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XXV. *Enumeration of the various Classes of Population, and of Trades and Handicrafts, in the town of Bareilly in Rohilkhand, formerly the capital of the Rohilla Government. By ROBERT THOMAS JOHN GLYN, Esq., M.R.A.S.*

Read March 18, 1826.

THE degree of civilization attained by a nation may, in a great measure, be estimated by the progress which it has made in those useful arts, trades, and employments, by means of which the necessities, conveniencies, and luxuries of life are formed, collected, and distributed. In order to judge of the degree of this advancement, perhaps no better criterion need be sought than observing the divisions and subdivisions found to exist in its trades, manufactures, and other callings. By comparing these with the state of manufactures, trade, and commerce of other nations, a tolerably correct notion may be formed of the point which such people has actually attained in the scale of social refinement. Under this impression; I have considered that it might not be unacceptable to the Royal Asiatic Society to receive a statement of the various trades, manufactures, and other occupations existing in a principal town of Hindustan, and of the designations and estimated numbers of the castes and tribes, Hindu and Mahomedan, residing therein. Such statement appears calculated, not only to convey a notion of the degree of advancement in the useful arts as regards the urban inhabitants of the upper provinces of Hindustan, but also to illustrate their wants, habits, and peculiar usages, in relation to food, dress, amusements, and habitations.

A residence of some years in an official capacity at the town of Bareilly, has afforded me an opportunity of procuring the statement now submitted. It was framed with a view to a more equal assessment of a tax or rate for the support of watchmen. Considerable care and diligence was employed in its formation; and, to the best of my information and judgment, it is as accurate as the nature of the undertaking, and the want of skill and practice of the native officers in collecting and arranging statistical information, admits of. The errors and deficiencies in the due classification of castes, trades and professions, which will be found in the following statement, must

be attributed to the same cause. The incidental remarks adjoined to the statement are my own.

Statement of the number of Houses and Shops in the Town of Bareilly in Rohilkhand ; with a specification of the principal Mahomedan and Hindu Tribes and Castes, and a detailed Enumeration of the various Trades and Professions therein existing. The survey from which this statement is taken was made in the year 1822.

Number of houses and huts (brick and mud)	12,263
Number of shops.....	1,663
	<hr/>
Total number of houses and shops.....	13,926
	<hr/>
Mahomedan houses inhabited by families <i>not engaged</i> in manufactures, or in retail trades	1,964
Houses and shops inhabited by Mahomedan families <i>engaged</i> in manufactures or in retail trades	3,153
Total amount of houses and shops inhabited by } Mahomedan families.....	5,117
Estimated average of five persons to each family.....	5
	<hr/>
Gives as the Mahomedan inhabitants.....	25,585
	<hr/>
Houses inhabited by Hindu families <i>not engaged</i> in manu- factures or retail trades	1,594
Houses and shops inhabited by Hindu families <i>engaged</i> in manufacture or retail trade	6,447
Total number of houses and shops inhabited } by Hindu families	8,041*
Estimated average of five persons to each family.....	5
	<hr/>
Gives a total of Hindu population	40,205

* Here Mahomedan Houses and Shops inhabited are stated to be.....	5,117
Hindu do. do.	8,041
	<hr/>
	13,158

Above I have stated the total number of houses and shops in the town to be 13,926. This difference is owing to the former number (13,158) including those shops *only* which serve also as dwelling-houses : whereas the latter number (13,926) includes all houses and shops *whatsoever*.

Total Hindu population.....	40,205
Total Mahomedan population.....	25,585
Total Mahomedan and Hindu population in the town of Bareilly	65,790
Add Christians	5
Grand total of inhabitants	65,795

Number of wells in the town of Bareilly, 640 :—

Made of brick	567
Earthen wells	73
	640

Of this number about 150 are out of repair, old and disused.

Principal Mahomedan Families not employed in retail Trade or Handicraft.

	No. of Families.
Sayyids (claiming descent from the Prophet)	267
Sheikhs (of Arab descent)	623
Moghuls.....	167
Afghans (or Rohillas from Cabul)	856
Kunbóhs (a mixed race, Mahomedans, but having Hindu blood in their veins, looked down upon with contempt by other Mahomedan tribes)	51
Total.....	1,964

The Mahomedan families here enumerated include the nobility and gentry living upon land-rents or pensions; priests, learned doctors, preceptors or students; persons employed in public offices: many are officers in the army; a few are merchants; and many of the poorer families serve as private servants and as soldiers.

In this, the more respectable part of the Mahomedan population, there are many very disaffected to the British Government. In addition to the loss of power, and decline of wealth, honour, and patronage, incident to the rise of British dominion on the ruin of Mahomedan sovereignty, the difference of religion between the actual sovereign and the subject is a powerful

motive of dislike and discontent, as the Sayyids and Rohillas of this town are peculiarly bigotted in their religious opinions, and easily excited to religious contention.

