.5
1	Hothee - -	136	147	16	-	163	11	2	-	13	7	34	68	66	124	299	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	4	4	-	13	-	-	-	-	4	2	7	299	13	312	1 to 23
293	- - -	2,815	2,759	511	15	3,288	469	107	3	579	217	651	1,623	1,187	2,522	6,133	30	10	2	5	59	107	177	126	119	120	27	579	51	5	1	-	57	118	71	390	6,133	579	6,712	1 to 10.5

Shoo Agency,  
1 July 1912.

(signed) A. Malet,  
Political Agent in Kutch.

INFANTICIDE IN INDIA.

## ABSTRACT CENSUS of the JATILAH FAMILIES in each Talook of the Province of Aitch

DISTRICTS and TALOOKS.	Number of Houses, or Heads of the Families.	FAMILIES.								MALES, INCLUDING HEADS					
		MALES				FEMALES				LIVING					
		Sons.	Grandsons.	Great Grand- sons.	Total Male Descendants.	Daughters.	Grand- daughters.	Great Grand- daughters.	Total Female Descendants.	Under 1 Year.	From 2 to 5 Years.	From 6 to 15 Years.	From 16 to 25 Years.	Above 25 Years.	Total.
Abrasa															
7 Kothara - - -	57	79	42	2	123	4	5	1	10	13	12	50	36	69	180
1 Kokuha - - -	36	30	2	-	32	3	-	-	3	1	9	13	12	14	64
11 Terah - - -	71	45	-	-	45	4	1	-	5	-	8	30	29	52	116
8 Soothree - - -	30	38	23	-	61	1	1	-	2	4	10	21	19	55	91
3 Sandhan - - -	11	11	4	-	15	4	-	-	4	1	5	6	3	11	29
1 Dootapoor - - -	3	7	4	-	11	2	1	-	3	-	3	1	5	5	14
3 Kotree - - -	20	17	1	-	18	8	-	-	8	5	5	12	7	9	38
1 Mankooa - - -	8	6	1	-	7	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	9	15
7 Vecazan - - -	115	99	20	4	123	13	7	1	21	9	24	61	16	94	248
8 Mothaloo - - -	99	96	24	2	122	10	7	1	19	9	28	52	10	92	221
16 Roha - - -	144	129	20	-	149	33	6	-	39	9	28	71	73	112	293
9 Nullia - - -	120	90	13	-	103	20	3	-	23	10	21	40	50	93	223
9 Motee Wam - - -	83	94	8	-	102	9	7	-	16	5	20	15	45	70	186
7 Bhangae - - -	186	162	29	-	191	25	3	-	28	6	38	101	50	152	377
Gurda															
2 Iklee - - -	15	15	4	-	19	2	-	-	2	-	5	8	6	15	34
2 Kookraoo - - -	35	31	5	-	36	2	-	-	2	1	9	23	10	28	71
Mank															
1 Rutua - - -	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	4	4
5 Nuriah - - -	17	8	-	-	8	4	-	-	4	2	2	4	7	10	25
5 Gonthulee - - -	69	26	2	-	28	9	-	-	9	-	9	23	20	15	97
