

CHAPTER VI.

TOWNS AND MUNICIPALITIES.

At the census of 1881, all places possessing more than 5,000 inhabitants, all municipalities, and all head-quarters of districts and military posts were classed as towns. Under this rule the following places were returned as the towns of the Gurgaon district.

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General statistics of
towns.

Tahsil.	Town.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Gurgaon ...	Farrukhnagar ...	8,738	4,507	4,231
	Sohná ...	7,374	3,805	3,569
	Gurgaon (civ. stn.)	3,990	2,278	1,712
Firozpur ...	Firozpur ...	6,878	3,533	3,345
Núh ...	Núh ...	4,219	2,209	2,010
Palwal ...	Palwal ...	10,635	5,312	5,323
	Hodal ...	6,453	3,406	3,047
Rewári ...	Rewári ...	23,972	11,824	12,148

The distribution by religion of the population of these towns and the number of houses in each are shown in Table No. XLIII, while further particulars will be found in the Census Report in Table No. XIX and its Appendix, and in Table No. XX. The remainder of this chapter consists of a detailed description of each town, with a brief notice of its history, the increase and decrease of its population, its commerce, manufactures, municipal government, institutions, and public buildings; and statistics of births and deaths, trade and manufactures, wherever figures are available.

The municipal town of Farrukhnagar is situated in the midst of a sandy sterile tract to the north-west of the Gurgaon district, near the border of Rohtak, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the terminus of a branch of the Rájputána-Málwa State Railway, constructed for the export of salt, which is made in large quantities by the evaporation of brine in several villages on the borders of the Najafgarh *jhil*. Latitude $28^{\circ}25'$ north, longitude $76^{\circ}51'30''$ east. The population in 1881 was 8,738, having been decimated by a virulent epidemic fever in 1879.

The town is octagonal in shape, and surrounded with a high wall with four gates, commenced by Dáleh Khán, commonly known as Faujdár Khán, the Biloch founder of the town, and finished by the Játs during their occupation. There are two broad *bazárs*, running at right angles to one another, well paved and drained, and flanked with good shops. The other streets and courts are narrow and crooked. The new houses are all of mud and thatch, and the old ones of stone or brick, now in a state of complete dilapidation. The town bears altogether the appearance of general decay. The principal

Farrukhnagar town.

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The springs would be much resorted to if their value and curative properties were more generally known. The following story of the discovery of the spring was told by the representative of the oldest Rájput family. A *faqir* named Rakishu, who dwelt on a rocky plain at the base of the hills, hollowed out a small basin to hold water. One day a Banjára trader, Chattar Bhoj, arrived with 100,000 laden bullocks weary and thirsty, besought the *faqir* to give his cattle drink, and promised him a great reward in return. The *faqir* bade him drink and by the blessing of God man and beast would be satisfied. The 100,000 cattle drank, and the water did not fail until the thirst of all had been quenched. Chattar Bhoj sold his merchandise, and presented the whole profit of the expedition to the *faqir*, who determined to devote the money to the construction of an enormous tank; but no sooner had the first piece of rock been removed than hot water began to well up, and has flowed without intermission ever since. The stream has never been known to fail even in the driest weather. The oldest of the present cisterns is attributed to the *faqir's* time, 263 years ago.

Year of Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868	7,507	3,953	3,554
1881	7,874	3,805	3,569

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

Population and vital statistics.

shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

The station of Gurgáon, the administrative head-quarters of the district, consists of the public offices, the dwellings of European residents, the *sadar bazár*, and the settlement of Jacombpura, which was laid out by a former Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Jacomb, in 1861, for the accommodation of Government servants. It lies in latitude 28°27'-30" north, longitude 77°4' east. The population in 1881 was 3,990. It is 2½ miles from the Gurgáon Road Station of the Rájputána-Málwa Railway, 20 miles from Delhi, and is connected therewith by a metalled road shaded by fine avenues of *jáman* trees. The place was first occupied by some troops of cavalry, who were posted to watch the army of the Begam Samrú of Sirdhána, whose principal cantonment was at the village of Jhársa, a mile to the south-east; and the civil offices were removed there from Bharáwas in 1821, when the British frontier was advanced by the acquisition of the Ajmere territory.

Gurgáon.

