

is that it is entirely without any sort of administration, that the inhabitants are most cruelly oppressed, and the jumma declining so rapidly that without the introduction of some system the whole province, which is now nearly a waste, would, in the course of one or two years more, become an entire scene of desolation. Of the number of petitions presented to me I beg leave to enclose copies of ten, as they will enable you [the Lieutenant-Governor] to form some idea of the grievances of which all those that I have received contain a representation, and to point out the necessity I have been under of availing myself of the discretionary power allowed me in Mr. Secretary Mercer's letter of the 19th instant. For although the ámil has not furnished me with the cabuliats on which his mufussil jumma is formed, I am so convinced that the realization of the revenue can be better effected by taking charge of it, that I have deemed it my duty to accept the ámil's resignation.

As further reason for having taken this step before I received the cabuliats from the ámil, I beg leave to state that I have repeatedly, but in vain, applied for them; that any further delay would make the inhabitants disposed to doubt of benefiting by the change; that the collections have always been made without a regard to any previous agreement; that cabuliats, though taken by force, have never been attended to if more could be obtained; for, after exacting the amount stipulated for, the present ámil has always taken as much of the produce as he could seize if any remained after the rent specified in the cabuliats had been paid to him."

And he added in a subsequent letter:—

"Except in parganas Belhában, Atrauliá, and Kauriá Tilhaní, cultivation has decreased to such a degree that the produce is barely adequate to the subsistence of the inhabitants; and, except in the parganas abovementioned (the zemindárs of which have always been able to resist the undue exactions of the ámils), the population of these districts is extremely deficient."

In the same letter he states:—

"The engagements of the ryots with their zemindárs were of course revoked or disregarded in the same manner as those of the zemindárs with the ámils, for, in order to satisfy the unjust demands of the ámils, the zemindárs were necessitated to act with the same injustice towards their ryots."

13. The condition of trading interests was represented as not less depressed than that of agriculture. The Collector wrote:—

"Notwithstanding every article of commerce may be produced in the greatest abundance in all these districts, trade of every sort is in a very languid state, owing to the numerous impositions to which not only manufactures but every common necessary of life is subject. It is impossible from the materials I have received either to form an estimate of the trade or to calculate the percentage that may be levied on any sort of goods; as by those statements it will appear that imports of every sort, whether merchandise or common necessities, pay already sáyar duty on first arrival in any part of the country, and a rahdarry duty on passing from one pargana to another; that manufactures and the produce of cultivation are both taxed on being exported from the parganas of which they are the growth, and a vexatious rahdarry duty is levied on them on passing through every other pargana, which greatly enhances the price. Although the rates are fixed, the mode in which they are levied renders them liable to great abuse; and they are also so extremely numerous that it is impossible for a byopári to know what he has to pay at any of the chowkies, unless he should be furnished with a written account of them. The number of these chowkies is in Azamgarh 106, in Máhul 19, and I have not yet received an account of the number in Mau Nátbhanjan."

Making all allowance for the exaggerated statements with which the natives, according to their custom, doubtless met the representative of the Company, and for the tendency of ordinary Englishmen hearing a cry of wrong and cruelty to credit

the oppressor with everything charged against him, we may reasonably believe that at the time of the cession the district was wretchedly misgoverned.

14. In the course of 1802 Mr. Routledge was instructed to conclude a settlement of the land revenue. The engagements were to be for three years. At the close of that period new engagements for a second term of three years were to be taken. On the expiry of the second term, a third settlement for four years was to be made. Thereafter, such estates as had come sufficiently under cultivation were to be settled in perpetuity. The persons to be settled with were zamindárs in possession of estates who, not being men of notoriously bad character, offered a fair and equitable jama, and filed security to the amount of one-fourth of their annual payments. If zamindárs in possession of estates, who had previously paid the dues of Government through superior zamindárs, desired it, or if the superiors desired it, engagements were to be made with them direct.\* Persons not in possession were permitted to claim settlement within six months, and in the event of their showing a better right than those already settled with, they were to be put in possession on reimbursing the latter for any expenses incurred in improving the estate. In default of this, such claimants, if their claim were brought within three years, might be put in possession only at the end of the first period of settlement; otherwise, not till after the whole period of ten years had expired. The revenue was to be ninety per cent. of the estimated assets of each estate after deducting the expenses of management, ten per cent. of the assets being allowed to the zamindárs as námkár. The zamindárs were to be bound to grant pattás in writing to their tenants, to be forbidden to exact sáyar cesses, and those of them who paid their revenue direct into the Collector's treasury were to be made responsible for maintaining an efficient police on their estates. In case the zamindárs declined to engage, they were to receive námkár according to the custom of the former Government, and settlement was to be made for three years with the mukaddams or other respectable persons. But no one might thus engage for more than one village, and the zamindárs might again be admitted to possession on the same terms as claimants not settled with. The revenue was to be payable in eight instalments; and to assist in gathering information for its assessment, and afterwards to collect it, tahsildárs were to be appointed. Each tahsildár's jurisdiction was to yield about two lakhs of revenue. The tahsildár was to be remunerated for his labour and for all the charges of collection with an allowance of ten per cent. on his collections. He and his surety were personally responsible for the realization of all recoverable revenue. He was also bound to maintain from the same allowance an efficient police in his jurisdiction, except in the case of cities and large markets, the police arrangements of which Government took upon itself. But in cases where it seemed equitable an additional allowance of one and a half per cent. might be made to the tahsildár on account of police and other charges. At the same time amfús were to be appointed to visit all the estates in the district, and to arrange for the disbursement of advances to zamindárs and ryots who undertook to extend and improve cultivation. These advances were to be recovered by the tahsildár in the same way and with the same responsibility as the revenue.

\* 15. During the summer and autumn of 1802 Mr. Routledge was engaged in carrying out the settlement of his districts. That for the districts of Azamgarh and Máhul was concluded at Dohrághát, and it was reported for sanction along with the settlement for the rest of the Collectorate of Gorakhpur on the 28th of October, 1802. In his report Mr. Routledge says :—

“ I have taken as a ground for forming the settlement the ascertained assets of the preceding year, the produce expected from the extended cultivation, and the

\* The only talukas (in the official sense of the word) in Azamgarh were the Máhul talukas referred to in Chapter I., para. 213, the Atrauli taluka referred to in chapter I., para. 179, and taluka Bachráj. The last was held by Rájá Bachráj, a Khattrí banker of Lucknow. It was obtained by him in return for services rendered to Nawáb Asaf-ud-daula, and consisted of a number of villages in pargana Dabhoi, Rízábád, and Muhammadábád. Settlement was made with Rájá Bachráj in 1802 at a jama of Rs. 2,500, and he continued in possession during the first two or three settlements. His affairs then fell into confusion, the taluka was relinquished, and settlement was made with the actual zamindars.

expected annual improvement therein calculated by the zemindárs and mustajirs according to their own resources and the capabilities of the lands; and although I could have obtained a larger annual jumma by letting whole pergunnahs to several rájas through whom the real and acknowledged zemindárs were accustomed to pay their revenue, yet it appeared to me contrary to your instructions; and as their proposals were made principally with the view of retaining as much as possible the power they have hitherto possessed in their parganas, I considered that the enhanced jumma offered by them would probably prevent any improvement in the cultivation, and be at all events a considerable hardship on the village zemindars, by keeping them in a state of dependence on the rájas, who would of course reap the profits earned by the labour of the inferior zemindárs. For these reasons I have accepted the proposals of all acknowledged zemindárs, made, as I have every reason to believe, on fair and equitable terms; and according to this principle I have of course accepted proposals tendered by all rájas for their undisputed zemindarees except Sarbjit Singh, Rája of Bansi [in Gorakhpur], who declined engaging for his zemindaree in consequence of my having refused to accept of his proposal for farming the whole pergunnah."

"Taluka Turwah, in pargana Deogáon, in the district of Azamgarh, is the other instance, the zemindars having declined to farm it at the jumma calculated according to the kanungo's account of the assets, and as I had no proposals from mustajirs, I am apprehensive of defalcation of the kham jumma at which I have rated it. But in order to ascertain the real gross assets, I have deputed an amín to take, in concert with the tahsildár and the kanungos, an account of the jumma bundy, which I shall do myself the honour of forwarding to you."

"I was for several days apprehensive of being under the necessity of holding pargana Belhabáns at a kham jumma, the zemindars having remained for a long time steady in a combination they had entered into to engage for a fixed annual jumma of only Rs. 22,000; and in consequence of the notoriety of their perverseness, and the success with which they had always opposed all the former ámils except Akbar Ali Khan, who was supported by a detachment from the battalion in Azamgarh, no mustajir would come forward. It was their intention to collect from the ryots as heretofore, and only pay to Government according to rates which they had previously concerted among themselves. But on my insisting on their giving *hazir* and *fahil zamínee*, and declaring that they should be punished by a forfeiture of their estates if convicted either of embezzling the revenue or opposing the tahsildár in realizing the amount of a settlement I had directed him to make with the ryots, they all, except the zemindars of three villages which I have farmed out to mustajirs, offered proposals for farming their lands at the annual increasing jumma specified in the account."

16. The assessment was a progressive one, an arrangement that was contrary to the code of instructions issued by the Lieutenant-Governor, but it received his cordial approval, and the settlement was sanctioned on the 16th of December, 1802. The jamas of the first and third year are shown above in paragraphs 4, 6, and 8.

17. Mr. Routledge while engaged in the settlement was aided only by Mr. Augustus Grant, a gentleman who had been employed in revenue affairs by Mr. Jonathan Duncan, and was residing at Gorakhpur at the time of the cession. Mr. Routledge had other revenue matters to attend to—a new system of *ábkári* to introduce and customs to look after; and he was Judge and Magistrate of the district of Gorakhpur as well as Collector. If some mistakes took place in assessing or in recording rights, they were scarcely to be wondered at. But writing in 1822, after personal inquiry and examination of the records in the Gorakhpur Collectorate, one of the members of the Board of Revenue for the

Central Provinces put on record his opinion of Mr. Routledge's administration :—

"Mr. Routledge, who first received charge of the district, appears to me from both the English correspondence and Persian records to have been a revenue officer of the greatest ability. He formed, in the course of a few months, a foundation for the revenue administration, which would have prevented the confusions and abuses which I shall endeavour to point out. I feel convinced from the opportunities I have had of knowing the state of the districts of the ceded and conquered provinces that the measures pursued in Gorakhpur in the first year will not yield to those of any other zillah."

18. Mr. Routledge was obliged by ill-health to go on leave, and he made over charge of the district of Gorakhpur, to which he did not return, to Mr. Alexander Ross on the 10th of January, 1803.\* Mr. Ross for a time acted as Collector, Magistrate, and Judge. But in the early part of 1803 final arrangements were made for the administration of the ceded provinces, and a Magistrate and Judge with Register and Assistant was appointed to each district. Mr. Ross conducted the office of Collector single-handed up to the 16th of February, 1806, when he was temporarily relieved by Mr. David Scott. His place was eventually taken on the 20th March, 1806, by Mr. Francis Balfour, who continued to hold the office of Collector till the 14th of January, 1811.

19. The people of the country generally settled down quietly under the new administration, and in 1803 it was found possible to withdraw a considerable part of the outlying detachments of the regular troops to the principal military cantonments of the provinces. Among others, part of the Azamgarh battalion was removed. At the same time no additions to the district police were found necessary.

20. But the new revenue administration met with misfortune almost from the outset. The revenue of 1210 fasli was apparently got in without difficulty throughout nearly the whole district. But the rainfall of 1803 was deficient. Enough rain fell to ensure the sowing and growth of the winter crops; but the early kharif crop was poor, and the late rice crop was nearly altogether lost. This pressed severely upon the Azamgarh division of the district, in which then, as now, a large part of the area was used for transplanted rice. Then, in February, 1804, there was a heavy fall of hail in some parts of Azamgarh which greatly damaged the winter crops. The result was that balances accrued in some estates, and remissions (not, however, very serious) had in some cases to be granted in the jama of 1211 fasli. Thirteen mahals in Azamgarh, for the balances due in which for 1210 and 1211 fasli no excuse could be offered, were sold by auction on the 15th of April, 1805. With respect to these mahals the Collector wrote :—

"Those mahals in which balances have happened from embezzlement or other misconduct of the malgoozars, or of which the malgoozars are generally supposed to be men of substance, and able to pay up their full revenue, I have recommended to be sold."

\* I beg leave strongly to urge the necessity of having recourse to the sale of them. Under the former Government the amils used the severest means, and frequently inflicted torture to enforce the payment of the revenue. Accustomed to such cruel treatment, the malgoozars now consider it little or no hardship to be confined in a comfortable jail where they receive a daily allowance for their subsistence. They generally remain in jail careless with regard to the demand against them, and considering themselves released from all responsibility for the payment of the remaining kists. Their dependants and putteedars withhold their rents, and embezzle and dissipate the produce of their lands. They are told that their estates will be sold; but they will not be convinced that this will happen until some sales shall actually take place."

\* Mr. J. Adam was nominated as Collector, but he did not join.

Mr. Ross also reported that the system of requiring security from the zamindárs had broken down, "no better security being given throughout the district than that of an indigent Brahman, who, should the person for whom he was bound fall into arrears, had no other means of making good the amount but by setting dhurna, and thereby enforcing payment from the defaulter." The system, too, of making advances for the furtherance of new cultivation seems not to have succeeded to the extent looked for by Government; and the unfortunate season of 1211 fásli must have in a great measure prevented the increase in the assots of the district for which the late Collector had hoped. On the top of this came the enhanced jama of 1212 fásli which had been fixed much in advance of that of 1210 fásli. The revenue of 1212 fásli was got in with difficulty, upwards of Rs. 34,000 was struck off as irrecoverable, and twenty-two maháls in Azamgarh had to be sold at auction for arrears on the 27th of September, 1806. More were advertised for sale, but the arrears were paid before it took place; and of those sold the price realized was insufficient to meet the balances.

21. In 1805 arrangements had to be made for the second settlement of three years. Mr. Ross gave it as his opinion that the jama of the Azamgarh portion of the district was too high and was unequally allotted.

"Almost all the zemindárs of the district of Azamgarh," he said, "complain much of over-assessment; and they particularly claim the námkár formerly allowed to them. I take this opportunity to mention to the Board that the jumma at which the settlement of that district was concluded was not determined by any ascertainment of the assets, but by the assessment fixed by the ámil Akbar Ali Khán for the year 1209 fásli. The settlement of Gorakhpur having been made less hastily and agreeably to estimated accounts of the assets delivered by the kánúngos, is more favourable to the malguzars, and with some exceptions they appear to be in general satisfied."

22. The most heavily assessed parganas were said to be Máhul, Kauriá, Tilahání, Belháháns, and Súrjapur. The standing orders issued by Government were that in parganas in which a progressive jama had been fixed for the first settlement, the jama of 1212 fásli should be fixed for the new settlement. But Mr. Ross applied for and obtained permission to abate the existing jama wherever it should appear to press too heavily, and to raise it where it seemed to be unfairly light. He had in the meantime (in April, 1805) directed the tahsildárs to repair to every mahál within their jurisdiction, to examine in conjunction with the kánúngos the patwáris' accounts, and to inspect the lands. The returns obtained in this way he proposed to check by means of the established rent-rates of each pargana as furnished by the kánúngos, by the averages of the revenue that had been realized during the last ten years of the Nawáb Wazír's rule, and by the return of cultivated land in each estate made in 1209 fásli by the patwáris. He was prepared also to hold in direct management those estates in which his proposed jama was not acceptable to the zamindárs; and by distributing pattas to the tenants, and by otherwise checking through independent amíns the amount of cultivation, he hoped to prove the capabilities of the estates, and to create in the tahsildárs, kánúngos, and patwáris a wholesome dread of filing accounts, the falsity of which they knew might be exposed. His schemes in respect to direct management, however, were discouraged by the Board, and the settlement was in most cases concluded with the zamindárs.\* It was not concluded without some resistance—chiefly passive and displayed in ignoring the Collector's calls for their appearance—on the part of the zamindárs, and the Collector had to turn to the Magistrate for help in making them feel his authority. But in the end the settlement was satisfactorily concluded, and was reported for sanction on the 15th of February, 1806. The result was a considerable abatement in the demand of the preceding year (see paras. 4, 6, and 8). But the

\* Upwards of sixty maháls were held khám in 1213 fásli, but with little profit, and most of them seem to have been farmed for 1214 and 1215 fásli.

necessity for this was acknowledged by Government, and sanction accorded to it on the 15th May, 1806. The settlement seems to have worked well on the whole. On the one hand some undeserved abatements may have been made; and on the other there was some loss to Government in the maháls which had been held direct. But few balances occurred, and not many sales took place. Some proposed sales were disallowed on account of the smallness of the balances.

23. Preparations for the third settlement began in the summer of 1807 by the appointment of a Board of Commissioners for the ceded and conquered provinces.\* The object of Government was to form a more accurate assessment than on the previous occasions with a view to the conclusion of a permanent settlement. The average annual jama of the preceding settlement was to be taken, and to it was to be added three-fourths of the produce of the extended cultivation of its most favourable year. But as some estates might show a decrease in cultivation, the produce (assets) of all estates was to be ascertained. With this object *dauls* or estimates were to be furnished by the *tabisildárs*, and these were to be checked by the information which the Collector was supposed to possess or might acquire by local and personal inquiry. From the produce five per cent. was to be deducted for the expenses of collection and management, and ten per cent. for the subsistence of the landholders. The balance was the jama payable to Government. In no cases was the jama of the last year of the second settlement to be abated without full justification by the Collector. The settlement was to be made with those who could show the best title to proprietary possession, provided that no one was to be ejected who was recorded as proprietor at the cession, and had held as such during the first and second settlements. Settlements were to be made with the actual village proprietors who were willing to engage, not with *talukadárs*. Security amounting to one-fourth of the annual revenue was to be furnished by those settled with. The settlement was to be made for four years, with the stipulation that if the actual proprietors agreed, if the Court of Directors gave their sanction, and if no special reason, approved by the Governor-General, intervened, the jama of the last year should be fixed in perpetuity. And the whole of the settlement papers of every estate were to be submitted to the Board of Commissioners.

24. Mr. Balfour, Collector of Gorakhpur, raised objections to the method of settlement prescribed by the Board. These, though they seem forcible enough, need scarcely be given here. They were overruled; and the chief consequence of the wordy correspondence that took place between the Board and the Collector seems to have been delay in the real commencement of the work of settlement till close on the beginning of the year 1216 *fasli*. The settlement of the last of the Azamgarh parganas was not concluded till 1216 *fasli* (1808-1809) was well advanced; and the papers were not all submitted to the Board till the middle of 1810. The records to which access has been had do not show what the revenue sanctioned for each pargana as it *then* stood was in each year of the settlement. The figures that follow are the highest jama of the settlement, and are taken from the returns for the parganas as they *now* stand. As before explained, all *mauzas* transferred to other districts are excluded from the figures, as well as all permanently settled *mauzas* received from other districts.

\* The ceded provinces, including the district of Gorakhpur, were from December, 1801, to February, 1803, administered in revenue matters by Mr. Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant Governor, and a Board of Commissioners whose headquarters were at Bareilly. They were then placed under the jurisdiction of the Revenue Board at Fort William. In June, 1807, a new Board of Commissioners was created for the ceded and conquered provinces whose headquarters were at Farukhabád. This Board seems to have continued in existence till 1822. But in November, 1817, a separate Board of Commissioners (called the Central Board) was appointed for Bihar and Benares; and the district of Gorakhpur was placed under its jurisdiction in 1819. In the early part of 1822 Boards of Revenue were substituted for the Boards of Commissioners. Both the Ghazipur and Jaunpur portions of Azamgarh fell within the jurisdiction of the Board for the Central Provinces, whose headquarters were at Patna till 1826, and were then removed to Allahabad. In 1828 Commissioners of Revenue were appointed, and the Board of Revenue for the North-Western Provinces was honoured with the appellation of *Sudder*. The Azamgarh parganas (in both districts) were attached to the 9th Revenue Commissioner's Division, the headquarters of which were at Gorakhpur. In 1833 the jurisdictions of Commissioners seem to have been re-arranged, and the district of Azamgarh, which had just been constituted, was attached to the 5th or Benares Division. Mr. R. M. Bird was Commissioner of the 9th Division from 1848 to the beginning of 1852, when he was succeeded by Mr. S. M. Boulderson. Mr. F. Currie (afterwards Sir F. Currie) was the first Commissioner of the 5th Division.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Highest jama of the second settlement (1215 fasli).	Highest jama of the third settlement (1216-1219 fasli).	Highest jama of the fourth settlement (1220-1229 fasli).	Highest jama of the fifth settlement.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Deogán	Deogán ...	99,277	98,216	93,090	1,02,817
	Belhábans ...	35,032	35,799	33,274	33,337
Azamgarh	Nizámábád ...	1,66,461	1,88,689	2,02,727	3,04,069
Mábul	Mábul ...	99,337	1,19,528	1,16,155	1,52,228
	Kauriá ...	35,032	35,866	33,857	37,917
	Atrauliá ...	71,007	81,760	76,511	81,471
	Gopálpur ...	19,668	19,828	20,583	27,550
Sagri	Sagri ...	90,479	96,654	98,346	1,26,289
	Ghosí ...	60,886	62,231	63,892	94,005
	Kiriát Mittí ...	9,544	9,946	10,347	14,288
Muhammadátál	Chiriákot ...	29,028	30,271	30,110	43,604
	Muhammadábád ...	1,11,467	1,18,045	1,24,247	1,60,922
	Mau Nátbhanjan ...	9,118	9,559	9,594	11,635
Sikandarpur	Nathápur ...	21,010	21,713	20,832	36,842
	Total ...	8,57,346	9,28,095	9,33,035	12,42,274

25. At the beginning of 1216 fasli the old establishment of tahsildárs was abolished and new men on fixed salaries were appointed. Under the former system the Collector could always keep his balance-sheet pretty clear by requiring the tahsildárs to pay up balances, and the tahsildárs of course used every expedient to recover the revenue from the people. Under the new system this ceased. Moreover, at a time when they as revenue collectors needed leisure to become acquainted with the people of their jurisdictions, the new tahsildárs had settlement duties thrown upon them. Mr. Balfour, too, seems generally to have been on bad terms with his native subordinates and kanúngos, especially with the latter, whom he detected in fraudulent practices in connection with the settlement. The people, as might be expected, stood aloof watching the result of the assessment. Many held back from engaging and from paying the revenue; while more disputes about rights seem to have arisen among them than at previous settlements. Lastly, the rice harvest of 1215 fasli had been deficient, frost did a good deal of harm in 1216 fasli, and the rice harvest of 1217 fasli was again injured by drought. The result of all this was that very heavy balances accrued in the commencement of 1216 fasli, and throughout the whole period of settlement the collection of the revenue was never fairly got in hand. It is needless to say that the security system could not be carried out. Many estates were from time to time put up to auction and sold, frequently for small sums. In some cases no bids at all were offered, or sums so inadequate that the estates were withdrawn from sale or purchased on behalf of Government. A number of estates were farmed and held in direct management. The people also learned to make use of the civil courts against the revenue authority by applying for and obtaining precepts staying further proceedings, pending orders from the court, in cases in which the Collector sought to put farmers or auction-purchasers in possession. To crown all, the district was hardly out of the throes of one settlement and the people beginning again to pay the revenue regularly before another approached. Mr. Balfour was not a man apparently of very much weight of character, and he was somewhat querulous, and occasionally intemperate in correspondence. But

he was sincerely desirous to do his duty by the district entrusted to him ; while the Board of Commissioners seem to have been content to bandy letters with him instead of heartily recognizing his difficulties, and aiding him to grapple with a state of things for which they were as responsible as he.