Pawui															
2 Kunnabye - - -	42	45	3	-	48	9	3	-	12	8	6	21	23	32	90
2 Dhanetee - - -	27	33	2	-	35	3	-	-	3	2	13	15	6	26	62
2 Chandancee - - -	27	28	4	-	32	12	1	-	13	5	10	16	8	20	59
Kanthoe :															
4 Godrah - - -	33	32	12	1	45	5	3	-	8	4	10	12	15	37	78
2 Motoo Laejoo - - -	11	9	1	-	13	1	-	-	1	1	1	6	5	13	21
4 Ghomasui - - -	39	25	8	-	32	3	-	-	3	1	6	24	11	30	72
3 Bidrah - - -	26	25	8	-	33	6	1	-	7	3	6	16	9	25	59
4 Jurdee - - -	76	71	12	-	83	10	3	-	13	10	14	58	30	87	159
5 Mota Assoombi - - -	37	38	16	1	55	4	2	-	6	-	8	24	12	36	92
3 Gujor - - -	16	18	6	-	24	7	6	-	13	3	3	9	11	14	40
1 Kana - - -	14	21	5	-	29	3	3	-	6	2	10	8	12	14	43
1 Putree - - -	11	15	3	-	18	1	-	-	1	1	6	5	1	14	29
3 Rutara - - -	18	37	24	3	64	1	5	-	6	1	17	16	11	31	82
1 Nuvvee Nal - - -	6	8	-	-	8	5	-	-	5	1	5	2	1	5	14
1 Wankee - - -	27	31	6	-	37	5	2	-	7	4	4	16	10	30	61
1 Ramance - - -	23	32	-	-	32	9	-	-	9	5	2	16	11	21	55
3 Ghogah - - -	137	154	36	-	190	19	6	-	25	6	36	87	71	127	227
4 Bundrah - - -	136	147	16	-	163	11	2	-	13	7	31	68	66	121	299
1 Goonhalee - - -	99	73	4	-	77	4	-	-	4	2	8	42	34	99	176
Hallachooisa															
4 Budresur - - -	183	189	34	2	225	23	10	-	33	17	35	85	82	189	408
Draga :															
4 Chundia - - -	19	24	6	-	30	3	-	-	3	2	7	13	8	19	49
Anjar															
2 Kherovee - - -	159	158	32	3	193	15	1	-	16	10	46	84	61	151	352
6 Gulpadur - - -	83	64	4	-	68	19	5	-	24	6	15	32	27	71	151
Wagur :															
6 Wursanereee - - -	141	139	13	-	152	31	2	-	33	12	37	79	58	167	293
4 Dhurnuka - - -	64	67	17	-	84	26	2	-	28	5	17	41	19	63	148
5 Wandja - - -	22	22	4	-	26	12	3	-	15	-	5	13	14	16	48
2 Mao - - -	31	21	-	-	21	5	-	-	5	1	4	15	10	22	52
5 Wonah - - -	43	46	9	-	55	14	1	-	15	5	14	21	20	35	98
2 Jesrah - - -	62	63	1	-	64	16	1	-	17	2	21	39	14	50	126
1 Arcaur - - -	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	2
3 Sunva - - -	42	55	7	-	62	16	1	-	17	7	15	34	15	33	104
6 Kunthcot - - -	67	82	13	-	95	14	3	-	17	8	25	19	23	57	162
203 Villages - - -	2,845	2,759	511	13	3,288	469	107	3	579	217	634	1,523	1,187	2,522	6,133