Another fertile source of discontent is the want of employment for Mahomedans following the profession of arms. The Sheikhs, Moghuls, and Rohillas of the town of Bareilly include numbers of this description of persons. They can rarely be induced to serve in our regular disciplined battalions; and the irregular Native cavalry and infantry, both in our service and in the service of our Native allies, having for the most part been disbanded, their families are reduced to almost the lowest point of penury. The classes above alluded to form, it is true, but a small part of the population: yet their active and warlike spirit, and the authority and respectability arising from high birth, superior education, and the recollections of former power, give them great influence over the agricultural, manufacturing, and trading classes of the inhabitants, both Hindu and Mahomedan.

The Hindu inhabitants of Bareilly have reason to be glad of the change, from Mahomedan intolerance and violence to British liberality and justice; and, generally, the manufacturing and trading part of the community has reason to rejoice at no longer being burthened with such a variety of heavy and vexatious cesses, duties, and restrictions as were in force under both the Moghul and Rohilla Governments.

Principal Hindu Castes not employed in retail Trade or Handicrafts.

No. of Families.		
Brahmens	687	{ These follow a variety of occupations, both clerical and secular; they are priests, merchants, landholders, public officers, soldiers, &c.
Rájputs	50	{ Merchants, landholders, soldiers, &c.
Bakkáls	200	{ Employed in trade and banking. There are, besides these, more than 400 families of this tribe who are shop-keepers, and will be enumerated under their proper heads.
Káyat'hs, or Scribes	512	{ Employed in public offices, and elsewhere, as clerks and village accountants; also engaged in trade and agriculture.
K'hétris	188	{ Landholders, merchants, soldiers, civil officers, &c.
Cashmerians	7	{ Merchants and factors.
<hr/>		
Total	1,594	{ Hindu families not engaged in retail trades or handicrafts.

GENERAL STATEMENT of the Number of Families engaged in Retail Trades, Manufactures, Handicrafts, Servile Professions, and Agriculture.

Trade, &c.	Number of Houses, Shops, &c.	Average Earnings per Month.	Remarks.
		Rupees.	
Sarráfs or Shroffs, Money-changers, and Brokers (Hindus).....	65 Shops.	4 or 5 rupees (i.e. 8 or 10 shillings) to as high as 100 or more monthly.	I have taken the average value of the Rupee to be 2s. English.
Núrbáfs or Cotton-cloth-weavers (Mahomedans).	707 Houses.*	2 to 6	
Cotton-dressers (Mahomedans).....	121 Houses.	3 to 4	
Carpet-weavers and Dealers (Mahomedans).....	15 Houses.	4 to 5	
Bookbinders (Mahomedans).....	7 Houses.	4 to 5	
Cotton-twisters and Rope-makers (Mahomedans).	1 House. 1 Shop.	2 to 3	
Dealers in Silks and Muslins (Hindus).	191 Shops.	7 to 8	
Brocade-weavers (Mahomedans)	15 Houses. 3 Shops.	7 to 8	During the marriage season, from February to June, they earn seven or eight rupees a month; at other times they earn a subsistence by going out to service.
Shoemakers and Slipper-dealers (Hindus).	15 Houses. 3 Shops.	5 to 10	
Firework-artificers (Mahomedans).....	8 Houses. 7 Shops.	4 to 5	Fireworks are exhibited at all feasts and shows; otherwise, for so small and so very poor a population, eight families of this description of artificers would be too many.

* For the most part, manufacturers and retail dealers have their houses and shops separate; but many, it will be observed, fabricate and sell retail in their own houses, instead of shops; others have shops and dwelling-houses united. When, as in the present example, no shops are mentioned, or that the number of shops in proportion to the number of houses enumerated is very small, it must be supposed that the manufacture or trade is chiefly or entirely conducted in the private dwelling; when, on the other hand, there are no houses, or very few houses in proportion to the number of shops mentioned, it must be inferred that the manufacturers or dealers reside in the back part of their shops, or in the upper story.

The weaving of cotton cloths is carried on in the open air, in the yards adjoining their houses, or in the mangoe groves, or other open spaces in and about the town. This class is generally supposed to have been converted from Hinduism.