The centre of the station is occupied by a well-designed public garden, and the roads of the settlement as well as the approaches from Dehli, Sohná, and Rewári are adorned with good avenues of *sisso* and *ním* trees which are now an ornament to the country. The principal public buildings are the district offices, police office, jail, church, dispensary, sessions house, *dák* bungalow, school, *patwaris'* school, post office, *tahsil*, and two *sarais*. Gurgáon is well-known for the excellence of its spring-water and the salubrity of its climate, and is on these accounts resorted to as a sanitarium for invalids. The *sadar bazár* is a street of good brick-built shops, and a trade in grain is springing up, but is not yet well established. There is no Municipal Committee.

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Gurgáon.

The village of Gurgáon-Masáni, situated about a mile away, is worthy of mention only as the site of a temple of Sítla, the goddess of small-pox, which is held in great repute throughout this part of the country, and is visited by pilgrims from the Panjáb, N. W. P., and Oudh to the number of fifty or sixty thousand annually. The offerings, which amount often to Rs. 20,000, were formerly appropriated by the Begam Samrú, but now are a perquisite of the proprietary body of Gurgáon village. Pilgrims visit the shrine on Mondays throughout the year, but the largest gatherings, amountings, ometimes to 20,000 in one day occur on the four Mondays in *Chet* (March and April). The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868 and 1881, is shown in the margin.

Year of Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868	2,643	1,590	1,123
1881	3,990	2,278	1,712

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumeration of 1868 was taken; but the details in the margin, which give the population of suburbs, throw some light on the matter. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table

Town or suburbs.	Population.	
	1868.	1881.
Gurgáon Civil Lines Jacombpura	{ 2,643	{ 1,441 2,549

No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Fírozpur town.

Fírozpur is commonly known as Fírozpur-Jhirka (*jhir*, a spring), from a small perennial stream which issues from a number of fissures in the rocks bordering the road through a pass in the Mewát hills which leads from Fírozpur *viâ* Tajára to Rewári. It is spoken of in the old histories as *jhár* or *jhir*. It is the head-quarters of the southern *tahsil* of the Gurgáon district, is situated in a fertile valley watered by the Landoha stream between two ranges of hills five miles apart, on the main road from Gurgáon to Alwar, 48 miles south of the former and 25 north of the latter. It lies in latitude 27°46'30" north; longitude 76°59'30" east. The population in 1881, including the suburbs of Dhúnd Kalán and Khurd, was 8,235. The municipality was formed in 1864. The income from octroi for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV, and in 1882-83 was Rs. 6,223, or Re. 0-12-1 per head of population. It had formerly, and has still, a brisk trade in cotton, which is collected here from the Fírozpur valley, and the adjacent parts of Alwar and Bhartpur, and exported by road to Mathra and Hatras, and all parts of Oudh; but the opening of the two branches of the Rájputána-Málwa State Railway to Delhi and Agrá has diverted much of the trade to Alwar and other stations on the Railway, and the trade of this place appears to be doomed. There is also a considerable export of grain and import of raw sugar.

The town is said to have been founded by the Emperor Fíroz Sháh as a military post for overawing the neighbouring tribes, and the remains of the old town called Dhúnd still exist, to the north of the present site, with many ruined tombs and shrines, while the descendants of the camp-followers are still to be found among the inhabitants. The oldest part of the present town is rectangular in

shape and surrounded by a high wall, but one-half of the place now lies outside towards the east. The main *bazárs*, running at right angles to one another, are unusually good for a small town, broad, well-drained, neatly paved with flags, and ornamented with trees. The *tahsil* is located in old native buildings, and a pretty mosque built by Ahmad Bakhsh Khán, a modern Saráogi temple, a town-hall, school, and rest-house, form the principal public buildings.

Iron is found in the adjacent hills, and remains still exist of smelting furnaces used in the time of Ahmad Bakhsh Khán, but when the hills were denuded of timber, the cost of fuel rendered the industry unremunerative.

At the time of the Marahtás' supremacy, Fírozpur belonged to Mr. John Baptist. In 1803 Lord Lake found Ahmad Bakhsh Khán in possession, and confirmed him in the *jágír*. His son, Shams-ud-din, was hanged in 1836, for compassing the murder of Mr. W. Fraser, Commissioner of Delhi, and Fírozpur has since been under direct British rule. A picturesque gorge in the hills, two miles distant, through which runs the road to Tijára, is mentioned in Bábar's Autobiography as a beautiful spot, and still maintains its reputation. In it is the "Temple of the Spring," which is visited annually by thou-

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Fírozpur town.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town	1868	9,156	5,044	4,112
	1881	6,878	3,533	3,345
Municipal limits	1868	9,156	..	..
	1875	10,530	..	..
	1881	8,235	..	..