# INFANTICIDE IN INDIA.

407

as taken under the Orders of His Highness the R<sup>o</sup>, in the Year Sumwat 1897-98, A. D. 1811.

OF FAMILIES						FEMALES.										FEMALES			TOTAL POPULATION of JAREJAH BLOOD			Proportion of Males to Females.			
DIED SINCE LAST YEAR						LIVING.					DIED SINCE LAST YEAR					Marrd.	Betrothd.	Unmarrd & Unbetrothd.	Males	Females.	TOTAL.				
Under 1 Year	From 2 to 5 Years.	From 6 to 15 Years	From 16 to 25 Years.	Above 25 Years	TOTAL.	Under 1 Year.	From 2 to 5 Years.	From 6 to 15 Years	From 16 to 25 Years.	Above 25 Years	TOTAL.	Under 1 Year	From 2 to 5 Years	From 6 to 15 Years	From 16 to 25 Years.								Above 25 Years.	TOTAL.	
1	1	2	-	2	5	4	3	2	-	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	180	10	190	1 to 18.		
1	1	-	-	-	5	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	68	3	71	1 to 22.6.		
1	1	-	-	3	5	3	2	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	116	5	121	1 to 23.2.		
2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	91	2	93	1 to 47.5		
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	26	4	30	1 to 6.7		
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	14	3	17	1 to 16.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	38	8	46	1 to 47.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	1	16	1 to 15.		
1	1	-	-	3	5	7	10	3	1	-	21	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	238	21	259	1 to 11.3.		
-	-	-	-	4	5	6	5	5	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	16	18	219	1 to 12.2.		
-	-	-	-	4	5	11	6	3	13	3	39	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	23	39	332	1 to 7.5.		
-	-	-	-	2	3	10	3	3	7	2	23	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	15	23	246	1 to 9.7.		
2	-	-	-	3	5	7	4	2	2	1	16	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	16	201	1 to 11.5.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	8	7	1	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	17	28	405	1 to 13.4		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	34	2	36	1 to 17.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	71	2	73	1 to 35.5.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	6	1 to 2.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	29	1 to 6.2.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	1	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	9	106	1 to 10.7.		
-	-	-	-	1	1	3	3	2	3	1	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	7	90	1 to 7.5		
1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	62	1 to 20.6		
-	-	-	-	-	2	4	1	5	1	1	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	6	59	1 to 4.5.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	2	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	7	86	1 to 9.7		
-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	24	1	25	1 to 2.4		
-	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	2	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	72	3	75	1 to 2.4		
2	-	-	-	4	4	3	1	1	4	1	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	59	7	66	1 to 8.1		
1	-	-	-	4	5	2	-	-	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	19	13	172	1 to 12.2		
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	6	2	-	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	98	1 to 17.3		
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	2	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	13	53	1 to 3.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	6	49	1 to 7.1.		
1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	29	1	39	1 to 29.		
1	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	1	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	82	6	88	1 to 13.6.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	5	19	1 to 2.8		
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	1	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	2	71	1 to 9.1		
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	4	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	4	55	1 to 16.1.		
4	2	-	-	-	6	9	4	3	10	-	25	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	14	327	352	1 to 17.		
-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	4	4	1	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	7	299	1 to 2.3.		
-	-	-	-	6	6	1	-	1	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	176	1 to 14.		
1	2	1	3	4	11	13	10	5	5	-	33	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	3	26	498	33	441	1 to 12.3.
-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	3	52	1 to 16.3.	
-	-	-	-	1	1	8	5	1	-	2	16	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	14	16	368	1 to 22.		
1	-	-	-	3	4	6	8	6	4	-	24	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	10	151	1 to 6.3.		
4	1	-	-	5	10	17	8	3	5	-	33	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	23	33	293	1 to 8.8.		
1	-	-	-	-	1	4	3	10	7	4	28	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	19	25	148	1 to 5.		
-	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	3	3	1	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	5	13	63	1 to 3.2		
-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	1	5	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	57	1 to 10.4		
2	-	-	-	-	5	5	2	4	4	-	15	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	15	113	1 to 6.5.		
-	-	-	-	-	4	6	-	6	5	-	17	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	12	126	1 to 7.4.		
2	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	6	1	-	17	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	143	1 to 7.4.		
-	-	-	-	1	3	3	5	5	1	-	17	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	11	104	1 to 6.1		
-	-	-	-	-	3	3	7	3	3	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	13	162	1 to 9.5		
30	11	2	5	59	107	177	127	119	130	26	579	51	5	1	-	-	-	37	118	71	190	6,133	579	6,712	1 to 10.5.

(signed) A. Malet,  
Political Agent in Kutch.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, concurred in by the Honourable Mr. Anderson; dated 4th August 1842.

THESE Returns are, on the whole, very satisfactory, and the results alluded to in paragraphs 6 and 7, very gratifying. Mr. Malet should be requested to intimate to his Highness the Rao the extreme satisfaction with which Government view his continued exertions towards effecting the extinction of this crime within his dominions. Mr. Malet's own exertions are also entitled to the commendation of Government.

In respect to the Mehta, although his conduct is deserving of praise, Government cannot sanction at the present moment any increase to his salary.

Copy of this Report should be sent to the Government of India and Honourable Court.

(signed) *J. Arthur.*  
*G. W. Anderson.*

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SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 2165 of 1842.)

(No. 4245.)

From *L. R. Reid*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government Bombay, to *A. Malet*, Esq. Political Agent in Cutch.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 18 August 1842

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 180, dated the 1st ultimo, forwarding Infanticide Returns for the year 1841, and in reply to inform you that they are, on the whole, quite satisfactory, and that the results alluded to in paragraphs 6th and 7th of your communication are very gratifying.

2. I am further desirous to request that you will be pleased to express to his Highness the Rao the extreme satisfaction with which the Honourable the Governor in Council views his continued exertions towards the extinction of the revolting crime within his dominions.

3. Adverting to the last paragraph of your letter, I am instructed to state, that although the conduct of the Mehta therein mentioned is deserving of praise, the Government is, at the present moment, unable to sanction the grant of any increase to his existing salary.

4. In conclusion, I am desirous to convey to you the commendations of Government for your own exertions towards the suppression of this crime.

I have, &c.

(signed) *L. R. Reid*,  
Chief Secretary to Government.

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(No. 36 of 1842.)

(No. 4246.)