Trade, &c.	Number of Houses, Shops, &c.	Average Earnings per Month.	Remarks.
		Rupees.	
Seal-cutters and Engravers (Mahomedans)	2 Houses. 3 Shops. }	5 to 6	{ In the season of kite-flying they earn this sum; at other times of the year they go into service. Mahomedans in all parts of Asia are particularly fond of this amusement.
Rang-sáz, Colour-makers (Mahomedans)	4 Houses.	4 to 5	
Fine Leather-cutters and Dealers (Mahomedans).	7 Houses.	5 to 10	
Kite-makers and Dealers (Mahomedans)	4 Houses.	10 to 12	
Canvas-weavers (Mahome- dans)	29 Houses.	3 to 4	{ This opulent class manufacture sugar by a very rude and imper- fect process, and sell it whole- sale and retail.
Torch-bearers (Hindus)...	32 Houses.	3 to 4	
Sugar-refiners.	28 Hindus. 4 Mahom. 32 Houses. }	50 to 100	
Pansáris, Grocers and Druggists.	Houses 45 } 141 Shops 96 } 136 Hin. 5 Ma. }	10 to 25	
Kaséras, Copper Vessel- dealers (Hindus)	36 Houses.	10 to 25	{ Copper vessels for kitchen utensils and for dishes and plates are al- most wholly manufactured in, and imported from Bengal.
Braziers and Pewterers....	Houses 43 } 48 Shops 5 } 44 Hin. 4 Ma. }	4 to 5	
Makers and Venders of Lak'h ornaments (Hin- dus).	4 Houses. 6 Shops. }	4 to 10	{ They manufacture rings and brace- lets, plain, varnished or plated, from the stick-lac brought from the hills.
Grass-sellers.....	46 Hindus. 20 Mahom. 66 Houses. }	4 to 6	
Dealers in Flour and Meal	339 Hindus. 30 Mahom. 369 Shops. }	5 to 50	
Ironmongers.....	24 Hindus. 3 Mahom. 27 Houses. }	4 to 20	
Tobacco-sellers (Mahome- dans)	68 Houses. 65 Shops. }	2 to 7	
Fruit-sellers (Mahome- dans)	21 Houses. 19 Shops. }	5 to 20	

Trade, &c.	Number of Houses, Shops, &c.	Average Earnings per Month.	Remarks.
		Rupees.	
Silver and Gold Lace-dealers (Hindus)	17 Houses.	10 to 12	
Mat-dealers (Hindus).....	15 Houses. 1 Shop.	—	{ They make mats, fine and coarse, of bamboo and of grass.
Shoemakers (Mahomedans).....	10 Houses. 41 Shops.	6 to 20	{ They make shoes, for the use of Mahomedans only, of cow leather.
Corn-dealers*	110 Hindus. 26 Mahom. 136 Shops.	10 to 100	
Bháats, Bards or Hymn-singers (Hindus).	36 Houses.	2 to 3	{ This caste of Hindus go about singing to the Hindu deities, and earn thus much by begging.
Calendriers or Scourers (Mahomedans)	9 Houses. 2 Shops.	4 to 5	
Tinmen (Mahomedans)....	10 Houses. 8 Shops.	5 to 12	
Linen and Cloth-plaiters (Hindus)	7 Houses.	5 to 12	
Goldsmiths and Silver-smiths (Hindus)	200 Houses. 90 Shops.	4 to 15	{ They make gold and silver orna- ments of every description, for men, women and children; also table ornaments, cups, bowls, &c. and horse ornaments, &c.†
Carpenters.....	112 Hindus. 11 Mahom. 123	5 to 10	

* Dealers in corn, as well as husbandmen, are almost universally Hindus. Indeed almost all concerned in the productions of the soil are of that religion. Mahomedans are found more numerous amongst the manufacturers of fine goods, as brocade, fine leather, &c.

† Gold and silver-smiths are rarely possessed of capital; nor do they often make large fortunes, as in Europe: but there is work enough to occupy even 200 families. The inhabitants of the upper provinces, both Hindu and Mahomedan, lay out the greater part of their savings in ornaments, and this is probably more the case now than in former times. They now wear gold and silver more, and bury less under ground, than under the Native governments: both because there is now much greater security from robbers; and because the possessors of wealth are not so much as formerly exposed to the rapacity of insatiable Native officers. The investment of money in ornaments and jewellery, in proportion to the amount of accumulation, is probably greater in the upper than in the lower provinces of India; and this is owing to the wealthy classes in Bengal preferring to invest their capital in government funds or other securities. The great number of shops (considering the amount of the population and the paucity of wealth in this town) serves to show how vast is the consumption of gold and silver throughout India.