26. On the 14th of January, 1811 (that is, in the middle of 1218 fasli), Mr. Balfour was relieved in the collectorship of Gorakhpur by Mr. Grant, Collector. Mr. Thomas Brown, and the latter made over charge to Mr. J. W. Grant on the 11th of August in the same year (that is, at the end of 1218 fasli). The third settlement had only a year to run. But in spite of the lessons of 1216, no effort seems to have been made by the Collector or the Board to push on the settlement. Mr. Grant, indeed, was not left quite so helpless as Mr. Balfour had been, for an Assistant Collector, Mr. A. N. Forde, was placed under him. But during 1220 fasli very little progress seems to have been made. On the 27th of January, 1813—in the middle of 1220 fasli,—we find the Board issuing a new form of *daul*, which required fresh references to be made to tahsildars ; and on the 14th of July, 1813, only ten mahals scattered throughout five parganas had been settled. The revenue of the district, as might have been expected from past experience, fell in arrear several lakhs of rupees. The Collector with the Board's sanction sold estates. But he was soon met with the objection that, not being under engagement after 1219 fasli, the landholders were not liable for any specific amount of revenue for 1220 fasli, and that their estates could not be sold. Precepts were issued from the civil court staying sales, and forbidding auction-purchasers to be put in possession. The Board contented themselves with suspending the tahsildars of the parganas in which the balances of revenue were heaviest, and with wiggling the unfortunate Collector, whom on one occasion they fined Rs. 100. But eventually the Governor-General interposed ; and in a letter dated the 27th November, 1813,\* the moderation of which in respect to Mr. Grant is in contrast with the productions of the Board, he directed that another officer should be put in charge of the district till the settlement should be carried out, and the embarrassed state of the collections put right. The fact seems to have been that Mr. Grant, though anxious to do his duty, was not a very capable and energetic man, and was a good deal in the hands of his native subordinates. But the Board ought to have known that, as well as the condition and character of the people in the district ; and if any one was to blame for the state of its revenue affairs, they certainly were.

27. The officer appointed to act for Mr. Grant was Mr. H. G. Christian, Secretary to the Board, and he assumed charge of the district on the 3rd of March, 1814. His first step in reform was a sharp attack upon the position of Rájá Shivalál Dúbé, whom he considered one of the leaders, if not the leader, in opposition against the recovery of the revenue. His next was to suspend and eject thirty-three of the tahsildars, kapangos, and other subordinate officials ; and he then applied himself, with Mr. Forde's help, to complete the settlement and get in the revenue.† In the case of the former he held permission from the Board, not only to assess estates still under settlement, but to revise jamas which had been erroneously fixed too low ; and pending a final adjustment of the demand, temporary engagements were taken from the landholders which prevented the interference of the civil court. By the month of December the whole of the Gorakhpur district north of the Gogra had been settled, and though considerable

\* The letter says—"The Governor-General is not at present prepared to judge in what degree those balances are ascribable to want of judgment or of assiduity, or to any other defect, on the part of the Collector. In the meantime no imputation should rest upon Mr. Grant's conduct beyond the doubt of unskilful management which the magnitude of the arrears unavoidably conveys. It is not intended that he should be a sufferer with respect to his allowances until Government shall have finally decided on the present case."

† Writing in 1822, the Board of Commissioners said:—"Much of the opposition and confusion in 1820 and 1821 fasli were ascribable to the example set by the family and connections of Rájá Sáfalál Dúbé, under the names of Jyogopal Panre, Baldat Sahale, and others. It is painful to learn by the conduct of such persons that when the state by its generosity has raised men from poverty and humble station to rank and affluence, the return is hostility to its interests."

balances were still outstanding, the revenue, despite a serious failure in the rice crop of 1222 fasli, was in train of liquidation. Mr. Grant was therefore allowed again to take charge of that part of the district, while Mr. Christian continued to complete the settlement of Azamgarh. In February, 1815, very little remained to be done there. Mr. Christian returned to his permanent appointment at Farukhabad, Mr. Forde was placed in separate charge of the Azamgarh parganas, and the latter officer completed the remaining settlements in the course of the same season. In reporting the fulfilment of his mission Mr. Christian said:—

“The assessment of that portion of the district which remained to be formed when I received charge has been nearly accomplished; and on its final completion the arrears of revenue will be either entirely realized or adjusted. The outstanding balances of the years 1220 and 1221 fasli are certainly, even at this period, considerable in the aggregate. But their ultimate recovery does not appear susceptible of any particular difficulty. A portion is nominal, a decrease having been unavoidably granted in fixing the assessment of several estates; and a considerable amount is due from persons who have subsequently entered into engagements. This balance will, of course, be realized from the proceeds of the rabi harvest, and a part is disputed in court or depends on wasilat. When the immense extent of the district is considered, how very much the villages are dispersed, the extraordinary number of separately assessed estates—equalling, if not exceeding, the number in both divisions of zila Bareilly,—the present arrear, which accumulated in the progress of a general re-settlement, may not be deemed excessive or of a desperate nature.”

“The chief cause which occasioned so considerable a defalcation is to be attributed in a great degree to a combination of the more wealthy landholders to withhold revenue until the assessment of their estates was finally fixed, conceiving that an accumulation of arrears would naturally occasion embarrassment, and that an ultimate decrease of demand might probably result. They generally remained in possession of their estates; yet payment of the instalments, agreeably to the jumma of the expired settlement, was refused, and a plea set up that as no engagement had been regularly interchanged, payment could not be legally enforced. On measures being adopted, as prescribed by the regulations and orders of the Board, the parties arrested escaped process by appealing to the court of judicature. Others again, who had purchased estates at public sales, refused to discharge the revenue on the ground that possession had not been secured, whereas in most instances they were collecting to the last anna from their under-tenants, and enjoying undisturbed occupancy. Their object was likewise to obtain by any means an abatement. The people who gave the least trouble were generally the original zemindars, but even some of these, seeing the mode adopted with success by the purchasers to evade payment, were induced to follow a similar course of proceeding.”

“The suits generally instituted in the zila adawlat against the Government (in connection with sales and other processes for arrears) were numerous, but the greater portion have since been disposed of. Some were dismissed, sufficient security not having been tendered; others have been withdrawn, a settlement having been concluded with the complainants. In short, the few that now remain are too inconsiderable, both in number and value, to require any particular comment, and will, in all probability, be adjusted by the Collector before the causes come to a final hearing before the Judge.”

28.\* The result of the assessment made by Messrs. Christian and Forde for the different parganas, as they now stand, is shown above in para. 24; and in para. 8 the jama on the parganas, as they stood during the fourth settlement, for 1225 and 1226 fasli—the only years the figures for which have been discovered among the old English records to which access has been had—will be found. The settlement was for ten years.

But under the settlement system which was introduced at the end of that period, proceedings went on so slowly that most of the land had rest for a much longer interval. The Collector had leisure to encourage new cultivation, and in some years upwards of Rs. 30,000 seems to have been advanced in *takávi* to landholders in Azamgarh alone. There was a good deal of difficulty in collecting the revenue in the Gorakhpur parganas for 1221 and 1222 fasli; but eventually the people settled down to the regular payment of it again; arrears were no longer heavy, and sales, though they did not cease, became less frequent. Mr. Christian during his short administration sold no estates except a few which were held for Rája Shiulál Dúbé, and which he was anxious to restore to the old proprietors. The Board also became opposed to sales, and sanctioned them only when the Collector was satisfied of the absolute necessity for them. But the processes connected with the recovery of the revenue of 1220 fasli, especially the sales, for a time produced considerable embarrassment. Those whose estates had been sold for arrears due for that year continued to sue Government in the civil courts. The latter held the sales to have been illegal, and decrees were passed against Government, or compromises had to be effected with the auction-purchasers, by which, though to no great extent, Government nevertheless was a loser.

29. In October, 1815, Mr. Grant died at Gorakhpur, and Mr. Forde took charge of the collectorate till the 1st of November, 1816, when he was relieved by Mr. M. Ricketts; and, except for a period of five months in 1817, when Mr. Ricketts was absent on leave, and Mr. Forde again acted, the former was Collector till the 28th of October, 1818. Mr. J. Carter succeeded him, and during his incumbency new jurisdiction arrangements were made. After the completion of the settlement papers in 1817, it was deemed inexpedient to keep an Assistant in separate charge at Azamgarh. But at the beginning of 1820 (the orders of the Board of Commissioners notifying the Governor-General's resolution to the Collector of Gorakhpur are dated 8th January, 1820) parganas Deogáon, Nizámábád, Máhul, Kauriá, Tilahani, Atrauliá, and Gopálpur were transferred from the Gorakhpur collectorate to Jaunpur, and parganas Sagrí, Ghosí, Chakesar, Súrajpur, Belhábas, Kiriát Mittú, Chiriákot, Muhammadábád, Mau Nátbhanjan, and Nathúpur were transferred to Gházipur. The former set formed the four tahsils of Deogáon, Nizámábád, Máhul, and Koelsá; the latter were comprised in the four tahsils of Sagrí, Ghosí, Chiriákot, and Muhammadábád.\*

Transfer of the Azamgarh parganas to zilas Jaunpur and Gházipur.

At that time Mr. Thomas Mainwaring was Collector of Jaunpur, and Mr. Robert Barlow was Collector of Gházipur.† Until Azamgarh became a separate collectorate, the Gházipur portion of it remained directly subordinate to the Collector of that district. In the Jaunpur part of it an Assistant Collector with the title of Deputy Collector was in 1823 deputed to hold charge of the Nizámábád and Koelsá parganas, while Deogáon and Máhul remained directly under the Collector of Jaunpur. Subsequently Máhul also was added to the Azamgarh Deputy Collectorate. Mr. J. T. Reade was (with intervals when he officiated as Collector of Jaunpur) Deputy Collector of Azamgarh from 1823 to June 1826. He was succeeded by Mr. A. Cumming, who appears to have continued at Azamgarh (with intervals of absence at Gorakhpur and Jaunpur) till the middle of 1830. After him Mr. E. A. Reade acted as Deputy Collector; and when the

* Tahsil Koelsá contained parganas	{ Kauriá. Tilahani. Atrauliá. Gopálpur. Ghosí.
Tahsil Ghosí contained parganas	{ Chakesar. Súrajpur. Nathúpur. Belhábas.
Tahsil Chiriákot contained parganas	{ Kiriát Mittú. Chiriákot. Mau Nátbhanjan.

† The Jaunpur Collectors who had to do with Azamgarh were T. Mainwaring (1820-24), H. J. Chippindale (1824-27), and R. Cathcart and H. Sufiah (1827-32). The Gházipur Collectors were R. Barlow (1820-27), G. T. Bayley (1828-30), and H. Lushington, A. Campbell, and J. H. Money (1830-33).

present district was formed under the orders of Government, dated the 18th September, 1832, Mr. John Thornton was appointed to act as Collector, with Mr. (now Sir) Robert Montgomery as Assistant, pending the arrival of Mr. Thomason, its first Collector.\*

30. The period of the fourth settlement was terminable with 1229 faslī (in September, 1822), and preparations for the fifth settlement began in the beginning of that year. The settlement was to be one of a very different character from those that had preceded it. Not only was the assessment of the revenue to be examined and revised, but a large mass of information connected with the system of agriculture and the rights of the people was to be collected; and in the end of 1821 the Board of Commissioners directed the Collectors of Gházipur and Jaunpur to begin operations experimentally in two or three villages in each tahsil. The heads of inquiry were to be—(1) the area and appropriation of the different kinds of land within the boundaries of each village; (2) the particulars of the produce of the land, regular and miscellaneous; (3) rights and customs affecting the landholders and cultivators, with particulars as to the distribution of revenue and the assessment of rent; (4) rights and customs regarding the sadr malguzárs; (5) customs respecting village servants; (6) customs regarding village habitations and sites; and (7) miscellaneous statistical topics. The operations were to be entrusted to the tahsildárs, who were to be allowed the assistance of amíns or other subordinate officials. The zamindárs, though apparently disposed at first to oppose the inquiries, soon acquiesced; but it was evident from the beginning that the progress of settlement would be very slow. The Board of Commissioners proposed three years as the period for its completion, but the Collectors and their native subordinates estimated the time required at much more; and Government, taking into consideration not only the formation of the record, but the adjustment of the disputes that would arise, was content to record that the general completion of the arrangement could be accomplished only in a long period of years. After the promulgation of Regulation VII. of 1822, therefore, it became necessary to arrange for the revenue pending the completion of the settlement. In other parts of the ceded and conquered provinces Government was pleased to extend the period of the fourth settlement for five years. But under the conviction that the early settlements of Gorakhpur and Azamgarh had been very defective, and that a large increase of revenue might be looked for there, it directed that a general agreement to pay the existing jama till a new settlement should be formed should be taken from the landholders; and that the staff of officers in those districts should be increased. Mr. J. T. Reade's appointment to Azamgarh was made in compliance with the latter direction; and the former was carried out in 1230 faslī with some difficulty in consequence of the real or feigned reluctance of the landholders. In 1823 Mr. Reade began regular operations in pargana Nizámábád. Individual estates were selected for settlement for special reasons, without any reference to their proximity to each other. During the period of his residence in Azamgarh, 477 villages were settled by Mr. Reade, being rather more than one-third of the pargana. Mr. Reade confined his operations to pargana Nizámábád, and the officers also who

\* It may not be out of place to add the following note:—On the 30th of August, 1816, a Joint Magistrate and Additional Register was appointed to the Azamgarh parganas of the Gorakhpur Magistracy in the person of Mr. W. Ainslie. Mr. J. V. Biscoe succeeded him. But the post was abolished in 1820, the district being divided between the Magistrates of Gházipur and Jaunpur, in the same way as its revenue jurisdiction had been divided. In 1823 (the orders of Government are dated 17th of April) the Joint Magistracy and Registership for the whole Chakia was re-established. Mr. W. T. Robertson, the first incumbent, took charge on the 1st of June, and by an order dated 18th of January, 1825, the Judges of the Circuit Court of Benares were required to hold sessions at Azamgarh twice a year. Mr. Robertson was succeeded in 1827 by Mr. Frederick Currie, and he (in the same year) by Mr. J. A. Irwin. Messrs. D. B. Morrison and R. Stainforth afterwards held the post; and finally Mr. J. Thornton officiated as Magistrate of the new district till Mr. Thomason arrived.

The Magistrates at Gorakhpur from the cession to 1816 were J. Routledge (1802), A. Ross (1803), John Ahmury (1803—1809), C. J. Fergusson (for a short period in 1806), T. C. Scott (1809), C. Dumbleton (1810—12), Roger Martin (1812—18). The office of Judge was combined in one person with that of Magistrate. The Magistrate and Judge was subordinate from (1802—1803) to the Court of Circuit and Appeal which was established at Bareilly in March, 1803; and from 1805 till the existing system of judicature was established in 1832, to the Court of Circuit and Appeal for the Province of Benares.

followed him seem to have done so. Mr. Cumming settled forty-six villages, Mr. E. A. Reade a hundred and sixteen, and Mr. Thornton a hundred and seventy-one. Mr. Mainwaring, Collector of Jaunpur, had the opening of settlement proclaimed in pargana Máhul in August, 1823 ; but it does not appear that any settlements were carried out or reported in that pargana. In 1825 Mr. Chippindale made a commencement of operations in pargana Deogáon. The assessment of a few estates was revised by him ; but no regular procedure was followed, and the work fell into abeyance. In the Gházipur part of the district settlement was begun and carried on zealously by Mr. Barlow.\* Individual estates were brought under settlement in various parganas, those being selected in which an enhancement in the revenue was expected. Yet when he left Gházipur, Mr. Barlow had been able to settle only ninety-nine maháls (some of them including several villages) out of 1,371. Mr. Bayley, who succeeded him, settled fourteen maháls more ; and that was the sum of the Gházipur assessment operations. But during 1832 and 1833 Mr. Montgomery carried on and completed the settlement which had been begun by the Gházipur officers in pargana Sagrí. Meantime, the Board seem to have been strangely indifferent to the progress of the work. None of the Gházipur settlements passed beyond their office for sanction ; and from the records that have been examined, it does not appear that the Nizámábád and Deogáon settlements had a better fate. When called upon by Government in 1836 to report the progress of settlement generally, they were obliged to admit that they could not furnish information—an admission which provoked, surely not without cause, a sharp rebuke from Sir Charles Metcalfe. The whole subject of settlement, however, revived with the reference. The deliberations which followed resulted in the passing of Regulation IX. of 1833, and the introduction of the system which has since been in force. As has already been noted, the present district of Azamgarh had been constituted before the passing of the new regulation ; and Mr. Thomason was appointed Collector chiefly with a view to the completion of the fifth settlement. But before Mr. Thomason's arrival Regulation IX. had come into force.

31. During the period that elapsed between the fourth and the completion of the fifth settlement, the revenue was collected almost without balance, and apparently without sales. There were occasional difficulties in some estates, the extreme remedy for which seems to have been direct management for a short time. But if the large number of estates and persons for and from which collection had to be made, and the almost utter absence of village records be considered, the collection of the revenue seems to have been highly successful. In this respect the Azamgarh parganas of Gházipur contrasted with the permanently settled parts of that district, in which, in some years, large balances accrued.

32. There appears in the early revenue history of Azamgarh to be very little cause for self-recrimination on the part of the British Government of the country, as far at least as their subjects were concerned. With the exception, perhaps, of the jama for the third year of the first settlement, the revenue that was demanded was moderate. Inequalities there no doubt were in the assessment, but nothing apparently to justify a general opposition to the enforcement of any of the settlements. The regularity with which the revenue came in, when no incentive or pretext for factitious recusancy existed, proves this. With the exception of the talukas in Máhul, which were taken up by Rájá Shialál Dúbé at the first settlement—a case which happily was remedied at the third settlement—comparatively few frauds seem to have been perpetrated against the rights of individuals by the native subordinates of Government. The sales of estates seem generally to have been for real balances, and to have been openly carried out without more combination among the bidders than happens at auctions in the present day. With the exception of Mr. Grant, all the Collectors were capable and assiduous men, who were aware of the character of the agents through whom they had to work, and as far as single-handed

\* A bungalow was constructed at Government expense in the village of Bhití, near Mau, by Mr. Barlow, and while engaged in settlement during the hot months, he resided there.

they could, were anxious to hold them in check. Mr. Balfour, in whose time serious disorder began and a number of sales took place, seems to have been particularly sensitive in the latter respect. The light of experience gradually showed both the impolicy of sales and their futility as an executive measure.\* But that, conscious of a desire to take from the people only what was fair, and of having substituted a mild for a brutal system of collection, the British revenue authorities should have been impatient of arrears, and should have resorted to the severest process which they had left to themselves, if cause for regret, is scarcely cause for blame. In Azamgarh the fault lay principally with the landholders. There was no responsive loyalty on their part towards the British Government and its officers, whose benevolent intent they must have recognized. The intimation towards the close of each period of settlement that the assessment would be revised with reference to the increased cultivation which Government had given them time and, in some cases, aid to effect, and with a view to the assessment shortly being made permanent, was the signal for throwing land out of cultivation and concealing assets;† and at every settlement from the second to the fourth the landholders did what they could to embarrass the Collector by refusing to appear, by abstaining from paying up the old revenue and engaging for the new, and by making use of the civil courts against him. To expect other conduct might have been quixotic; but it is only fair to point out that the British Government gave no provocation for it. Arrears, once allowed to accrue, were of course difficult to liquidate; and dishonest landholders had themselves to thank if serious consequences ensued. Moreover, the freedom from molestation that the people enjoyed under British rule, left them leisure and supplied them with subjects for contention among themselves. Writing in 1808 about balances, Mr. Balfour said that many of them arose from the disputes that existed amongst the sharers in undivided estates; and there can be little doubt that this was true. A system of recording the names of all the sharers in every estate, and of adjusting several possession to right or revenue to several possession, such as has now been elaborated, was not dreamt of in those days. No such system existed when the country was ceded; and the preceding Government

\* The impolicy of sales is a threadbare subject, and alarmists seem to have made a good deal more of it than was warranted. The futility of sales as a punitive process for recovering the revenue has perhaps not been so much noticed. Mr. Forde's remarks written in this connection in 1815 are worth preserving:—

"The purchaser when he has concluded his bargain proceeds to his estate. In general, on his arrival, he finds either that the best lands in it have become the seer cultivation of the former proprietors, who refuse to pay the rent for them or to give them up; or that they are appropriated under a claim of a tauseere or nauabai village. Should the purchaser be so fortunate as to obtain possession of the number of bighas mentioned in the rakkah of the village deposited in the Collector's office, which in general does not include one-half of the real amount of bighas belonging to a manza, even then he finds himself in possession of the worst lands of the village, with a heavy jumma to pay to the Collector. On the other hand, if he, finding it impossible to dispossess the former zemindars of their seer cultivation or to make them pay rent, goes to the court and sues them to recover the lands of which he has been unjustly deprived, or to enforce the payment of his rents, his case is not much improved. The cause is not heard for years, and when heard, if a decision is given in his favour, it is appealed and again laid on the shelf. In the meantime the former zemindars retain possession of their seer lands and of their rents. The purchaser falls into balance to Government, till at last his estate is sold to realize the arrears due by him."