From *L. R. Reid*, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to *T. H. Maudlock*, Esq. Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-general.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 18 August 1842

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for the purpose of being submitted to the Right Honourable the Governor-general of India, copy of a letter from the Political Agent in Cutch, dated the 1st ultimo, No. 180, and of the Infanticide Returns for the last year which accompanied it, together with a transcript of the reply returned thereto under this day's date.

I have, &c.

(signed) *L. R. Reid*,  
Chief Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT BOMBAY POLITICAL CONSULTATION, 5 October 1842.

(No. 771 of 1842.)

From the Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-general, to  
*L. R. Reid*, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

Kurnaul, 5 September 1842.

I HAVE to inform you that your letter, No. 36 of 18th August, together with enclosures from the Political Agent in Cutch, forwarding Returns of Infanticide for last year have been received, and submitted to the Right Honourable the Governor-general.

I have, &c.

(signed) *T. H. Maddock*,  
Secretary to the Government of India, with  
the Governor-general.

EXTRACT BOMBAY POLITICAL CONSULTATION, 11 November 1842.

(No. 894 of 1840.)

(No. 4921.)

From *H. Torrens*, Esq. Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Fort  
William, to *L. R. Reid*, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government of Bombay.

Sir,

Fort William, 21 September 1840.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch under date the 4th August, on the subject of female infanticide in Cutch, and in reply, with reference to the recommendation in favour of the Guzerattee writer alluded to in the paragraph, to inquire whether the increase proposed is intended to have permanent effect, in which case the Governor-general in Council would be hardly prepared to sanction it, the increase which Captain Melvill terms "a small additional stipend," making the writer's pay all but double what he now receives.

2. A donation, I am directed to suggest, on the completion of the census, proportioned to the manner in which the service has been performed, or a moderate temporary increase while the duty is in course of performance, would be, perhaps, the best mode of repaying extra service.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. Torrens*,  
Officiating Secretary to Government of India.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(No. 2389 of 1840.)

(No. 4922.)

From *L. R. Reid*, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government of Bombay, to Captain  
*P. M. Melvill*, Political Agent in Cutch.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 6 November 1840.

WITH reference to the 12th paragraph of your letter dated the 11th April last (No. 84), and to the 20th paragraph of my communication of your address, dated the 4th August following, on the subject of the increase of salary recommended by you to be given to Muccound Raghowjee, a Guzerattee writer in your office, who employed in arranging and registering the census of the Jarajah population in Cutch, in addition to his present duties, I am directed by the Honourable the

Governor in Council to transmit to you, for any remarks which you may have to offer thereon, copy of a letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, dated the 21st September last, requesting further information on the subject.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *L. R. Reid*,  
Chief Secretary to Government.

(No. 193 of 1840.)

(No. 4993.)

From Captain *P. M. Melvill*, Political Agent in Cutch, to the Political Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir, Camp at Mandavie, 28 September 1840.  
WITH reference to the concluding paragraph of your letter of the 14th instant (No. 2025), I have the honour to report, for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, that in conformity with the advice which, under the instructions conveyed to me in the 13th paragraph of your communication of the 4th August last, I offered to the Rao, his Highness has adjudged the Jahrejah Phooljee to pay a fine of 1,000 corries, and emancipated him from confinement. The prison in the Hill Fort being now empty, the establishment entertained on this account has been discharged from the date of Phooljee's release, the 28th ultimo.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *P. M. Melvill*,  
Political Agent in Cutch.

(No. 4994.)

MEMORANDUM by the Political Secretary, approved by the Honourable Board; dated 19 October.

THIS is satisfactory. Captain Melvill has, however, omitted to state whether, as recommended in the 13th paragraph of the Government letter to his address, dated the 4th August last, his Highness the Rao of Cutch is willing to appropriate this, and similar fines which may hereafter be imposed, to an infanticide fund, and whether his Highness, on releasing this individual from confinement, issued, as proposed by Government, a proclamation in explanation of the leniency observed in this case, denunciatory of the crime of infanticide.

The necessary departments should be informed of the discharge, from the 28th August last, of the establishment lately entertained at the Hill Fort of Bhoojea.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,  
Secretary to Government.

(No. 2424 of 1840.)

(No. 4995.)

From *L. R. Reid*, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to Captain *P. M. Melvill*, Political Agent in Cutch.

Sir, Bombay Castle, 7 November 1840.  
I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 28th September last, reporting that his Highness the Rao of Cutch has imposed on the prisoner Phooljee a fine of 1,000 corries, and released him from confinement, and to acquaint you that the Honourable the Governor in Council deems this information to be satisfactory.