Trade, &c.	Number of Houses, Shops, &c.	Average Earnings per Month.	Remarks.
		Rupees.	
Polishers of Steel, Arm- mourers, &c.	{ Houses 13 } 16 } Shops 3 } 14 Hin. 2 Ma. }	4 to 5	
Blacksmiths	{ 63 Hindus. } 40 Mahom. } 103 Houses. }	5 to 20	
Oilmen (Hindus)	150 Houses.	3 to 7	{ They make and sell vegetable oils of various descriptions, chief- ly for food.
Coarse Porcelain Manu- facturers and Dealers (Hindus)	{ 10 Houses.	4 to 10	{ A very inferior sort of manufacture, porous, and soon unfit for hold- ing water; but by skill might be easily much improved.
Bózgars, makers of Boza or Beer (Mahome- dans)	{ 14 Houses. } 4 Shops. }	5 to 6	{ They make palm-wine, and beer, of barley and of sugar.
Makers 'of Leather Bags, and vessels for hold- ing water (Mahome- dans.)	{ 18 Houses.	4 to 5	
Dressers of Flour (Hindus). {	{ 4 Houses. } 3 Shops. }	4 to 5	{ They prepare fine wheaten flour moistened (dough), for sale.
Bow and Arrow-makers, and Dealers (Mahome- dans).....	{ 6 Houses. } 1 Shop. }	4 to 5	
Glass Bracelet-makers and Dealers.....	{ 44 Houses.	4 to 10	{ They make bracelets, rings, and other ornaments of glass, plain, varnished, and plated.
Atárs, Perfumers and Druggists.....	{ Houses 2 } 13 } Shops 11 } 8 Hin. 5 Mah. }	10 to 100	{ In this country perfumes, medi- cines, and drugs are always vended in the same shop.
Kahárs, Palankeen-bearers (Hindus)	{ 698 Houses.	3 to 4	{ They carry palankeens when want- ed, and at other times gain a livelihood by fishing in pools or rivers, or by agriculture.
Palladárs, Bag-carriers or Porters (Hindus)	{ 124 Houses.	4 to 5	
Sádu-kárs, Setters of Jewels &c.....	{ 4 Hindus. } 3 Mahom. } 7 Shops. }	10 to 15	
Béldars, Hoe and Mattock- diggers, Labourers (Hin- dus)	{ 986 Houses.	4 to 5	{ Some hire themselves out as la- bourers; others cultivate little fields of their own.

Trade, &c.	Number of Houses, Shops, &c.	Average Earnings per Month. Rupees.	Remarks.
Masons	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 25 \text{ Hindus.} \\ 54 \text{ Mahom.} \\ \hline 79 \text{ Houses.} \end{array} \right\}$	9 to 10	
Dealers in Spirits (Hindus)	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6 \text{ Houses.} \\ 8 \text{ Shops.} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 100, \text{ out of} \\ \text{which the} \\ \text{government} \\ \text{duty is to} \\ \text{be paid.} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{The use of spirits being more} \\ \text{strictly interdicted to Mahome-} \\ \text{dans than to Hindus, a Maho-} \\ \text{medan publican is rarely found.} \end{array} \right\}$
Tamers of Hawks, Fal- cons, &c. (Mahomedans)	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10 \text{ Houses.} \end{array} \right\}$	4 to 5	
Chób-dárs, Javelin-men and Silver-stick Bearers.....	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8 \text{ Hindus.} \\ 6 \text{ Mahom.} \\ \hline 14 \text{ Houses.} \end{array} \right\}$	4 to 5	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Employed in the retinue of public} \\ \text{officers and noblemen and gen-} \\ \text{tlemen.} \end{array} \right\}$
Turban-makers and Ven- ders	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 \text{ Hindus.} \\ 1 \text{ Mahom.} \\ \hline 3 \text{ Shops.} \end{array} \right\}$	10 to 15	
Farriers (Mahomedans)....	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8 \text{ Houses.} \end{array} \right\}$	4 to 5	
Naicha-bands, Húkka, snake, Tobacco-pipe- makers and Dealers (Mahomedans)	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 16 \text{ Shops.} \end{array} \right\}$	4 to 5	
Lime-burners and dealers (Mahomedans).....	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10 \text{ Houses.} \\ 4 \text{ Shops.} \end{array} \right\}$	7 to 15	
Bakers (Mahomedans).....	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 11 \text{ Houses.} \\ 21 \text{ Shops.} \end{array} \right\}$	4 to 5	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{They only supply Mahomedans} \\ \text{and Christians with bread; the} \\ \text{Hindus not eating bread prepared} \\ \text{by strange hands.} \end{array} \right\}$
Carters, Owners of Carts for Hire.....	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 11 \text{ Hindus.} \\ 4 \text{ Mahom.} \\ \hline 15 \text{ Houses.} \end{array} \right\}$	2 to 3	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{There are 116 bullock carts, private} \\ \text{and for hire, in this town.} \end{array} \right\}$
Elephant-drivers (Maho- medans).....	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ House.} \end{array} \right\}$	6	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Native affluence and pomp is much} \\ \text{reduced in the upper provinces.} \\ \text{There were, it is said, a great} \\ \text{many more elephants in Bareilly} \\ \text{some years ago than there are at} \\ \text{present.} \end{array} \right\}$
Camel-drivers (Mahome- dans)	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 28 \text{ Houses.} \end{array} \right\}$	4 to 5	
Gardeners.....	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 144 \text{ Hindus.} \\ 1 \text{ Mahom.} \\ \hline 145 \text{ Houses.} \end{array} \right\}$	3 to 4	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Here, as in all Asiatic towns, both} \\ \text{within and around the town, are} \\ \text{gardens and orchards without} \\ \text{number.} \end{array} \right\}$
Embroiderers (Mahome- dans)	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 7 \text{ Houses.} \end{array} \right\}$	5 to 6	
Horse-cloth-makers, &c. (Mahomedans)	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 14 \text{ Houses.} \end{array} \right\}$	3 to 4	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{They make cloth-housings and trap-} \\ \text{ings for elephants and horses.} \end{array} \right\}$