"But if by good fortune a settlement of the district intervenes, the purchaser refuses, except a great decrease be granted, to agree to a settlement. Under such discouraging circumstances no farmers will engage for such an estate; and as a last resource the settlement is made with the former zemindars at perhaps half the revenue they usually paid. These people, instructed by experience, and well aware that the estate cannot be sold for any arrears they may incur, withhold the revenue; and if from intrigue, leechy, or want of vigilance they are permitted to gather the crops, the Government dues are irrecoverably lost. This, I regret to say, is no exaggerated picture, but a true and faithful statement of the consequences that have occurred from the sale of several villages in parganas Kauria and Aurangabad Nagari and more particularly of the village of Tahar Bazidpur situated in the former, and taluka Pipra in the latter pargana."

In such circumstances the sums realized at sales were small—often insufficient to cover the balances of revenue that were due; and the process had few terrors for the cultivating landholders. They were better off after it than they were before it. However reprobate the early frauds of Raja Shivali Babu and the attitude he afterwards assumed to the officers of Government may make him appear, his objection, that the revenue of many of his estates was disproportioned to the assets which he could realize was well founded. The state of a number of his villages in recent times proves this. The old zamindars in some of them are even now better off than are many of their neighbours whose estates were not sold. In the Kujha estate the case was very much the same, and in Babu Durgá Parshad's estate, it is only since the fifth settlement—since summary and other processes became easier—that the old proprietors have become subordinate to the malguzar.

† Mr. Balfour repeatedly speaks of this, and Mr. Forde said:—

"I cannot close this address without stating my conviction, and calling the Board's particular attention to the subject, of the absolute necessity of employing some efficient measure to prevent the evils of a system constantly resorted to by the zemindars towards the conclusion of a settlement, namely, allowing their best lands to lie fallow. It is their custom, as was fully exemplified in 1818 and 1820, to allow a great part of their best fields to go waste, in order to prevent Government from claiming an increase, and to serve as an excuse for not agreeing to any terms but their own. If an increase is demanded, they request the measurement of the lands in cultivation, which, if attended to, ensures the object they have all along had in view."

had left the people to settle their disputes for themselves. The British Government established police and law courts. But apparently none of its officers conceived that it would be necessary, both in order to ensure the regular payment of the revenue and to prevent the people from harming themselves, to hold a scrutiny and form a record of all the rights and tenures, landholders and tenants, in every estate. It was only after painful experience that the necessity was realized; and the want of experience is no cause of reproach.

33. No complete record of the number of sales for arrears of revenue in Azamgarh during the first four settlements has been discovered among the old records, but it appears from a return prepared for the use of the Special Commission under Regulation I. of 1821, that in the Gházipur section of the district ninety-five maháls were sold between the cession and the end of 1217 faslī (September, 1810), and in seventy-two maháls private transfers had taken place. Supposing these figures to be correct, the number of sales in the Jaunpur parganas of the district to have been similar, and the sales of the years between 1810 and 1814 to have been in the same proportion, the total, with reference to the number of maháls in the district, was not enormous. Some maháls were sold more than once for arrears due by their first purchasers, and eventually found their way back into the hands of the old proprietors. We have already seen that the sales for arrears of 1220 faslī were cancelled by the civil courts, and that after that year not very many occurred. In many cases also the auction purchasers were glad to come to terms privately with the old proprietors and restore the estates.\*

## SECTION II.

### *The settlement under Regulation IX. of 1833.*

34. The report on the settlement under Regulation IX. of 1833 is among the printed records of Government, and little therefore need be said on the history of the operations. Mr. Thomason seems to have joined the district in 1834, and the settlement was completed in 1837. The features which distinguished it, as well as the later operations under Regulation VII. of 1822, from the early settlements were—(1) the demarcation of village boundaries and the survey of each village; (2) the fixation of the revenue for a period of twenty years, which was afterwards increased to thirty; (3) the formation of a record of rights and tenures in each village.

35. The work of fixing the revenue was divided between Mr. Thomason and Mr. Montgomery. The assessment of pargana Nizámábád (1833-35 A.D., 1241-43 faslī), of Muhammadábád and Man Nátbhanjan (1835-36 A.D., 1243 faslī), and of part of Ghosí and Nathúpur (1836-37 A.D., 1244 faslī), was revised and completed by Mr. Thomason; that of Deogáza (1835-36 A.D., 1243 faslī) was made by Mr. Thomason; that of pargana Sagr (1832-34 A.D., 1240-41 faslī), was revised and completed by Mr. Montgomery; and that of parganas Chiriákot, Kiriát Mittú, and Belhábáns (1834-35 A.D., 1242 faslī), of Máhul (1835-36 A.D., 1243 faslī), of Kauriá, Atrauliá, and Gopáipur, and of part of Ghosí and Nathúpur (1836-37 A.D., 1244 faslī), was made by Mr. Montgomery. In the settlements made under Regulation VII. of 1822, the assessments were mostly made upon regularly prepared rent-rolls or estimates of the actual assets. In the operations under Regulation IX. of 1833 the cultivated area seems generally to have been classified into rice land and harjins land. Average rates were assumed for these classes, and the assumed rental which the areas and rates gave were checked by comparing the average rate that it yielded on the total cultivation with an assumed average rate for the pargana. The jama was fixed in both sets of settlements at a proportion of the actual or supposed assets, which varied between 50 and 66 per cent.

\* The Special Commissioners under Regulation I. of 1821 never reached Azamgarh and Gorakhpur, but on the abolition of their office powers under the Regulation were given to the Commissioners of Divisions. The direct result of operations under the Regulation were apparently very small in Azamgarh. At any rate, the estates of Rája Shiulál Dúbe and Kanhaiyá Lál, which were the stock examples of iniquitously acquired estates in Gorakhpur and Azamgarh, escaped the perils of the Commission.

36. The results of the settlement were these :—

Taluk.	Pargana.	Total area.	Barren.	Village jagirs.	Old culturable waste.	Recently abandoned.	Cultivated.			Jama payable in 1887.	Rate on cultivation.	Jama actually collected at the close of the period of settlement.	Rate on present cultivation.
							Irrigated.	Dry.	Total.				
Deoria	Deoria	108,502	51,181	2,336½	3,396	4,540½	47,048½	...	47,048½	1,00,817	2 2 3	1,02,225	1 11 11
	Belhabans	38,829	10,313	1,471	7,655	880	18,511	...	18,511	39,937	2 2 6	39,937	1 13 5
	Nizamabad	281,719	113,858	5,903½	37,857½	3,393½	120,195½	10	120,306½	3,04,069	2 8 5	3,07,783	1 15 1
Mau	Mau	164,643	36,437	5,698	48,045	1,596	72,767	...	72,767	1,62,228	2 3 6	1,63,637	1 14 10
	Kauris	38,611	4,910	1,390	12,181	496	19,634	...	19,634	37,917	1 14 11	36,744	1 9 2
	Atrulia	74,498	7,989	2,987	22,162	480	40,880	...	40,880	81,471	1 15 11	81,526	1 10 8
Sagri	Gopulpur	30,703	6,819	1,268	6,667	760	15,201	...	15,201	27,550	1 13 0	29,014	1 9 4
	Sagri	146,913	58,932	4,263	20,015	3,099	60,604	...	60,604	1,26,989	2 1 6	1,25,737	1 8 5
	Ghosi	105,019	38,549	1,597	10,275	11,143	43,455	...	43,455	94,005	2 2 8	93,973	1 8 8
Muhammadsabad	Kiriati Mitti	14,800	5,672	422	1,917	739	6,050	...	6,050	14,288	2 5 10	14,281	1 13 7
	Chirakot	47,074	12,976	2,111	8,735	1,404	21,848	...	21,848	43,604	1 15 11	43,543	1 10 3
	Muhammadsabad	86,218	98,526	3,587	20	11,924	72,161	...	72,161	1,60,922	2 3 8	1,62,529	1 7 1
Sikandarpur	Mau Nathbhanjan	14,211	5,491	223	2,857	1,029	4,612	...	4,612	11,635	2 8 4	11,667	1 7 3
	Nathpur	32,306	8,356	726	2,373	3,141	17,761	...	17,761	36,812	2 1 2	33,096	1 9 7
	Total	1,384,096	460,007	33,979½	184,155½	45,215	560,728½	10	560,738½	12,42,274	2 3 8	12,45,723	1 11 4

37. The jama payable in 1837 was Rs. 3,09,239, or 33½ per cent. more than the highest jama of the fourth settlement. But upwards of one-fourth of the increase was derived from the assessment of revenue upon mauzas and lands which had previously been revenue-free and *taufir*, and the enhancement upon the old revenue-paying estates amounted only to Rs. 2,20,275, or 23½ per cent. more than the jama of the fourth settlement.

38. The sum that was derived from the assessment of revenue-free and *taufir* lands was, for the area of the district, very large. But the fact was that extensive frauds had been committed upon Government in the years following the cession.

39. On the 19th of October, 1802, Mr. Routledge, in his capacity of Magistrate, reported to the Court of Circuit at Bareilly that he had apprehended a man named Badí-ud-dín, upon whom had been found a number of sanads for revenue-free lands, bearing what were confessed to be forged seals of Nawábs Shuja-ud-daula, Asaf-ud-daula, Saádat Ali Khán, and of all the late ámils of Gorakhpur and Azamgarh. Inquiry after the arrest had revealed the fact that Ján Ali,\* a resident of Chakla Azamgarh, had made the seals; that Badí-ud-dín used to write the sanads, and that the two men had sold a large number of the forged sanads to various persons in the district. Mr. Routledge added that the number of *mafidárs* in the district was five thousand; and into the characters of their holdings he proposed to hold a detailed inquiry. Previous to carrying out the settlement, however, this was not possible; and Mr. Routledge in reporting the settlement had to content himself with submitting a list of the *mafis* and *mafidárs* recorded in the *kánúngos'* papers in 1208 *fasl*, and intimating that he was adopting measures for resuming all land for which no valid title could be shown. But the Lieutenant-Governor rather deprecated a sudden resumption of such lands, and thought it "to be more for the honour and advantage of the Government that such claims should for the present be admitted, than that many helpless individuals should be deprived of the means of subsistence by a strict investigation into the legality of their tenures." And he added—

"As a general principle, no sanads can be held valid but such as were granted by the sovereign of the country, the Nawáb Vizier, and under which grantees may have held in uninterrupted possession to the period of the cession of the country to the British Government, no *amil* having a power to give a lease beyond the period of his own farm. In the application of this principle, however, you will pay due attention to the claims of those whom, from long possession or from having no other means of subsistence, you may deem entitled to the favourable consideration of the Government; and you are authorized to continue such possession of their tenures until you can report their several cases to the Board, and receive their orders upon them."

40. The result of this generosity seems to have been that when the registers of revenue-free lands under Regulations XXXI. and XXXVI. of 1803 were prepared under Mr. Routledge's successor in 1212 *fasl*, a large number of so-called *grants* were surreptitiously inserted, and that Mr. Ross, on his own responsibility, released upwards of sixty villages which Mr. Routledge had resumed and assessed. How the former came to do this in spite of the Badí-ud-dín's case, and the register of grants in force in 1809 *fasl*, which was prepared soon after the cession by Mr. Routledge, is not clear. But his opinion on the subject of *mafis* was evidently much opposed to Mr. Routledge's, and we need not be surprised that his proclivity not to insist too rigorously upon the dues of the State was made use of by its native servants and subjects to its positive and needless loss.

41. Future Collectors were aware of the large amount of revenue which was yearly lost to Government through the so-called grants, and referred to it in communications made to the superior authorities.† But it was not till 1822, when the whole

\* Ján Ali was an inhabitant of Sarai Mir or its neighbourhood in pargana Nizámábád.

† Mr. Balfour also urgently represented the harm that was caused to revenue-paying estates by the existence of these revenue-free villages and lands. The latter were scattered throughout every pargana. As the holders could afford to give good terms to tenants, they used to attract tenants from the revenue-paying estates, land in which not unfrequently fell waste in consequence. This was subsequently reiterated by both Mr. Forde and Mr. Ricketts.

matter was inquired into personally, and warmly reported upon by one of the members of the Board, that steps were taken to put an end to what he styled "noonday robbery of the rights of Government." During the course of the fifth settlement all revenue-free holdings in Azamgarh were brought under investigation. The result was that, exclusive of little charitable village *mafis* and *jágirs* of less than ten bighas in extent, only eighty-one grants, with a total area of 11,779 acres, stood the prescribed tests; and of these fifty-six, with a total area of 9,157 acres, were maintained only for one or two lives.

42. The case of *taufir*, *wirán*, or *nauábád* villages was somewhat similar, but owing to the denser population, there were not so many of these in the Azamgarh parganas as in the parganas north of the Gogra. They were villages once cultivated which had fallen waste and had been paying no revenue previous to the cession. Many of them, therefore, were not shown in the Collector's registers. Hence, if after the introduction of orderly government occupancy of them was resumed, they might either escape notice, or from want of the index which the jama of the Nawáb Wazír's time was of the cultivated area of an estate, they might be much under-assessed. The demarcation of boundaries and survey at the fifth settlement revealed all unregistered and under-assessed mauzas of this description.\*

43. The jama assessed at the fifth settlement has been regularly collected. The destruction of the Azamgarh records in the mutinies has prevented the compilation of a complete list of the coercive processes that have been employed in its recovery. But it is believed that not more than a single estate or part of an estate has been exposed for sale for arrears of revenue; that of the very few estates—less than a dozen—which have been held direct or farmed, none were alienated from the proprietors for more than three years; and that in every such case, not the revenue, but internal dissensions, were the cause of the arrears. Since the mutiny none of the severer processes for recovery of arrears seem to have been resorted to. There has been, and always will be, difficulty in getting in the revenue punctually after the instalments fall due. But the causes for this have been explained in section IX. of Chapter I.

44. That the jama of last settlement was not generally oppressive may also be inferred from the fact that at the recent revision of it the total amount of reductions in the revenue of the district was only Rs. 9,395. This sum was spread over 195 maháls; and in some of these the reduction was granted on account of diluvion, or more because the rules for assessment, than because the condition of the mahal, called for it. Very few instances are known in which the jama was the sole and simple cause of a transfer of land. One striking instance, indeed, there was in Asárhá of tappa Nandánw in pargana Nizámábád, which now belongs to industrious zamindárs, the hereditary proprietors. At last settlement the village was held by Rája Báldat Dúbé (son of Shiulál Dúbé, then deceased). Mr. Thomason refused to lower the jama; and the Rája, finding that no profit could be got from the village, subsequently transferred to its former owners.† Mr. Thomason in his general report on the district modified in some degree the opinion expressed in his pargana report regarding the fairness of the assessment in pargana Nizámábád.‡ But the cultivated area of that pargana increased very largely during the currency of the settlement; and the cases of inequality which

\* It will not be out of place to mention that at last settlement a considerable number of mauzas were declared, for want of rightful holders, to be at the disposal of Government. The mauzas were made over by the Collector on leases of twenty years to persons who seemed to have preferential claims. On the expiry of the leases in 1856, an inquiry into their condition was made by Mr. McChlery, Deputy Collector, and with the sanction of Government the tenure of the leases was converted into a proprietary one.

† The jama, Rs. 1,200 (Rs. 4-14-5 per acre of cultivation), was very heavy, but the old proprietors managed to pay it, and hoped for relief at next settlement. This has been granted, the jama having now been fixed at Rs. 270, or Rs. 2-15-7 per acre of cultivation.

‡ See paragraph 130 of the printed report on the settlement of Azamgarh.

Mr. Thomason had in mind were probably in some degree remedied thereby. At the present settlement Rs. 1,429 only have been reduced in pargana Nizámábád.

45. The jama of the fifth settlement as it stood at the close of the period of settlement is given, together with the rate per acre on the cultivated area ascertained at the recent survey, in the statement in paragraph 36. The net difference between it and the figures at the beginning of the period is Rs. 3,447. This difference was brought about (1) by remissions of revenue, amounting in all to Rs. 8,045, which were granted for land taken up by Government as roads and building sites, for diluvion, and for *nimaksár*,\* and (2) by the addition of revenue amounting to Rs. 11,492, which was assessed upon lands that, having been released for the lives of the holders, were resumed on their deaths, and upon new alluvial lands.

46. The distribution of parganas into tahsils was not changed at the fifth settlement, except apparently by the transfer of pargana Mau from tahsil Chiriákot to tahsil Muhammadábád. The distribution was :—

Tahsil Deogáon...	...	...	Pargana Deogáon.
" Nizámábád	...	...	" Nizámábád.
" Máhul	...	...	" Máhul.
" Koelsá	...	...	" Kauriá.
" Sagri	...	...	" Atrauliá (including Tilahani.)
" Ghosi	...	...	" Gopalpur.
" Muhammadábád	...	...	" Sagri.
" Chiriákot	...	...	" Ghosi (including Chakesar and Súrajpur).
			" Nathápur.
			" Muhammadábád.
			" Mau Nátbhanjan.
			" Kiriát Mittú.
			" Chiriákot.
			" Belhábas.

And Mr. Thomason was of opinion that the tahsildári establishment was not stronger than the district required. But in 1861 a reduction, the wisdom of which there is good reason to question, took place.† The Koelsá, Ghosi, and Chiriákot tahsils were abolished, and the arrangement of parganas which is shown in preceding statistical statements was made.

47. The records which were prepared at the fifth settlement were no doubt a great improvement upon any that had been prepared before. The records prepared at the fifth settlement. The originals were destroyed in the Collector's record-room in the disturbances of 1857-58. Except, therefore, from copies of individual documents which are in the possession of private persons, and from rough unattested copies which were found with some of the *kanúngos*, there has been little means of judging of their quality.‡ In the early operations under Regulation VII. of 1822 much attention

\* A cess apparently of Re. 1 a village was levied, along with the land revenue for *nimaksár* in pargana Nizámábád, at the time of settlement. It was subsequently, under the orders of Government, remitted.

† The saying effected was only Rs. 932 a month.

‡ Some years ago, in connection with the tenant right controversy in Oudh, a charge of having manufactured tenant right in Azamgarh was brought against Mr. Thomason. The printed papers connected with the controversy are not at hand; but, as I remember, it was alleged, on the strength of extant papers, that though Mr. Thomason had been obliged to record the admission of want of right by tenants themselves, he nevertheless recorded that they could not be ejected at the will of the zamindár so long as they paid the rent fixed at settlement. As far as Mr. Thomason personally is concerned, I have not seen a single paper prepared at the settlement under Regulation IX. of 1833 which bears out the charge. Almost without exception those papers contain no general rule, order, or record whatsoever regarding tenants' rights and the rents which tenants were to pay. But in the operations, under Regulation VII. of 1822 specific inquiry into the rights of tenants was made as directed by the law; and in some of the proceedings drawn up by Mr. J. T. Reade is to be found the sentences which gave rise to the charge referred to. Mr. Reade says that the tenants and zamindárs having appeared, and having been asked what right the tenants had in the village, both replied that the tenants had no right. Mr. Reade's comment on this was that the tenants evidently did not understand what right meant; that the custom of the pargana in fact was that so long as a tenant paid his rent, the zamindár did not eject him, and that it would be proper to keep the custom up. Mr. Reade's proceedings were written eight or ten years before Mr. Thomason took charge of the settlement. In Mr. E. A. Reade's settlement proceedings under Regulation VII. of 1822, the tenants are found declaring the custom of the village to be that, so long as they pay rent, the landlord does not eject them, and Mr. Reade recorded that the custom should be kept up. Mr. E. A. Reade's proceedings also were recorded some years before Mr. Thomason's advent. The only instances that have come to my notice in which Mr. Thomason himself fixed rents for what he styled *padrasi* tenants were in a few estates in which the tenants were ex-proprietors, and in one case of a tenant, an Abir, who had settled in a waste village and brought a quantity of the land under cultivation by his own labour and outlay. All of these were special cases, and they in no way support the charge of a whole sale and unwarranted manufacture of tenant right by Mr. Thomason.

seems to have been given to recording village customs and general rights. This was relaxed under Regulation IX. of 1833 ; and the registration of the names of shareholders and cultivators, with the adjustment of disputes arising from it, was chiefly attended to. The registration was apparently accurate so far as it went, but it wanted the details that we have now tried to record. Whereas now we try to put down the name of every landholder and cultivator, and encourage the people to claim the registration of all names, the records of last settlement—especially the share lists—generally contained only the names of the heads of patts or families.

48. After the completion of the record of rights, the civil courts of Azamgarh were for many years engaged in the decision of suits arising from it. The number of subordinate judges was for a time increased, and much money was spent in litigation by the people.\* This state of things probably could not have been prevented without infringement of principle. The simple fact that a record was being made had called up claimants. The settlement inquiry was summary, and in many cases in which want of possession was a sufficient ground for decision by the settlement authorities, the claimants had right on their side. At the same time some claims to set aside the orders of the settlement department were doubtless brought merely from litigiousness—a quality in which the Azamgarh native is not wanting.† What the number of such claims would have been if the settlement courts had had civil powers given to them, it is painful to contemplate. So that the arrangement in force was probably the best that was practicable. But the lapse of the period of twelve years during which suits could be brought must have been a blessing both to the people and to the courts. To what extent change of possession, involving an alteration of the records, was caused by civil court decrees has not been ascertained.

49. After the disturbances of 1857-58 the incompleteness and inaccuracy of the records then available were the cause of some difficulty in the revenue administration of the district, and on the complaint of the Collector, a special department, under Regulation VII. of 1822, was established in May, 1861. It was placed under the superintendence of Safdar Hosein Khán, Sarrishtadár of the Magistrate's office ; and powers of a Deputy Collector with increased salary were conferred upon him. The objects of the department were (1) at once to revise throughout the district the share lists and other records of those estates in which, by reason of the imperfect state of the old papers, the collection of the revenue and the adjustment of disputes in the revenue courts were hindered, and (2) to prepare, by means of a survey, records for the coming re-settlement of the district.‡ Operations with the latter object were confined to pargana Sagrí ; those with the former object seem to have been undertaken, more or less, in all parganas. The department, however, came to an abrupt end in February, 1864, under circumstances which created considerable stir in the district,§ and very little benefit resulted from its operations. The papers connected with the coming settlement were filled like waste paper in a box and stored in the Collector's record-room ; and amendment of records took place only in cases in which formal orders under Regulation VII. of 1822 had been issued.

