

		PERGUNNAH SAUJ.			
		Soil.		Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
Rent rates.	Barah, . . . . .	7	14	6½	5 11 5
	Munjah, . . . . .	5	11	5	3 15 3
	Burreh, . . . . .	3	15	3	1 12 1½
	Abeeland, . . . . .	3	8	9	0 0 0
	Lately abandoned	0	0	0	1 5 1
Rev. rates...	Barah, . . . . .	5	4	4½	3 12 11
	Munjah, . . . . .	3	12	11	2 10 2
	Burreh, . . . . .	2	10	2	1 2 9
	Abeeland, . . . . .	2	3	2	0 0 0
	Lately abandoned	0	0	0	0 14 1

The only observation which these calculations require, is the indication of an error which I committed in the settlement of Ghirour, or rather the formation of average rates first, and the two divisions which precede it. The fertility and natural peculiarities of these three pergunnahs are so very similar, that when I had once determined the rates for one, I had very little difficulty or hesitation in arriving at a conclusion with regard to them for the other two; and in the assumed value of each description of soil, you will find a trifling dissimilarity only. You hardly, however, fail to observe that the rates, with which the "lately abandoned" portion of the area in Kurhul and Sauj has been charged, are greatly in excess of those which have been applied to the same division of land in Ghirour; and on comparing the statements of those pergunnahs, you will be satisfied that the alteration has been attended with much more accurate results, than would have ensued had I adhered to my first estimates, and disregarded the lesson which experience taught me. The quantity of "lately abandoned land," exhibited in the Survey Returns, was, as might be naturally anticipated, the said survey having been conducted during the prevalence of the drought and famine, excessive; and though largely reduced by any attestation of the khusrehs, which was in progress during the succeeding season, still constituted, at the time of settlement, a large proportion of the assessable area. The very considerable amount at which I valued each acre, was manifestly inadequate; for though the most unproductive lands were, of course, first abandoned, yet the certainty of their occupation and redemption, as soon as indemnity for past arrears, and the recurrence of favorable seasons should enable the proprietors to effect it, would immediately render them capable of yielding much higher rates of rent, than those which I, in the first instance, assumed as an average. The assessment accordingly in pergunnah Kurhul, and the rest

of the Huzoor Tehseel, will be found to correspond much more closely with the value at revenue rates than in Ghirour.

PERGUNNAH GHIROUR.				32 A.—The financial result of these settlements is satisfactory ; and notwithstanding diligent inquiry, nothing has come to knowledge calculated in the smallest measure to disturb the conviction in my mind, that the demand proposed on each is, both generally and particularly, such as the proprietors will be able to discharge with punctuality. All the engagements for each pergunnah were executed in one
Proposed jumma, Rs. 96,177	0	0		
Present ditto, . . . Rs. 89,221	14	0		
<hr/>				
Increase, . . . . . Rs. 6,955	2	0		
PERGUNNAH KURIHUL.				
Proposed jumma, Rs. 64,285	0	0		
Present ditto, . . . Rs. 66,227	0	0		
<hr/>				
Decrease, . . . . . Rs. 1,942	0	0		
PERGUNNAH SAUJ.				
Proposed jumma, Rs. 68,241	0	0		
Present ditto, . . . Rs. 59,310	0	0		
<hr/>				
Increase, . . . . . Rs. 8,931	0	0		
Net increase, . . . Rs. 13,944	2	0		

#### PERGUNNAH KISHNEE NUBBEEGUNJE.

lately recommended and sanctioned, compose this division, have only, by their amalgamation, been restored to their original position ; for, in the first instance, it is certain that they constituted only one pergunnah, Nubbeegunje having been subsequently severed for the sake of some private interest, or temporary purpose : in order to keep them distinct, the transfer of so many villages would have been requisite, that it would in the first place have been difficult of accomplishment at all, and if accomplished would have totally destroyed the integrity of both pergunnahs. The only feasible mode of overcoming these obstacles and objections, was to unite the two under the joint-appellation of Kishnee Nubbeegunje ; but in so doing, tracts of country differing widely in character have been brought together : and the object of this division of my report

will be to notice the distinguishing peculiarities of each, in such manner as may enable those to whom it will be submitted, to form a correct judgment regarding the settlements of the estates composing them.

34th.—The pergunnah, as now constituted, is bounded on the north by the Kalee Nuddee, on the east by the district of Furruckabad, on the south by pergunnah Lukhua of zillah Etawah, and on the west by pergunnahs Bhoongaon and Sauj; it is a straggling division of very irregular shape; but, under the circumstances already stated, this was unavoidable: and as it is limited in extent, and is attached to no separate tuhseeldaree, the central position of which should be an object, I do not conceive that this irregularity of figure will be deemed objectionable, or be productive of inconvenience. Similarly to the Sursoo, in pergunnah Shekohabad, the Esun, in this instance, divides unusual fertility, extensive irrigation, luxuriant cultivation, and agricultural prosperity from their opposites; and immediately suggests itself as the natural boundary of the two divisions, which, in making the settlement of the pergunnahs, it became necessary to form. Speaking generally, the tract of country situated to the south of the stream, and conterminous with pergunnah Lukhua, of zillah Etawah, corresponds with that which is known by the name of pergunnah Sauj, and which has been already described: the soil is argillaceous and productive in a high degree; the percentage of irrigation is about equal, being 79 per cent, but different in character, being a large proportion of it derived from the Ur-rind Nuddee, which is, in this part of its course, occasionally applicable to the purpose: and from the extensive wheels that distinguish this low tract of country, this portion of the pergunnah has not suffered from over-assessment; such cases of deterioration, distress and poverty as were found, being attributable rather to the influence of the drought; of injury, from which its natural peculiarities render it, singularly susceptible; or to dissensions existing among the coparceners of the particular estate, than to any undue pressure of the Government demand. Generally speaking, all the evidences of agricultural prosperity and personal independence, are observable in the extensive cultivation of the country, and the appearance of the people; revenue has, with few exceptions, been realized with wonderful facility; and little sacrifice, on the part of Government, is required to render the arrangements (now proposed for sanction) stable, and the future prospects of this [which I have denominated the first or southern] division of the pergunnah encouraging.

## REPORT ON THE SETTLEMENT

35th.—Whether the productiveness of land or the demand for it, the means of irrigation or the facility of extending them, the condition of the estates comprising it or the power of improving their resources which the proprietors possess, the nature of the assessment or the circumstances of the zumeendars be considered, the northern must be allowed to differ widely, in every respect, from the southern division, which has just been disposed of. The soil is visibly of inferior quality, being light unproductive “bhoor,” overgrown extensively with “kans;” the jheelcs, and the ample means of irrigation, resulting from the facility of sinking kucha wells, all at once disappear, when the Esun is crossed; and there is not a greater contrast in these particulars, than there is in the character and appearance of the cultivation, which perceptibly deteriorates both in quality and quantity, and the extent of the agricultural population. With very limited exceptions, all the villages situated to the north of the stream above mentioned, are small, were originally but thinly inhabited, and have now, by the combined influence of the drought, and the inability of the proprietors to support their cultivators, been nearly depopulated: lands, therefore, never yielding a large amount of rent, are now, owing to the operation of these causes, leased at still greater disadvantage; and those which have been once abandoned, are not quickly re-occupied, because their productive quality, and their position, are not such as to hold out strong inducements; the soil is naturally sterile, and markets are situated at some distance.

36th.—Although the distinguishing features of these two tracts of country are so clearly marked, that no one travelling over the pergunnah could, by any possibility, omit to observe them; and though, as I have above incidentally mentioned, the Esun Nuddc has been assumed as the boundary line of the two divisions, yet there are in both exceptions to the general characteristics of each. It will be remembered that in forming the settlement of pergunnah Shekohabad, I classified the villages according to their position in the pergunnah; but in the course of my progress, my eyes were opened to an error which I had committed, in the commencement, of arranging them according to locality, and not according to their natural fertility, artificial advantages, and general capabilities: this error led to many variations and anomalies in the application of rates, which might have been avoided by timely precautions, and which, when the necessity of similar classification was again imposed upon me, I determined to avoid accordingly; all those villages, therefore, which, by their position, would have been included in the northern division, and the fertility of which entitled them to rank among those of the southern division, or first class, of

the pergunnah, have been so classed and vice versa. In short, the classification, a necessary preliminary to any thing resembling accuracy in my calculations, and to which, on that account, I was obliged to submit, has been regulated solely by natural advantages, ascertained rates of rent, and the productive powers of each class, without reference to the locality of the villages eventually

ly comprised in each ; and this modification I have found to be attended with much greater correctness of result and facility of comparison, than the method which I pursued in pergunnah Shekohabad. The villages of each class are distinguished in the general statement by Roman numbers, as entered in the margin.\*

37th.—From what I have already stated, you will have learnt that, as far as streams may be supposed to influence agricultural speculations, this pergunnah is highly favored. The three principal streams which are found in the district of Mynpooree, all either touch upon or intersect the area of Kishnee Nubbeegunje : the Kalee Nuddee is its limit on the north ; the Esun, useful, though inferior to the preceding, is the boundary line of the two divisions which have been formed ; and the Urind Nuddee flows through the northern half of the 1st, or southern division. As the manner in which these nuddees are supposed by me to be beneficial, is detailed in my last report, dated the 5th September, 1839, and in the preceding paragraphs of this letter, a recapitulation in this place is uncalled for, and would be tedious. With regard to markets and lines of communication, Kishnee Nubbeegunje is, perhaps, less fortunate than any other pergunnahs in the district ; for, neither at Kishnee, nor Nubbeegunje khass, which is situated on the trunk road, is there any demand for produce, the population being almost exclusively agricultural. In Suman, however, there is a small commercial community, which would probably be able to absorb all that supplied by the villages in its vicinity : and Chubbramow, in the conterminous pergunnah of that name, connected by the high road, and the road from Gwalior to Furruckabad, with most of the estates in the northern division, is the most convenient and natural receptacle for their produce.