Trade, &c.	Number of Houses, Shops, &c.	Average Earnings per Month. Rupees.	Remarks.
Tent-makers.....	21 Houses.	4 to 5	{ They make tents, &c. of cotton cloth.
Water-carriers (Mahomedans).....	135 Houses.	2 to 4	{ Hindus are their own water-carriers, and do not buy water for fear of pollution. There are no water-pipes, pumps, fountains or cisterns in this town: the water is raised by the hand from wells.
Lódas, a caste of field labourers	408 Houses.	3 to 4	{ Besides working in the fields, they winnow and clean rice.
Mirdehas, Measurers of Lands (Mahomedans) ...	70 Houses.	4 to 5	{ Many are in the employ of Government; others find occupation in private measurements.
Patwás, Pearl and Jewellers (Hindus)	22 Houses.	4 to 5	
Tambólís, Dealers in Betel-leaf, &c. (Hindus).....	55 Houses. 38 Shops.	4 to 10	{ The areca nut, lime, and the inspissated juice of the catechu-tree, with the betel leaf, form an agreeable stimulant, and a favourite luxury of all who can afford it. The Tambólís prepare and sell it. The areca nut and the leaf of the betel vine are mostly brought from the lower provinces.
Saddlers and Harness-makers	58 Hindus. 60 Mahom. 118 Houses.	4 to 10	{ They make leather saddles and harness for horses, and pads for camels, and line haudahs for elephants.
Milkmen (Mahomedans)...	15 Houses.	5 to 6	{ They only supply Mahomedans. The Hindu will not buy milk for fear of pollution.
Bhórchís, Grain-roasters (Hindus)	147 Houses.	4 to 5	{ They roast (or parch) and sell to the Chabína-farósh roasted or parched wheat, millet, pease, Indian corn, &c., and the latter class sell it again retail.
Calico-printers.....	39 Hindus. 20 Mahom. 59 Houses.	4 to 10	
Pastry-cooks and Confectioners	105 Hindus. 15 Mahom. 120 Shops.	4 to 25	{ Sugar, honey, fruits, butter, and various oils are mixed up with the flour of rice, wheat, Indian corn, or pease: this is the most common composition of their sweetmeats and cakes.
Turners (Mahomedans) ...	5 Houses.	7 or 8	{ The paucity of these artisans shows the little use there is of household furniture in India; we find no cabinet-makers or upholsterers.*

* Most English gentlemen have their own private carpenters and turners, hired by the month, to make tables, chairs, &c. for them. Bareilly is famous for the brilliant varnish of its chairs, boxes, &c.

Trade, &c.	Number of Houses, Shops, &c.	Average Earnings per Month. Rupees.	Remarks.
Méwátís, Watchmen, Run- ners (a Mahomedan tribe).....	14 Houses.	3 to 4	{ Thieving is hereditary in this tribe; and according to the old pro- verb they make the best watch- men
Basátís, Cloth, Silk, and fine Carpet-dealers (Ma- homedans)	48 Houses. } 39 Shops. }	5 to 8	
Tawáifs, Courtesans (Ma- homedans).....	125 Houses.	4 to 100*	{ Classes of this description are much under the control of the Police, who have the means of ascertaining their earnings.
Khánagís, a superior sort of Courtesans (Mahome- dans)	14 Houses.	10 to 150	Most of these are kept mistresses.
Rámjanís, Courtesans (Hindus)	18 Houses.	4 to 50†	
Mukhannas, Eunuchs (Mahomedan)	1 House.	5 to 6	{ They gain their livelihood by singing.
Zanána, Eunuchs (Maho- medans).....	5 Houses.	5 to 6	{ They gain their livelihood by singing.‡
Rangréz, Dyers (Mahome- dans)	44 Shops. } 18 Houses. }	4 to 10	
Cot-makers (Hindus)	26 Houses.	4 to 5	{ Cots or plain couches, made of wood plain or varnished, and bamboo or cotton string bedding, are used to sleep on by both the middling and higher classes; the common people sleep on the ground.
Tailors	{ Houses 177 } 183 Shops 6 } { 173 Ma. 10 Hin. }	4 to 7	
Washermen	{ 101 Hindus. } 92 Mahom. } { 193 Houses. }	4 to 10	

* At Lucknow, the court of a Mahomedan prince; women of this description often earn above 1,000 rupees (£100) per mensem. Since the fall of Mahomedan power in these provinces, the gains of this class have greatly diminished.

† The smaller number of Hindu in proportion to Mahomedan courtesans, is a proof of the greater libertinism of the latter class, as far as regards the population of this town.

Amount of Mahomedan Population.....	25,585	Amount of Hindu Population	40,205
Houses of Mahomedan Courtesans	139	Houses of Hindu Courtesans.....	18

‡ That there are two classes of eunuchs is owing to there being two different modes of emasculation.

