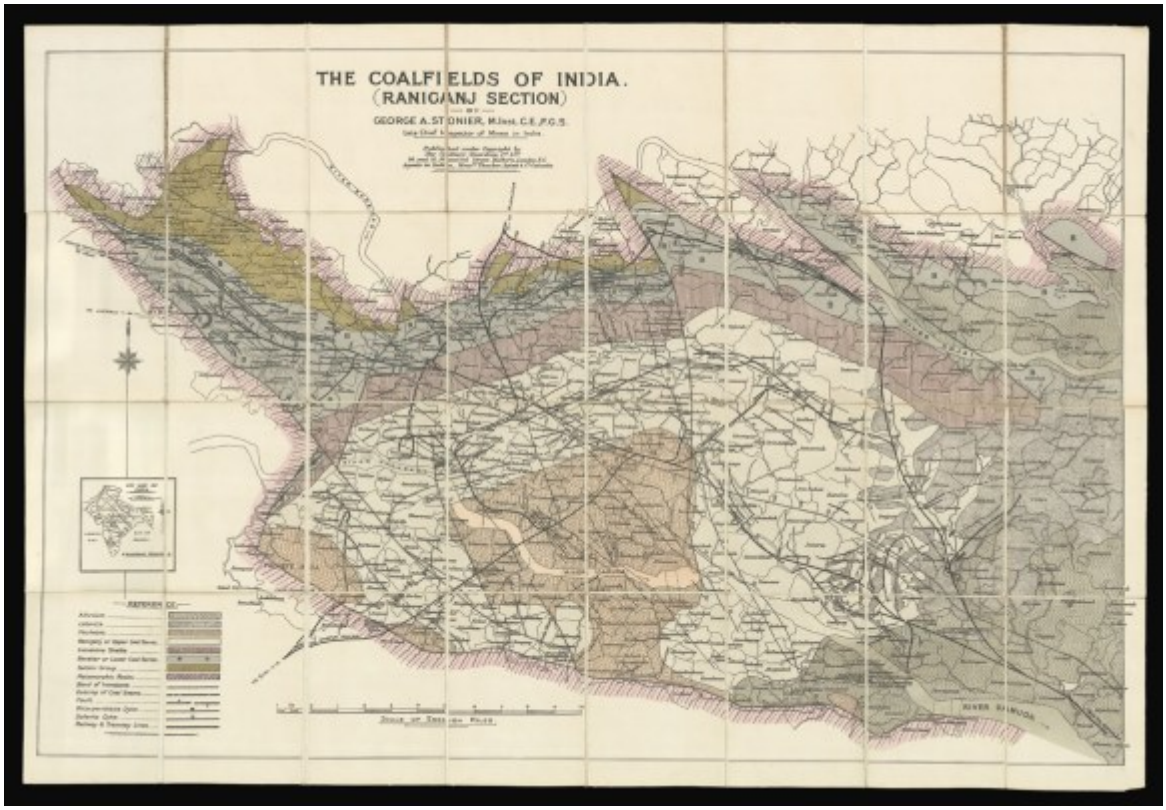


Photo-lithograph map, dissected and mounted on linen, inset map of India, reference table lower left, folding into original green cloth covers, lettered in gilt to spine.

RANIGANJ COALFIELDS

The Coalfields of India (Raniganj Section) By George A. Stonier, M. Inst. C.E., F.G.S. Late Chief Inspector of Mines in India.

Author
STONIER, George A.

Publication date
[c1910].

Publisher
Published under Copyright by the Colliery Guardian Co. Ltd., 30, and 31 Furnival Street, Agents in India Messrs Thacker, Spink & Co. Calcutta,

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Physical description
Photo-lithograph map, dissected and mounted on linen, inset map of India, reference table lower left, folding into original green cloth covers, lettered in gilt to spine.

Dimensions
680 by 1000mm (26.75 by 39.25 inches).

Notes
Large and detailed map of the Raniganj Coalfields.

The Raniganj coalfields are considered to be the birthplace of coal mining in India. Surface mining of coal had taken place, piecemeal from the 1770s, but it was not until 1815, when the coal seam at Raniganj was discovered by Mr Rupert Jones, that mining began. So rich were the coalfields at Raniganj that by the publication of the present map, the fields were responsible for 3 million tonnes, half the total of Indian coal production for that year.

A key to the lower left provides information on the geological make up of the area, this includes: alluvium; laterite, pachetes, Raniganj or upper coal series, ironstone shales, Barakar or lower coal series, Talchir group, metamorphic rocks, band of Ironstone, outcrop of coal seams, fault, mica-peridotite dyke, and dolerite. Also marked are railways and tramways.

George A. Stonier the Chief Inspector of Mines in India during the early Twentieth century.

Scale: 1 inch to one statute mile.

Bibliography

Provenance

Price:

Inventory reference: 12961

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