38th.—This is, perhaps, the proper place to mention a circumstance, which gives to the settlements of this pergunnah a somewhat extraordinary appearance ; but no other mode of arranging them, except that which I have adopted, presented itself to my mind. By the proceedings connected with the adjustment of pergunnah boundaries, the villages noted in

the margin,\* originally forming component parts of Kishnee, were transferred to pergunnah Bewur : and

\* Chunneepoor.

Mulhamye.

Ramnugger.

as the settlement of that pergunnah had been completed and reported previous to the commencement of my operations, it became necessary to determine by what rates their assessment should be regulated, and what manner the report of my proceedings relating to them should be submitted. Having personally visited them, and ascertained that they assimilated more closely to the villages of the northern division of this pergunnah than to any other tract ; and having satisfied myself that the rates calculated for that division, would apply without any remarkable discrepancy to the villages under consideration, I subjected them to that test, and have bound up the village statements, seeing no other alternative, with the volume of pergunnah Kishnee Nubbeegunje. Before leaving this branch of my subject, I wish to call your attention to two points. On referring to the village statements of Chunneepoor, you will observe that a portion of land belonging to another muhal, Chubbeeleepoor, situated in the district of Furruckabad, is comprised within its boundary, and that it has remained unassessed by me ; but the settlement of the pergunnah, in which the said muhal is situated, having been completed and reported, it is natural to infer that it has not been altogether exempted from taxation. I would recommend in this, an adherence to the principles which have been already advocated and adopted in other and similar cases, and propose that the land situated as above described, charged with a suitable proportion of the revenue assessed on Chubbeeleepoor, should be transferred to this district as a separate muhal. "The second point is the inclusion within the boundary of the pergunnah, as at present constituted, of a village 'Junow-  
ra,' belonging to, and settled with the pergunnah Chubbramow ; and which, it appears to me, it would be a convenient arrangement to sever from the district of Furruckabad, and make over to this zillah likewise. The Resolution of Government, dated 30th Oct., 1837, declares that the extension of the process there directed to be followed, in fixing the limits of pergunnahs, under settlement, to others which have been already surveyed and settled, shall be open for future consideration. The pergunnah of Chubbramow, being in the situation indicated, I did not think it expedient to make any particular reference to this point, when I expressed my concurrence in all the other arrangements suggested by the surveyor ; but the question may now be entertained without inconvenience, and the transfer, which I propose, accomplished without disturbing the settlement of either of the contiguous pergunnahs."

39th.—The proprietary body in this pergunnah is composed, almost exclusively, of thakoors, and the same embarrassment and difficulty in realizing the dues of the State is invariably experienced, as I have described to be the case in Ghirour and Sauj; but in this quarter there is this additional obstacle, that there are few of the zumeendars who have not the worst possible character—in short, who are not themselves dacoits or abettors of, and connivers at, the commission of dacoity within the limits of their property: they are indolent cultivators, unskilful in the management of their estates, and singularly irregular and backward in the payment of revenue. The tenure most prevalent is a modification of bhyachara, which is, in this district, denominated “turf baunt;” it consists merely in the partition of the area into two or more turfs or thokes, which are held in commonalty by two or more different branches of the proprietary community: the sharers in one have no interest in the welfare of the other; and they are, in fact, and essentially, distinct zumeendary holdings, in which shares are represented by fractions of a biswah, and in which the putteedars are entitled to participate in the proceeds of every single field included in the one turf to which they belong.

40th.—The average rent rates, ultimately determined for each division of pergunnah Kishnee Nubbeegunje, and the revenue rates thence deduced, will be found below; there are very few cases of material variation, and you will be disposed to admit, after examining the statements, that such as do exist, have been sufficiently and satisfactorily explained.

*Southern division, or first class.*

	Soil.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
Rent rates.	Barah, . . . . .	7 0 5	5 11 5
	Munjah, . . . . .	5 4 5	4 6 3½
	Burreh, . . . . .	4 6 3½	2 3 2
	Abeeland, . . . . .	3 8 3	0 0 0
	Lately abandoned,	0 0 0	1 12 1½
Rev. rates...	Barah, . . . . .	4 11 0	3 12 11
	Munjah, . . . . .	3 12 11	2 14 10½
	Burreh, . . . . .	2 14 10½	1 7 5
	Abeeland, . . . . .	2 5 6	0 0 0
	Lately abandoned,	0 0 0	1 2 10

*Northern Division, or second class.*

	Soil.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
Rent rates.	Barah, . . . . .	5 14 11	3 15 3
	Munjah, . . . . .	4 5 3½	3 1 2½
	Burreh, . . . . .	3 1 2½	1 1 7

	Abeeland, . . . . .	2 10 2	0 0 0
	Lately abandoned,	0 0 0	0 14 1
Rev. rates.	Barah, . . . . .	3 12 7½	2 8 5
	Munjah, . . . . .	2 12 11	1 15 5½
	Burreh, . . . . .	1 15 5½	0 11 3
	Abeeland, . . . . .	1 10 11½	0 0 0
	Lately abandoned,	0 0 0	0 9 0

41st.—In a financial point of view the result of my revision is favorable, after considering with attention the past history of this pergunnah, generally and particularly. After personally visiting every village comprised in it, and viewing myself the fertility of one, and the nakedness of the other tract; and after giving proper weight to the character of the proprietary body, and its influence on the balance sheet; I arrived at the conclusion that the present demand might remain nearly unaltered, without injury to its future welfare, or injustice to Government: the reductions, which the nature and condition of the villages, in the northern division, rendered it advisable to concede in that quarter, being counterbalanced by the increase, which the unusual fertility and low rate of assessment in many estates, included in the southern quarter of the pergunnah, made available and justifiable. Such has been, with a very small discrepancy, the issue of my proceedings; and I am able to congratulate myself on the acceptance of all my proposed assessments, without murmur or objections in the course of a few hours. No case of recusancy occurred in this pergunnah.

#### PERGUNNAH BHOONGAON.

42nd.—I have successively reported on so many pergunnahs, and the same subjects requiring consideration and explanation have received them so frequently, that tedious as the generality of official documents usually are, this letter is, I fear, destined to excel in these particular points: my only resource is to confine my observations within as narrow limits as possible, and to declare my readiness to supply any further information, which the desire above indicated may induce me to omit, and which may hereafter be considered requisite to the formation of a correct judgment, regarding the settlements which I now submit for examination and ultimate confirmation. In the pergunnah of Bhoongaon, as now constituted, are comprised nearly all those villages which composed talooka Mun-

chunnah ; but, as its extent, the peculiar circumstances by which its past history is distinguished, and the arrangements which have been now made, entitle it to detailed report and consideration, I propose to devote a separate division of my report exclusively to the subject : in the mean time I may be allowed to state, that, though intermingled to a certain extent, the villages, hitherto attached to the talooka, are the most productive, generally speaking, of those which the boundaries of the pergunnah enclose.

43rd.—Bhoongaon embraces an enormous tract of country, extending absolutely from the north-eastern extremity of this district to the boundary of pergunnah Kishnee Nubbeegunje, and divided only by a strip of about three miles broad from zillah Etawah. It is bounded on the north-west by pergunnah Karowlee, on the north and north-east by the district of Furruckabad, on the east by pergunnahs Bewur and Kishnee Nubbeegunje, and on the south and west by the pergunnahs of Kishnee Nubbeegunje and Sanj. In so extensive a tract, comprising villages transferred from other and more fertile pergunnahs, every description of soil and of crop, every variety of tenure, and every degree of agricultural condition and prosperity will be found ; and it is only by very general description, that any idea of its character and capabilities can be conveyed : for particular details, of course, in every case, but in this more especially, reference must be made to the miscellaneous remarks appended to the village statements, which have, for the reasons above hinted, been, in this instance, written with care and at greater length than I should otherwise have considered requisite.

The soil is for the most part light, sandy and naturally sterile, the means of irrigation\* are positively limited, and the larger proportion of the pergunnah is possessed by kaiths, (whose origin will be hereafter explained) ; and who, however apt in matters relating to their personal interest in other respects, and however acute as men of business, are singularly unskilful agriculturists, and possess neither the means nor the knowledge, which the improvement of landed property and the extension of its resources require. To this prevalent unproductiveness, however, there are some pleasing exceptions, scattered and far removed from each other, but similar in the rates of rent which are levied on the same divisions of the area, and corresponding in all those particulars which influence the imposition of assessment.

44th.—The estates alluded to are principally those which have been transferred to Bhoongaon from other pergunnahs ; and they are so manifestly and unmeasurably superior to the average of the division, that, as in Kishnee Nubbeegunje, the

formation of separate rates for them, and for the remaining villages of the pergunnah, become an absolute necessity, if adherence to their value in assessment, and the absence of repeated efforts to account for variations, which could not possibly be reconciled, except by reference to material causes, be desirable objects. This classification has been formed solely on grounds sanctioned by the authority of the Sudder Board, on the ascertainment of the rates of rent mainly, and productive powers of each class, without regard to their locality. To exemplify the reasonableness of this division, I may be allowed to observe that it would be literally absurd to subject such villages as Adhoopoor, or Sewaee, or Danchowrah to rates, which Pinduree and Aong and Sukrah would bear with facility; and an equally absurd process would it be, on the other hand, to be guided in the assessment of the latter by calculations applicable only to villages similar in character to the former. The component estates of each class are designated in the general statement by Roman numbers as per margin.\*

\* First Class, I.  
Second Class, II.