Trade, &c.	Number of Houses, Shops, &c.	Average Earnings per Month.	Remarks.
		Rupees.	
Seal-engravers (Mahomedans)	3 Houses. 5 Shops. }	4 to 5	{ A poor trade: this shows want of wealth in the higher classes who ought to be their customers.
Kanjars, a tribe of outcast Hindus	6 Huts. }	2 to 3; often much less.	{ This class sell rope and string made of grass, and catch snakes; they lead a wandering life and eat the coarsest food, lizards and vermin of all sorts.
Fakirs (Mendicants)	69 Mahom. 60 Hindus. 129 Houses. }	Average earnings various; not specified.	{ They gain their livelihood by begging; many hold charity lands. I should estimate their earnings at more than what many of the industrious classes earn.
Bamboo-splitters (Mahomedans)	4 Houses.	3 to 4	
Wire-drawers (Mahomedans)	5 Houses.	4 to 8	
Kán-mail, Ear-cleaners and Brush-makers (Mahomedans)	22 Houses.	3 to 4	
Hindu and Mahomedan Physicians.....	16 Houses.	4 to 50	{ Some of these physicians hold lands tax-free, granted by Government; and most have other means besides their earnings by medical practice. Several practice gratis amongst the poor.
Greengrocers (Mahomedans)	51 Houses.	4 to 8	
Bhatyáras, a class of people attending strangers in caravanseras (Mahomedans)	151 Houses.	4 to 5	{ The Saráis or Caravanseras are square courts, containing twenty to forty small rooms unfurnished, with the ground for a floor, and more like cells than apartments. Each room has its attendant <i>Bhatyára</i> .
Mírásís, Men, Women, and Boy-singers and Musicians (Mahomedans) ...	41 Houses.	4 to 15	{ They are continually hired to sing and play at festivals, &c.
Coarse-leather Stirrup and Harness-makers and Venders	6 Houses.	5 to 6	{ They make the rude harness used for country bullock carriages.
Barbers	150 Hindus. 118 Mahom. 268 Houses. }	4 to 8	{ In this country barbers also practise as surgeons; many of them are very expert in the application of healing plants, but they are very ignorant of the use of surgical instruments.
Printers and Stampers (Mahomedans)	3 Houses. 2 Shops. }	4 to 5	
Silk-thread Dealers (Hindus)	2 Shops.	4 to 7	

Trade, &c.	Number of Houses, Shops, &c.	Average Earnings per Month.	Remarks.
		Rupees.	
Chabina-farósh, Roasted-grain-dealers (Hindus)	14 Shops.	4 to 5	{ The lower classes of people lunch on roasted or parched grain, as in Europe on a crust of bread and cheese. This class buy the parched grain or <i>chabina</i> of the <i>Bhorchis</i> above mentioned, and sell it retail.
Kuláls, Coarse Earthen Pot and Pan-makers and Venders (Hindus)	210 Houses. 5 Shops. }	5 to 6	
Játs, a caste of Hindus employed as Watchmen, Servants, &c. (Hindus)	74 Houses.	2½ to 5	{ In the interior of the district there are numbers of this caste, which includes numerous robbers.
Cocoa-nut-dealers (Hindus)	5 Shops.	4 to 5	{ Cocoa-nuts are chiefly produced in and imported from the eastern provinces, Bengal, Behar, &c.
Chuna-farósh, Lime and Mortar-dealers (Mahomedans)	8 Houses. 6 Shops. }	4 to 5	
Rope-dealers (Hindus)	16 Shops.	4 to 5	
Goat-skin-dressers (Hindus)	20 Houses.	5 to 6	{ The Hindus being prohibited the use of cow-leather, make their shoes or sandals, book-bindings, &c. of kid, deer, or sheep-skin.
Kid-butchers (Mahomedans)	34 Houses. 10 Shops. }	5 to 6	{ The number of these butchers proves what a considerable article of food, kid and goat's-flesh is.
Ox-butchers (Mahomedans)	147 Houses. 15 Shops. }	5 to 6	
Cotton-dealers (Hindus) ...	10 Shops.	4 to 5	
Shawl-menders (Mahomedans)	8 Houses. 4 Shops. }	5 to 6	
Gandhis, Perfumers (Mahomedans)	9 Houses. 7 Shops. }	3 to 6	
Ink-dealers	1 House. 2 Shops. }	5 to 10	
Brass and Pewter-moulders	6 Houses. 4 Shops. }	5 to 15	

* Bareilly being formerly the capital of a Mahomedan state, cows and oxen have from time immemorial been slaughtered and sold within the town. The Hindus are now constantly protesting, and petitioning against what they consider a great sacrilege.