2. You have omitted to report whether, as recommended in the 13th paragraph of my letter to your address, dated the 4th August last, his Highness is willing to appropriate this, and similar fines which may hereafter be imposed, to an infanticide

side

cide fund, and whether his Highness, on releasing Phooljee from confinement, issued, as proposed in that communication, a proclamation in explanation of the leniency observed in this case, and denunciatory of the crime of infanticide.

3. The Governor in Council requests that you will be pleased to furnish information on the above points at your earliest convenience.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *L. R. Reid*,  
Chief Secretary to Government.

(No. 2425 of 1840.)

From *L. R. Reid*, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the  
Civil Auditor.

Sir,

WITH reference to the correspondence noted in the margin, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to inform you that the establishment recently entertained at the Hill Fort of Bhoojea was discharged on the 28th September last.

Audit on a bill for expenses incurred by the Political Agent in Kutch, on account of provision, &c. supplied to the state prisoner in the Hill Fort of Bhoojea. Report by the Civil Auditor, dated 19 August 1840 (No. 316). To the Political Agent in Cutch, dated 14 September 1840 (No. 2025).

I have, &c.  
(signed) *L. R. Reid*,  
Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, }  
7 Nov. 1840. }

(No. 2426 of 1840.)

COPY of the above to be sent by endorsement, for the information of the Accountant-general.

(signed) *L. R. Reid*,  
Chief Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT BOMBAY POLITICAL CONSULTATION, 2 December 1842.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Honourable Board; dated Malabar Point, 22 November 1842.

I HAVE perused the papers on the painfully interesting subject of infanticide in Cutch and Kattewar with great attention, and could not but feel that the results of the efforts to suppress the practice, as detailed in the Reports now before the Board, afford satisfactory evidence that the benevolent principles which guide our administration of India have not always been inoperative in producing great and beneficial moral changes among the natives of this country.

These results, moreover, appear to me of great value, as affording encouragement to all who have at heart the improvement of the country: They show that the supposed inveteracy of prejudice and custom among the natives, even on points connected with the most jealously shrouded privacies of their domestic life, is an ineffectual bar to innovation, when the cause of humanity and virtue is supported by temper, judgment, and firmness.

It is but justice to Mr. Willoughby, our Political Secretary, in concluding our letter, to bring to the special notice of the Court the prominent part he has taken in effecting a reformation so creditable to our Government.

It was owing to his humane energy, directed by great temper and judgment, and aided by his personal influence, that the engagements entered into by the chiefs for the suppression of the inhuman rite were strictly enforced, after being nearly dormant for so many years; and Government is much indebted to his zeal and perseverance for the success which has attended the measures, adopted generally at his suggestion, for following out and giving effect to what had been commenced by Colonel Walker and Mr. Duncan.



I am aware that such exertions convey their own best reward, but a knowledge of this should not, I think, prevent our expressing our sense of the value of Mr Willoughby's services in a cause, the success of which reflects a permanent lustre on the character of our administration.

(signed) *G. Arthur.*  
*T. M'Mahon*  
*G. W. Anderson.*

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*  
Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT from the PROCEEDINGS of the Government of *India*, in the Legislative Department; dated 6th June 1836.

(No. 1160.)

(No. 6.)

From *C. Macsween*, Esquire, Secretary to the Lieut.-governor N. W. P. to *W. H. Macnaghten*, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, Judicial Department.

Judicial Dep. Sir, Allahabad, 19 May 1836.  
I AM directed by the Honourable the Lieutenant-governor to transmit, for the consideration and orders of the Right Honourable the Governor-general of India in Council, the annexed copies of a letter and its enclosure from the officiating register of the Nizamut Adawlut, dated the 13th instant.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *C. Macsween,*  
Secretary to the Lieut.-governor N. W. P.

(Copies.)

(No. 369)

From *H. B. Harrington*, Esq. Officiating Register, Nizamut Adawlut, Allahabad, to *C. Macsween*, Esq. Secretary to the Lieutenant-governor North-western Provinces, Allahabad.