45th.—Having already explained the advantages which the vicinity of streams generally, and of the Kalee Nuddee, the Esun, and the Urrind particularly, appears to me to confer, I am absolved from the necessity of doing more, in this place, than mentioning that they all three either touch on, or intersect, the pergunnah of Bhoongaon in different quarters, and that the villages approximate to them are marked by the same peculiarities as distinguish those of other pergunnahs similarly situated, and as are described in the 24th paragraph of this report. The lands bordering on the Kalee Nuddee, and irrigated from it, are invariably found to be the most profitable and productive portion of those estates, which are contiguous to it, both in this pergunnah and the pergunnah of Aleepoor Puttee; and its proximity is the only circumstance which gives to them any title to superiority, for such portion of the area as is removed from its influence, is unexceptionably sandy and comparatively worthless. In the town of Bhoongaon is located a considerable population, composed, in a great measure, of kaiths, whose means of livelihood are various, and of persons engaged in small commercial transactions. It was, in the time of the native governments, the residence of the amil, and a place of some note; and, for some time subsequent to the cession, the seat of a tuhseeldaree; but now, no other evidence of its pristine importance exists, except a few brick built houses, and numerous grants of rent free land, emanating chiefly from the amil, and utterly untenable according to the Regulations of the British Government. The markets which are

held here, and in the town of Mynpooree, are easily accessible from all quarters of the pergunnah, being connected, by much frequented and passable thoroughfares, with most quarters of it; and the demand for agricultural produce is sufficient to absorb all that the division can supply, or, at any rate, all that the proprietors would be willing to dispose of. But, though sufficient for the purpose indicated, neither Bhoongaon, nor Mynpooree, can boast of any manufactures, or of extended trade in any one article: the great staples of the country, such as sugar, indigo and cotton, are not generally cultivated in this division; and if there be commercial transactions in any thing, it is the import of iron from Gwalior: but I am wandering from my subject, which is, or ought to be, strictly agricultural, and I beg to be excused for the short digression.

47th.—The proprietary body in pergunnah Bhoongaon, is composed chiefly of kaiths, who are, with few exceptions, descended from one and the same stock, the hereditary chowdrees, namely of Kusbah Bhoongaon. Their official position, knowledge and influence under the native government, and on the first accession of the British rule, have enabled them to acquire extensive property; which, in the generality of cases, they still hold, and to which, however untenable their claims might have been originally, they have, by long continued and uninterrupted possession, acquired a prescriptive proprietary title, which no Court can at this distance of time nullify. Some estates, it has been clearly ascertained, were wrested, in times gone by, from the hands of the real hereditary and occupant communities, transferred to some number or branch of the usurping family, and recorded as his inheritance in the pergunnah records compiled by the canoongoes. To these cases, with a view of reconciling law and justice, I have applied the principle sanctioned for extensive talookas, in which traces of subordinate proprietary communities may be found; and while I have recognised those hitherto denominated proprietors as sudder malgoozars, I have made a sub-settlement with the occupant proprietary fraternity, including in the amount of their liabilities an addition of about 15 per cent on the estimated rental, to be paid to the sudder malgoozars as huq talookdaree. They have been allowed to select their own managers, vested with full authority in the cultivation of the villages and management of details, and have been made responsible for the due payment of put-warees' and chowkeydars' wages, and all customary expenses; the sudder malgoozar has been debarred from interference of every description, his interest in the property being confined to the receipt of the stipulated amount annually from the heads of the community. This recognition of the subordinate rights

and responsibilities, appears to me to be strictly in accordance with the enactment \* quoted marginally, and to be a measure of tardy, long withheld justice towards a poor and oppressed people.

Clause 2, Section 10, Regulation VII. 1822.

48th.—After making the requisite preliminary inquiries, and visiting every quarter, not to say every village, of the pergunnah, I determined on the following average rates for each division; and am satisfied that there are, comparatively, very few villages, indeed, to which they do not apply with propriety, and in which the result of their application does not correspond intimately with the actual realizable rental. In the very limited number of instances where facilities for ascertaining the real value of an estate presented themselves, I have found my rates unexceptionably accurate, and for proof of this assertion I beg leave to refer to the village statements noted in the margin.\*

*Southern division, or first class.*

	Soil.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
Rent Rates.	Barah, . . . . .	7 4 0	5 4 4½
	Munjah, . . . . .	5 4 4	3 15 3
	Burreh, . . . . .	3 15 3	1 10 4½
	Abeeland, . . . . .	2 15 5½	0 0 0
	Lately abandoned	0 0 0	1 5 1
Rev. rates...	Barah, . . . . .	4 13 5½	3 8 4
	Munjah, . . . . .	6 8 4	2 10 3
	Burreh, . . . . .	2 10 3	1 1 7
	Abeeland, . . . . .	1 15 8½	0 0 0
	Lately abandoned	0 0 0	0 14 1

*Northern division, or second class.*

	Soil.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
Rent rates.	Barah, . . . . .	6 4 2	3 15 3
	Munjah, . . . . .	4 9 10	2 10 2
	Burreh, . . . . .	3 4 9	0 15 10
	Abeeland, . . . . .	2 11 11	0 0 0
	Lately abandoned	0 0 0	0 14 1
Rev. rates...	Barah, . . . . .	4 1 1	2 9 2
	Munjah, . . . . .	2 15 11	1 11 4½
	Burreh, . . . . .	2 2 3	0 10 3
	Abeeland, . . . . .	1 12 6½	0 0 0
	Lately abandoned	0 0 0	0 9 1½

49th.—Notwithstanding the reduction which is sufficiently apparent in reference to the marginal\* entry, I may, I think, rest

Present jumma, Rs. 99,714      satisfied with the financial result of  
Proposed ditto, ... Rs. 96,073      this settlement; for the sacrifice is,

Decrease, ..... Rupees, 3,641      after all, small and much more  
inconsiderable than any examina-

tion of accounts and past records  
of office had led me to expect:  
the assessment was in fact remarkably unequal; and the deficit  
occasioned by reductions being nearly counterbalanced by aug-  
mentations, which circumstances rendered available in other  
quarters; a small net decrease only has resulted, and equal bur-  
thens have, to the best of my ability and judgment, been imposed  
upon all. No case of recusancy occurred; and the engagements  
for the whole pergunnah were executed in little more than the  
usual office hours of one day.

#### PERGUNNAH ALLYPOOR PUTTEE

50th.—Has been so much reduced in extent, and in the  
amount of revenue for which it is liable, by the transfer of nu-  
merous villages belonging to it to other pergunnahs, that a pa-  
ragraph or two will embrace every remark that I wish to record  
connected with it. A glance at the professional map of pergun-  
nah Bhoongaon, will shew that Aleepoor Puttee, as now con-  
stituted, would be more correctly described as a portion of that  
pergunnah, than as a distinct division of the Huzoor Tehseel;  
and I am disposed to be of opinion that the denomination might  
be abolished with advantage, and the estates composing it in-  
corporated with pergunnah Bhoongaon. A reference to the 3d  
paragraph of the Resolution of Government, dated 30th October,  
1837, and the propriety therein inculcated of abstaining from  
the introduction of unnecessary charges in the old established  
divisions of the country, deterred me from recommending, in  
the first instance, the abolition of Aleepoor Puttee as a separate  
pergunnah: but its integrity has been already utterly destroyed,  
by the alterations which have been made and sanctioned; and  
except the "disarrangement and confusion in public records  
and accounts," which might possibly result, I apprehend no  
other inconvenience from its absorption and amalgamation with  
pergunnah Bhoongaon.

51st.—In the pergunnah, as it at present exists, there are  
few estates of good character, and few which have not been  
either mortgaged, sold or transferred. The existence of an in-  
digo factory at Aleekheerah, the imprudence with which zu-  
meendars are apt to incur obligations without sufficiently calcu-

lating their ability to requite them, and the advantages which possession of landed property and the uncontrolled command of the best soils for the production of indigo plant confer, have undoubtedly, in a great measure, occasioned these alienations; but the heaviness of the Government demand has, it is equally certain, in other instances, been instrumental in obliging proprietors to resort to mortgage, or temporary relinquishment of possession, with the object of discharging their liabilities to the State, and at the same time saving their villages from irretrievable sale. The Kalee Nuddee bounds pergunnah Aleepoor Puttee on the north, the villages of Bhoongaon being conterminous with it in every other direction, and it is the sole peculiarity for which it is remarkable. I have, however, on a former occasion, explained the influence of this stream on the agricultural condition of those estates which are approximate to it, and abstain therefore from further remark, which can only be a recapitulation of what has been already stated.

52nd.—With the exception of those lands which border on the Kalee Nuddee, and the area of three estates noted in the margin,\* the soil, though superior to

Chachhah, .....	No. 7	that of the second divisions of
Julalpore, .....	No. 20	pergunahs Bhoongaon and Kish-
Manickpore, .....	No. 25	nee Nubbeegunje, is somewhat similar to it, being light, sandy and

shifting. Irrigation is comparatively limited; and the means of extending it greatly, without much more capital than the generality of the zumeendars possess, do not exist; for the substratum commonly found is not sufficiently firm, nor the soil sufficiently tenacious to admit of the general construction of kucha wells. In villages attached to the factory at Aleekheyrah, indigo is grown in considerable quantity, certainly; but if that be excepted, the proportion of land occupied by crops of inferior description is large, and there is no probability of much or speedy improvement in this particular. All agricultural produce finds a profitable and convenient market at Bhoongaon or Mynpooree, neither of which is far distant.