Trade, &c.	Number of Houses, Shops, &c.	Average Earnings per Month. Rupees.	Remarks.
Salt-dealers (Hindus)	12 Shops.	4 to 8	{ The <i>Pansáris</i> , or grocers, also sell salt. The persons now mentioned are the importers, and sell chiefly by wholesale.
Shiríní-farósh, Dealers in Sweet-meats, offerings to Idols (Hindus)	} 1 Shop.	50 to 100	
Wood-merchants and dealers (Hindus and Mahomedans).....	} 12 Shops.	10 to 40	{ This profitable manufacture of sweet offerings to the gods appears to be a monopoly.
Rag-sellers (Hindus)	27 Houses.	2 to 7	
Khátis, Bullock-carriage and Palankeen-makers (Hindus)	} 23 Houses.	3 to 4	{ There are 175 bullock-carriages, private and for hire, in the town of Bareilly. They are a sort of covered cart drawn by two oxen abreast, in which the higher and middling order of natives travel.
Bamboo-dealers (Hindus)	15 Houses.	5 to 10	
Bázigars, Tumblers and Rope-dancers (Mahomedans)	} 12 Houses.	2 to 4	
Refiners of Dross of Metals (Mahomedans)	} 4 Houses.	2 to 6	
Banjáras, Carriers and Bullock-drivers (Mahomedans)*	} 24 Houses.	4 to 10	{ They let out bullocks for the transport of military stores, and of private merchandize.
Horse-breakers and Trainers (Mahomedans)	} 9 Houses.	{ 4 to 7 when employed.	

* The tribe of *Banjáras* is very numerous, both in Hindustan and in the Deccan. Those in Rohilcund are all converts from Hinduism to the faith of Mahomed; they boast of being originally descended from some of the most noble of the Hindu tribes of Rájputs, as *Pawárs*, *Chandéls*, *Surya-vansi*, &c. In the Bareilly district, there are calculated to be about 14,000 inhabitants of this description. These people pride themselves on the recollection of the warlike exploits of their Rájput ancestors. Many of them repeat from memory long poems recording their deeds of arms, of a period prior to the first Mahomedan invasion, or more than 800 years ago. I have frequently heard them singing these traditional poems, accompanied by the tambour and guitar. Besides carrying merchandize, the *Banjáras* find employment in cultivating lands, and in winnowing rice by contract for the neighbouring farmers. Their conversion from Hinduism was probably effected some centuries ago.

Trade, &c.	Number of Houses, Shops, &c.	Average Earnings per Month. Rupees.	Remarks.
Chábuk-farósh, Whip and Kora-makers and Deal- ers (Mahomedans)	7 Houses.	4 to 5	{ The kora is an instrument of severe corporal punishment, like the Russian <i>knout</i> . A dexterous hand can inflict death with it at one blow. It is even now used for criminal punishment: but the breast and loins of the person to be flogged are always first covered with a thick leather waist- coat, to prevent fatal accidents.
Khákróbs, Sweepers, Sca- vengers, &c. (Mahome- dan or Hindu outcasts) }	74 Huts.	2 to 5	
Chamárs, a Tribe of Hindu outcasts	120 Huts.	2 to 3	{ They work in the fields as labourers or prepare cow-leather, and make shoes, or carry burthens. They drink arrack, eat cow's-flesh, and practise other things which the Hindus reckon abominations.
Kórwars, a caste of Hin- dus who sell grain in the markets and streets	25 Houses.	4 to 10	
Kisáns, a caste of Hindu Husbandmen	85 Houses.	2 to 6	{ They cultivate the fields and kitchen gardens around the town: this is a very industrious class. The same remark is applicable to the two following classes.
Kúrmí, a caste of Hindu Husbandmen	24 Houses.	4 to 8	
Ómraos, a caste of Hindu Husbandmen	287 Houses.	2 to 6	{ They cultivate round the town ; also winnow, clean, and grind corn and rice. The wives of the agricultural classes now mentioned share equally in their labours.
Joshís, a caste of Hindu Mendicants	15 Houses.	5 to 6	
Ahírs, Herdsmen (Hin- dus)	185 Houses.	2 to 6	{ They are chiefly employed in the transport of grain from the coun- try to the town, and its expor- tation to the provinces on the other side the Ganges.
Kólárs, Corn-factors and Dealers (Hindus).....	134 Houses.	10 to 15	
Buttermilk-dealers	3 Shops.	4 to 11	

On a view of the detailed classification above exhibited, it cannot but immediately strike the observation how very backward and imperfect is the subdivision of labour; and how very few are the trades and manufactures in this, the chief town of the very extensive and populous province of Rohilkhand. The same remark is indeed applicable to all the principal towns of Hindusthan; the same indisputable signs of deficiency of capital,