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

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken; but the details in the margin, which give the population of surburbs, throw some light on the matter. The figures for the population within municipal limits, according to the census of 1868, are taken from the published tables

Town or suburb.	Population.	
	1868.	1881.
Fírozpur-Jhirka Town	9,156	6,878
Dhund Kalan		760
Do. Khurd		597

of the census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881. The annual birth and death-rates per mille of population since 1868 are given on the top of the next page, the basis of calculation being in every case the figures of the most recent census.

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

Núh is a small town, and the head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name situated in latitude 28°7' north, and longitude 77°2' east, 26 miles south of Gurgaon on the road to Alwar. The population in 1881 was 4,219. Until the time of Ráo Bahádur Singh of Ghasera, noticed in Chapter II (pages 20, 21), it was a place of no importance; and it was chiefly the trade in the salt manufactured in neighbouring

Núh Town.

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Ferozpur Town.

YEAR.	Birth-rates.			Death-rates		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868	...	...	...	...	...	...
1869	...	...	...	57	55	59
1870	40	35	47	30	30	30
1871	36	36	36	36	36	36
1872	33	18	15	50	46	55
1873	48	25	22	37	35	40
1874	43	22	20	34	33	36
1875	58	29	29	63	58	69
1876	61	29	32	33	33	34
1877	49	24	25	42	39	46
1878	31	15	16	111	105	119
1879	27	14	13	111	103	121
1880	23	11	12	30	33	28
1881	42	21	21	42	42	42
Average	41	21	21	52	50	55

Ndh Town.

villages which ever raised it above the rank of an ordinary agricultural village, and since the manufacture was stopped by the development of the Sāmbhar Lake source of production, and the extension of Railways, the town has declined rapidly. There is a good market place where grain is collected and stored, but the streets are narrow and straggling, and the dwelling-houses mostly mud hovels. The Municipal Act was extended in 1879, and the income from octroi which is shown for the last few years in Table No. XLV in 1882-83 amounted to Rs. 2,252. The committee consists of eight members appointed by Government on the nomination of the district officer, but in consequence of the collapse of the salt trade, and general decline of the town, the municipality is likely to be abolished.

The public buildings are a *tahsil*, school, rest-house, dispensary, and post office. To the west of the town is a fine masonry tank of red sand-stone, with a *chatri* adorned with beautiful floral designs in alto-relievo, built some fifty years ago by a resident merchant. The water of all wells in the neighbourhood is extremely brackish, and the place is rendered feverish and unhealthy by the great volume of water which stagnates on the low country to the north during the rainy season. The town will now probably

Year of Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868	4,575	2,897	2,178
1881	4,219	2,209	2,010

dwindle down into a small village, such as it was before the time of Bahādur Singh of Ghasera. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868 and 1881, is shown in the margin.

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

The town of Palwal, the second largest in the Gurgāon district, is situated in the plain country stretching from the Mewāt hills to the Jamnā on the trunk road from Delhi to Mathra, 38 miles from the former place and 30 south-east of Gurgāon. The population in 1875 was 13,500, but had fallen to 10,635 when the census of 1881

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Town of Palwal.

was taken, 3,500 people having been carried off by an epidemic fever which raged in 1878 and 1879. Its origin is lost in antiquity, and Hindú Pandits identify it with the Apelava of the Mahábhárata, part of the Pandawa kingdom of Indraprastha, and tradition associates with the same period the high mound of the old site of Aharwán, a village a few miles to the south-west. It is said to have lain in a state of decay for a long period, and then to have been restored by Vicramaditya some 1,900 years ago. The oldest part covers a high mound, formed by the accumulated *débris* of many centuries; but of late years habitations and streets have taken up part of the plain below. Bricks of unusual dimensions are often dug out; and, in excavating a well a few years ago, remains of walls and houses were found fifty feet below the surface. During Mughal times it was without a history; but on the downfall of the empire, it was given with the surrounding territory in *jágir* to General Duboigne, and after the conquest by Lord Lake, to Murtaza Khán of Delhi for a few years, after which it came under direct British rule.