53rd.—I visited every village in this pergunnah, and was induced, on consideration of the numerous changes of property and possession which have occurred, and the difficulty which,

Present jumma, ...	Rs. 20,885 5 0	previous to Mr. Birch's admission, was experienced in
Proposed jumma, .	Rs. 19,798 0 0	realizing the assessed revenue from the majority of them, to
Net decrease, 1,087 5 0		allow a small net reduction on the total demand. Below

are noted the average rent rates which were adopted, with re-

venue rates deduced from them, and in the margin\* is exhibited the financial result of my revision.

	Soil.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated:
Rent rates...	Barah, . . . . .	7 0 6	3 8 3
	Munjah, . . . . .	5 4 4	2 10 2
	Burreh, . . . . .	3 10 0	1 5 1
	Abeeland; . . . . .	3 15 3	0 0 0
	Lately abandoned	0 0 0	0 10 6½
Rev. rates..	Barah, . . . . .	4 9 4	2 4 8½
	Munjah, . . . . .	3 7 0½	1 11 5½
	Burreh, . . . . .	2 5 10	0 13 8
	Abeeland, . . . . .	2 9 3	0 0 0
	Lately abandoned	0 0 0	0 6 10½

#### TALOOKA MUNCHUNNAH.

54th.—In the course of my report on the settlement of pergunnah Bhoongaon, I stated that it was my intention to devote a separate division of this letter to the consideration of all points connected with this talooka, and I now proceed to redeem my pledge. I have, however, in a special† report, prepared and submitted at your desire, anticipated most of those circumstances and particulars which would otherwise have formed subjects of special notice and observation, and now little more is required than to mention succinctly the result of my operations, conducted on the principles introduced by the Board, and sanctioned by the authority of Government.

† No. 47, dated 18th April, 1840.

55th.—With few exceptions, which will be hereafter enumerated, all the estates composing this extensive talooka, are comprised within the boundaries of pergunnah Bhoongaon; but it is an extraordinary fact, indicative perhaps, in some degree, of the motives which led to their selection, that nearly all are situated on the borders of the pergunnah contiguous to fertile, rich and well irrigated tracts of country, and having much closer affinity to them than the division in which the talooka is nominally included. I have already alluded to the superiority of these estates incidentally; and I may now in continuation add, that if a few villages in the neighbourhood of Kosmurah and Mynpooree be excluded from consideration, the soil may be regarded as productive, the sources of irrigation numerous and unexceptionable, and the talooka as favourably circumstanced, with regard to agricultural population, lines of communication, markets and streams,

\* See page 72.

as most pergunnahs within the limits of this district. There is no doubt that the assessment has been hitherto very inadequate, and that the profits yielded by the talooka would, under efficient management, nearly equal the demand of Government upon it; but such has been hitherto the reprehensible neglect and disregard of subordinate interests, which has distinguished the administration of the present possession, that I doubt much whether the full available assets, which might be expected to result from extended cultivation and a regular system, have ever once been realized.

56th.—Talooka Munchunnah had, as you are aware, been held in hereditary succession by the Rajahs of Mynpooree, since the accession of the British Government to the supremacy of these provinces, and has received occasional augmentation by the addition of villages and estates previously possessed by other communities or talookdars. The family is one of respectability, of some antiquity in the Dooab, invariably distinguished for its loyalty to the British rule, and for the assistance which it rendered to its subjects during the depredations of the Mahratta war, and the unsettled state and doubtful allegiance of the country in those times: these circumstances entitle the descendants of the family, now that it is dependant on those whom it formerly aided, to consideration and indulgence. Its present representative is, I grieve to say, but little removed from absolute imbecility; is, at any rate, totally incompetent to manage landed property, so extensive as that which he has hitherto possessed, with any degree of efficiency; and is surrounded by agents of the worst character, who do not allow the interests of their principle to interfere with their private objects—who, in his name, have been guilty of various flagrant acts of oppression—and who, in the desire to benefit themselves, or with some purpose equally reprehensible, have, in some instances, utterly disregarded the acknowledged rights, and disturbed the hereditary possession, of subordinate village communities.

57th.—The extent of injustice which has been committed in this manner, it is not possible exactly to define; but in examining the past records of the talooka, with the view of reporting specially on the nature of the Rajah's tenure and supposed right, numberless complaints of undue exaction, unjustifiable ejectment, and general oppression were found: and some cases [in the talooka of Chitain particularly], in which the Collector was compelled to limit the rapacity of the Rajah's agents by granting puttahs under his hand and seal, were likewise brought to light. I may add that the information verbally communicated by nearly all in subjection to the family, with whom I had opportunities of intercourse, so far from dissipating the

first impressions which the above records were calculated to convey, only tended, strongly and directly, to confirm them. The object, however, to which the remarks concluding the preceding paragraph were more particularly directed, is the dispossession of subordinate putteedars from their lands and their gardens, and the mortgage of their rights, without the permission even, much less the concurrence, of those immediately interested. In the villages of Kuchowra, No. 78, in Pooseynah, No. 121, in Noonaree, No. 105, and in others which I could enumerate, this inexcusable interference with private rights has been practised; and the sufferers, either seeing no prospect of relief, or fearing the consequences of appeal to the Collector, never opened their lips in complaint, until the preparation of the kheenuts, and the free communication, which is a necessary preliminary to it, afforded them an opportunity which they were wise enough to improve. Not considering such flagrant acts of injustice as binding upon me, I have in every case reinstated the ejected putteedars, where it has been clearly established that they were not a party to the transaction, and referred the mortgagees or transferees to the Civil court for redress.

58th.—In the letter above alluded to I have recorded my deliberate opinion of the Rajah's title, and have stated that in going over the talooka, and directing my inquiries particularly to that point, I met with few estates, comparatively, in which proprietary communities, or remnants of them, were not in existence, and regarding whose hereditary right and occupancy the shadow of a doubt could not be entertained. Their possession is, of course, ascertained to have been variable, regulated rather by the will and pleasure of the talookdar's agents, than any regard to right or justice: but whether as under tenants, or mere hereditary residents, they have always enjoyed privileges and immunities which are incompatible with a total absence of all right, or which, in other words, I received as conclusive evidence of its existence. The soil they have, in all cases, and under all circumstances, occupied at fixed rates, lower considerably than those levied from tenants at will for lands of similar character; and have generally received an annual gratuity, either in money, or in the exemption of a portion of land from taxation, as an acknowledgment of their title, or remuneration for their services in superintending the cultivation of their respective villages and the details of management: where rights of this nature have been satisfactorily established, the claim of those possessing them to a sub-settlement has been universally admitted.

59th.—Of the principle on which this system of sub-

settlement is founded, it does not behove me to offer an opinion ; it will be sufficient if I state, that the instructions conveyed in the Sudder Board's letter, No. 146, dated 28th April, 1840, on the subject, have been fully carried out in the settlement of Munchunna ; that from a rental assumed at average rent rates, fairly calculated, a deduction of 40 per cent has been allowed ; that in villages on which my calculations appeared to press too heavily, I unhesitatingly rejected them ; and that of the deduction made from the estimated rental, 18 per cent has been assigned to the Rajah, and 22 per cent to the mokuddum biswahdars. Records of shares and responsibilities, according to the constitution of each village, have been carefully prepared ; the communities have been invested with unlimited control in the cultivation and details of management, and more liable for putwarees' and chowkeedars' wages, and all incidental expenses ; and the talookdar has been debarred from interference of every description, his interest being limited to the receipt of the stipulated amount annually from the Government treasury. As specific instructions will be probably required on this point, before the Collector can carry the proposed arrangement into effect, I had better state at once, in the first place, that the Rajah has not been recorded as sudder malgoozar of any other estates except those which have been settled with him as zumeendar : it appeared to me that no good object could be possibly answered by making him the medium of collection, and that much inconvenience and injustice would result from his retaining in his hands the power of injuring and oppressing the subordinates communities, as has been his practice hitherto. In this I, of course, chiefly consulted the wishes and interests of the people, whom I found singularly averse to the talookdar's mediation, into any connection with him, and who, I am inclined to be of opinion, would, had the point been insisted on, have declined entering into engagements altogether. The second point which I would wish to have immediately and finally adjusted, is the manner in which the Rajah shall receive the allowance that has been assigned to him, having witnessed in another district the endless and innumerable objections to paying a per-centage on the actual amount of collections. I beg leave to recommend that the Collector be authorized to pay to the talookdar, direct from his treasury, in four equal instalments, the allowance above alluded to, without reference to the proportion which may have been realized from the representatives of the village communities : these instalments might be so regulated as to ensure the collection of the current kists before they become due ; and I would recommend the adoption of the following.

- 1st instalment of  $\frac{1}{4}$  payable on 31st December.  
 2nd ditto of  $\frac{1}{4}$  payable on 31st March.  
 3rd ditto of  $\frac{1}{4}$  payable on 30th June.  
 4th ditto of  $\frac{1}{4}$  payable on 30th September.

I do not apprehend that any loss to Government would result from the adoption of the measure which I propose, for it requires a very uncommon combination of circumstances to form a position in which the Government should be unable to realize its dues.

60th.—Authority to discharge these obligations implies, of course, a power to credit, in liquidation of the Rajah's liabilities, such huq talookdaree as he can, under the present arrangement, claim; and the one is so nearly counterbalanced by the other, that the revenue for which the talookdar has become individually responsible, may be regarded as secure.

61st.—The preceding paragraphs embrace, I believe, all points connected with the settlement of talooka Munchunnah, on which my opinion or suggestions will be required; and I may, without further delay, proceed to the subject of assessment, and the conclusion of my report. The average rent rates finally adopted for the whole talooka are enumerated below.