and want of industry, are found in all. Compare any town in the civilized parts of Europe, containing a population of 66,000 inhabitants, with Bareilly, and how many more varieties of trade and manufacture will be found in it, than this statement shews! This is no doubt in some measure to be attributed to the nature of the climate, in which man has less occasion for quantity and variety of clothing, food, and household furniture than in Europe. The Hindu religion, that so strictly inculcates the dread of pollution, both in food and in dress, does also no doubt materially contribute to diminish the number of trades in Indian towns:* still although these circumstances do certainly tend to restrict the multiplication of handicrafts, the poverty of the people, and their low advance in civilization, must be admitted to be the principal cause. The very limited diffusion of wealth, and consequently the little demand for the conveniences and luxuries of life, limit the number of trades and manufactures to a very insignificant amount. The nations of Europe have very little idea of the actual condition of the inhabitants of Hindusthan: they are more wretchedly poor than we have any notion of. Europeans have hitherto been too apt to draw their opinions of the wealth of Hindusthan from the gorgeous pomp of a few emperors, sultans, nawabs, and rajas; whereas a more intimate and accurate view of the real state of society would have shewn, that these princes and nobles were engrossing all the wealth of the country, whilst the great body of the people were earning but a bare subsistence, groaning under intolerable burthens, and hardly able to supply themselves with the necessaries of life, much less with its luxuries. The statement of monthly earnings given in this enumeration is rather over than underrated: but it may serve to convey some notion of the comparative poverty of this people. The average rate of earnings appears to be from five shillings to eight shillings per month (taking the rupee at the exchange of two shillings). Wheat is the food of the higher classes in Hindusthan (by Hindusthan is meant the northern provinces of our Indian empire, between the Nerbadá and the Setlej); but though wheat is three times cheaper in Hindusthan than in England, yet the earnings of both

* Actuated by this superstitious notion, the greater part of the Hindus cook their own victuals, make and mend their own clothes, and wash their own linen; and even the higher classes chiefly employ their own private servants in those offices, instead of resorting to shops for the supply of their wants. Hence butchers and bakers are wanting, and tailors and washermen not numerous, in the Hindu part of the community.

the middling and lower classes are too scanty to enable either class to live on such an article of luxury. The former mix with wheat, split-peas, vetches, and other vegetable productions: the lower classes subsist upon barley, millets, maize, tares, vetches, &c. But this is luxury compared with the food of the lower classes in the villages; their earnings, rising only from four shillings to six shillings per mensem, force a recourse to the vilest food. The more scrupulous castes are obliged to mix with the coarse grains above-mentioned, wild roots, herbs, and insects; while the outcasts, as the numerous race of *Chamárs*, *Kanjars*, *Dusáds*, &c., scruple not to eat vermin, dead fish, and carrion.

The statistical information above given affords abundant proof of the superior industry of the Hindu to that of the Mahomedan. Of the Hindus nearly four-fifths are here found to be engaged in retail trade and manufactures: of the Mahomedan part of the population, only about three-fifths are engaged in the same pursuits. The Mahomedans of this part of the world have hitherto been little used to money-getting trades and professions: war and sovereign rule have been their chief occupations. On the other hand, accumulation of wealth has for ages been the darling passion of the Hindu; their maxims, and habits of life, peculiarly fit them for retail trades, commerce and manufactures.

It will be observed that, setting aside the *Nurbáfs*, who are conjectured to have been originally converts from Hinduism, the industry of the Mahomedans in Bareilly is, for the most part, confined to manufactures having relation to war, as sword cutlery, bow and arrow making, saddlery, farriery, elephant, camel or bullock driving, horse dealing, &c.; or to those fine arts, inventions and luxuries, which may be supposed to have been induced by their forefathers from Persia or Arabia, as the manufacture of fine carpets, embroidery, hukkas, book-binding, and the trades of dyers, tobacco and beer dealers, engravers, turners, &c., or to trades which religious obstacles prevent the Hindu from exercising, as those of shoemakers, curriers, butchers, bakers, tailors, water-carriers, milk-dealers, &c.

In the distribution of industry above exhibited, the political economist will not find much to gratify his ardour for social improvement. The amount of labour, applied to the production even of the conveniences of life, he will find very limited, and what is employed in the cultivation of the fine arts, or in the supply of the luxuries of civilized society, very small indeed; he will regret, that division of labour, ingenuity, and enterprize, should

be so much impeded, not only by the fetters of caste and custom, but by want of capital; and will be inclined to wonder how, under the government of a nation so eminently civilized and skilled in arts and manufactures as Great Britain, the manufactures of India should still continue to be carried on in the rudest and most unproductive style of process.

On the other hand, he cannot fail to anticipate a great increase of the comforts and conveniences of life in India, and a most material improvement in the state of society, from the application of the arts and skill of Europe to the very imperfect manufactures of Hindusthan. The facility of such improvements will more particularly strike him with relation to those articles which may be considered the staple productions of this part of India, and which are the chief subjects of its manufacturing industry in this town, such as cotton, sugar, leather, wood, stick-lac, glass, earthen-ware, &c. When will their rude wooden sugar-presses, their awkward, ill-fashioned tools and instruments, and their earthen pots and earthen furnaces, be exchanged for some portion of the machinery of Europe? It is needless to observe how much even the smallest improvement in their rude machinery must assist labour and facilitate production.