The *bazár* forms a mart for the agricultural produce of the surrounding country, but there are no manufactures, and otherwise the town has no commercial importance. The grain market occupies a large square with facilities for storing and exposing grain, and the principal streets are well-paved with stone flags, or brick, and drained. The mosque of Ikrámwáli, in the *Kánungo* quarter, dates from the earliest Muhammadan time. It has a flat roof supported by square carved pillars and stone architraves of the style usually found in mosques built of material taken from Hindú temples. A large *sarai*, in the middle of the town, bears traces of former importance, and on the Mathra road is an elegant domed tomb of red sand-stone said to have been built by a *faqír*, who levied an impost of one slab on every cart-load of stone which passed from Agrá to Delhi for the building of Salíngarh. Palwal is the seat of a *tahsil* and police station, and has a district rest-house, public school, and post office. The municipality was constituted in 1864, and in 1882-83 the octroi which is shown for the last few years in Table No. XLV yielded an income of Rs. 7,095. The Committee numbers eight members appointed by Government on the nomination of the Deputy Commis-

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

Limits of Enumeration.	Year of Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town	1868	12,729	6,616	6,113
	1881	10,686	5,312	5,373
Municipal Limits	1868	12,729	..	..
	1875	15,553	..	..
	1881	10,686	..	..

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the

Town or suburb.	Population.	
	1868.	1881.
Palwal Town	12,729	9,551
Suburbs		1,084

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

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municipal limits, according to the census of 1868, are taken from the published tables of the census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881. The annual birth and death rates per mille of population since 1868 are given below, the basis of calculation being in every case the figures of the most recent census.

Year.	BIRTH-RATES.			DEATH-RATES.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868	...	...	...	25	23	27
1869	...	...	...	42	42	41
1870	64	67	61	38	34	41
1871	49	52	47	41	39	43
1872	48	27	21	64	64	64
1873	39	21	18	32	30	34
1874	42	23	19	40	38	43
1875	55	31	24	75	80	70
1876	50	27	23	47	47	47
1877	56	28	27	38	38	33
1878	39	17	20	169	163	175
1879	21	12	9	106	103	101
1880	33	17	16	31	33	29
1881	42	21	21	43	42	43
Average	43	22	20	58	58	59

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

Hodal town.

Hodal is a small town on the trunk road from Delhi to Mathra, near the southern border of the district, 54 miles from Delhi, 36 from Mathra, and 45 south-east of Gurgáon. The population in 1881 was 6,453. It was brought under the Municipal Act in July 1879, and the income from octroi, which is shown for the last few years in Table No. XLV, in 1882-83 was Rs. 2,397, or Re. 0-5-11 per head of population. It has no manufactures, and is simply a centre for country produce. Under the Marahátas it formed part of General Duboigne's *jágír*, and after their conquest, in 1803, was given in *jágír* to Muhammad Khán Afrídú, on whose death, in 1813, it came under direct British rule. The oldest part of the town is on a hill formed by the *débris* of still older habitations. The two principal *bazárs* have lately been paved and drained.

Súrj Mal of Bhartpur was connected by marriage with the Játs of Hodal, and in his time several large and magnificent houses were erected; but the buildings are now all in ruins, and inhabited only by colonies of monkeys, except a beautiful square tank surrounded on all sides with staircases of stone, and some kiosks and temples on the bank. A fine old *sarai*, a *báoli*, and a masonry tank of older date, are in ruins. The town has a police station, district rest-house, school and post office, and the horse-breeding department keeps stallion horses and donkeys there. About half-a-mile from the town is a tank and copse called Pando Ban, with the shrine of Rádha Kishan, held in

great repute by the Hindús of the neighbouring districts, and visited by crowds of pilgrims, but the buildings are of the meanest description. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868 and 1881, is shown in the margin.

Year of Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868	7,032	3,723	3,309
1881	6,453	3,406	3,047