\* A few of the pleaders of the period made large fortunes.

† His litigiousness is admirably illustrated by the way in which, despite civil court decisions, he manages to keep up his dispute in some modified form in the civil, revenue, or criminal courts. Disputes die very hard in Azamgarh. One of the strongest reasons for a careful maintenance and gradual perfecting of village records through the ordinary revenue authorities is to be found in this fact. A revision of settlement of the kind through which the district has just passed, brings to life many old and abandoned claims, and gives opportunity for making over again claims already decided. It is most devoutly to be hoped that the next revision will be of the revenue assessment only, and that the settlement officer as such will have no powers to take up cases, because the revenue authorities have in the meantime done their duty by the records.

‡ The period of the fifth settlement expired in June, 1867.

§ The management of it was vehemently denounced by Mr. Best, Collector, and proceedings against Safdar Hosein Khán were begun. The latter, quitting the district, claimed the Commissioner's protection. After Mr. Best left the district, the proceedings were dropped, but Safdar Hosein's special appointment in Azamgarh was abolished.

## SECTION III.

*Transfers of land during the fifth settlement.*

50. In Appendix No. X. will be found a detailed statement of the recorded permanent transfers of land which have taken place since the fifth settlement was made. The figures for the district are these:—

Period.	PRIVATE SALES.						AUCTION SALES.						TOTAL LAND SOLD.		
	Number of transactions.	Area sold (in acres.)		Price recorded.	Average price per acre.		Number of transactions.	Area sold (in acres.)		Price.	Average price per acre.		Total area.	Cultivated area.	Percentage in the total area of the district.
		Total.	Cultivated.		Total.	Cultivated.		Total.	Cultivated.		Total.	Cultivated.			
				Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	
1837-47	1,238	38,290	21,594	5,20,937	13 9 1	24 1 11	170	7,951	4,302	84,060	8 6 0	14 14 3	46,047	25,896	3.53
1848-59	8,129	81,060	34,430	12,21,765	20 0 2	32 7 9	194	7,611	4,142	67,015	11 8 11	20 15 6	68,871	38,579	6.23
1860-74	7,401	99,658	56,337	30,24,252	30 6 0	53 10 11	692	16,004	8,685	3,50,805	21 13 5	39 7 5	1,15,003	65,222	8.29
Total ...	11,768	1,99,014	1,12,361	47,66,954	23 15 3	42 6 10	1,056	31,566	17,389	5,01,880	16 0 4	28 15 11	2,30,921	1,29,697	17.70

The statement does not contain a return of mortgages and other temporary transfers. Very many transfers of this sort must have taken place. But in consequence of their having been paid off and possession restored to the proprietors, many of them have been lost sight of; and a return of existing mortgages would be for purposes of comparison by periods of no use whatever.

51. The divisions of time in the statement represent the following periods,—*first*, Periods into which the statement is divided, that during which the immediate effects of the settlement were still felt and the litigation stirred up at it was still going on; *second*, the era of quiet between the lapse of the period for the limitation of suits and the mutinies; *third*, the period since the mutinies. It must be noted that the last is more than half as long again as either of the two other periods.

52. It must also be kept in mind that the cultivated areas entered in the statement for all the periods are those of the present time. Since the fifth settlement cultivation has been much extended, while the charges upon the land have remained stationary. The value of many estates was necessarily greater in the last period than in the first, and it must necessarily fall after the charges upon the land are increased.

53. Completeness and perfect accuracy are not claimed for the figures in the statement. It is likely that sale transactions in all the periods, but more especially in the first period, have escaped record; and the sale price in private transactions, especially in the last period, has probably been somewhat exaggerated. It is notorious that, with a view to frustrate claims to pre-emption, larger sums are not unfrequently entered in deeds of sale than are actually paid. It is also well known that some private sales are the last act in a long series of dealings in which interest and compound interest have been piled upon the unfortunate debtor's head, and that the purchase money recorded finally in the deed of sale is far more than he ever received.

54. These two facts are among the reasons why the average price realized at auction sales appears to be lower than the average price in private sales. And to them may be added the following facts. Private purchasers generally have some knowledge of the seller's circumstances, and abstain from purchasing encumbered properties. On the other hand, few except heavily encumbered estates go to auction. Persons who are not fully acquainted with the state of the property are chary of buying at auction, and those who are, rate the interests that are put up for sale at their proper value. The system of sale by auction does not in itself detract from the value of estates sold under it. A clear title will sell as well, if not better, at auction than privately.

55. Notwithstanding some of the considerations set forth above, there seems to be good reason for believing that the number of transfers has been relatively greater during the third period of the expiring settlement than during the first and second. This would indicate a less prosperous state of affairs than formerly among landholders. In Azamgarh, as has been seen, the landholding body are to a large extent cultivators. Increasing numbers may be diminishing their comfort; but they are chiefly and immediately affected by the seasons. In the apparently frequent recurrence of unfavourable years between 1858 and 1874 is probably to be found the chief cause of the increased number of sales in recent years.

56. The value of many estates per acre was, as has been pointed out, necessarily greatest in the last period of the settlement. But besides that the increased value of landed property there seems to be no doubt that as an investment land was more eagerly sought in the last than in the early periods. Very precise information has not been obtained; but whereas four and a half per cent. on their capital satisfies investors now, eight or nine per cent. seems to have been the current rate thirty years ago.\*

57. The distribution of the land among different classes of purchasers is shown in the figures here given. The details by parganas will be found in Appendix No. X. :—

LAND SOLD DURING THE PERIOD OF THE FIFTH SETTLEMENT.

Area (in acres).					Percentages.				
To co-sharers.	To relatives.	To other landholders of the landholding classes.	To mahájans.	Total.	To co-sharers.	To relatives.	To other landholders of the landholding classes.	To mahájans.	Total.
46,353	46,262	78,246	59,519	230,380	3.56	3.55	6.02	4.57	17.70

Only about one-fourth of the transferred area shown in the statement would seem to have passed into the hands of the mahájan pure and simple.

58. The annexed statement shows the distribution of the transfers throughout the temporarily settled mauzas of the district. Permanent transfers have taken place in about one-third of the mauzas:—

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Number of temporarily settled mauzas.	Number of mauzas in which a fourth or less of the mauza has been sold.	Number of mauzas in which half or less of the mauza has been sold.	Number of mauzas in which three-fourths or less of the mauza has been sold.	Number of entire mauzas sold.	Total number of mauzas in which sales have taken place.
Dengáon ...	Dengáon ...	424	49	10	10	0	75
	Belhábáns ...	179	42	12	13	1	68
Azamgarh ...	Nizamábád ...	1,162	177	117	68	63	414
Mábul ...	Mábul ...	508	57	53	29	29	168
	Kauriá ...	145	45	1	3	5	55
	Atrauliá ...	370	71	16	16	19	123
Sagri ...	Gopálpur ...	178	35	12	7	...	54
	Sagri ...	677	118	49	42	30	239
	Ghosí ...	377	57	21	10	6	94
Muhammádábád	Kirist Mittú ...	68	15	5	9	4	33
	Chiriákot ...	289	51	26	27	16	140
	Muhammádábád ...	710	129	40	42	29	240
	Mau Nátbhanjan ...	51	7	12	3	1	22
Sikandarpur ...	Nathúpur ...	225	34	21	9	14	78
	Total ...	5,355	888	395	277	222	1,789

\* Regarding the comparative prices of land in temporarily settled and in permanently settled mauzas, see Appendix III. to Mr. Reid's Rent-rate Report for parganas Nathúpur and Ghosí.

## CHAPTER III.

### THE SIXTH SETTLEMENT.

#### SECTION I.

##### *Its General History.*

1. THE period of the fifth settlement expired in June, 1867, and preparations for revision of settlement began in 1866 by the deputation of Mr. Joseph Vaughan, Deputy Collector, from Gorakhpur. It was arranged that Mr. J. J. F. Lumsden should, on the completion of settlement work in Gorakhpur, have charge of the Azamgarh settlement. Pending his arrival Mr. Vaughan acted under the Collector of Azamgarh. Tahsil Deogán, as being the smallest tahsil, was selected for operations; and Mr. Vaughan began work in it on the 15th of October, 1866. No boundaries had then been demarcated; and the whole work of demarcating boundaries, deciding boundary disputes, and carrying out the survey fell upon Mr. Vaughan, who received only such intermittent help as the tahsildár was able to spare from his regular duties. The survey of the tahsil was completed before the rainy season of 1867.

2. The demarcation of boundaries was effected through thákbast amíns, for whose salaries a charge was made upon the landholders. It was the duty of the amíns, after assembling the landholders of contiguous villages, to get marks erected and dug, to take certificates of the amicable adjustment of every boundary from the landholders on both sides of it, and in case of dispute to submit a report with a map of the disputed tract and alleged lines of boundary. Triple junction points were, on Mr. Vaughan's suggestion, marked with stone blocks procured from Chunár. These were found to cost less than masonry pillars, and there was less trouble in getting them put up. Disputed boundaries also were, after adjustment, demarcated with stone slabs. This system of demarcation was continued throughout all the parganas of the district. The demarcation of boundaries and adjustment of disputes by the settlement department occupied time which would otherwise have been given by the officers superintending survey and records entirely to the latter; and they sometimes hindered the progress of survey. But the district tahsildári establishment is already weak enough during the collecting months; and, owing to the swampy nature of much of the country, and the litigious character of the people, it was not expedient that a rainy season should elapse between the demarcation and the boundary survey. In many places marks can be put up only during the dry months; in others a single wet season suffices to obliterate the marks; and any doubt about the original demarcation would infallibly have led to squabbles among the people. As it was, from first to last, several thousand miles of boundary had to be demarcated, and disputes were numerous.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	BOUNDARY DISPUTES.					
		Original cases.			Appeals.		
		Decided after investigation by the Settlement Courts.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Decided by the Settlement Officer and Commissioner on the merits.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.
Deogán	Deogán	68	141	209	1	...	1
	Belhábans	39	19	58	4	...	4
Azamgarh	Nizámábád	648	86	734	28	...	28
	Máhoi	216	72	288	16	...	16
	Kauriá	101	9	110	2	...	2
	Atrauliá	174	10	184	...	...	...

Tahsil.	Pargana.	BOUNDARY DISPUTES.					
		Original cases.			Appeals.		
		Decided after investigation by the Settlement Court.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Decided by the Settlement Officer and Commissioner on the merits.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.
Sagri ...	Gopálpur ...	69	17	86	6	...	6
	Sagri ...	285	46	282	8	...	8
	Ghosi ...	154	20	174	16	1	17
Muhammádábád,	Kiriát Mittá ...	32	3	35	1	...	1
	Chiriákot ...	153	5	158	9	...	9
	Muhammádábád ...	165	105	270	16	...	16
	Mau Nátbhanjan ...	8	13	21	...	...	...
Sikandarpur ...	Nathúpur ...	108	23	131	10	...	10
	Total ...	2,171	569	2,740	117	1	118

The majority of the disputes were in waste land and in tanks and marshes. A number—especially those in cultivated land—were disputes that had been adjusted at last settlement, and were revived simply by the occurrence of a new settlement (*see Mr. Thomson's Report, paras. 116 and 117*). But these often took up as much time and gave as much trouble as original disputes, because few or no records of last settlement were forthcoming, and there was always plenty of oral evidence producible on both sides. In waste land and in large marshes and lakes the maps of the professional survey of 1834-36 were frequently taken as a basis for decision. But in some cases these were found to be incorrect or contradictory, the same boundary being sometimes shown differently in different maps; and in others—such as disputes about irrigation embankments along the narrower swamps—they gave no assistance. Whether about waste or cultivated land, there was always a great deal more land brought under dispute than was necessary, the habit of the people in this, as in other matters, being to magnify the amount claimed and to minimize the amount admitted. Disputes were sometimes referred to arbitration by the people themselves, and in some cases compulsory arbitration was made use of. But generally the people preferred to have disputes, in which an amicable arrangement was not made, decided by a settlement officer; and that could only be done properly on the spot. All the officers engaged in the settlement decided boundary cases; but Mr. Vaughan decided more than any other officer.

3. The system of survey introduced by Mr. Vaughan was to prepare boundary maps with the prismatic compass, to have every boundary map carefully checked and all contiguous boundaries compared in the office before interior survey was started, and to fill in the interior survey in blocks with the aid of chain, scale, and compasses. This system also was continued throughout all the parganas of the district. The survey was made in Deogán by amíns who were paid at the rate of Re. 1-9-0 per 100 bighas. Over the amíns were munsarims or girdáwars who were paid from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 a month. The amíns were responsible for the writing up of the khasra as well as for the map. This arrangement was afterwards modified. The pay of the munsarims was raised to Rs. 30 and Rs. 40 a month; náib munsarims at the rates of one to six or seven amíns, and three to every munsarim, and on pay ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 a month, were allowed; and the patwáris were made responsible for writing up the khasra.

4. Mr. Lumsden joined the Azamgarh settlement on the 4th of April, 1867. But almost immediately afterwards (on the 12th of April) he went on privilege leave for two months. Shortly after his return Officers in charge of the settlement.

from leave he was appointed (24th July, 1867) to act as Collector and Magistrate of the district. On the 19th of December, 1867, he was relieved of the collectorship ; but on the 1st of April following he finally relinquished the settlement to proceed on furlough. The office of settlement officer then remained vacant (Mr. Vaughan being in charge) till the 10th of August, 1868, when I took charge of the settlement.

5. In 1867 the services of the tahsildár of Deogán, who had no powers under Regulation IX. of 1833, were placed at the disposal of the settlement officer for the superintendence of record work. In the cold season of 1867-68 survey began in pargana Nizámábád. With a view to his being employed in the demarcation of boundaries and in survey, Munshí Alí Hasan, tahsildár of Azamgarh, was transferred to the settlement department. Powers under Act I. of 1847 were given to him ; and powers under Regulation IX. of 1833 were subsequently added. But the Board of Revenue had given stringent orders that only the patwáris of the district were to be employed in survey. The patwáris were ignorant of surveying, and had to be instructed by the settlement officers. When taught they worked accurately enough, but slowly. The consequence was that for the season of 1867-68 there was only a surveyed area of 81,508½ acres to show. Next season (1868-69) those patwáris only were employed who were able to survey with a fair amount of rapidity, and in place of the rest amins were appointed. There was, therefore, a better return of work, and the survey of Nizámábád was completed. But the patwári system was a mistake which threw the survey back by a whole year, and it was given up in future operations.

6. 1869-70 was the year of financial panic. The Azamgarh settlement budget having been cut down, survey operations were not carried on, and the season was given to working up the records of the two tahsils which had been surveyed.

7. In the succeeding years the survey of the district was completed in the following order. During those years none of the district tahsildárs were transferred to the settlement department, or employed in demarcation and survey :—

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Year of survey.	Officer in immediate charge.
Mábul	Mábul	1870-71	Mr. Vaughan, Deputy Collector.
	Kauriá		
	Atrauliá		
Sagri	Gopálpur	1871-72	Mr. H. M. Rogers, Assistant Settlement Officer.
	Sagri		
Muhammádábád...	Kiriát Mittú		
	Chiriákot	1872-73	Manvi Nazir Ahmad, Deputy Collector.
	Part of Muhammádábád		
Nagri	Ghosí	1873-74	Manvi Nazir Ahmad, Deputy Collector.
Bikandarpur	Nathúpur		
Muhammádábád	Part of Muhammádábád		
	Mau Nátbhanjan		

Mr. H. M. Rogers, Assistant Settlement Officer, was appointed to the Azamgarh Settlement on the 2nd of March, 1871, and continued attached to it till the 8th of March, 1874, when from the gradual completion of operations his services were no longer required. During 1873-74 he was absent on sick leave for nine months, and during part of that period (from 2nd October, 1873, to 11th January, 1874) Mr. H. B. Finlay officiated for him. Maulvi Nazir Ahmad was appointed to the settlement on the 4th of October, 1871, and continued to work in the temporarily settled parganas till October, 1875, when he was put in charge of the operations which had been started in the permanently settled parganas of Sikandarpur and Bhadāon. Munshi Ali Hasan left the settlement and reverted to his appointment as tahsildār in August, 1873.

8. The preparation and attestation of the khatiaunis and assessment papers commenced in each pargana during the recess season after the survey, and were carried on till they were completed. The new share lists and wājib-ul-arzes were prepared and attested in the cold season following the survey, and the new jamabandis (according to the old method of settlement) were prepared in the season following the declaration of the assessment.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Kind of record work.	Year.	Officer in immediate charge.
Deogāon	Deogāon	Khatiaunis and assessment papers	1867-69	Mr. Vaughan and Lālā Brij Narāyan, Tahsildār of the parganas.
	Belhābāns	Share lists and wājib-ul-arzes	1868-69	Mr. Reid and Lālā Brij Narāyan.
		Jamabandis	1869-70	Lālā Brij Narāyan.
Azamgarh	Nizāmābād	Khatiaunis and assessment papers	1868-70	Mr. Vaughan and Munshi Ali Hasan.
		Share lists and wājib-ul-arzes	1869-70	Do. Do.
		Jamabandis	1872-73	Munshi Ali Hasan.
Mābul	Mābul	Khatiaunis, assessment papers, share lists, and wājib-ul-arzes	1871-72	Maulvi Nazir Ahmad.
		Jamabandis	1874-75	Mr. Vaughan.
	Kauriā and Atrauliā	Khatiaunis, assessment papers, share lists, and wājib-ul-arzes	1871-73	Mr. Reid.
Sagri	Gopālpur and Sagri	Jamabandis	1873-74	Mr. Vaughan.
		Khatiaunis, assessment papers, share lists, and wājib-ul-arzes	1872-73	Mr. Reid and Munshi Ali Hasan.
Muhammadābād	Ghosī	Khatiaunis, assessment papers, share lists, and wājib-ul-arzes	1873-74	Mr. Finlay and Mr. Reid.
		Jamabandis	1875-76	Mr. Vaughan.
Muhammadābād	Kiriāt Mittā Chiriākot Muhammadābād	Khatiaunis, assessment papers, share lists, and wājib-ul-arzes	1872-74	Mr. Rogers and Maulvi Nazir Ahmad.
	Mau Nātbhanjan	Jamabandis	1874-76	Mr. Vaughan.
Sikandarpur	Nathāpur	Khatiaunis, assessment papers, and wājib-ul-arzes	1873-74	Mr. Finlay and Mr. Reid.
		Jamabandis	1875-76	Mr. Vaughan.

9. In connection with the preparation of the records a great number of cases had to be decided. In the disposal of these the whole settlement staff was more or less engaged. A detailed statement of the case-work of the settlement will be found in Appendix No. XI. The following figures which are extracted from it may be inserted here:—

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Cases in connection with the khataonis, share lists, wadjib-ul-arzes, and jamabandis.			Appeals to the Settlement Officer and Commissioner.		
		Decided after investigation by the Settlement Courts.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Decided on the merits.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.
Deogán	Deogán	2,475	482	2,957	41	2	43
	Belhábás	580	175	755	13	...	13
Asamgarh	Nizámábád	8,144	2,628	10,772	404	6	410
Mábul	Mábul	2,260	938	3,198	192	4	196
	Kauriá	1,004	121	1,125	52	...	52
	Atrauliá	1,852	318	2,170	39	...	39
Sagri	Gopálpur	718	70	788	16	2	18
	Sagri	2,322	651	2,973	71	2	73
	Ghosi	1,285	760	2,045	46	1	47
Muhammadábád	Kiriát Mittú	221	52	273	14	...	14
	Chiriákot	1,000	224	1,224	36	...	36
	Muhammadábád	2,596	995	3,591	110	8	118
Sikandarpur	Mau Nátbhanjan	332	94	426	5	...	5
	Nathúpur	774	513	1,287	30	...	30
Total		25,563	8,021	33,584	1,069	25	1,094

The new assessment declared.

10. The assessment of the revenue was effected in the following order:—

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Year of inspection.	New assessment declared.	Inspecting and assessing officer.
Deogán	Deogán	1868-69	December, 1869	Mr. Reid.
	Belhábás	1869-70	February, 1871	Ditto.
Asamgarh	Nizámábád	1869-71	February, 1872	Ditto.
Mábul	Kauriá	1871-72	March, 1873	Ditto.
	Atrauliá	1872-73	February, 1874	Mr. Rogers.
Sagri	Mábul	1872-73	October, 1873	Mr. Reid.
	Gopálpur	1872-73	...	...
	Sagri	1872-73	...	...
Muhammadábád	Kiriát Mittú	1873-74	March, 1874	Ditto.
	Chiriákot	1873-74	...	...
Sagri	Ghosi	1873-74	February, 1875	Ditto.
Sikandarpur	Nathúpur	1874-75	May, 1875	Ditto.
Muhammadábád	Mau Nátbhanjan	1874-75	...	...

11. The fairing of the maps was carried out as soon as the maps had been checked and corrected. This department was under Mr. Vaughan's immediate superintendence, except in the case of tahsil Muhammadábád, most of the maps of which tahsil were fairied under Maulví Nazír Ahmad's direction. The records of Deogán were fairied chiefly under the superintendence of the tahsildár. The work was begun soon after the records were completed. But I saw reason to doubt the propriety of fairing the records without any regard to the state of the files of pending cases for correction of records. In other parganas, therefore, the work was kept back. In the beginning of 1873 the fairing of the Nizámábád records was fully taken in hand. New parganas were taken up as their records became ready for fairing, and the preceding parganas were cleared off. The settlement misls were passed into the Collector's record-room as they were completed. The last volume was made over on the 27th of March, 1877.

## SECTION II.

### Statistics of area for the sixth settlement.

12. The following tables show the result of the recent survey.—first, as regards the actual area of the land, and second, as regards the proportion which each class of land bears to the other classes and to the total area.