N. A. W. P. Present.—M. H. Turnbull, W. Ewer, A. J. Colvin, and W. Lambert, esqrs. judges.  
Sir, Allahabad, 13 May 1836.  
I AM directed by the Court to transmit to you for the perusal of the Honourable the Lieutenant-governor, the accompanying copy of a letter from the officiating commissioner in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, under date the 28th ultimo, and to suggest that the subject of it may be submitted for the consideration of the Indian Law Commissioners, in order that, in forming the new criminal code, they may determine whether it might not be advisable to introduce some provision for the suppression of the crime of the murder of illegitimate children by their mothers, which the Court see reason to believe prevails to a great extent in these provinces, by enacting a rule similar in effect to that contained in 9 Geo. 4, clause 31, and extended to the East Indies by 9 Geo. 4, chapter 74, from which Mr. Shore would appear to have adopted the idea.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *H. B. Harrington,*  
Officiating Register.

(No. 131.)

From Hon. *F. J. Shore*, Esq. Officiating Commissioner, to *H. B. Harrington*, Esq. Register Nizamut Adawlut, Allahabad.

Judicial, Criminal. Urges upon the Court the want of  
Sir, Subbulpore, 28 April 1836.  
I BEG permission to bring to the notice of the Court the expediency of enacting some penalty with a view to check the murder of illegitimate children.

2. This

2. This crime seems to be not unfrequent in these territories. This can be easily done by mere neglect and exposure, so as to leave little or no external marks, that unless the body be examined by a regular surgeon, it is often impossible to prove that the infant ever breathed; and here from the size of the districts, this can rarely be done. But the inference, from the concealment of pregnancy and of the birth of the child, is that the mother did cause its death, or would have done so had it not been still-born. I would therefore suggest that in those cases in which the murder cannot be proved, but in which suspicion is strong, the concealment of pregnancy and the birth of the child should be declared an offence punishable by discretionary punishment.

some enactment for the punishment of the crime of murder of illegitimate children.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *F. J. Shore*,  
Officiating Commissioner.

(True copy.)

(signed) *H. B. Harington*,  
Officiating Register.

(True copies.)

(signed) *C Macsween*,  
Secretary to the Lieut.-governor N. W. P.

*Ordered*,—That copies of the foregoing papers be forwarded to the Secretary to the Indian Law Commissioners for consideration of the subject in its proper place.

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EXTRACT from the PROCEEDINGS of the Government of *Bengal*, in the Judicial Department, under date the 7th of August 1838.

(No. 9.)

(No. 30.)

From Captain *T Wilkinson*, Agent to the Governor-general, South-western Frontier, to *F. J. Halliday*, Esq. Officiating Secretary to the Bengal Government, Judicial Department, Fort William.

Sir,  
Governor-general's Agent's Office,  
Kishenpore Chooteampore, 20 June 1838.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, to be laid before the Honourable the Governor of Bengal, my proceedings in the trial noted in the margin\*, held at Kishenpore on the 20th of June 1838.

2. The circumstances of this case are, that Gergenday, the husband of Mussumat Beerung, was taken prisoner during the late disturbances in Singbhoom, and sentenced to suffer death. After Gergenday had been imprisoned, a person named Kury offered to take the prisoner Beerung under his protection; but the condition on which he appears to have agreed to take her was, that she should destroy her child by Gergenday, which was an infant about six weeks of age. To this she consented; and, with the intention of killing it, threw it on the ground in Kury's presence. This did not kill the child; and she then put an end to its life by tying a rope round its neck, and strangling it. After the child had been murdered, the body was put into a ravine, and covered over with sand.

3. I

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\* Count of Governor-general's Agent, under the rules for the administration of criminal justice in the Colehan of Singbhoom and Bowungbatty, approved in Mr. Secretary Mangle's letter of the 6th of June 1837.

No. 5 of Calendar of Lieutenant Tickell, Assistant Governor-general's Agent, Colehan, for the month of May 1838

Government v. Mussumat Beerung, widow of Gergenday, age 22 years.

Charge—Kuth amud, for the murder of her own child in December 1837.—January 1838.

Apprehended on the 24th of April 1838.

Committed to take her trial on the 29th May 1838.

The jury find the prisoner guilty of kuth amud, or murder.

3. I agreed with the jury in finding the prisoner guilty of "kutli amud," or murder, and have sentenced her to imprisonment for life, with labour and without irons, in the gaol in the Colehan, in Singbhoom.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *T. Wilkinson,*  
Governor-General's Agent.

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(No. 31.)

ABSTRACT TRANSLATION of a Persian Missal, enclosed in Captain *T. Wilkinson's* Letter, dated the 20th June 1838.

No. 5 of Calendar of S. R. Tickell, Assistant Political Agent of Colehan for Singbhoom, for the month of May 1838.