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

The town of Rewári is situated in north latitude 28° 12' and east longitude 76° 40' on the Rájputána-Málwa Railway, 51 miles from Delhí and 34 from Gurgaon, and, according to the census of 1881, contains a population of 23,973 souls. It lies low, and in 1873 was partially inundated by an overflow of the Sáhíbi *nadi*, whose ordinary course is seven miles from the town; but it is well drained and secure from all but very unusual floods. The land to the west is well cultivated and irrigated, but to the north and east there is much waste ground covered with forest trees. The neighbourhood is generally well-wooded, the prevailing trees being *farúsh* (*tamarix Indica*). The town is surrounded with a mud-wall, and the thoroughfares are for the most part narrow and crooked alleys and courts, but the town is traversed from east to west by a very broad and handsome street of shops constructed under the superintendence of the district officer in 1864, and from north to south by several good roads, terminating on each side with a fine gateway, the best of which are on the exits to Jaipur, Kanaud, Jhajjar, Delhí, and Táorú. The houses and shops along the main streets are all of stone or brick, and many of them large, substantial, and of some architectural pretensions; but outside these, though within the town wall, are several wards composed entirely of mud hovels. The chief streets and roads are well paved, lighted, and flanked with good surface drains, and the conservancy and sanitary arrangements are improving, though they are still defective, so far as the bye-streets, courts, and private enclosures are concerned. Improvements are rapidly carried on out of the surplus municipal income, which is devoted to the extension of paving and the drainage system, and to sanitary works. The water-supply is obtained entirely from wells, which are so brackish that only those sunk near a tank, or in a drainage hollow, can be used for drinking purposes. The town is begirt by a circular drive, well metalled and shaded with an avenue of trees, and close to this, on the south-west side, is a handsome tank built by Ráo Tej Singh, surrounded by temples, bathing places for men and women, and staircases of stone. The sides of the tank are shaded with some fine old *pípal* trees, and adjoining it a large garden has lately been laid out for the recreation of the public, and adds considerably to the beauty of the neighbourhood. Another picturesque tank, with handsome mausolea round it, is situated on the same road near the Railway Station, and there are several pretty *chatris* (mausolea for Hindús) in the vicinity of the town. The houses now in course of erection to the west of the station for the use of the numerous subordinate staff of the Railway Department will soon form an important suburb. The saltiness of the water is, however, a great drawback. Most of the European officers

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get their supplies of drinking-water by train from Bawal, nine miles off.

Excepting the public offices and institutions, which will be noticed further on, the only buildings of any note are two Saráogi temples, one outside the town, and the other in its centre; the latter a structure of some taste with a high tower, which is conspicuous from all the surrounding country, and an old Muhammadan shrine of Saiyad Ibráhim Sáhí, Barah Hazari, which dates from the time of Mahmúd of Ghazni, when Ibráhim, after subduing Rájá Dand Pál, who possessed a strong fort at Khol, 13 miles west of Rewári, established himself here and held his position for some time as a daring Muhammadan leader, but was finally defeated and slain in an engagement with Rájá Anang Pál. The shrine is supported by an assignment of the revenue of a small village. There is also a very fine tank, constructed by Rájá Tej Singh of the Ahír family. At Bharawás, a village four miles south-west of Rewári, a cantonment was established in 1803, after the treaty of Anjangaon, and formed a frontier post until 1816, when, after Lord Lake's wars, and the cession of the Ajmere territory, it was removed to Nasrábad, and the civil offices were transferred to Gurgáon. The only traces now remaining are three small cemeteries and the powder magazine.

History.

The town of Rewári is of great antiquity. The original site lies some distance to the east of the present town, and is still called Budhi or "Búr Rewári." Tradition assigns its original foundation to Rájá Karm Pál, son of Chattar Sál, and nephew of the celebrated Prithi Ráj, and the present town is said to have been built about the year 1000 A.D., by Rájá Reo or Ráwat, who called it after his daughter Rewáti. In Mughal times, although Rewári was the headquarters of a *Sarkár* or district of the empire, its Rájás appear to have enjoyed a large measure of independence, paying tribute at a fixed rate to the emperors, and coining their own money. They built the fort of Gokalgarh, two miles from Rewári, some of the bastions of which still remain as indications of the former strength and size of the place, and which gave its name to the coinage known as *Gokal sicca* that was still in circulation at Farrukhnagar in the time of the Mutiny, passing for 13 or 14 annas of our money. In the time of Aurangzeb, Nand Rám, an Ahír of the neighbouring village of Bolni, was made Governor of Rewári, and his son, Ráo Bál Kishn, fought for the Emperor against Nádír Sháh, and was killed in battle at Karnál in 1739. Another son, Ráo Gújar Mal, governed Rewári for some time and built several forts in the territory. Gújar Mal's grandson fell fighting against the Marahátás, and after his death the territory was seized by Zaukhi Bakkál of Rewári, who in his turn was attacked and put to death by Tej Singh, a scion of a branch of Gújar Mal's family that had settled at Mirpur, and ancestor of the Ahír family, which still holds a prominent position in the *parganáh*. Ráo Tej Singh established his power ostensibly in behalf of Gújar Mal family; but in treating with the Marahátás, and later on with the British, he sacrificed their interests in order to secure his own, and managed to get 58 villages granted by Lord Lake on *istamrári* tenure. After the cession of the Delhi territory in 1803, Rewári was made over to Súra Mal, chief of Bhartpur; but three years later, in consequence