## 1.—Areas (permanently settled mauzas excluded).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Total area in acres.	Barren.	Petty mafias (not entire mauzas).	Culturable waste of old standing.	Groves.	Culturable waste recently thrown out of cultivation.	Cultivated.			Total.
								Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
DEOGAON ...	Deogaon ...	111,381	39,152	270	8,555	992	3,891	55,584	2,984	58,519	71,958
	Belhábans ...	39,286	11,866	31	4,429	495	788	30,974	780	21,704	27,387
AZAMGARH ...	Nizunabad ...	282,986	84,874	291	27,313	5,884	6,628	143,180	15,314	158,494	198,820
	Mábul ...	163,532	50,268	467	23,807	2,762	1,702	79,333	5,577	84,910	112,797
MÁHUL ...	Kauriá ...	38,538	9,076	48	5,202	869	554	21,367	1,400	22,787	29,414
	Atrauliá ...	74,285	13,993	57	11,713	2,565	1,121	39,759	5,074	44,834	60,254
	Gopálpur { Kachhár, ...	21,885	7,626	18	6,938	412	746	924	5,590	6,514	14,240
	{ Bángar, ...	19,688	4,587	39	1,759	605	168	11,721	706	12,427	14,961
	Total ...	41,473	12,213	57	8,697	617	914	12,645	6,296	18,942	29,201
SAGRI ...	Sagri { Kachhár, ...	54,393	12,077	42	11,351	735	4,222	18,323	7,678	26,001	42,311
	{ Bángar, ...	92,618	21,771	56	9,578	2,258	1,287	52,763	4,303	57,666	70,790
	Total ...	147,011	33,848	61	20,930	2,993	5,510	71,086	12,581	83,667	113,101
	Ghosi { Kachhár, ...	34,070	10,536	...	6,322	334	3,044	12,635	1,197	13,833	23,534
	{ Bángar, ...	71,510	12,262	57	8,033	2,018	2,062	44,341	2,234	47,076	59,190
	Total ...	105,580	22,799	57	14,355	2,353	5,106	57,476	3,432	60,909	82,724
MUHAMMAD- ÁBÁD.	Kiriát Mittú ...	14,756	5,718	5	913	153	229	7,036	680	7,716	9,032
	Chiriákot ...	47,351	12,356	66	7,124	610	671	24,815	1,707	26,522	34,928
	Muhammádábád { Kachhár, ...	16,192	2,416	15	2,895	303	1,935	6,836	789	7,625	12,760
	{ Bángar, ...	170,645	43,420	229	16,054	3,544	2,417	95,412	9,536	104,978	126,993
	Total ...	185,837	45,836	245	18,950	3,847	4,353	102,279	10,325	112,604	139,755
	Mau Nát-bhanjan { Kachhár, ...	3,746	486	5	556	90	605	1,636	66	2,022	3,254
	{ Bángar, ...	10,675	2,415	50	15,16	466	95	5,365	665	6,030	8,109
	Total ...	14,321	2,902	55	2,072	557	700	7,001	1,032	8,033	11,363
SIKANDAR- PUR.	Nathúpur { Kachhár, ...	4,716	1,559	8	1,485	22	797	420	430	850	3,133
	{ Bángar, ...	29,827	5,073	33	2,716	814	1,310	19,009	811	19,811	24,721
	Total ...	34,543	6,632	36	4,199	836	2,107	19,429	1,241	20,670	27,854
DISTRICT ...	{ Kachhár, ...	134,003	34,702	462	29,547	1,527	11,001	40,776	16,052	56,827	99,254
	{ Bángar, ...	1,66,881	316,333	1,706	28,586	23,881	22,940	621,185	52,295	673,481	848,841
	Total ...	1,80,884	351,036	1,753	58,133	25,308	34,291	661,961	68,347	730,308	948,095

## 2.—Percentages (permanently settled mauzas excluded).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Total area.	Barren.	Petty mafias (not entire mauzas).	Culturable waste of old standing.	Groves.	Culturable waste recently thrown out of cultivation.	Cultivated.			Total.
								Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
DEOGAON ...	Deogaon ...	100	35.16	.24	7.68	.89	3.49	49.91	2.63	52.54	64.60
	Belhábans ...	100	30.21	.07	11.27	1.26	1.93	53.39	1.87	55.26	69.72
AZAMGARH ...	Nizunabad ...	100	29.82	.10	9.65	2.08	2.34	50.60	5.41	56.01	70.08
	Mábul ...	100	30.74	.28	14.44	1.57	1.05	48.51	3.41	51.92	68.98
MÁHUL ...	Kauriá ...	100	23.55	.13	13.50	2.26	1.44	55.44	3.68	59.12	76.32
	Atrauliá ...	100	18.84	.08	15.77	3.45	1.51	58.52	6.83	60.35	81.08
	Gopálpur { Kachhár ...	100	34.84	.9	31.70	.19	3.41	4.23	25.54	29.77	65.07
	{ Bángar ...	100	23.42	.20	8.98	3.09	0.86	59.85	3.60	63.45	76.38
	Total ...	100	29.45	.14	20.97	1.56	2.21	50.49	15.18	65.67	70.41
SAGRI ...	Sagri { Kachhár ...	100	22.20	.01	20.87	1.35	7.76	33.69	14.12	47.81	77.79
	{ Bángar ...	100	28.51	.06	10.33	2.44	1.29	57.08	5.29	62.37	78.88
	Total ...	100	23.02	.04	14.24	2.04	3.75	48.25	8.56	56.91	76.94
	Ghosi { Kachhár ...	100	30.95	...	18.55	.98	8.93	37.07	3.52	40.59	69.05
	{ Bángar ...	100	17.15	.08	11.24	2.2	2.88	62.70	3.13	65.83	82.77
	Total ...	100	21.60	.02	13.60	2.24	4.86	54.44	3.26	57.70	78.38
MUHAMMADÁBÁD.	Kiriát Mittú ...	100	38.75	.04	6.32	1.04	1.35	47.68	4.82	52.50	61.91
	Chiriákot ...	100	26.09	.14	15.05	1.29	1.42	52.41	3.60	56.01	78.77
	Muhammádábád { Kachhár ...	100	15.92	.09	19.07	1.99	12.74	44.99	5.30	50.19	83.90
	{ Bángar ...	100	25.44	.14	9.41	2.08	1.42	55.93	5.58	61.51	74.42
	Total ...	100	24.68	.13	10.20	2.07	2.34	55.04	5.66	60.60	75.91
	Mau Nát-bhanjan { Kachhár ...	100	13	.13	16.23	2.04	16.15	43.68	9.77	53.45	85.87
	{ Bángar ...	100	22.83	.48	14.32	4.42	...	50.74	6.30	57.04	76.69
	Total ...	100	20.26	.39	14.47	3.56	4.89	48.89	7.21	56.10	79.25
SIKANDARPUR ...	Nathúpur { Kachhár ...	100	35.06	.07	31.45	.46	16.23	8.90	9.14	18.04	66.92
	{ Bángar ...	100	17.01	.11	9.10	2.83	4.23	63.70	2.79	66.49	83.66
	Total ...	100	19.20	.16	12.18	2.60	6.22	56.22	3.60	59.82	80.76
DISTRICT ...	{ Kachhár ...	100	25.89	.04	22.08	1.14	8.47	30.43	11.95	42.41	74.07
	{ Bángar ...	100	27.10	.15	11.92	2.04	1.97	53.24	4.43	57.73	72.75
	Total ...	100	26.98	.13	12.16	1.95	2.64	50.89	5.25	56.14	78.39

The great increase in the area of this pargana was due to alluvion between 1851 and 1870. (See Mr. Reid's Rent-rate Report for parganas Sagri and Gopáipur, paras. 22 to 26 )

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13. The figures do not call for much explanation. The variation in the proportion of cultivated land in the different parganas has been accounted for in sections II. and V. of Chapter I.; and the figures in columns 4 and 6 generally bear out what was said in Chapter I. regarding the large proportion of úsar land in the southern parganas. At the same time the accuracy of the figures in the latter columns with reference to each other is approximate only. It need scarcely be pointed out that the classification of uncultivated waste into barren and culturable does not admit of the same exactness as the classification of the area into cultivated land and uncultivated land.

14. The character of the natural soils in the different parts of the district has been described in section II. of Chapter I. But it was found that a record of the natural soil of each field would be of little or no practical utility for assessment purposes, and would not fit in with the classification of soils recognized and made use of by the people. The attempt to make it was therefore abandoned, and no figures for the areas of the different natural soils can be furnished.

15. The sources and methods of irrigation have been described in section V. of Chapter I., and the statistical details only need be given here (exclusive of permanently settled mauzas).

#### 1.—Sources of Irrigation.

Tahsil	Pargana.	Number and area of lakes, swamps, and streams used in irrigation.		ARTIFICIAL TANKS USED IN IRRIGATION.						MASONRY WELLS USED IN IRRIGATION.						Total.
				Made before last settlement by		Made since last settlement by		Total.		Made before last settlement by			Made since last settlement by			
				Landholders.	Others.	Landholders.	Others.			Landholders.	Tenants.	Others.	Landholders.	Tenants.	Others.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
DEO- GON	Deogāon ...	1304	4,289½	935	113	26	9	1,083	6,940	724	171	48	282	81	30	1,336
	Belhābāns ...	596	1,071½	450	50	13	5	518	1,723½	270	45	5	167	86	6	579
AZAM- GARH.	Nizāmābād ...	381	10,778	2,852	321	121	23	3,317	10,022½	1,777	528	77	864	413	35	3,694
	Māhul ...	619	8,349½	928	665	74	36	1,703	4,306½	510	317	103	212	123	25	1,290
MAHUL	Kauriā ...	172	2,089	252	96	16	8	372	739½	354	265	43	171	137	17	907
	Atrauliā ...	330	3,252½	375	324	11	14	724	1,068	592	482	66	135	164	11	1,150
SAGRI.	Gopālpur ...	162	1,886	262	34	23	9	328	438½	255	82	44	126	45	14	566
	Sagri ...	967	7,278	1,210	92	59	41	1,402	2,489	1,230	207	82	453	167	29	2,168
	Ghoi ...	467	10,381½	1,124	139	20	5	1,288	2,843½	580	173	47	307	177	33	1,317
MUHAMMADĀBĀD.	Kiriāt Mittū, ...	83	677½	196	2	7	3	208	552½	35	8	...	44	12	4	103
	Chiriākot ...	189	1,354½	814	35	15	15	879	1,826½	286	45	24	169	78	35	637
	Muhamma- dābād.	771	6,894½	2,228	247	96	33	2,604	5,743½	1,022	323	109	499	302	83	2,329
	Mau Nāt- bhanjan.	58	398½	157	22	4	...	183	489½	62	30	33	25	15	1	166
SIKAN- DARPUR.	Nathūpur ...	216	1,794½	390	111	37	11	549	994½	190	46	12	163	95	9	505
	TOTAL ...	6256	60,393½	12,173	7,251	522	212	15,158	40,176½	7,867	2,662	684	3,607	1,895	382	7,047

## 2.—Areas irrigated.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Areas irrigated.			Percentages.		
		From lakes, swamps, streams, and tanks.	From masonry wells.	From kachchá wells.	From lakes, swamps, streams, and tanks.	From masonry wells.	From kachchá wells.
DEOGAON	Deogaon	34,866½	20,040	678	62·73	36·05	1·22
	Bellaháns	12,114½	8,685	175	57·75	41·41	·84
AZAMGARH	Nizámábád	68,809½	66,959½	7,411½	48·06	46·76	5·18
MÁHUL	Mábul	55,486	21,641½	2,206½	69·94	27·28	2·78
	Kauriá	9,837½	11,376	153½	46·04	53·24	·72
	Atrauliá	19,830½	19,630½	298½	49·88	49·37	·75
SAGRI	Gopálpur	5,765½	6,733½	146½	45·59	53·25	1·16
	Sagri	39,476½	28,982½	2,627½	55·53	40·77	3·70
	Ghosi	37,809½	16,275	3,392½	65·76	28·32	5·90
MUHAMMADÁBÁD	Kiriát Mittú	5,493½	1,237½	305½	78·08	17·58	4·34
	Chiriákot	16,097	8,270½	454	64·84	33·33	1·83
	Muhammádábád	66,579	29,563½	6,036½	65·20	28·90	5·90
	Mau Nathhanjan	4,694	1,999½	308	67·04	28·56	4·40
SIKANDARPUR	Nathúpur	12,174½	6,203½	1,042½	62·70	31·93	5·37
Total		389,128	247,597½	25,235½	58·78	37·41	3·81

16. In paragraph 36 of Chapter II. the survey returns of the fifth settlement have been given. In this place it is necessary to exhibit only the differences in actual figures and in percentages between those returns and the returns of the recent survey. The differences of increase and decrease have been worked out upon the figures of last settlement—that is, those figures have been taken as the standard in each column, and the increase or decrease in area worked out upon them :—

Comparison between the returns of the fifth and sixth settlements in regard to (1) area.

## 1.—Areas.

ASSESSABLE AREA.																		
Tahsil.	Pargana.	Total area in acres.		Barren.		Petty mafis (not entire mazas).		Culturable waste of old standing and groves.		Waste recently under cultivation.		CULTIVATED.				Total.		
		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Irrigated.		Unirrigated.		Total.				
										Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
Deogán	...	2,879	...	...	12,029	...	2,065	6,151	...	...	648	8,536	...	2,934	...	11,470	16,973	...
Belhábans	...	457	...	1,557	...	...	1,442	...	2,730	...	121	2,463	...	790	...	3,193	341	...
Nizámábád	...	1,267	...	...	29,489	...	5,612	...	4,659	2,734	...	22,984	...	15,304	...	38,288	36,363	...
Mábul	...	...	1,114	13,831	...	...	5,230	...	21,861	63	...	6,566	...	5,577	...	12,143	...	9,710
Kauriá	...	...	72	4,166	...	...	1,341	...	6,108	58	...	1,733	...	1,420	...	3,153	...	2,897
Atrauliá	...	...	212	6,004	...	...	2,929	...	7,883	641	...	...	1,120	5,074	...	3,954	...	3,287
Gopálpur*	...	10,770	...	5,394	...	...	1,207	2,578	...	164	...	...	2,555	6,296	...	3,741	6,582	...
Sagri	...	98	...	...	25,083	...	4,201	2,908	...	2,411	...	10,492	...	12,381	...	23,063	29,383	...
Ghosí	...	56	...	...	15,750	...	1,599	6,434	...	...	6,037	14,021	...	3,432	...	17,454	17,851	...
K. Mirá	...	...	44	46	...	...	416	...	831	...	509	98	...	680	...	1,666	326	...
Chiriakot	...	277	...	...	620	...	2,044	...	1,000	...	732	2,967	...	1,707	...	4,674	2,941	...
Muhammadsábád	...	...	381	...	52,689	...	3,342	22,777	...	...	7,570	30,118	...	10,325	...	40,443	55,650	...
Mau Náthbhanjan	...	110	...	...	2,559	...	166	...	227	...	328	2,389	...	1,032	...	3,421	2,865	...
Nathúpur	...	2,187	...	...	1,722	...	690	2,690	...	...	991	1,659	...	1,241	...	2,901	4,900	...
Sikardarpur	...	16,788	...	...	108,970	...	32,226	...	660	...	10,923	101,232	...	68,337	...	169,570	157,986	...

\* The great increase in the area of this pargana was due to alluvion between 1851 and 1870; see Mr. Reid's Rent-rate Report for parganas Sagri and Gopálpur, paras. 23 to 26.

## 2. — Percentages.

Taluk.	Pargana.	ASSESSABLE AREA.															
		CULTIVATED.															
		Total area in acres.		Barren.		Petty maffis (not entire mauzas).		Culturable waste of old standing and groves.		Waste recently under cultivation.		Irrigated.		Unirrigated.		Total.	
		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total.	Total.
Deogán	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belhébás	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizámábád	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mábul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kauris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atraliá	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gopálpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sagri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghosí	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiriát Mittá	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chirákot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muhammádábád	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mau Náthbanjan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nathápur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

17. The main fact that concerns us in the foregoing tables is that the recent survey has disclosed a cultivated assessable area greater by 169,570 acres, or 30 per cent., than that of last settlement. The difference

Pargana.	Percentage of increase in the assessable cultivation, including jagirs, &c.	Percentage of increase in the assessable cultivation, excluding jagirs, &c.
Deogāon...	24.	21.
Belhābān...	17.	9.
Nizāmābād...	32.	27.
Muhāl...	17.	16.
Kauriā...	16.	9.
Atrauliā...	10.	3.
Gopālpur...	25.	16.
Sagri...	38.	31.
Ghosi...	40.	37.
Kiriāt Mittū...	28.	21.
Chirākot...	21.	12.
Muhammadābād...	56.	51.
Mau Nāthhanjan...	74.	71.
Nathūpur...	16.	12.
Total...	30.	24.

is not all due to extension of cultivation. In the first place, a decrease of 32,226½ acres has taken place in the māfi column. This has been mainly caused by the resumption of the jagirs of pat-wāris and village watchmen to whom cash wages, which are levied by cash cesses on the landholders, are now paid. The jagirs have been brought into the assessable area. A little less than one-fifth of the enhancement in the cultivated assessable area of the district is attributable to this. Then, at last settlement it seems to have been notorious that in some parganas the cultivated area was under-measured. Parganas Deogāon, Muhammadābād, Mau Nāthhanjan, Ghosi, and Nathūpur were specially named in this connection by Mr. Thomason in his final report. What percentage may be allowed for serious under-measurement is not apparent. Along with it

Mr. Thomason alludes to the very large amount of good culturable waste that existed in the abovenamed parganas except Deogāon. There can be no doubt about the accuracy of Mr. Thomason's remark in respect to the under-measurement in the last named pargana. In no pargana have the people complained so much of the present exact mode of as in Deogāon; and their grievance was aggravated by the fact that, in consequence of survey the report that the new operations were to be started, in continuance of Safdar Hosain Khān's, in pargana Sagri on the other side of the district, they had, on the sudden arrival of the survey staff among them in October, 1866, no time left for any of the little arrangements that landholders generally make on the approach of settlement.

18. The returns for last settlement showed no land as unirrigated. This can scarcely have been correct. There has probably been no material change since last settlement in the methods of irrigation. But the increase in cultivation has of course been attended with an increase in the number of masonry wells. What the increase has been cannot be very accurately determined; for a number of old wells must have fallen in since last settlement, and some of those entered in columns 14, 15, 16 of the statement in paragraph 15 were constructed to replace old wells.

19. No returns are extant with which to institute a comparison between the areas under the different kinds of produce at last settlement and now. The area under sugarcane, we have seen reason to believe (*para. 545, Chapter I.*), is relatively somewhat greater now than it was at last settlement, while that under poppy (*para. 557, Chapter I.*) would seem to be less. But probably the relative areas under the different kinds of crops are, on the whole, not very much different from what they were. If rice land has been made out of the usary waste, harjins land has trenched upon the old rice land.

(4) Groves.

20. In respect to groves also no materials for comparison exist, but their present area is in all likelihood not less than that of last settlement.\*

\* The groves in Azamgarh consist almost exclusively of mango trees. The fruit is, in its season, a very important item in the food of the poorer portion of the population; and the prospects of the mango crop are always watched with much interest, even with anxiety.

Other kinds of large trees indigenous to the plains also abound in the district,—the *pīpal*, the *bar*, the *gular*, the *pakar*, the *mahua*, the tamarind, the *chilbil*, the *jamun*, the *sira*, the *sira*, the *sira*, and the *kait*; but they are found singly or in small clumps rather than in groves. The *kathal* (jackfruit) is not a very common tree; but the fruit of the kathals of Azamgarh is said to be particularly good. In some places, too, there are large clumps of teddy palms. The chief trees which form the jungle or natural woods of Azamgarh were mentioned in Chapter I, *para. 30.*

## SECTION III.

## Statistics of rental for the sixth settlement.

21. The distribution of the cultivated land with reference to the payment of rent is shown in the following table (exclusive of permanently settled mauzas):—

## 1—Areas.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Tenants' cash land, including land other than str cultivated by landholders.		Str in actual cultivation by landholders.		Land held at rent in kind, rent-free, &c.	
		Rice land (in acres).	Harjins land (in acres).	Rice land (in acres).	Harjins land (in acres).	Rice land (in acres).	Harjins land (in acres).
Deogán	Deogán	4,556	13,857	17,882½	16,026½	4,202	1,995½
	Belhábans	2,750½	8,895½	3,516½	5,193	651	697
Azamgarh	Nizámábád	18,013½	75,702½	19,210½	32,001½	11,786½	1,780½
	Mábul	11,666½	41,922½	7,178½	10,441½	12,228½	1,473½
Mábul	Kauriá	9,294½	11,524½	2,427	5,132½	22½	189½
	Atrauliá	7,756½	26,744½	2,824½	6,427	591	490½
	Gopálpur	1,456½	11,576½	1,135	4,456½	88½	229
Sagri	Sagri	7,400½	42,345½	8,717½	24,232½	628½	343½
	Ghosi	7,210½	35,045½	5,216	11,768	1,170½	498½
	Kiriát Mittú	1,538½	2,371	1,558½	1,443½	754½	41½
	Chiriákot	5,183½	11,529½	4,047½	4,757½	920	85
Muhammadábád	Muhammadábád	17,323½	54,672½	13,662½	20,967½	5,494½	484½
	Man Nátbhanjan	1,168½	4,706½	430½	1,564½	130	83½
Sikandarpur	Nathúpur	2,176½	12,426½	1,378½	4,314	212½	154½
	Total	91,494½	353,320½	89,194½	148,725½	39,077½	6,497

## 2.—Percentages.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Tenants' cash land, including land other than str cultivated by landholders.		Str in actual cultivation by landholders.		Land held at rent in kind, rent-free, &c.	
		Rice land.	Harjins land.	Rice land.	Harjins land.	Rice land.	Harjins land.
Deogán	Deogán	7.78	23.68	30.56	27.39	7.18	3.41
	Belhábans	13.64	40.99	16.20	23.92	3	3.21
Azamgarh	Nizámábád	11.36	47.77	12.12	20.19	7.44	1.12
	Mábul	13.74	49.37	8.48	12.27	14.40	1.74
Mábul	Kauriá	14.45	50.58	10.66	22.51	.97	.83
	Atrauliá	17.08	59.67	6.30	14.33	1.32	1.08
	Gopálpur	7.69	61.12	5.99	23.53	.46	1.21
Sagri	Sagri	8.84	50.61	10.42	28.97	.75	.41
	Ghosi	11.84	57.54	8.56	19.52	1.92	.82
	Kiriát Mittú	19.93	30.74	20.32	18.71	9.77	.53
	Chiriákot	19.54	43.46	15.26	17.95	3.47	.32
Muhammadábád	Muhammadábád	15.89	48.55	15.13	18.62	4.89	.43
	Man Nátbhanjan	14.55	58.59	5.35	19.48	1.62	.41
Sikandarpur	Nathúpur	10.53	60.14	6.67	20.88	1.03	.75
	Total	12.55	48.35	12.21	20.37	5.35	1.16

22. The relative amount of each of these classes for the district is—

Tenants' cash land	...	{ Rice land 12.53 per cent. } Total 60.91. ✓
	...	{ Harjins „ 48.35 „ } Total 60.91. ✓
Landholders' sir	...	{ Rice „ 12.21 „ } Total 62.53. ✓
	...	{ Harjins „ 20.37 „ } Total 62.53. ✓
Batal, rent-free, &c.	...	{ Rice „ 5.35 „ } Total 6.51. ✓
	...	{ Harjins „ 1.16 „ } Total 6.51. ✓

The tenants' cash land alone has a recorded rental that is of any practical account. The rates which are recorded for sir in the old village papers are nominal; rent-free land has rarely a nominal rate even entered against it; and if the papers contain any return at all of the produce of *batāi* land, the return is unreliable.