No. 6.—The trial was held by Captain *T. Wilkinson*, the Agent of the Governor-general, at the sessions for June 1838, before the jurors; viz. Ramkanagram Roy, Lalla Gujraj Sing, and Mobetram Subye, at Kissapore Chuteeah, in Chota Nagpore.

Government *against* Mussumat Beerung, wife of Gergenday, caste Coordee Soekalay Cole, aged about 22 years, for killing her daughter, by tying a rope round her neck in the month of December 1837.

THE circumstances of the case are, that the prisoner's husband was taken prisoner, and sentenced to death; that his brother, named Kurry, offered to take the prisoner under his protection, on condition that she should kill her child, aged about one month and 15 days, she had by her husband (Kurry's brother). To this she consented, and accordingly dashed the child on the ground, with an intention to kill it. On this Kurry said that it was not quite dead, and, twisting a rope, gave it into the prisoner's hand, telling her to tie it fast round the child's neck, and strangle it therewith. She did so in his presence, and thereby terminated its life. Kurry said that he did not abet the prisoner to kill the child, but only procured her the rope, agreeable to her desire; and as, previous to this, she oftentimes desired him to instruct her how to kill the child, he suggested the mode of strangling. Kurry stated that in his presence the child was killed and buried in the sand by the prisoner. Kurry, having been referred to the sessions for trial, died in gaol. The witnesses that were adduced in this case declared they had not seen the actual perpetration of the murder, but that the prisoner confessed having killed the child herself.

By Captain *T. Wilkinson*.—I concur in opinion with the jurors in convicting the prisoner of murder, by corroborative witnesses to her confession, as well as by her own acknowledgment of the crime, and do accordingly sentence her to suffer imprisonment for life in the criminal gaol, constructed for the Coles of Singbhoom.

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(No. 828.)

(No. 32)

From *F. J. Halliday*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department, to Captain *T. Wilkinson*, Agent to the Governor-general on the South-west Frontier.

Sir,

Fort William, 7 August 1838.

HAVING laid before Government your letter (No. 9) of the 20th June last, with the proceedings which accompanied it, held by you at Kishempore, in the case of Mussumat Beerung, charged with the murder of her own child, I am directed to inform you, that the Honourable the Deputy-governor of Bengal, having duly considered the proceedings abovementioned, is pleased to approve and confirm the sentence of imprisonment for life, with labour, without irons, in the gaol in Colehan, in Singbhoom, passed by you upon the prisoner Mussumat Beerung.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *F. J. Halliday,*  
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

*P. S.*—The Persian documents named in the agent's letter are herewith returned.

EXTRACT AGRA JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS, dated 6 August (No. 51.) 1841.

EXTRACT LETTER from *R. Lowther*, Esq. to *J. Thomason*, Esq. Secretary to Government North-west Provinces; dated 25 May 1841.

Para. 191. THE last case was one of infanticide, a crime which, as detailed in the 23d paragraph of the magistrate's Report, has been discovered to exist in the pergunnah of Barra to a great extent, amongst three classes of the Rajpoot tribe, and for the prevention of which Mr. Montgomery has adopted a very judicious plan. The measures which he has pursued have, indeed, led to the detection of the crimes here noticed.

192. The village police and midwives are bound, under a heavy penalty, to report at the thana the birth of every female child. The thanadar is required to hold an inquest on the body of every female infant, and to transmit it without delay for examination to the civil surgeon. As a further check, a chuprassee is stationed in each village, and, with the view of ensuring a more efficient superintendence, the tehseeldar is associated with the jemadar.

193. Pursuant to these arrangements, the birth of an infant was reported at the thana on the 10th December. On the arrival of the jemadar at the house, the infant was found in a dying state. On a post-mortem examination its death was reported by the surgeon to have been caused by the administration of the juice of the madar plant, which, according to the evidence subsequently elicited, was proved to have been given by the grandmother, at the instigation of the father. The offenders have been committed to the sessions, and I have no doubt that the proceedings of the magistrate in this instance will have a beneficial tendency towards the entire suppression of the crime.

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EXTRACT LETTER from *R. Montgomery*, Esq. Magistrate Zillah Allahabad, to *R. Lowther*, Esq. Commissioner of Circuit, 4th Division, Allahabad, dated 28th January 1841.