of his disaffection, was resumed and given in farm to Tej Singh, whose descendants held this position until the Mutiny, but became greatly impoverished by family quarrels, litigation, and extravagance. In 1857, Ráo Tula Rám, grandson of Tej Singh, represented the family; and he, as soon as the troubles began, assumed the Government of Rewári, collected revenue, cast guns, and raised a force with which he kept the turbulent Meos of the neighbourhood in check, and watched the progress of events without casting in his lot heartily with the British, or with the rebels. Finally, when a British force advanced from Delhi, he and his cousin, General Gopál Deo, fled on receiving a summons to the camp, and both died as fugitives. The state was of course confiscated, and the present representatives of the family are in a condition of poverty, though four of them hold the position of *zaildár*, and one, Ráo Lál Singh, ranks as an Honorary Magistrate of Rewári. The *biwadári* of the town was presented to Rámpat Saráogi, a wealthy banker, who remained loyal during the troublous times, and is still held by his adopted son, Khushwakt Rai, though the commercial house has failed, and much of the property is mortgaged.

The municipality of Rewári is of the 3rd class, and was first constituted in 1864. The Committee consists of the Deputy Commissioner as President, the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the *tahsil* and the *tahsildár* as *ex-officio* members, and 12 others, nominated by the Deputy Commissioner, and selected so that all classes of the population may be fairly represented. Table No. XLV shows the income of the municipality for the last few years. With the exception of a few insignificant items of miscellaneous income, the revenue is entirely derived from an octroi tax levied at rates varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per cent. *ad valorem* on most articles brought into the town for consumption. In order to avoid taxing through-trade, the tax is refunded upon all exports of sugar and grain, the staple articles of commerce in this town. The brass and pewter vessels of Rewári are celebrated throughout the country, and with fine turbans form the principal manufacture of the town, which formerly was a depôt for supplying a great part of Rájputána. Since the opening of through communication by rail, Rewári no longer forms a regular halting-place between Delhi and the native states, and the demand for its brassware has somewhat fallen off; but, on the other hand, an enormous trade in grain has from the same cause sprung up with distant parts of India. Situated as the town is, most favourably at the junction of the Rájputána-Málwa and Ferozpur Railways, it cannot fail to increase steadily in commercial importance, as it has done since the rise of British rule, when traders from the neighbouring states, appreciating the security afforded them began to take refuge there, and, by their wealth and industry, to attract trade. Sugar is brought from Rohtak, the Doáb, and parts of Oudh, and exported westwards; while wheat, barley and gram are collected from all the neighbouring country, and exported to Calcutta, Bombay and Gujrat, and much barley is purchased for the breweries of Masuri and Naini Tal. Iron is imported in large quantities from Alwar for use in the manufactures of the town, and for export; and with salt, forms the return trade to the North-Western Provinces. There are several banking

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and commercial firms of considerable importance, whose dealings extend to Bombay, Calcutta, the Central Provinces and the north and west Panjáb. Further information regarding the manufactures of the town will be found in the Trade Reports.

Limits of Enumeration.	Year of Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ..	1868	24,503	12,251	12,252
	1881	23,972	11,824	12,148
Municipal limits.	1868	24,503	..	..
	1875	25,190	..	..
	1881	23,972	..	..

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

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

Town or suburb.	POPULATION.	
	1868.	1881.
Rewari Town ..	24,503	23,972
Hazariwas; Daulatpur			473

are taken from the published tables of the census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. It would appear, from information supplied by the Deputy Commissioner, that in 1868 the suburbs of Hazariwas and Daulatpur, were included in the enumeration, but were excluded in 1875 and 1881. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881. The annual birth and death-rates per mille of population since 1868 are given below, the basis of calculation being in every case the figures of the most recent census—

Year.	BIRTH-RATES.			DEATH-RATES.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868 ...	...	...	...	18	17	19
1869 ...	...	...	...	47	52	42
1870 ...	62	63	60	30	39	40
1871 ...	49	52	47	45	45	44
1872 ...	46	24	22	50	50	49
1873 ...	44	23	21	63	58	68
1874 ...	49	25	24	34	33	34
1875 ...	43	24	24	55	55	56
1876 ...	51	26	25	32	32	32
1877 ...	48	25	23	35	36	33
1878 ...	34	18	16	69	67	71
1879 ...	34	17	17	81	77	86
1880 ...	32	17	14	27	29	24
1881 ...	48	25	23	28	29	28
Average ...	44	22	21	47	54	47

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