23. In Azamgarh rent, as has before been remarked, is generally fixed by a rate upon the bigha;\* less frequently at a lump sum for the tenants' holding. If rates are in use in an estate there are generally several of them; and taking the district as a whole, there are not less than one hundred and fifty different declared rent-rates in use. They range from two annas a bigha to Rs. 12. The difference between some of them is very slight, and can scarcely have reference to a disparity in the quality of the soil. Its cause is probably to be found in the great subdivision of the land, not only among cultivators, but also among proprietors.

Classes of soil.

24. The principal classes of soil to which these varying rates belong are more or less distinctly marked.

25. The first great division is into rice land (*kāri*, *dhonāu*, *dhon'ar*) and harjins or *rabī* land. In the first is included the land on which rice alone is the staple crop. To the second belongs the land which is used for early autumn, sugarcane, and winter crops.

26. It is necessary only to see the wide bare tracts of rice land in the dry months, or to see them under water and covered with a uniform crop in the rains, in order to understand that the people consider and treat rice land as a distinct class of land from the better raised tract upon which the various crops of the country, except rice, are raised. There is rice land which is treated as the harjins land, but it consists of small patches lying round little hollows within the harjins area, or of a fringe of fields where the harjins land and the rice land meet. But these exceptions do not violate the classification to an appreciable extent.

27. Within the rice area the quality of the land varies with (1) the natural character of the soil, and (2) the abundance and controllability of the water-supply. Clean clays—*matāra* and *karāil*—yield the best crops; and of these two the former is preferable, because the stickiness of *karāil* makes the planting out of the crop a somewhat arduous operation. The inferior rice soils are those which are mixed with salts of reh. The better classes of soil are likely to be accompanied with an abundant natural water-supply in ordinary seasons; but that supply is not always under control. Land with the best clay soil loses much of its value, if its owners cannot let off the water when the land has been flooded by excess of rain, and cannot keep the water on or easily supply water by baling when drought is threatened. On the other hand, poor usary land is generally on a high level, and is not unfrequently at a distance from the sources of irrigation. In the heaviest rainfall it never has more water than is good for its crop: it soon suffers from drought; and irrigation is attended with difficulty, or is impossible.

\* The standard revenue bigha in all the temporarily settled parts of Azamgarh except pargana Deogāon contains 2,730 square yards, or 564 of an acre. The *lathā* is 94 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, and there are twenty *lathās* in the *jarib*. Formerly the Azamgarh *jarib* was divided into 19 *lathās* of 99 inches each in length. But as a scale of 19 parts is an awkward measure to work with, the *jarib* has been distributed into 20 *lathās*.

In pargana Deogāon and in many permanently settled estates the bigha in use is the regulation one of the Benares Province, and contains 3,136 square yards, or 648 of an acre, the *jarib* being divided into 20 *lathās* of 100 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches each. The bigha and *jarib* are known as the *Daucahi*.

*Kachcha* bighas are not in very general use in the district. In Deogāon there are several *kachcha* bighas:—(1) the *baholi* bigha which is equal to 13 standard biswas, and which is current in tappa Haveli of Deogāon, (2) a bigha of 16 standard biswas which is current in tappa Shahpur, (3) a bigha of 10 standard biswas which is current in tappas Shāh Salempur and Barda, (4) a bigha of eight standard biswas which is current in tappa Kūba. In some of the Sūrajpur mahāls in pargana Ghosi are two standards. By one of these the landholders estimate the land among themselves, its area being about 32 standard biswas; by the other, which is equivalent to about 16 standard biswas, they rate the tenant's rents. A bigha similar to the latter is current in the estates of the Maliks of Ghosi. There the bigha is known as the eight *mandā* bigha, a *mandā* being equivalent to two biswas. In some estates in parganas Māhul and Nathūpur also a bigha smaller than the standard district bigha is in use. But elsewhere the only current bigha seems to be that described in the opening paragraph.

28. Somewhat different considerations regulate the classification within the subdivisions of the harjins area. There are localities in which the chemical properties of the soil render it peculiarly suitable or unsuitable for certain crops. The rent of the land may bear reference to the quality of the soil in this respect,\* but its texture hardly discloses the quality : and the people do not consciously rate harjins land according as it is a little more or a little less clayey or sandy. The distinction which they draw is between *per* and *pálo*—between the land which forms the stem of the mauza, and that which consists of the outlying fields.

The *per* is the land round and between the hamlets, near and at a moderate distance from them, which receives regularly a share of such labour and manure as the people have to bestow, is generally well irrigated, and is little liable to trespass by cattle and thieves. In some parts of the district, especially in the south of it all, or nearly all, the harjins land is spoken of as *per*, while the rice land is called *pálo*; and, practically, in mauzas in which the area of harjins land is small in comparison with the rice land and lies round the hamlet, there is nothing but harjins *per* and rice land *pálo*. But in uplying country the *pálo* consists of the harjins land at a distance from the hamlets. It receives a comparatively small part of the cultivator's attention and manure, is probably not well provided with artificial sources of irrigation, and is imperfectly protected against trespass. The *per* and *pálo* of all villages are not alike. Diverse accidents of soil, of water-supply, of the caste, condition, and place of residence of the cultivators, create subdivisions, not only in the *per pálo* of a series of villages, but within the *per pálo* of individual villages.

29. To the diversities of soil which have been thus indicated are doubtless due in part the variety of the rent-rates. And those rates that are most common bear a relation to each other which coincides in a rough kind of way with the varying qualities of the soil.

30. But the coincidence is far from being perfect. Excepting the special rates that are levied on special crops (those crops, for instance, which are raised on market garden land or *kairár*, and, in some localities, sugarcane), rates tend to be too low on the best land, and too high on poor land. The reason of this probably is that cultivators generally hold some of both kinds of land ; and although the rent of the holding was not fixed in the lump, or by a uniform rate, the appearance of extreme rates was avoided. Then, personal considerations, which were independent of the quality of the land, and which are connected with the past history of the estate, or of particular families in it, have often had a great deal to do with some at least of the rents payable in it. Lastly, there can be little question that, during the last twenty years at least, the tendency of rent has been to rise. This is in accordance with economic law. But the fixity of cultivating tenure which our system of land revenue and record, falling in with the general feeling of the community, has brought about, has prevented any general rise of rent in land upon which right of occupancy had previously accrued. But new land, which is generally inferior in advantages to the old, and in regard to which no privilege of occupancy existed, has not unfrequently been let at relatively higher rates than the old land, and that in places where undisguised competition did not affect the rates.

31. In examining the recorded rental of the tenants' cash land it was thought sufficient to confine analysis to the two main classes of land, rice land and rabi land. The result of the analysis is contained in the annexed table. The areas used were those of the recent survey ; the rates were those declared by the landholders, patwáris, and cultivators.

\* For example, the soil in certain places in pargana Máhul bears sugarcane that yields particularly good sugar, and in these localities a heavy rent-rate on the sugarcane crop is paid by cultivators.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Declared rental of tenants' cash land.			Average rates of rental on the tenants' cash land.		
		Rice land.	Rabi land.	Total.	Rice land.	Rabi land.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Deogán ...	Deogán ...	19,141	83,465	1,02,606	4 3 3	6 0 4	5 9 2
	Belhábans ...	12,662	46,508	59,170	4 9 8	5 3 8	5 1 3
Azamgarh ...	Nizamabad ...	76,180	3,81,653	4,57,833	4 3 8	5 0 8	4 14 2
	Mábul ...	44,324	2,24,310	2,68,634	3 12 10	5 5 7	5 0 2
Mábul ...	Kauris ...	10,792	51,553	62,345	3 1 6	4 7 7	4 3 4
	Atrauliá ...	26,520	1,17,216	1,43,736	3 6 9	4 6 2	4 2 8
	Gopálpur ... { Kachhár ...	359	15,119	15,478	2 4 2	2 15 4	2 15 1
	Bángar ...	5,622	26,010	41,632	4 5 4	5 9 0	5 5 8
	Total ...	5,981	51,129	57,110	4 1 8	4 6 8	4 6 1
Bagri ...	Sagri ... { Kachhár ...	958	55,106	56,069	2 13 8	3 3 2	3 3 1
	Bángar ...	29,223	1,23,962	1,53,185	4 2 2	4 15 0	4 12 2
	Total ...	30,176	1,79,068	2,09,244	4 1 3	4 3 8	4 3 4
	Ghoat ... { Kachhár ...	8,737	24,618	33,355	3 8 11	3 10 6	3 10 1
	Bángar ...	16,911	1,30,400	1,47,311	3 8 11	4 9 8	4 7 3
	Total ...	25,648	1,55,048	1,80,696	3 8 11	4 6 9	4 9 5
	Kiriát Mittá ...	5,997	12,521	18,518	3 14 4	5 4 6	4 11 9
	Chiriákot ...	20,670	59,538	80,208	3 15 10	5 2 7	4 12 9
Muhammádábád.	Muhammádábád. { Kachhár ...	3,730	11,828	15,558	3 12 8	3 4 9	3 6 5
	Bángar ...	66,276	2,47,524	3,13,800	4 0 11	4 13 6	4 10 6
	Total ...	70,006	2,59,352	3,29,358	4 0 8	4 11 11	4 9 2
	Mau Nátbhanjan. { Kachhár ...	13	3,693	3,706	1 11 11	2 14 2	2 14 1
	Bángar ...	3,391	15,488	18,879	2 14 8	4 8 4	4 1 10
	Total ...	3,404	19,181	22,585	2 14 7	4 1 2	3 13 6
Sikandarpur ...	Nathépur ... { Kachhár ...	57	2,210	2,267	2 0 7	4 1 3	3 15 8
	Bángar ...	7,340	51,660	59,000	3 6 8	4 5 7	4 3 3
	Total ...	7,397	53,870	61,267	3 6 5	4 5 4	4 3 2
District ...	... { Kachhár ...	13,849	1,12,604	1,26,453	3 7 10	3 4 3	3 4 7
	Bángar ...	3,45,049	15,81,808	19,26,857	3 15 1	4 15 5	4 11 10
	Total ...	3,58,898	16,94,412	20,53,310	3 14 9	4 12 2	4 9 40

To the best of the belief of the settlement officers, the rental was recorded with tolerable correctness. It would be absurd to say that rentals were never understated, but, on the other hand, in many mauzas belonging to non-resident proprietors the rentals worked out on the new areas were a good deal higher—in some instances from ten to fifteen per cent. higher—than had ever been realized. The survey disclosed a greater cultivated area than was supposed; and although the nominal rates remain unaltered, the increased rent in these villages is a new charge upon the tenants.

32. The average rates at which the rental falls upon the tenants' land cannot with fairness be applied to the rest of the cultivated land. In the first place, a very large proportion of the batái and rent-free area is land upon which the crops are precarious. If the harvest fails on the batái land, the burden falls chiefly upon the landlord. The tenant loses his crop, but he pays no rent. The landlord must pay the revenue, whether or not there is a crop. On the other hand, the tenants' cash rice land contains a considerable proportion of the best and most certain rice land. Then, the proportion of rice land to harjins in the tenants' holdings is comparatively small, and the cash rate upon it is not unfrequently held up by the harjins land which the holding contains. On the other hand, a large proportion of the sir of landholders is rice land. Much of it, especially in the southern parganas, is land the event of the harvest upon which is dependent entirely on the rainfall. If the crops fail the whole burden falls upon the landlord. Lastly, a large proportion of the

tenants are of low caste, and some of them cultivate special crops for which special high rates are fixed. On the other hand, the proprietors are entitled in respect of their sir to the same consideration as the high caste tenants.

33. In order, therefore, to ascertain the rent-rates that might be assessed upon land for which there is no declared rental, and in order to check the recorded rental of tenants' cash land, the system adopted was this. At the survey land was classified into rice land and harjins or rabi land. The former was further subdivided into three classes according to quality, while the latter was subdivided into per and pálo. The subdivisions were coloured on the field map, and all fields returned by the surveyor as unirrigated were marked with a cross. A column for rent-rates was added to the khasra, and into this the existing rent-rate of each field was filled as survey proceeded. Previous to assessment the assessing officer visited each mauza with the map and khasra. He had also before him the village papers filed in preceding years by the patwáris and returns regarding suits for rent in the revenue courts. Traversing each mauza in such directions as enabled him to see every tract in it, all the sources of irrigation and every hamlet, and to check the surveyor's soil returns as coloured on the map, he examined the rent-rates recorded in the khasra as he went along, and formed his opinion as to the proper classification of the lands of the village. If any of his classes coincided with the surveyor's, there was nothing more to be done; and in the case of the main divisions into rice land and harjins land, there very rarely was any occasion to alter the surveyor's return. If an alteration was made in the amír's subdivisions, it was marked in the map, and the area was subsequently ascertained from the khasra.\* Inspections were made in the company of landholders, tenants, patwáris, and all who chose to attend. While moving through the mauzas of the pargana in this way, the assessing officer necessarily saw much and heard much. He tested and corrected the paper returns by what he saw and heard, and was eventually able to pick out from among the varying rent-rates the rates which—personal and caste consideration being set aside—were commonest and seemed fairest in each of the subdivisions of the cultivated land which he had been led to make. Finally, putting his mauzawár classification together, he obtained a return for the pargana, or, if the pargana contained circles which differed obviously from each other in agricultural features, for the circles into which the pargana was divided.

34. In Appendix III. will be found a complete table of the classification of the cultivated area, of the selected rent-rates, and of the rental that the classification and rates gave for all the parganas of the district.

Method adopted to check the recorded rental of tenants' cash land and estimate the assets of sir and batái.

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\*A short explanation regarding the classification of the soils of every mauza will be found in its settlement misl.

Taluk.	Pargana.	Circle.	Rice land.			Harins land.			Total.		
			Area in acres.	Rental by selected rent-rates.	Average rate of the assumed rental.	Area in acres.	Rental by selected rent-rates.	Average rate of the assumed rental.	Area in acres.	Rental by selected rent-rates.	Average rate of the assumed rental.
Deogon	Deogon	Circle comprising Tappas Barda and Chauri	10,403	Rs. 19,446	Rs. a. p. 1 13 11	9,205	43,669	4 1 11	19,608	Rs. 63,115	Rs. a. p. 3 3 6
		Circle comprising Tappas Haveli and Khurson	5,247	11,385	2 2 9	5,332	27,549	5 2 8	10,579	38,934	3 10 11
		Circle comprising Tappas Shah Salempur, Shahpur, Sonari, Saifabad, and Kuba	10,982	21,242	1 14 11	17,541	83,719	4 15 1	28,331	1,06,961	3 12 5
		Total	26,640	52,073	1 15 3	31,878	1,56,937	4 14 9	58,519	2,09,010	3 8 9
Aramgarh	Belhabans	First class circle	3,781	14,550	3 14 10	8,905	57,410	6 7 2	12,686	72,260	5 11 2
		Second class circle	3,136	11,768	3 12 0	5,880	21,627	5 6 1	9,017	43,395	4 13 0
		Total	6,917	26,318	3 13 7	14,785	89,037	6 0 4	21,704	1,15,655	5 5 3
		Khalar (south) Bangar (north)	39,407	1,52,819	3 14 0	45,022	2,95,139	6 9 0	84,429	4,48,258	5 4 11
Mahul	Nisamabad	Total	49,010	1,86,740	3 13 0	1,09,484	6,58,662	6 0 3	1,58,494	8,45,402	5 8 4
		South Division	23,281	83,238	3 9 2	24,122	1,54,024	6 12 10	47,393	2,47,262	5 3 6
		North Division	7,815	25,043	3 9 4	29,715	1,16,231	5 14 4	37,308	2,03,279	5 6 8
		Total	31,073	1,11,286	3 9 3	53,837	3,39,555	6 4 10	84,910	4,50,541	5 4 11
Sagri	Kauria Atraulia Sagri Gopalpur	Circle comprising Tappas Barda and Chauri	5,941	20,819	3 8 1	16,846	89,528	5 5 0	22,787	1,10,347	4 13 5
		Circle comprising Tappas Haveli and Khurson	11,171	34,958	3 2 1	33,602	1,71,708	5 1 7	44,834	2,06,665	4 9 9
		Circle comprising Tappas Shah Salempur, Shahpur, Sonari, Saifabad, and Kuba	180	655	3 9 11	6,331	19,227	3 2 4	6,514	20,582	3 2 7
		Total	2,494	8,512	3 6 6	9,287	55,507	5 9 5	12,428	64,019	5 2 5
Sagri	Total	Total	2,680	9,167	3 6 9	16,262	75,434	4 10 3	18,942	84,601	4 7 6

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Circle.	Rice land.			Harjins land.			Total.		
			Area in acres.	Rental by selected rent-rates.	Average rate of the assumed rental.	Area in acres.	Rental by selected rent-rates.	Average rate of the assumed rental.	Area in acres.	Rental by selected rent-rates.	Average rate of the assumed rental.
				Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
	Sagra	Kachhar ... ..	638½	2,251	3 8 4	25,363	85,103	3 5 9	26,001½	87,354	3 5 9
		Bangar ... ..	16,107½	55,741	3 7 4	41,558½	2,16,513	5 3 4	67,666½	2,72,254	4 11 6
		Total ... ..	16,746½	57,992	3 6 9	66,921½	3,01,616	4 8 1	83,667½	3,59,608	4 4 9
	Ghosi	Kachhar ... .. m ...	4,344½	15,316	3 8 5	9,488½	34,292	3 9 10	13,833	49,608	3 9 5
		Bangar ... ..	9,252½	33,274	3 9 7	37,823½	1,86,838	4 15 0	47,076	2,20,112	4 10 10
		Total ... ..	13,596½	48,590	3 9 1	47,312½	2,21,130	4 10 9	60,909	2,69,720	4 6 10
Muhammadabad	Kiriát Mittú Chiriákot	...	3,861	13,352	3 7 4	3855½	22,459	5 13 2	7,716½	35,811	4 10 3
		...	10,151	36,477	3 9 6	16,371½	89,971	5 7 11	26,522½	1,26,428	4 12 3
		...	1,589½	6,613	4 2 7	6,036½	21,094	3 7 11	7,625½	27,707	3 10 2
	Muhammadabad	Kachhar ... ..	34,890½	1,29,456	3 11 4	70,088½	3,79,298	5 6 7	104,978½	5,08,754	4 13 6
		Bangar ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ... ..	36,479½	1,36,069	3 11 8	76,124½	4,00,392	5 4 2	112,604½	5,36,461	4 12 3
	Mau Nátbhanjan	Kachhar ... ..	15½	33	2 1 2	1,986½	6,380	3 3 4	2,002½	6,413	3 3 3
		Bangar ... ..	1,713½	5,765	3 5 10	4,318	25,093	5 13 0	6,031½	30,858	5 1 10
		Total ... ..	1,729	5,798	3 5 8	6,304½	31,473	4 15 10	8,035½	37,271	4 10 3
Bikandarpur	Nathupur	Kachhar ... ..	61½	198	3 3 1	789	2,916	3 11 2	850½	3,114	3 10 6
		Bangar ... ..	3,705½	13,422	3 9 11	16,105½	77,671	4 13 1	19,811½	90,993	4 9 6
		Total ... ..	3,767½	13,620	3 9 7	16,894½	80,487	4 12 3	20,662½	94,107	4 8 10
		District Total ...	219,766½	7,33,559	3 6 11	510,542½	27,28,090	5 5 6	730,308½	34,81,649	4 12 3

35. How the rental which has been thus arrived at stands in comparison with the rental, actual or assumed, of last settlement, there are no means of judging. For the reports, both pargana and final, that were submitted at last settlement contain no details in respect to classes of soils, the rent-rates that existed or were assumed, and the rental, either actual or assumed, upon which the jama was assessed. And the destruction of the Collectorate records in the disturbances of 1857-58 has deprived us of the materials which the vernacular proceedings would have supplied.

## SECTION IV.

### Financial results.

36. A jama at half the rental arrived at by means of the classification of the area and the selected rent-rates would have been Rs. 17,40,825 (for parganawár details see *Appendix III.*) The increase upon the previous jama would have been Rs. 4,95,103, or very nearly 40 per cent.

Circumstances tending to reduce the mauzawár jamas framed on the estimate.

37. A number of circumstances, however, combined to bring the aggregate of the jamas assessed upon the individual mauzas of the district below that amount.