*Southern division, or first class.*

	Soil.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
Rent rates.	Barah, . . . . .	8 5 7	5 4 4
	Munjah, . . . . .	6 9 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 15 3
	Burreh, . . . . .	3 15 3	1 10 4
	Abeeland, . . . . .	3 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 0
	Lately abandoned	0 0 0	1 5 1
Rev. rates...	Barah, . . . . .	5 0 2	3 2 10
	Munjah, . . . . .	3 15 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 5 11
	Burreh, . . . . .	2 5 11	0 15 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Abeeland, . . . . .	1 13 6	0 0 0
	Lately abandoned	0 0 0	0 12 7

In comparing these with rent rates calculated for other pergunnahs, superior in fertility to the talooka under consideration, you will at once be struck by the excess of that which has been applied to those divisions of the area, which are denominated barah and munjah; but as the origin of the discrepancy will not so immediately suggest itself, I may be allowed to explain it. That portion of the area which is designated "barah," averages in other pergunnahs from 7 to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, and "munjah" from 9 to 14 per cent; whereas in this talooka, the Surveyor's return gives 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  and 6 per cent as the average of those divisions, respectively. The object of these calculations is to arrive at a to-

lerably correct estimate of the rents paid by the land itself, and not by classes, arbitrarily and incorrectly designated by the survey departments; and the per centage of them, it is obvious, must always intimately affect them.

62nd.—The result of the settlement, both in a financial point of view, and in other respects, is satisfactory in the margin;\*

* Paid jumma, .. Rs. 114,861 0 0	the past and proposed jumma
Past jumma, ..... Rs. 102,277 0 0	with the difference are noted,
<u>                        </u>	and in the annexed table
Increase, Rs. 12,584 0 0	an abstract of my arrange-

ments will be found.

Above are exhibited all those estates which were comprised in talooka Munchunnah, and in which the Rajah still retains an interest; they have been brought together with the object solely of shewing the Rajah's future position, and comparing the amount of his liabilities to Government with the portion of proprietary profits which has been assigned, and with a view of estimating his future income. The jumma of those estates of which he has been recorded proprietor, is rupees 29,516; the allowance which it is proposed to assign to him, is rupees 27,625: the one being very nearly equivalent to the other, no apprehensions, I conceive, need be entertained regarding the security of this portion of the Government revenue. A rough estimate of his probable income is inserted in the margin;\* and if the uncertainty and variableness of his present receipt, and the loss occasioned by mismanagement, malappropriation of his subordinate agents, and of the hungry dependants who surrounded him be considered, it will be allowed that the Rajah's position has not been unfavorably affected by these arrangements. At the same time, no one will be disposed to deny that the situation of the village occupants has been greatly ameliorated: they have been secured in the possession of rights which they have always claimed; protected from the oppression and arbitrary exaction to which they have been hitherto subject;

Estimated rental of vil-			
lages settled with the			
Rajah, .....	Rs.	45,409	0 0
Deduct jumma, .....	Rs.	29,516	0 0
	Rs.	15,893	0 0
Deduct expenses of manage-			
ment at 10 years' in			
jumma, .....	Rs.	2,950	0 0
Net income, .....	Rs.	12,943	0 0
Add huq talookdaree, Rs.		27,625	0 0
Total estimated in-			
come, .....	Rs.	40,568	0 0

<i>Name of pergunnah.</i>	<i>Name of talooka or Mouzah.</i>	<i>No. of villages</i>	<i>With whom settled.</i>	<i>Government jumma.</i>	<i>Huq talook-darce.</i>	<i>Road fund.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Bhoongaon, .....	Munchunna, .. ..	110	Mookuddum biswadars.	86,455 0 0	25,989 0 0	863 0 0	1,13,307
Ditto, .....	ditto, ....	5	With the zumeendar.	3,568 0 0	0 0 0	35 12 0	3,603
Ditto, .....	ditto, ....	43	With Rajah as zumeendar.	24,838 0 0	0 0 0	247 12 0	25,085
Sauj, .....	Dhurmungudpoor,	1	With Rajah as zumeendar.	2,650 0 0	0 0 0	26 8 0	2,676
Ditto, .....	Surowleea, .....	1	With mokuddum biswadars.	338 0 0	98 0 0	3 8 0	439
Kishnee Nubbeegunje,	Ghoolureepoor, ..	1	Do. Do. Do.	869 0 0	252 0 0	8 12 0	1,129
Ditto, .....	Nuglahi of Talehgaon, .....	20	With mokuddum.	4,415 0 0	1,286 0 0	43 12 0	5,744
Ditto, .....	Do. of Talehgaon,	1	Kham Tuhseel.	330 0 0	0 0 0	3 4 0	333
Ditto, .....	Seygaon, .. ..	7	With Rajah.	2,028 0 0	0 0 0	20 8 0	2,018
	Grand Total,..	189	.....	1,25,491 0 0	27,625 0 0	1,252 12 0	1,54,368

and may rest assured that both their possession will be scrupulously upheld, and their rights continued to be acknowledged and respected, as long as they faithfully fulfil the engagement which they have executed.

63rd.—I cannot dismiss the subject of this settlement without alluding to two circumstances; one of which has materially augmented the difficulty of the duty confided to me, and both of which tend to increase my anxiety regarding the result of it. In the settlement of this district generally, there are few circumstances to which I have paid greater attention, or from which I have derived more material assistance, than the past fiscal history of any village under consideration, and the satisfactory evidence which records afforded of the effects occasioned by past assessments in this talooka. It is obvious that no such aid in the distribution of the proposed jumma was available: and though I have personally visited almost every state, and spared no efforts to collect such information as I considered requisite, I may well be excused for some degree of diffidence as regards the result: it is not only possible, but exceedingly probable, that future experience may elicit errors in some of my estimates, and I should be only surprised if such were not the case. Another point which creates a doubt in my mind regarding the future prosperity of this talooka, is the imposition on the village communities of huq talookdaree; the assessments have been fixed with constant reference to this necessity: but still cases may, and very probably will, arise, in which difficulty will be found in the discharge of their obligations by the village occupants, inexperienced and improvident as many of them doubtless are. In other respects, the proposed arrangements cannot but have a favorable influence on the agricultural prosperity of the talooka; the direct interests which the mokuddum biswahdars now possess, and which has been hitherto wanting, being a sufficient incentive and encouragement to extend the cultivation, and improve the resources of those estates which they hold.

64th.—A trifling modification has been introduced in the preparation of the village statements of talooka Munchunnah, and generally of all estates which have been sub-settled with proprietary communities, consisting merely in the insertion of the Government jumma in the No. III. Statement, and of the mokuddum jumma in the English records of shares and responsibilities which faces it. Whether this is authorized by former practice elsewhere, I have no means of ascertaining, but it appears to me that it cannot be productive of inconvenience: and in villages where land and jumma are divided, no other possible mode of exhibiting subordinate responsibilities sug-

gested itself. In the general statements, of course, the Government jumma has been entered.

65th.—In submitting my final report on the operations which have been in progress under my superintendence, during the last two years, I cannot divest my mind of all anxiety, or feel altogether uninterested, in the success of my arrangements. There are few villages in the whole district [pergunnahs Sonhar and Bewur of course excepted] which I have not personally visited; there are none with the resources and character, tenure and proprietary, of which my inquiries have not made me intimately acquainted; and I may honestly affirm, that all my efforts have been constantly directed to the object of fixing equitable and moderate assessments, which shall, after the discharge of all their liabilities, leave to the proprietors a fair surplus as profit, promote the growth of public prosperity, and ensure to Government a full territorial revenue. Whether these objects have been attained, future experience and time alone can shew: and without entering into further needless speculation, I submit my reports, and the arrangements which they detail, to the indulgent consideration of the Board and Government.

66th.—I may be allowed to add, that the records of shares and liabilities have been drawn up with all the attention, care and perspecuity which their importance demands; and that while I attach the greater weight to a strict observance of the conditions and mode of management which have been unanimously recorded, as a means of ensuring future prosperity; I cannot too strongly deprecate a disregard of them, as the surerest way of destroying the confidence with which the people are disposed to refer to them, and totally annihilating the obligatory nature of the document with which I have endeavored to impress them.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) G. F. EDMONSTONE,

*Settlement Officer.*

*Mynpooree Settlement Office, the 16th November, 1840.*

**ABSTRACT exhibiting the financial result of the operations of the past season, 1839-40.**

Name of pergunnah.	Present jumma.			Proposed jumma.			Increase.			Decrease.			Difference.		
Moostafabad, ... ..	2,63,396	0	0	2,84,148	0	0	20,752	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shekohabad, ... ..	2,47,328	7	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,40,595	0	0	.....	.....	.....	6,733	7	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....	.....	.....
Ghirour, ... ..	89,221	14	0	96,177	0	0	6,955	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kurhul, ... ..	66,227	0	0	64,285	0	0	.....	.....	.....	1,942	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Kishnee Nubbeegunje,	71,042	0	0	71,466	0	0	424	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sauj, .. ..	59,310	0	0	68,241	0	0	8,931	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aleepoor Puttee, ...	20,885	5	0	19,798	0	0	.....	.....	.....	1,087	5	0	.....	.....	.....
Bhoongaon, ... ..	99,714	0	0	96,073	0	0	.....	.....	.....	3,641	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Tal Munchunnah, ...	1,02,277	0	0	1,14,861	0	0	12,584	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total,.....	10,18,701	10	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	10,55,644	0	0	49,646	2	0	13,403	12	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	36,242	5	7 $\frac{1}{4}$

(Signed) G. F. EDMONSTONE,

*Mynpooree Settlement Office, the 16th November, 1840.*

*Settlement Officer.*

## ABSTRACT.

## PARAS.

- 1 and 2 Introductory remarks.
- 3 Moostafubad—statistical account of it.
- 4 Markets.
- 5 Streams.
- 6 Average rent rates and deduced revenue rates, ultimately adopted, and mode of calculating them.
- 7 Observations with regard to the variations from value at rates in assessment.
- 8 Financial results of the remission of settlement in this pergunnah.