Para. 23. I REGRET to report that, during the year, I have discovered that the crime of infanticide is common in six or seven villages in Pergunnah Barra, lying on the borders of the Rewa territory, and it does not seem ever to have before attracted the notice of the authorities. The practice prevails amongst three classes of the Rajpoot tribe, denominated Purhars, Kuchwars, and Bedourias, amounting altogether to about 100 families. The number is so small that I have great hopes of soon being able to put a stop to it altogether. On ascertaining that the practice really existed, I lost no time in proceeding to the Pergunnahs and assembling the heads of the different families. I soon saw that exhortations would be of little avail, and I determined to adopt prompt measures.

24. In the first place, I appointed a chuprassee to reside in each village, whose sole duty it was to report the birth of a female child in the families of any of the above classes of Rajpoots. I also bound the goorait, chowkeydar, and midwives, under a heavy penalty, to report separately each birth at the thana, the four thus acting as a check on each other. I directed the thanadar, on the death of any female infant being reported, to hold an inquest on the body, and afterwards to transmit it to the civil surgeon for examination. I associated the tehseeldar with the thanadar, in order to ensure a more efficient superintendence, and promised them both handsome rewards if I should hereafter be satisfied that they, by their joint efforts, had put a stop to the horrible practice.

25. I am happy to state that, as far as I am able to judge, the method I have pursued has been attended with perfect success. It is only two months since the plan came into operation, and of four female infants that have since been born, three are alive and one dead; and as this one was killed in the usual way, by administering the juice of the madar plant, I will detail the particulars, in order to show that my arrangements have, so far as I can judge, been successful in bringing the murder to light.

26. The infant was born on 10th December, a report of which was immediately made to the thanadar. The jemadar was deputed to see the child, and on his way met the midwife, who was also coming to report. She returned with the jemadar's party, and on lifting up the cloth under which the infant was

lying, they found it dying. The midwife declared that a few hours before she had left it strong and well, and that it must have been poisoned. The parents affirmed that its death was caused by locked jaw. They were immediately taken up and conveyed to the thana, together with a slave girl who lived in the house, and the body was sent to the surgeon for examination. The slave girl at first denied all knowledge of the affair, but at last confessed that the infant's grandmother had brought some of the madar juice, and administered it to the infant on the departure of the midwife to the thana. She also stated that the mother of the child at first refused to allow the madar juice to be given, but, at the entreaty of her husband, at last consented. The surgeon deposes, that he found the juice of the madar plant in the child's stomach, which caused its death. The case is now pending before the sessions' judge, and, I trust the parties will be convicted; it will do more towards stopping the practice than anything else, and the fact of the parties being taken up has already caused a great sensation in the Pergunnahs.

27. As I learned that the practice prevails in the Rewah territory, and that some families have left Barra, in order to escape our police, I addressed a communication to the Raja on the subject, and he has readily promised to do all in his power to put down the practice. I would suggest that Government should also bring the subject to the notice of the Raja.

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EXTRACT AGRA JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS (N. W. P.), 7 June 1842.

(No. 44.)

EXTRACT LETTER from *R. Lowther*, Esq. Commissioner of Circuit, 4th Division, Allahabad, to *R. N. C. Hamilton*, Esq. Secretary to Government, N. W. P., dated 24 March 1842.

Para. 99. It is pleasing to find that the crime of infanticide is almost if not entirely put down in the Pergunnah of Barra. At the close of the last annual return there were but three female children in existence; of 15 since born one died a natural death, and 14 are living. The greatest vigilance is still enforced, weekly reports are received from the judicial and revenue officers, and the magistrate satisfies himself, whenever he enters the pergunnah, that his instructions are strictly acted up to.

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(No. 11.)

EXTRACT LETTER from *R. Montgomery*, Esq. Magistrate, Allahabad, to *R. Lowther*, Esq. Commissioner of Circuit, 4th Division; dated 7 February 1842.

Para. 22. I AM happy to be able to report that the crime of infanticide is fast decreasing in Barra. There are now 14 female children alive, whilst last year I only reported three; another female child was born, but died a natural death, as the surgeon's certificate certified. The greatest vigilance is still requisite; and, on my twice visiting the pergunnah this year, I was most particular in looking into and inquiring after the arrangements I had made for putting it down. I receive weekly reports from the pergunnah head officers, both revenue and judicial.

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(True Extracts)

(signed) *T. L. Peacock*,  
Examiner of India Correspondence.

East India House, 15 August 1843.

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