38. *First*, a small sum had to be struck off on account of entire revenue-free mauzas. The area and assets of these are included in the figures for area and rental which have been given above. They are shown separately here. The sum which would have been assessed upon them on behalf of Government, and which may be deducted on their account from the amount shown in paragraph 36, is upwards of Rs. 5,000.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Number of entire revenue-free mauzas.	Total extent in acres.	Barren.	ASSESSABLE AREA					Assumed assets.	
					Culturable waste of long standing.	Recently thrown out of cultivation.	Cultivated.				Total.
							Irrigated.	Dry.	Total.		
Azamgarh ...	Nizámábád ...	3	895½	270	13½	46½	564	1½	565½	625½	3,186
Sagri ...	Sagri ...	7	608½	91½	56½	5	445½	5	450½	512½	2,470
Muhammádábád ...	Chirlákot ...	7	1,143½	271½	142½	4½	701½	23½	725	879½	3,894
	Muhammádábád ...	5	388½	68	34½	14½	254½	17	271½	320½	1,251
	Total ...	22	3,031½	700½	247½	70½	1,965½	47½	2,013	2,380½	10,801

39. *Second*, deduction had to be made in many mauzas on account of the caste of the tenants. This deduction is authorized by law. Custom respecting the rates of rent payable by *classes of tenants* is prescribed as one of the points to be considered in fixing rents. The rates of rent payable in many estates in Azamgarh by high caste tenants have in the past been much lower than the rates payable by tenants of other castes. The following figures make this very clear. They are for the whole district. It seems scarcely necessary to give parganawár details. In every pargana the same kind of difference in the average rent-rates is observable. (See also *Chapter I., para. 345.*)

In the whole district (exclusive of per- manently settled estates).	Occupancy land held at cash rents.			Land held at full of cash rents.			Total land held at cash rents.		
	Area.	Rental.	Average rent- rate.	Area.	Rental.	Average rent- rate.	Area.	Rental.	Average rent- rate.
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Tenants of superior castes, including landholders culti- vating as tenants land other than sirs.	120,078½	4,93,859	4 1 10	42,754½	1,79,633	4 3 2	162,833½	6,73,492	4 2 2
Tenants of other castes ...	154,283½	8,01,261	5 3 1	127,698½	5,78,557	4 8 5	281,982	12,72,618	4 14 3
Both ...	274,361½	12,95,120	4 11 6	170,453	7,58,190	4 7 2	444,814½	20,53,310	4 9 10

In fixing the jama of many estates, therefore, a drawback from the assumed assets had to be made. The rate of drawback was determined with reference to the special circumstances of each estate. In some mauzas in which high caste tenants cultivate there is no difference between the rent-rates payable by them and those payable by other tenants. In such mauzas a difference was of course not introduced. In others the rent-rates payable by the high caste tenants were relatively so low that, if the rights of the landlord were to be respected, the State's fair share of the produce of the land would not have been obtained, had the difference not been diminished. In others the existing difference is moderate, and it was maintained. As a rule, the drawback allowed was about twelve and a half per cent. in the full assumed rental of land held in occupancy right by high caste tenants who had hitherto cultivated at privileged rates. But in some instances as much as twenty per cent. seemed necessary, and in others less than twelve and a half per cent.

40. *Third*, it was necessary in some mauzas to make allowance for the turbulent character of the tenants. The large proportion of the  
(3) Turbulent tenants. assets which is relinquished in favour of the *mālguzār* is no doubt intended in part as a provision against temporary and contingent default or loss of rental. But if, as is sometimes the case, tenants on an estate are habitual defaulters and do not pay their rents except under pressure, it is hardly fair to treat the full recorded rental as if in ordinary years it were easily realizable. The landlord is at liberty to use legal processes against his tenants, but he cannot always be doing that. Law proceedings cost money; and if the tenants are numerically strong and well-to-do, it is almost impossible for the landlord to oust them or bring other tenants into the mauza.

41. *Fourth*, it was necessary in some instances to make allowance for the precarious character of the assets. This was the case in mauzas  
(4) Uncertainty of assets. in which there is a large proportion of rice land, and in alluvial estates in the vicinity of the Gogra. The latter demanded special consideration at the time the assessment was made. For in several successive years preceding it the whole country along the Gogra had suffered very much from floods; much cultivated land had been laid waste; and the people were in an impoverished condition. The last two seasons have been favourable; and should future seasons resemble them, a very considerable enhancement may be expected at the quinquennial revision of the river *mahāls* in parganas Gopālpur and Sagri.

42. *Fifth*, the number, character, and condition of the landholders had also to  
(5) The number and poverty of the landholders. be taken into account. This consideration acted as much as any other in modifying the estimated assessment. It is needless to say that in *mahāls* full of petty and poor high caste sharers the fixing of the

jama is not a matter of mere multiplication and division. The livelihood of the people must be considered, especially in mahals in which, owing to the lightness of previous assessments or the great increase discovered in the cultivation, the revenue must in any case be heavily enhanced. Sir William Muir's remark that "the absolute amount of profit left to the owner is of far less consequence than the relative amount as regards past income" is specially applicable to Azamgarh.

Circumstances counter-acting the above considerations.

43. Circumstances counteracting these considerations, in some degree, were not wanting.

44. *First*, in a few estates the *sāyar* income from lakes or marshes and natural woods, which is not included in the rental of the cultivated land, forms a large part of their assets, and materially affects the assessment of their jama.\*

(1) *Sāyar* income. 45. *Second*, in some estates the waste land which had been thrown out of cultivation, and is susceptible of immediate restoration, formed an appreciable part of the area of the estate, and in assessment was treated as part of the cultivated area.

(2) Culturable waste. 46. *Third*, in some estates the current rent-rates are above the average. This may be due to the class of tenants or to exceptional advantages of soil or irrigation. When inspection showed that the rent-rates were paid and the village prosperous, the high rental was accepted for assessment purposes. And in this connection it may be added that the existing jama of an estate was not always lowered, because it appeared to be more than half the rental. If the estate seemed prosperous, the jama was allowed to stand; or if a partial remission in the jama seemed sufficient, that only was granted.

47. The circumstances which have been explained in the last three paragraphs, The jama actually assessed, however, went a small way to counteract the depressing

\* The chief items of lake or marsh *sāyar* are (1) fish, (2) wild rice, (3) *siwār*, (4) wild fowl. In some estates the right to fish is sold for a round sum every season. This plan is usually adopted by the landholders of the large Gamhriban lake and in most of the smaller lakes and tanks. On the *Pewā Pakī* and *Salonā* lakes a fee is levied for the season on every boat employed in fishing. On the *Narjā* lake the landholders generally divide the fish, half and half, with the fishermen daily during the fishing season, and make their own arrangements for its sale. On the large lakes the fish are taken with the *bisārt*, the boats working together in fleets in water from four to five feet deep. The fishing season extends from the middle of February till the beginning of the rains, when the water begins to rise in the tanks. In the smaller tanks the fish are taken with nets or otherwise killed when the tanks dry up in the spring and summer. Considerable quantities of fish are sometimes killed during the rains on the inlets through which the fish run up into the lakes from the *Chhoti Sarjā* and other streams; and at all seasons small fish are taken with little draw-nets along the banks of some of the lakes and streams.

The seed of wild rice (*tinui*) in small swamps is generally gathered with a shallow oblong basket called a *saili*, which the gatherer swings round him through the midst of the standing plant. The ripe grains drop into the saili. The landowner gets half of what is gathered. But in deeper and more extensive marshes the heads of the plant, as much as is within reach at once, are tied together in a knot while green. The object is to prevent the heads being very much shaken. When the seed is ripe, either the heads are cut off or the seed is shaken out of them. The landholders either get half the grain, or charge a fee on each boat that was employed in the tying up of heads. *Tinui* is in demand among Hindus, being a grain which it is permissible to eat on fast days.

*Siwār* is in demand for refining sugar (*para*, 455, Chapter I.) during the summer, and is then procurable only in large lakes and streams. Either the landholders levy a small fee for every headload, or the sugar refiners pay a small lump sum for the season for any *siwār* they may require.

Wild fowl are netted by boatmen during the winter and spring. The landholders get half, or the value of half, of what are taken, or a fee is levied for the season upon every net.

Besides these items of lake *sāyar* (*jalhar*) the seeds and roots of certain water-lilies are collected as articles of food; the stems of certain large reeds are used as firewood; in seasons of drought the straw of *tinui* is a not unimportant article of fodder; and in all seasons the *nareī* or rushes in the swamps form excellent fodder for buffaloes.

The *dhāk* or *parās* trees in natural woods are cut periodically at intervals varying from three to five years. The tree sprouts again from the same root. In a few manzas as much as Rs. 500 and 600 is realized every five years from the *dhāk* wood; and in some the landholder gets a small yearly fee from the tenants for the liberty to cut away the thin twigs from the main stems. These are used in the village sugar factories as fuel. The gum and lac on the trees in some localities yield a very little to the landholders; and they also levy a small fee upon the *tār* trees from which toddy is extracted. In the *de wāras* of the *Gogra* the reed grass is not of much value. But the tamarisk is cut and sold for firewood, for weaving baskets, for thatching, and similar purposes, but its value is generally small.

influence of caste custom in respect to cultivators' rents and of the great subdivision of the land among petty proprietors. The jama actually assessed amounts to Rs. 16,58,191, being Rs. 82,634, or 4.75 per cent., less than half of the rental shown in paragraph 36 (*for pargana details see Appendix No. III*). The enhancement upon the old jama is Rs. 4,12,469, or 33 per cent. The result is different from that predicted by Mr. Thomason in the last paragraph of his report on the fifth settlement. But the new areas and rental cannot be gainsaid.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Proposed jama.	Average rates per acre.			Increase.	Percentage.
			Of cultivated area.	Of assessable area.	Of total area.		
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
Deogāon ...	Deogāon ...	1,09,250	1 13 11	1 8 3	0 15 8	7,025	7
	Belhábāns ...	45,087	2 1 2	1 10 4	1 2 4	5,150	13
Azamgarh ...	Nizámábád ...	4,06,843	2 9 1	2 0 10	1 7 0	99,060	32
	Mábul ...	2,15,661	2 8 8	1 14 7	1 5 1	52,024	32
Mábul ...	Kauriá ...	47,548	2 1 4	1 9 9	1 3 9	10,804	29
	Atrauliá ...	95,484	2 2 1	1 9 4	1 4 7	13,958	17
Sagri ...	Gopálpur ...	37,986	2 0 1	1 4 10	0 14 8	8,972	31
	Sagri ...	1,67,152	2 0 1	1 7 9	1 2 3	41,415	33
Muhammádábád ...	Ghosi ...	1,35,434	2 3 9	1 10 2	1 4 6	41,461	44
	Kiriát Mittú ...	17,789	2 4 11	1 15 6	1 3 3	3,608	25
Muhammádábád ...	Chiriákot ...	59,544	2 4 11	1 12 0	1 4 7	15,971	37
	Muhammádábád ...	2,55,110	2 4 3	1 13 3	1 6 0	92,581	57
Sikandarpur ...	Mau Nátbhanjan ...	18,437	2 4 9	1 10 0	1 4 7	6,770	58
	Nathúpur ...	46,866	2 4 1	1 10 9	1 5 7	13,770	42
Total ...		16,58,191	2 4 4	1 12 0	1 4 5	4,12,469	33

48. The revenue-rates of the fifth and sixth settlements are these :—

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Rate at which the jama of last settlement fell on the cultivated area at last settlement.		Rate at which the jama of last settlement fell on the total area.		Rate at which the proposed jama of the present settlement falls upon the present cultivation.		Rate at which the proposed jama falls upon the total area.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Deogāon ...	Deogāon ...	2 2 9	0 15 1	1 13 11	0 15 8				
	Belhábāns ...	2 2 6	1 0 5	2 1 2	1 2 4				
Azamgarh ...	Nizámábád ...	2 9 0	1 1 6	2 9 1	1 7 0				
	Mábul ...	2 4 0	0 15 11	2 8 8	1 5 1				
Mábul ...	Kauriá ...	1 13 11	0 15 3	2 1 4	1 3 9				
	Atrauliá ...	2 0 4	1 1 6	2 2 1	1 4 7				
Sagri ...	Gopálpur ...	1 14 6	0 15 1	2 0 1	0 14 8				
	Sagri ...	2 1 2	0 13 8	2 0 1	1 2 3				
Muhammádábád ...	Ghosi ...	2 2 7	0 14 4	2 3 9	1 4 6				
	Kiriát Mittú ...	2 5 9	0 15 5	2 4 11	1 3 3				
Muhammádábád ...	Chiriákot ...	1 15 11	0 14 10	2 4 11	1 4 7				
	Muhammádábád ...	2 4 0	0 14 0	2 4 3	1 6 0				
Sikandarpur ...	Mau Nátbhanjan ...	2 8 6	0 13 2	2 4 9	1 4 7				
	Nathúpur ...	1 13 10	1 0 4	2 4 1	1 5 7				
Total ...		2 3 7	0 15 7	2 4 4	1 4 5				

49. The figures do not contain all that we now take from the landholders.

Revenue charges including cesses.

Whether they be called cesses or revenue, the ten per cent. local cess and the patwári cess come out of the profits of the

land. They are in fact, and they are felt to be, a much heavier tax upon land-holders' profits than were the *jāgirs* which were appropriated to the *patwāris* and village watchmen at last settlement.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Proposed jama.	Ten per cent local cess.*	Patwāri cess.*	Total demand collected from the land-holders.	Rate per acre of cultivated area.	Increase in the total revenue demand fixed at the fifth settlement.	Percentage of increase.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
Deogāon ...	Deogāon ...	1,09,250	10,925	6,661	1,26,836	2 2 8	21,611	24
	Bellābān ...	45,087	4,509	2,714	52,310	2 6 7	12,373	31
Azamgarh ...	Nizāmābād ...	4,06,843	40,684	21,933	4,72,464	2 15 8	1,64,681	54
Māhul ...	Māhul ...	2,15,661	21,566	12,996	2,50,222	2 15 2	86,585	53
	Kauriā ...	47,518	4,752	2,980	55,250	2 6 10	18,586	50
	Atrauliā ...	95,484	9,548	5,834	1,10,866	2 7 7	29,340	36
Sagri ...	Gopālpur ...	37,986	3,801	2,370	44,157	2 5 4	15,113	52
	Sagri ...	1,67,152	16,861	10,242	1,94,255	2 5 2	68,513	55
	Ghosi ...	1,35,434	13,543	8,209	1,57,189	2 9 4	63,216	67
Muhammadābād ...	Kiriāt Mittā ...	17,789	1,780	1,062	20,631	2 10 9	6,359	44
	Chirākot ...	59,544	6,131	3,688	69,363	2 9 10	25,790	59
	Muhammadābād ...	2,55,110	25,567	15,388	2,96,065	2 10 1	1,33,536	82
	Man Nātbhanjan ...	18,437	1,843	1,091	21,371	2 10 7	9,506	83
Bikandarpur ...	Nathūpur ...	46,866	4,682	2,948	54,496	2 10 2	21,400	65
	Total ...	16,58,191	1,66,200	1,01,116	19,25,507	2 10 2	6,79,785	55

50. At the time of the assessment of certain of the parganas the old system of progressive assessments was not in force. The system has since been revived; and with much advantage it has been applied to cases of heavy enhancement in all parganas assessed after 1872. The issue of the application of the system is shown in the statement in paragraph 53.

51. It seems unnecessary to go further into the details of assessment, but the figures for pargana Deogāon demand some explanation. It is the only pargana in which the proposed jama is more than half of the assumed rental. The discrepancy is due to error in the estimate of assets. That was unquestionably too low, and for it I was to blame. The apology which I have to offer is this. Deogāon was the first pargana that I assessed. I came to the district in August, 1868, new to settlement work and to this part of the country; and I was expected to settle Deogāon during the following season. The rains of that year failed, and the rice crops, which in Deogāon cover forty per cent. of the area, were a failure. A very large proportion of the area is cultivated as *sir* (see statement in para. 21), and much of the tenants' land is *batāi*. I found on record the unhesitating remarks on pargana Deogāon made by Mr. Thomason at the end of his report (paras. 145, 171); and Mr. Lumsden, who had expected to be able to assess the pargana before his departure from Azamgarh, had in the preceding season made some investigation into the affairs of the pargana, and left for his successor's guidance a memorandum in which he reiterated Mr. Thomason's opinion. The classification of the area was worked out by me with as great, perhaps from its being my first pargana with greater, labour than in any other pargana; but the assumed rates were too low. This was discovered by me next season in parganas Bellābān and Nizāmābād, after I had reported the rates for Deogāon, but before the completion of the village assessment. I was thus able to remedy, in part at least, the mistake which had been made, with the result shown in the statement of jamas. The matter was brought to the notice of the Board of Revenue, and it was carefully discussed with me by the Commissioner (Mr. Forbes). The latter himself visited Deogāon in order to examine the assessment, and it met with his entire approval. The pargana is perhaps, as Mr. Thomason remarked,

\* The ten per cent. local cess and *patwāri* cess shown in this return include the cesses that are taken from the entire revenue-free villages.

naturally the poorest in the district. It is held almost entirely by crowded communities, among whom the land is minutely subdivided. The recurring droughts which destroy the rice crops press severely upon the people ; but even in the most favourable seasons the revenue is collected with difficulty. I trust, therefore, that the mistake which was made in respect to the assumed rent-rates may not be a reason for questioning the propriety of the actual assessment.

52. The circumstances of certain mauzas in parganas Ghosi and Náthúpur also call for explanation. They are part of the tract of country which was injured previous

Explanation regarding certain villages in parganas Ghosi and Nathupur.

Bhainsahá, Parsiá, Chakurá and Kbojuhá in pargana Ghosi ; Bakhuriá, Baitisáih, Tálpátch Ramaupur, Sikrikol, Suah, Kachlá, Kamná, Latarahá, Mehdiákund and Madhopur in pargana Náthúpur.

to 1872-73 by the inundations of the Gogra, and for the protection of which the long Náthúpur embankment was constructed. A summary settlement of these mauzas in their damaged condition was made for three years from 1281 fasli (October, 1873 A.D.) to 1283 fasli (September, 1876 A.D.), in some cases at a greatly decreased jama. It was hoped that under the protection of the embankment the country might again recover, and its revenue be restored. The settlement of the parganas was completed while the mauzas and their jamas were in this predicament ; and in order not to disarrange the figures, the returns for the parganas are submitted as they were prepared. The summary settlement of the mauzas having expired, a survey and re-settlement have been made in the present year. The result has been to show that the mauzas have either entirely or very nearly recovered from the injuries caused by the Gogra. A regular assessment has accordingly been made and separately reported. But, lest the supplementary settlement should escape notice when the settlement of the district is sent up for sanction, the increase which has now been obtained upon the mauzas has been added at the foot of the statement in paragraph 53. The supplementary settlements of the fifteen mauzas should be sanctioned up to the same date as the general settlement of the parganas to which they belong.

The jama for which sanction is now solicited.

53. The assessment, then, for which the sanction of Government is sought is as follows :—

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Year.										From 1287 fasli to the end of the period of settlement.
		1278 fasli.	1279 fasli.	1280 fasli.	1281 fasli.	1282 fasli.	1283 fasli.	1284 fasli.	1285 fasli.	1286 fasli.	1287 fasli.	
Deogson	...	Rs. 1,09,250	Rs. 1,09,250	Rs. 1,09,250	Rs. a. p. 1,09,250 0 0	Rs. 1,09,250	Rs. 1,09,250	Rs. 1,09,250	Rs. 1,09,250	Rs. 1,09,250	Rs. 1,09,250	1,09,250
Belhabana	...	...	45,087	45,087	45,087 0 0	45,087	45,087	45,087	45,087	45,087	45,087	45,087
Nizamabad	...	...	...	4,06,843	4,06,843 0 0	4,06,843	4,06,843	4,06,843	4,06,843	4,06,843	4,06,843	4,06,843
Kauria	...	...	...	...	44,649 0 0	46,928	47,548	47,548	47,548	47,548	47,548	47,548
Atraulia	...	...	...	...	94,740 13 6	95,434	95,484	95,484	95,484	95,484	95,484	95,484
Mahul	...	...	...	...	...	1,99,706	2,11,186	2,15,661	2,15,661	2,15,661	2,15,661	2,15,661
Sagri	...	...	...	...	...	35,301	37,399	37,399	37,399	37,399	37,399	37,399
Muhammadabad	...	...	...	...	...	1,50,528	1,63,066	1,67,152	1,67,152	1,67,152	1,67,152	1,67,152
Chiriakot	...	...	...	...	...	16,086	16,947	17,339	17,339	17,339	17,339	17,339
Ghosi	...	...	...	...	...	53,414	57,728	59,994	59,994	59,994	59,994	59,994
Muhammadabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,12,731	1,23,315	1,29,471	1,33,608	1,35,434	1,35,434
Mau Natthanjan,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,19,533	2,25,869	2,41,962	2,50,505	2,55,110	2,55,110
Nathupur	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,451	16,218	17,047	17,837	18,437	18,437
	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,010	43,252	45,679	46,517	46,866	46,866
Total	...	1,09,250	1,54,337	5,61,180	7,00,569 13 6	11,58,577	15,56,203	16,10,998	16,36,503	16,50,811	16,58,191	16,58,191
Increase in four mauzas in pargana Ghosi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	385	575	745	745
Increase in eleven mauzas in pargana Nathupur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	537	1,417	2,222	2,697	2,697
Total	...	1,09,250	1,54,337	5,61,180	7,00,569 13 6	11,58,577	15,56,203	16,11,680	16,38,305	16,53,608	16,61,623	16,61,623

54. The collection of the new revenue began in each pargana with the fasli year following that during which the mahalwār jamas were made known. Up to the close of 1875-76 (1283 f.) the revenue collected in excess of the jama of the expired settlement amounted to Rs. 7,87,607, thus :—

Old jama.	New full jama.	Full increase.	Enhancement realized in						
			1278 F.	1279 F.	1280 F.	1281 F.	1282 F.	1283 F.	1278 F. to 1283 F.
Rs. *	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12,45,722	16,58,191	4,12,469	7,025	12,176	1,11,235	1,32,355	2,14,155	3,10,662	7,87,607

55. The jama has been collected, as far as is known, without recourse to any severer processes of recovery than were in vogue before. It would, however, be absurd to say that the enhancement caused no inconvenience to the people. The distress was intensified in some of the earlier years by the accumulated losses from recurring bad seasons. In pargana Nizámábád, in particular, the outcry was great in the first year of the new assessment. Unfortunately, the progressive system of introducing assessments had not been revived when that pargana was assessed. But during the last two years the seasons have not on the whole been unpropitious, and the collection of the revenue in Nizámábád, and in all the parganas except Máhul, seems to have been effected smoothly and easily enough. In Máhul some difficulty has been experienced in clearing the balance sheet in recent years through the mismanagement in the Rájá of Jaunpur's estate, and from the indebtedness of other individuals with which the assessment of the land revenue is not connected.