## PERGUNNAH SHEKOHABAD.

- 9 Boundaries and statistical account, with reasons for making three divisions, viz. northern and central divisions, and the Jumna tract.
- 10 Description of the northern division, and general account of the proprietary body.
- 11 Account of the central division contrasted with the preceding.
- 12 General caste of proprietors and agricultural population.
- 13 Characteristic features of the Jumna tract.
- 14 Its agricultural peculiarities.
- 15 Depth of water and limited irrigation, and description of crops generally cultivated.
- 16 Proprietary body, and traditional history of their origin ; erroneous information communicated by pergunnah officers regarding the condition, assessment, and resources of this tract.
- 17 The same subject continued.
- 18 Markets of Shekohabad and Sursagunje.
- 19 Streams and their effects on the agricultural condition of the villages which border on them.
- 20 Average rent rates and deduced revenue rates of all three divisions.
- 21 Inapplicability of those calculated for the Jumna tract.
- 22 Financial result of the revision of settlement in this pergunnah.

## HUZOOR TEHSEEL.

- 23 Pergunnahs Ghirour, Sauj and Kurhul—remarks regarding the unusual extent of this division, and transfers of villages from one pergunnah to another.

- 24 Similarity of the three pergunnahs above mentioned, statistical account and per-centage of irrigation in each stream.
- 25 Markets and roads, importance of the road leading from Mynpooree to the city of Agra, and the necessity of repairing it.
- 26 The same subject continued with regard to the pergunnahs of Kurhul and Sauj.
- 27 Proprietary body and prevailing tenure in pergunnahs Ghirour and Sauj, with some observations regarding the present system of settlement.
- 28 The same subject continued with regard to pergunnah Kurhul.
- 29 Prevalence of khetbut tenure in all the pergunnahs now reported, and particularly in pergunnah Ghirour.
- 30 Allusion to estates, the property of Government, and the manner in which they have been disposed of.
- 31 The same subject continued.
- 32 Average rent rates and deduced revenue rates finally adopted for the three pergunnahs under notice.
- 32A Financial result of the revision of the settlement in pergunnahs Ghirour, Kurhul and Sauj.

#### PERGUNNAH KISHNEE NUBBEEGUNJE.

- 33 Amalgamation of pergunnahs Kishnee and Nubbeegunj into one pergunnah, and reasons for it.
- 34 Boundaries of pergunnah, as now constituted, and statistical description of the southern or first division, with reasons for thus classifying the villages composing it.
- 35 Northern or second division contrasted with the preceding, with some remarks relative to the limited agricultural population.
- 36 Mode of classification described.
- 37 Nuddees and their influence on the villages which are approximate to them.
- 38 Remarks regarding the preparation of these statements for this pergunnah.
- 39 Caste and proprietors, their character and prevalent tenures.
- 40 Rent and revenue rates ultimately fixed.
- 41 Financial result of the settlement.

#### PERGUNNAH BHOONGAON.

- 42 Introductory remarks.
- 43 Description of the pergunnah, its boundary, and extent of irrigation.

- 44 Necessity for classifying the villages composing pergunnah Bhoongaon explained.
- 45 Streams, superiority of lands contiguous to the Kalee Nuddee, town of Bhoongaon, its ancient importance, its present market and population.
- 47 Caste of proprietary body, their character and origin, and the influence which, on the first accession of the British rule, and previous to it, their official position enabled them to exercise, and its consequences.
- 48 Rent and revenue rates of both divisions.
- 49 Result of the revision of settlement.

#### PERGUNNAH ALEEPOOR PUTTEE.

- 50 The abolition of it as a separate pergunnah, and its amalgamation with pergunnah Bhoongaon, is considered advisable.
- 51 General character of the pergunnah as at present constituted, and the effects which have followed the construction of an indigo factory in Aleepoor Puttee khass.
- 52 Description of soil, exceptions to the general inferiority of it pointed out, and the nature of crops usually produced.
- 53 Rent and revenue rates finally fixed, and reasons for reduction on the whole demand stated.

#### TALOOKA MUNCHUNNAH.

- 54 Introductory remarks.
- 55 Position of villages composing the talooka, and opinion regarding its past assessment, with remarks relative to the character of the soil, and the means of irrigation.
- 56 Observations regarding the family of the Rajah of Mynporee, and the character of its present representative.
- 57 Injustice and oppression which have been hitherto practiced by the talookdar's subordinate agents, instances of it pointed out.
- 58 Opinion regarding the talookdar's title, and the rights of the village occupants.
- 59 Stating the manner in which the orders conveyed in the Sudder Board's letter, No. 146, dated 28th of April, 1840, have been carried out—recommending that the Rajah shall receive the portion of proprietary profits which has been assigned to him in four instalments from the Government treasury.
- 60 The same subject continued.
- 61 Rent and revenue rates finally adopted.

- 62 Result of the settlement, with a table shewing the amount of revenue for which the talookdar and the village occupants have become respectively responsible, and another statement exhibiting the estimated amount of the Rajah's income in future ; some remarks regarding the alluded position of both parties interested.
- 63 Observations relative to the difficulty of distributing the proposed jumma on the several villages composing the talooka, and some doubts regarding its future prosperity expressed.
- 64 Mode of preparing statement No. III. modified.
- 65 and 66 Concluding remarks, abstract exhibiting the financial result of the operations of the past season, 1839-40.

(Signed) G. F. EDMONSTONE,

*Settlement Officer.*

*Mynpooree Settlement Office, 16th November, 1840.*

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# ERRATA.

PAGE.	PARA.	LINE OF PARAGRAPH.	
2	4	3	for <i>vanity</i> read <i>variety</i> .
7	14	16	for <i>irrigate</i> read <i>migrate</i> .
7	15	2	for <i>migration</i> read <i>emigration</i> .
7	16	9	for <i>produce</i> read <i>producer</i> .
8	18	7	for <i>Khasgunj</i> read <i>Kasgunj</i> .
9	21	1	after <i>moreover</i> insert <i>in</i> .
9	23	2	for <i>inspections</i> read <i>inspection</i> .
11	25	3	for <i>opened</i> read <i>open</i> .
12	25	11	{ after <i>comparison</i> insert a se- micolon—and after <i>again</i> insert a comma.
13	29	11	after <i>wells</i> insert a semicolon.
15	33	6	for <i>had</i> read <i>hold</i> .
15	34	20	for <i>useless</i> read <i>endless</i> .
16	37	5	for <i>discussions</i> read <i>disensions</i> .
18	41	2	after <i>tenures</i> insert a semicolon.
18	41	5	for <i>full point</i> read <i>comma</i> .
19	45	17	for <i>Khasgunj</i> read <i>Kasgunj</i> .
20	47	5	for <i>directons</i> read <i>directions</i> .
22	51	{ 12 after table. }	{ for <i>embarrassment</i> read <i>em- barrassments</i> and insert <i>have</i> .
24	56	5	for <i>Sonpar</i> read <i>Sonhar</i> .
25	59	3	for <i>statement</i> read <i>statements</i> .
26	62	6	after <i>villages</i> insert a comma.
26	62	7	after <i>jumma</i> omit <i>comma</i> .
26	62	8	for <i>Jerisinge</i> read <i>Jerismye</i> .
27	62	25	for <i>Karowlee</i> read <i>Korawlee</i> .
27	63	30	for <i>leases</i> read <i>lessees</i> .
28	63	41	for <i>Jerisinge</i> read <i>Jerismye</i> .
28	65	2	for <i>Khawur</i> read <i>Suhawur</i> .
28	65	3	for <i>for</i> read <i>of</i> .
28	66	4	{ after <i>satisfaction</i> for <i>comma</i> read <i>semicolon</i> .
28	66	7	for <i>defined</i> read <i>deferred</i> .
28	66	7	for <i>semicolon</i> read <i>comma</i> .

PAGE. PARA. LINE OF PARAGRAPH.

29	Heading.	...	
29	67	1 & 10	} for <i>Karowlee</i> read <i>Koraolee</i> .
29	69	2 & 3	
30	70	20	for <i>excepted</i> read <i>cerpted</i> .
30	71	4	for <i>mere</i> read <i>mor</i>
32	75	In margin.	for 36,286 read 3,286.
36	83	15	for <i>laid</i> read <i>loi</i>
37	84	7	after <i>prosecuted</i> insert a comma.
37	85	6	for <i>under</i> read <i>over</i> .
39	—	{ 33d line of page.	} for <i>Karowlee</i> read <i>Koraolee</i> .
43	8	In margin.	
44	9	14	{ transpose semicolon from <i>adhere</i> to <i>them</i> .
44	10	27	
45	11	17	for <i>taken</i> read <i>undertaken</i> .
46	14	23	place <i>hars</i> between " "
46	15	17	for <i>diluvian</i> read <i>diluvion</i> .
46	15	19	after <i>and</i> insert <i>there</i> .
46	15	20	after <i>waive</i> insert comma.
46	15	20	for <i>cultivates</i> read <i>cultivate</i> .
46	15	20	after <i>them</i> insert comma
47	16	3,9 & 14	for <i>Sumodhan</i> read <i>Sumoohan</i> .
48	18	6	for <i>semicolon</i> insert comma.
48	18	7	{ after <i>Sirsagunje</i> insert a se- micolon.
48	18	7	
48	18	12	for <i>are</i> read <i>a</i> .
48	19	8	for <i>Sirra</i> read <i>Sirsa</i> .
49	19	17	after <i>made</i> insert <i>it</i> .
49	20	7 & 8	for <i>passed</i> read <i>passes</i> .
49	20		{ omit <i>northern divisions</i> , or <i>first class</i> .
50	20	{ In Jumna Tract table.	
51	22	9	for <i>Chokee</i> read <i>Chahee</i> .
51	23	In margin.	{ for <i>further</i> read <i>future</i> . Add <i>Bewur</i> , settled by the Col- lector of <i>Furrukabad</i> , is likewise included in this <i>Di- vision</i> .
51 & 52	23	19 & 20	
52	24	25	for <i>emanations</i> read <i>combina- tions</i> .
53	25	2	after <i>for</i> omit <i>which</i> .
53	25	24	for <i>efficiently</i> read <i>differently</i> .
54	26	14	for <i>its</i> read <i>his</i> .
55	28	13	for <i>within</i> read <i>with</i> .
55	29	3	for <i>Sakhun</i> read <i>Jakhun</i> .
55	29	6	for <i>formed</i> read <i>found</i> .
55	29	10	for <i>there</i> read <i>these</i> .
55	29		{ after <i>khetbut</i> omit full point, and insert semicolon after <i>Tenure</i> .