56. The collection of the new jamas was of course followed by a rise in the rental of the tenants' cash land. On some estates the proprietors and tenants made their own arrangements amicably without resort to the settlement department. But a considerable number of suits (2,208) for adjustment of rent were entered in the settlement courts (*see Appendix XI.*) In looking at the figures it must be remembered that almost every suit referred to a number of tenants in the plaintiff's mahál. Almost universally the soils and selected rent-rates of the assessing officer were accepted without cavil by both landholders and tenants; and in pargana Nizámábád, before the issue of Act XIX. of 1873 simplified legal routine, a large number of rents were adjusted on the same basis without the institution of regular suits under the old law.

## SECTION V.

### *Records.*

57. The preparation of the settlement papers in the temporarily settled parganas of Azamgarh was almost completed before the system of cadastral survey by the Revenue Survey Department, and the system of records according to the rules prescribed under Act XIX. of 1873, were introduced. The old system was therefore continued to the close of the operations.

58. When the field survey of a pargana had been completed, the khasras and maps were passed through a checking office, in which (1) the dimensions of the fields as shown in the former were compared by scale with the plotting in the latter, and (2) the areas of the fields which had been worked out from the dimensions recorded in the khasra were tested.

59. The khasras were then made over to the patwárís for the preparation of khatiaunís. But at an early stage in the settlement it was found that unauthorized alterations were occasionally made in the khasras in the khatiauní office. As a check upon this—or rather with a view to limit the number of persons to whom fraudulent alterations

were traceable—all erasures and corrections were registered on the khasras before the latter were sent into the khatiauní office. The khatiaunís drawn up by the patwáris were passed through a comparing office composed of paid muharrirs in which every entry was to be compared with the khasra; and the khatiaunís after comparison and correction were checked by a separate set of muharrirs, whose business it was to examine a fixed percentage of the entries. In manzas held on a simple tenure the preparation of the khatiaunís is an easy matter, but in mauzas in which there are several grades of subdivision (*see Chapter I, paras. 312—320*) the khatiauní is a very complex document. After the khatiaunís had been finally checked and corrected, extracts of each holding, sir and tenant's, were made from it. These were distributed on the spot to the persons concerned by munsarims, whose duty it was to explain the entries, to correct and report all errors which were admitted and undisputed, and to report all items regarding which objections were raised. A rent-rate column having been added to the khasra and filled up at the time of survey, it was not a part of the patwáris' and munsarims' duty to ascertain and record rent-rates and rents after the khatiaunís had been prepared. The munsarims were under the supervision of a Deputy Collector.

60. The preparation of jamabandís distinct from the khatiaunís was an almost useless piece of work, but in accordance with the system of records in force it was carried out. The jamabandís were drawn up after the new assessment had been declared. The patwáris were required to make a partál, field by field, of their mauzas. In this partál changes of possession subsequent to the preparation of the khatiauní were noted, as also all enhancements or commutations of rent which had been made by decree or by recorded private agreement. In the supervision of this work munsarims, working under a Deputy Collector, were employed. The jamabandís, as filed by the patwáris, were compared with the khatiaunís and checked by muharrirs. No alterations in the record or rent were to be passed unless the patwáris could account satisfactorily for them.

61. The máfi registers were revised after the preparation of the khatiaunís. Every máfi which was recorded in the old registers was passed under review. A large number of the small charitable máfis of less than ten bighas in extent were found to be no longer in the possession of máfidars, and have been omitted from the new registers; while two or three such máfis which were entered in the vernacular records and are in possession of the máfidars, but which had from oversight been omitted from the old English registers, have been inserted. The revised registers give the following totals:—

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Máfis in register No. I. (in perpetuity exceeding 10 bighas).		Máfis in register No. II (for life).		Máfis in register No. III. (in perpetuity less than 10 bighas).		Máfis in permanently settled mauzas.	
		Num-ber.	Area in acres.	Num-ber.	Area in acres.	Num-ber.	Area in acres.	Num-ber.	Area in acres.
Deogáon	Deogáon	...	...	...	...	489	301	...	...
	Belhábans	...	...	...	...	19	28½	...	...
Azamgarh	Nizamábád	5	924	...	...	135	208½	...	...
	Mábul	...	...	...	...	183	472½	...	...
Sagri	Kauris	1	27½	...	...	38	26½	...	...
	Atrauliá	...	...	...	...	36	57½	...	...
	Gopálpur	2	14	...	...	31	46½	...	...
	Sagri	9	647	...	...	16	48	...	...
Muhammadábád	Ghoai	1	5½	...	...	28	52	...	...
	Kiriát Mittá	...	...	...	...	5	6½	...	...
	Chiriákot	7	1,143½	...	...	59	70	...	...
	Muhammadábád	...	...	5	388½	187	237½	12	235½
Sikandarpur	Mau Nábhannjan	...	...	...	...	25	42½	...	...
	Nathúpur	...	...	...	...	25	36	1	48
Total		25	2,732½	5	388½	1,256	1,633	18	279½

62. The share lists were drafted by the patwáris and kánúgos in consultation with the landholders who were assembled for the purpose. The preparation and attestation of share lists. They were then gone over, explained, and attested before a settlement officer by the patwáris and landholders. The old share lists were of use in coparcenary estates only for indicating the leading pattís; and in the great majority of mauzas the share lists that have been prepared are to all intents and purposes new documents. The share lists that gave most trouble in drawing up were those of bighadán mauzas in which existing possession is the standard of right. Their preparation entailed an elaborate analysis of the khatiaunis. Each sharer's special holding was first abstracted; then his share of land that is held in severalty by him and other persons in the mauza throughout the different grades of several possession referred to in paragraph 319 of Chapter I. The abstract thus prepared was called the *terij-berij*; and the totals of area which it gave were transferred from it to the *pattídarí* or share list. The *terij-berijes* have all been preserved and faired as appendices to the settlement share lists. The above procedure was absolutely necessary. The amount of land that each sharer happens to be cultivating with his own plough is by no means all the land for which he has to pay revenue; and unless the share list shows separately each individual's responsibility in respect to the revenue, it is of very little use.

63. The preparation of the share list not unfrequently brought to light the omission of names of sharers from the column of proprietors in the *khasra*. To prevent this, in the later parganas a rough list of all the sharers arranged by thoks and pattís, which was styled the *fard navat*, was prepared by the patwári and landholder under the direction of the survey munsarim before the survey of each mauza began. By means of it greater uniformity in the record was obtained.

64. The new share lists for each pargana generally were nearly all ready before the new jamas were declared. As soon as the latter had been made known, the patwáris were made to distribute them upon the share lists. In estates in which, in consequence of inequality in the apportionment of the land, or from other reasons, a special mode of distribution was necessary, that mode was applied with the special cognizance of the assessing officer. He, at the same time, fixed the revenue payable upon arázíláris and sub-proprietary holdings. Copies of the orders fixing the jama in the latter class of cases have been filed in the settlement misls; and reference to special modes of distribution will be found in the wájib-ul-arz or in the share list of the estates concerned. The distribution carried out by the patwáris was checked by muharrirs and by the kánúgos.

65. Share lists were prepared mauzawár. But from the mauzawár lists, mahálwár lists were drawn up for all maháls which extend into more mauzas than one. In these mahálwár lists each coparcener's shares in the different mauzas were brought together, and the revenue charges upon them totalled. Extracts from them, mounted upon cloth, were furnished *gratis* to every landholder before the collection of the new revenue began. The lists for each pargana were at the same time bound up in a volume and made over to the tahsildár. The volume is known in the district as the *kitáb báchh-bandí*.

66. The wájib-ul-arzes were drafted by muharrirs according to the instructions of the landholders, and were afterwards read, explained, and attested along with the new share lists before a settlement officer. Many of the entries are of a routine character, but a few of them are important; and as the constitution of many maháls in the district is involved, special efforts were made to draw up those sections of the wájib-ul-arzes that concern it with accuracy and completeness. It was not possible to secure the attendance of all the shareholders at the attestation of the share lists and wájib-ul-arzes. Notwithstanding notice to appear, the subordinate sharers frequently absented themselves. But

nothing was done in a corner. Every landholder had information that the documents were being prepared. The work was nearly all done in the cold season at an officer's camp in the pargana under operations. The leading men of every mahál were of course present and acted for their subordinate sharers. Their names will be found recorded at the foot of the documents above the signature of the attesting officer. If any of the shareholders objected to any of the items in the new documents, the fact was recorded at the foot of the document, and if no such objection is on record, it is to be understood that none was raised before the attesting officer, and that the consent of the whole body of sharers was actually or tacitly given to the documents. After the completion of the wájib-ul-arzes, entries in them regarding máfis, sub-proprietary holdings, and the like, were compared with the khatiaunís and other records, and discrepancies and omissions, so far as observed, were put right.

67. The procedure followed in fairing the records does not call for much explanation. For all parganas, except Gopálpur, Sagrí, Ghosí, Muhammadábád and Mau Nátbhanjan, three sets of records were prepared—one for the Collector's office, one for the tahsildár's office, one for the patwári. In the parganas just named the second of these sets was omitted in accordance with orders received from the Board of Revenue before the fairing of their records had made much progress. In these parganas the tahsildárs have received copies only of the village maps, of the share lists, and of the wájib-ul-arzes.

68. The patwáris' copies (except the maps) of records were mostly made by the patwáris themselves. The Collector's and Tahsildár's copies were made by muharrirs. But all three sets were compared with the originals and with each other by muharrirs. The comparison was to be item by item; and after the copies had been compared and corrected, they were all subjected to a percentage check. The filing of the faired records was carried out by means of muharrirs. But all the volumes filed in the Collector's office were first examined by the record-keeper or his assistant.

69. The volumes of faired records have been deposited in the Collector's record-room on book-racks, and they form an imposing library of 6,558 quarto volumes. The patwáris' volumes amount to about the same number, and the tahsildars' to about 4,500.

The original or rough records have been carefully arranged and deposited in chests in the Collector's office. This plan was deemed advisable, because, owing to errors in copying which have escaped detection, and for other reasons, access to the originals may sometimes further justice. But after a few years, when the present system of keeping up the village records has got into full working order, and there has been ample time for all undetected errors in the settlement papers to come to light, the original records may be destroyed.

70. It may be added that all applicants were supplied with copies of settlement records affecting themselves at cost price. A large number of copies of this sort have been issued. The landholders were encouraged to take copies of the maps and khasras of their mauzas. Those who or whose families hold entire mauzas, or large shares in mauzas, frequently availed them of the privilege; but this was scarcely to be expected in coparcenary estates.

71. Appendix No. XI. is a return of all the cases disposed of in the settlement department, the records of which have been filed in the Collector's record-room. A large mass of cases of a miscellaneous character—petitions from amíns and muharrirs, office orders, and the like—have been destroyed as being of no permanent use. Care was of course taken in weeding out the latter. No records were destroyed till an officer of the department had satisfied himself that they need not be kept.

72. A collection of the principal general orders issued in the department during the progress of settlement has been made, bound in a volume, and filed in the Collector's record-room. These orders refer to the arrangement and execution of the different parts of the work. If ever another settlement should be made, and no mishap meantime befall the record-room, the volume of orders may be found useful. Such a record of the experience of the past would have been most welcome to the officers of the sixth settlement.

73. The cost of the settlement (exclusive of the cost of operations in parganas Sikandarpur and Bhadrón) has been Rs. 7,33,519-7-5. Against the above sum may be set Rs. 51,414-12-4 which has been

Salary of gazetted officers.	Salary of fixed establishment.	Salaries of variable and temporary establishment, including process servers.	Travelling allowance to officers and fixed establishment.	Contingencies and miscellaneous.	Stationery.	Cost of instruments.	Job work.	Total cost.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2,41,798 3 4	65,810 10 2	2,23,260 14 4	23,576 0 11	12,136 15 3	35,831 12 3	2,092 1 5	1,29,012 13 9	7,33,519 7 5

credited to Government by the department on account of refunds, fines, sale of instruments, talibána, court fees, &c. The net cost of the settlement has thus been Rs. 6,82,104-11-1. Large as the sum appears, it was not more than the nature of the work to be done in the district required. Economy was always kept in view, and, except in months when I was absent from the district, the monthly bills were carefully scrutinized by me before being passed for payment. The cost of the settlement has already been more than covered by the increase in the revenue (*see para. 54*).

## APPENDIX No. I.

### NOTES ON THE GENERAL HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT.

THE landmarks by which the history of Azamgarh can be traced are few and insignificant. There seem to be no architectural remains of much antiquarian value in the district, and the following are the only inscriptions containing legible dates of more than a hundred and fifty years old which are known to exist in it :—

- (1.) A Sanskrit inscription on a stone pillar at Dabhāon in tappa Chāurī, pargana Deogāon, dated 1201 Sambat, in the reign of Gobind Chandra of Kanauj ;
- (2.) A Persian inscription on a slab which had belonged to a *masjid jāmi*, and was found at Chakesar (there was a kasba there once, but now there is neither kasba nor mosque) in tappa Chakesar, pargana Ghosī, dated 760 H. (1359 A.D.), in the reign of Shāh Fīroz ;
- (3.) A Hindī inscription on a stone which is built in over the doorway of a small Hindu temple at Kopā, tappa Nasr-ul-lāhpur, pargana Muḥammadābād, dated 1529 Sambat (1472 A.D.) ;
- (4.) A Persian inscription on a slab in an old mosque at Kasba (properly Kasba Nīgun) in tappa Atharahā, pargana Māhul, dated 940 H. (1533 A.D.), in the reign of Humāyun ;
- (5.) A Sanskrit inscription on a stone sugarcane press in the town of Azamgarh, dated 1609 Sambat (1553 A.D.), in the time of Salīm Shāh Sūr ;
- (6.) A Persian inscription on a tombstone in the town of Nizāmābād, dated 969 H. (1561 A.D.) ;
- (7.) A Persian inscription on a slab in a mosque at Ganjahra, tappa Bikhrozpūr, pargana Muḥammadābād, dated 1099 H. (1687 A.D.), in the reign of Alamgīr.

None of the inscriptions are of general interest ; and, with the exception of the Ganjahra inscription, none of the present residents of the neighbourhoods in which they are found know anything about their origin or history. Persons resident in Ganjahra claim to be descended from the founder of its mosque, which is, however, of very modern date.

2. There are stone remains at other places in the district ; for example, at Deolās, in tappa Nandwān, pargana Muḥammadābād (where is an illegible Sanskrit inscription), at Indpur Bhīrā in the same tappa and pargana, at Ramgarh near Lālmau in tappa Kuba, pargana Deogāon. And large *dīhs*, *kots*, and tanks are to be seen in every pargana. But these have apparently no definite tale to tell of themselves and their makers.

3. Many *fīrmāns*, *parwānas*, *istishādās*, *sijs*, and other similar documents belonging to the times of the Mughals are extant in the possession of Milkī families in the district. Most of the *fīrmāns* and *parwānas* were issued in the reigns of Akbar, Jahāngīr, Shāh-jahān, and Alamgīr ; and many of them bear the seals of well known ministers of the empire. But most of the documents were of merely personal interest, and are of little use now, except as examples of the manner in which such documents were drawn up in those days.

4. In a few old Muhammadan families short family histories are extant ; and there are two histories of the family of the Rájas of Azamgarh. Both of the latter were written by local historians in the beginning of the present century : one by Seiyid Amír Alí, a resident of Mehnagar ; the other by Girdhári, a Kaiath of the town of Azamgarh. The writers seem to have had special information regarding the traditions of the family, and Girdhári's ancestors had been servants in it in the days of its prosperity.\*

5. According to the traditions current among the present inhabitants of the district its former occupants were *Rajbhars* and *Suiris*. What they were—aboriginal non-Aryans, or Buddhists, or, like their successors, Aryans and Brahmanists—is a matter of historical speculation upon which little light is thrown in Azamgarh. A Rajbhar chief named Asildeo is said to have lived at Dihduár in tappa Atharahá, pargana Máhul ; and the old tanks and mounds at that place are said to be signs of his power. The Bachgotí Rájputís of Arrára in tappa Nandáon claim him as their ancestor, repudiate for him the title of Rajbhar, and allege that he was an officer of a native government. Ajudhiá Rái, Rajbhar, is said to have resided in the old kot of Aráon Jahániánpur in pargana Kauriá. But the Bhariníán Palwárs of pargana Atrauliá allege that Lachhminá, his daughter, was one of the wives of Patrújdeo and their ancestress. In pargana Sagrí lived Rája Gárákdeo. Him the Birwár Rájputís of Dhanchhulá claim as their ancestor. But many besides them in the pargana and its neighbourhood, who have heard his name, are unaware that he was the ancestor of the Birwárs ; and he in fact seems to have been one of the old chiefs who are generally called Rajbhars or Suiris. A Rája (Parichhat) is said once on a time to have held the tract now called Nizámábád, and to have occupied the old kot at Awank, near which a battle was fought between him and Muhammadans. He also belonged to the Rajbhar era. Other heroes are named to account for other díhs and kots ; and it is commonly believed that parties of people who are descended from the Rajbhars and Suiris come now and then from the country south of the Ganges on the pretence of marriage processions, and under cover of night carry off treasure from old kots and the banks of old tanks in the district. But these and similar stories connected with the Rajbhars and Suiris are mere legends, and of little or absolutely no value for purposes of accurate history.

6. In the body of the report the stories which the existing Hindu tribes of landholders tell of the selves have been given. Very few of their genealogies cover more than three or four hundred years. It is possible that in some cases early or intermediate generations have been forgotten, and that the tribes have been in the land for longer periods than their pedigrees indicate. But on the whole the traditions show that as time is reckoned in the world's history, the advent of the ancestors of most of the tribes is of comparatively recent date.

7. The establishment of Muhammadans in the district in the early days of Muhammadan rule in Hindustan seems to be a fact, but historical details connected with it are wanting. Few of the Muhammadan families in the district now carry their descent beyond the time of the Sultans of Jaunpur. But it is likely that Muhammadans had settled in the district before then. The occupation of Mittúpur (hence pargana Kariát Mittú) by Malik Mittú, of Bihrozpur (hence tappa Bihrozpur) by Malik Bihroz, of Mau Nátbhanjan by Maliks Tahir and Kásim, of Shudnípur in tappa Kurahani of pargana Ghosí by Malik Shudní, and of other places by others whose names and tombs are still preserved, was, according to tradition, and probably in fact, antecedent to the time of the Sharkí kingdom. The creed of the new-comers seems

\* I caused copies to be made of both the histories. The original manuscript of Amír Alí's history was obtained from the family of the old Kásis of Nizámábád, and was returned to it after the copy had been made. I understand that Rája Salámat Khán also borrowed it ; and as some of the facts stated in it may be distasteful to him, it may be as well to note that my copy of the history was taken from the original before Rája Salámat Khán obtained possession of the latter. The original manuscript of Girdhári's history I obtained from a Kaiath family in the district.

also to have made progress in those days ; and the conversion of the ancestors of many of the old Zamindará communities is assigned to that period. The occupation of the Muhammadans, however, has not been more stable than that of the Hindus. The traditions of some Hindu tribes point to their having supplanted Muhammadans in the possession of the land which they now hold. The existence in every pargana of old Muhammadan names for places, the origin of which names has been altogether forgotten, and with which places all trace of Muhammadan connection has been lost, indicates the same fact. And at many places in the district are *shahídwards*, spots where the faithful had been slain and were buried, and which are in consequence preserved from encroachment. Regarding the majority of these tradition is silent ; neither the names and origin of the slain are remembered, nor the circumstances under which their slaughter took place.

8. The passage of persons travelling eastward or westward through the country north of the Ganges to and from north Bihár lay through the district. In the body of the report (*Chapter I., para. 539*) allusion has been made to the tradition that Seiyid Salár Masud Ghází passed through pargana Sagrí. Báber also seems to have marched through that pargana with his troops.\* And the road from Jaunpur, through Nizámábád, Muhammadábád, and Mau, to the ferries of the Gogra at Kharíd and Narhan seems to have been a highway used in later times by the imperial troops.

9. Under Muhammadan rule, most of the country which is now included in Azamgarh was subordinate to Jaunpur. It contained itself no important place which was the seat of administration for the surrounding parganas. In the arrangement of the empire made by Akbar, all the parganas except pargana Belhábás, which was attached to Sarkár Gházípur, were included in Sarkár Jaunpur, Subá Illáhábás. The chief executive officer (*faujdár*) of the Sarkár was resident at Jaunpur. What the arrangements were for collecting the revenue in the outlying parganas and sending it to Jaunpur I have not been able to ascertain. There must have been some subordinate collecting establishment, and apparently kanúngos and mutasaddís were stationed at the pargana towns or *kasbas*. Kazís or inferior civil judges were also resident in the kasbas,† and were subordinate to the *sadr*, who was stationed either at Jaunpur or Illáhábád. The revenues of Sarkár Jaunpur seem not unfrequently to have been assigned in *jágír* to grantees of the empire. But the revenue collections were made in the parganas by the imperial establishment, and order was maintained by the *faujdár*.

10. But in the latter part of the seventeenth and the early and middle parts of the eighteenth century the management of most of the Azamgarh parganas seems to have passed into the hands of a local potentate who assumed or received the title of Rájá of Azamgarh. The family from which the Rájás sprang were Gautams of Mehnagar in pargana Nizámábád (*Report, Chap. I., para. 167*). The story of its rise to power is this:—

11. Chandarsen Gautam had two sons, Sagar and Abhiman. Their share in Mehnagar was small, and Abhiman, still a youth, having been worsted in a dispute with some of their co-sharers, became a Muhammadan, and left his home to seek employment. He entered the service of a commander of horse, and either was made or by his own consent became a eunuch under the name of Daulat. Having by a lucky chance come under the notice of the emperor he was taken into the imperial service, and

\* *Tuzuk-i-Bábari* (Dawson's *History of India*), Vol. IV., page 287.—For this reference I am indebted to Mr. Blochmann. The village of Jalesar has not been identified.

† The old kasbas of most of the Azamgarh parganas are still well known, though some of them are no longer inhabited to the extent they once were. The ruins of Kasba Nigun (now mauza Kasba Purandarpur) in pargana Máhul show that it once was a place of some size. Kasba in pargana Gopálpur is almost *behiraght* now, but it still remains a distinct mauza. Mauza Chakesar also is almost *behiraght*, but it once contained a considerable village or town. Kaurís, Atranús, and Kariút Mittá are the only parganas in which there is no kasba now, and it is not quite clear whether kasba Paháwán in pargana Belhábás was the old pargana township or not.