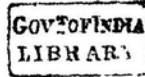
PAGE. PARA. LINE OF PARAGRAPH.

56	3	41	after <i>have</i> insert <i>not</i> .
58	3	1st line of page.	for <i>and</i> read <i>on</i> .
58	3	3	after <i>adopted</i> insert <i>for</i> .
59	2	after table of Rates	} omit <i>first</i> , and the two divisions which precede it.
		in 4th line.	
59	32	ditto 10th line.	after <i>you</i> insert <i>can</i> .
59	32	ditto 22nd line.	for <i>any</i> read <i>my</i> .
59	32	ditto 25th line.	{ for <i>considerable</i> read <i>inconsiderable</i> .
61	34	25	for <i>colon</i> read <i>comma</i> .
61	34	26	for <i>comma</i> read <i>semicolon</i> .
63	38	2	for <i>settlements</i> read <i>statements</i> .
64	38	13	after <i>and</i> insert <i>in</i> .
64	38	24	for <i>statements</i> read <i>statement</i> .
66	41	2	for <i>comma</i> read <i>semicolon</i> .
66	41	3	{ for <i>full point</i> read <i>comma</i> , and small <i>a</i> in <i>After</i> .
66	42	2	for <i>received them</i> read <i>recurred</i> .
67	43	3	after <i>the</i> insert <i>southern</i> .
67	43	6	for <i>Karowlee</i> read <i>Korawolee</i> .
67	44	3	{ for <i>unmeasurably</i> read <i>immeasurably</i> .
68	44	6	for <i>become</i> read <i>became</i> .
68	44	8	for <i>repealed</i> read <i>repeated</i> .
68	41	12	for <i>mainly</i> read <i>namely</i> .
69	47	4	after <i>namely</i> insert <i>comma</i> .
69	47	14	for <i>number</i> read <i>member</i> .
74	55	22	for <i>possession</i> read <i>possessor</i> .
74	56	1	for <i>had</i> read <i>has</i> .
74	56	19	for <i>principle</i> read <i>principal</i> .
75	57	26	for <i>khecnuts</i> read <i>khewuts</i> .
76	59	14	for <i>invested</i> read <i>vested</i> .
76	59	15	for <i>more</i> read <i>made</i> .
76	59	29	{ for <i>subordinates</i> read <i>subordinate</i> .
76	59	32	for <i>into</i> read <i>indeed to</i> .
78	62	3	omit <i>in the margin</i> .
78	62	5	after <i>noted</i> insert <i>in the margin</i> ;.
78	62	33	for <i>surrounded</i> read <i>surround</i> .
79	62	43	for <i>continued</i> read <i>continue</i> .
79	63	10	{ after <i>assessments</i> insert <i>full point</i> —and <i>comma</i> after <i>ta-looka</i> .
80	66	4	for <i>greater</i> read <i>greatest</i> .

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# REPORTS

UPON



## ***T H E   S E T T L E M E N T***

OF

## **ZILLAH ETAWAH.**

---

By M. R. GUBBINS, Esq.,

*Bengal Civil Service.*

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AGRA:

PRINTED AT THE ORPHAN PRESS.

1844.

# PURGUNNAH ETAWAH.

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To R. N. C. HAMILTON, Esq.

*Commissioner of*

AGRA.

SIR,

* Professional maps, . . . .	2 vols
Village statements, Nos. II and III., . . . .	2 do.
Annual jumma statement, . .	1 do.
General statement No. IV. . .	1 do.
Police statement, . . . .	1 do.
No. VII., Maffee statement, .	1 do.
Statement of area occupied by each crop, . . . . .	1 do.
Mouzawar Index, . . . . .	1 do.
Muhulwar Index, . . . . .	1 do.
Abstract disposition of the out-standing balances attached to this report, . . .	1 do.
Total, . . . . .	12

Herewith I have the honor to submit the papers of settlement of purgunnah Etawah, as noted in the margin,\* revised under Regulation IX. of 1833, for a period of 30 years.

2nd. Etawah ad-joins westward Dehly Jakhun, and eastward Suckna of this district. General boundaries. Northward it is bounded by Kurhul in Mynpoory, and south by the river Jumna.

3rd. Its boundaries underwent revision after the survey; by which the new pergunnah has been made to contain 214 Mouzahs, which have been formed into 155 Muhals.

Area. 4th. It was measured professionally and by Khusras in 1839, when the area was found to be the following, which is given as corrected by purtaul.

## 2 SETTLEMENT REPORT OF PURGUNNAH ETAWAH.

### AREA IN ACRES.

Total.	Minkey, barren, &c.	Malgoozaree.				Total.
		Cultivat- ed.	Newly abandon- ed.	Total of the two.	Cultur- able waste.	
1,28,544	50,408	58,485	17,453	75,938	2,198	78,136

5th. In general position and features Etawah bears resemblance to Dehly Jakhun and Luckna. It may similarly be divided into the Kurka, or jumna tract, the Ghar, and the Puchar. There is this difference, however, that there is less superior Puchar land in proportion to the Ghar, than in either of the above pergunnahs. Besides which, there is a larger extent of inferior land toward the centre of the pergunnah, in the vicinity of the Sursoo and Sehugur streams. I, therefore, consider it to be generally inferior in natural resources.

6th. Two streams enter the pergunnah from the west side during the rains, the Sursoo and the Sehugur, and unite toward its centre at the village called Chukwa Boo zoorg into one bearing the name of the latter stream, which flows into the Suckna pergunnah. No benefit is derived from the floods of these torrents; on the contrary, the villages along their course suffer from the sundry deposits which they leave.

7th. The return of irrigation of this pergunnah is 61 per cent irrigated to 39 unirrigated; 55 being by wells, and 6 from tanks. It is sufficiently correct, having been tested by careful purtaul, and shows a less favorable return than either Luckna or Dehly Jakhun, which was to be anticipated, from the small proportion of Puchar lands. The general remarks regarding the facilities for sinking kucha wells, made in my report on Suckna, are also applicable to Etawah.

8th. There is little tal irrigation in the pergunnah; jheels are few. Abce land is only 6 per cent.

9th. The pergunnah has been divided into four classes. First, the Kurka or Jumna tract, embracing all villages adjacent to the river. The rest of the pergunnah being distinguished into the first, second and third classes, according to the individual quality of soil and capabilities for irrigation of each mouzah, without reference to position. A classified list of the villages has been added to the first volume of village statements.

10th. The soil has been distinguished into the same classes, that have been adopted in Luckna and Dehly Jakhun, viz. Burra, Munjha and Burreh. The two former classes are of rare occurrence in the Kurka villages. The general proportion per cent of each class being, Burra 8, Munjha 12, and Burreh 80. This proportion of the superior soils exceeds that of Luckna and Dehly Jakhun, and is rather too high, and partly explains the reduced revenue rates which have been applied to them.

11th. Etawah is the only market deserving of notice in the pergunnah. The vicinity of Kurhul in Mynpoory, affords a market for the villages situate on the north western side.

12th. The most influential class of proprietors in Etawah, was formerly that of the Subrun Brahmins of Manukpoor Bissoo, still called Chowdrees; but their inveterate habits of mismanagement and arrear, have led to the sale of a number of their estates. The Choban family of Purtapnere; the Gorruckpooria bunnias of the town; the Kayths of Chukma Boozoorg, likewise called Chowdrees of Ayara of Purasun and Sunay-eyk-dil; and Koosul Singh, a brahmin of Hurdoee, who has lately risen into notice, likewise possess many villages.

The ryuths, or asamees, are very mixed. The following abstract, showing the sub-division of the population into castes, will not be without its interest.

Caste.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Total.
Brahmins, .. .. .	4,884	3,856	8,740
Rajpoots, .. .. .	1,884	477	2,361
Mahajuns, .. .. .	175	761	918
Carried over, ..	6,943	5,094	12,019

<i>Caste.</i>	<i>Agriculturists.</i>	<i>Non-agriculturalists.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Brought forward, . . . .	6,943	5,094	12,019
Kyaths, . . . . .	346	1,048	1,394
Mussulmans, . . . . .	317	3,679	3,996
Kachees, . . . . .	2,586	1,278	3,864
Chumars, . . . . .	1,864	3,663	5,527
Naces, . . . . .	157	968	1,125
Carpenters, . . . . .	214	658	872
Dhobeas, . . . . .	158	508	666
Talees, . . . . .	188	635	823
Lodhees, . . . . .	1,716	983	2,699
Koomars, . . . . .	153	383	536
Dhanooks, . . . . .	82	699	781
Bunghees, . . . . .	24	492	516
Aheers, . . . . .	3,779	1,077	4,856
Guddurieas, . . . . .	515	443	958
Bhorjies, . . . . .	46	405	451
Bunneas, . . . . .	334	1,926	2,260
Kuhars, . . . . .	543	868	1,411
Sonars, . . . . .	33	624	657
Korees, . . . . .	4	1,433	1,437
Koormees, . . . . .	12	465	477
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	295	3,263	3,134
Total, ...	20,291	30,463	50,754

Census Total Population. 13th. By a census made in the last year, the total population of the pergunnah was made to amount to 50,754 souls to an area of 202 square miles, giving a rate of 251 persons to the square miles. But this return is, for obvious reasons, below the real average.

Tenures. 14th. The tenures throughout Etawah are, with very trifling exception, zemindarree; the investigation of which occupied me long, notwithstanding that a great number had been disposed of in last season by my predecessor Mr. Lawrence, and by the Deputy Collector.

The cases in which property has changed hands are not many; and, to bring them prominently to the notice of the Board, I annex a list, with an abstract of grounds on which decision was founded.

<i>Estate.</i>	<i>Name of party in possession prior to settlement.</i>	<i>Name of party who has now been admitted to engagements.</i>	<i>Abstract of grounds of decision.</i>
Suckhore,	Dooniaput,	Sububjeet, &c., ....	Vide remarks in next paragraph.
Neepseye,	Ditto, ..	Jyshiram, &c., ....	Ditto ditto.
Shajehan-poor, ..	Ditto, ..	Lalsaha, &c.	Ditto ditto.
Bihonee-poor, ..	Ditto, ..	Piransookh, &c., ....	Ditto ditto.
Manukpoor Bheecun, ..	Oogur pershaud, ..	Bheecun, ..	This Estate has been transferred from the name of Oogurpershaud Kyath to the occupant Brahmin Bheecun, (subject to a Talooqdarree payment of 10 per cent on the Jumma), who has managed the estate as moostagir since 1818, vide detailed remarks annexed to village statements.
Buhader-poor Lohia, ..	Hunooopershaud Totaram, ..	Nundram Pransookh,	Transferred from the names of the Kyaths to the occupant community, subject to a talooqdarree payment of 10 per cent on the jumma, vide detailed remarks to village statement.
Orhunpoor,	Rajah Cheyt Sing, ..	Bhyroon Sing, &c.,	Vide remarks in following paragraph.

15th. There are only two estates in Etawah Talooquas. that deserve the name of Talooquas. The first, that of Purtapnere, Rajah Cheyt Sing Talooqdar, embraces 11 mowzahs, bearing a jumma of rupees 7,866; many claims were preferred by the occupants of the several mouzahs, only one of which, in the case mouzah Arumpoor, appeared to me to be made out; a settlement in that instance has been made with the occupant Brahmins as biswadars, subject to a talooq-

6 SETTLEMENT REPORT OF PURGUNNAH ETAWAH:

darree allowance to the Rajah of rupees 18 per cent of the gross assets. From this arrangement the Rajah has not appealed. Vide my letter to the Commissioner, No. 90, dated the 28th May last. The remaining mouzahs have been settled with him as zemindar. The Purtafnere family is Choban, connected with the Rajahs of Chukkurnuggur, Mynpoory, Eyta and Rajore; the family is a very ancient one. It acquired Orhunpoor at the time of Almas Alee Khan's Soobadarree under the Government of the Nuwah Vuzeer. The second case is that of the villages held by Dooniaput Kyath, now residing in Lucknow, son of Ray Balkishan, an officer of high rank (Akhbar-Nuwees) in the service of the Nuwah of Oude, who, a few years before the cession, acquired possession of a considerable talooqua, the fiscal history of which since the cession, I have thought it worth while to detail in the subjoined statement.

Settlement.	Number of Mouzahs.	Jumma.	Name of party engaging.	On what tenure.	Detail.
1st.	56 6 13	53,464	Dhunput Ray son of Ray Balkishan and his agent Debidut.	Zemin-daree, 11 13 7  Moos-tageery, 44 13 6	Toolshtepoor, Bhu-goliepoor, Shajehanpoor, Nundpoor, Khur Kholy 13 biswas, Oossreye, Neepseye, Bihareepoor, Longpoor, Koonhawur, Ondinpoor, Seh-sarpoor.  Luckhor Shajehanpoor Buraree, Ameenabad, Bukpyarpoor Rutnoopoer, Rahnu, Keshopoer, Mudbeapoer, Ayma Nugla, Mohun Nugla Golabpoor, Bhageepoor, Bishnoopoer, Lohreye, Sheo-poory Tunaroca 13 biswas, Rooccean, Rokpoor Nugureea, Bhudwan Deongree, Kandunee Ayma

Settlement.	Number of Mouzaha.	Jumma.	Name of party engaging.	On what tenure.	Detail.
2nd.	10 13 7	8,721	Dhunput ray, son of Balkishan.	Moostagir.	Mohumedpoor, Wuzzerpoor, Dunnodurpoor Suray, Eyketil Indhoma, Bhoolpoor, Mobarickpoor, Buhaderpoor, Oonwah, Suntokpoor, Eesurpoor, Jhidpoor Jahannabad Suray, Eesur, Beye. Toolsheepoor, Bhugoleepoor, Nundpoor, Khurkholee 13 biswas, Lattoopoor, Oossreye Longpoor, Neepseyee, Rooeean, and Bishnoopoor Lohreye.
3rd.	24 13 7	18,898	Dhunput ray.	Moostagir.	Besides the 10 above detailed Ayma Nugla Mohun, Rahun, Reshopoor Rahun, Sooltanpoor Rohun, Nugla Golabpoor, Gora Dialpoor Kullianpoor, Rohun, Mohunpoor, Bhudia- poor, Agoopoor, Bhagerpoor, Bhowanee- poor, Suleympoor, Juffurpoor, Luckhore, Shajehanpoor.
4th.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Ray Balkishen refused to engage for any villages, the whole of which were settled individually, either in zemidaree, or Farm with others.
5th.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Ray Balkishen did not come forward.

8 SETTLEMENT REPORT OF PURGUNNAH ETAWAH.

Settlement.	Number of Mouzahs.	Jumma.	Name of party engaging.	On what tenure.	Detail.
6th.	14 0 0	12,399	Dhoonia-put, son of Ray Balkishan.	Zemin-dar.	<p>The same arrangement was made.</p> <p>Rahun 1, Kullianpoor 2, Sooltanpoor 3, Kishepoor 4, Koo-eean 5, Mohunpoor 6, Bhudiapoor 7, Agoopoor 8, Bishnoopoor, Sohreye, Nugla, Golabpoor, Luckhare, Shajehanpoor, Neep seye, Bihareepoor.</p> <p>Memo: The 8 first named mouzahs have been sold for arrears of Revenue, and the 6 mouzahs following only remain in his possession: Bishnoopoor, Sohreye, Golabpoor, Luckhore, Shajehanpoor, Neep seye, Bihareepoor.</p>

16th. The injury resulting to the remaining villages from the absenteeism of Dooniaput, and the mismanagement of his agents, as well as the just claims of the village occupants, convinced me of the necessity of introducing a system, by which they should be placed under the direct local management of a qualified person resident on the spot; and I caused several notices to be served on the recorded proprietor, calling on him to make some such arrangement; failing in which, I have concluded a biswadarree settlement with the proprietary communities of the 4 mouzahs noted in the margin,\* allowing to Dooniaput 18 per cent of the assets in the 2 former cases, and 15 in the two last.

17th. I beg here distinctly to record my opinion, that the Talooqdaree allowance in these cases should be heritable, and not limited, save to the period of settlement.

- \* 1 Neepseye.
- 2 Bihareepoor.
- 3 Luckhore.
- 4 Shajehanpoor

# SETTLEMENT REPORT OF PURGUNNAH ETAWAH. 9

Mouzahs the property of Government and Lawaris.

From Sec. Sudder Board, No. 284, dated the 11th August 1840.

From Settlement officer, No. 312, dated the 7th October 1840.

From Commissioner, No. 550, dated the 18th December 1840.

From Sec. Sudder Board, No. 458, dated the 27th November 1840.

18th. For a detail of the arrangements made for the mouzahs belonging to Government, and Lawaris, I beg to refer you to the statement which accompanied my letter, No. 108, dated the 14th June last, and the subsequent correspondence, noted in the margin,\* which is yet unconcluded.

19th. The fiscal history of the pergunnah will be sufficiently gathered from an examination of the subjoined two statements, which exhibit; first, the several settlements compared with one another; and secondly, the demand, collection and balance for the last 20 years, ending in 1246 F. S.

SETTLEMENT.	Average Jumma.	1st Settlement.		2d Sett.		3d Sett.		4th Sett.		5th Sett.	
		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
1st Settlet. from 1210 to 12,....	1,82,577	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2d ditto from 1213 to 15 .....	1,75,156	0	7,421	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3d ditto from 1216 to 19. ....	2,06,282	23,705	0	31,126	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4th ditto from 1220 to 24. ....	1,81,489	0	1,088	6,333	0	0	24,798	0	0	0	0
5th ditto from 1225 to 29. ....	1,84,040	1,463	0	8,884	0	0	22,294	2,551	0	0	0
Present jumma. ....	1,89,969	7,392	0	14,813	0	0	16,312	8,480	0	5,929	0

Statement of demand, receipts, and balances for 20 years, ending with 1246 F. S.

Year.	Demand.	Collections.	Balance.
1227 F. S. ....	1,83,578	1,83,748	0 0 0
1228 F. S. .. .	1,83,621	1,87,715	0 0 0
1229 F. S. ....	1,83,641	1,83,787	0 0 0
1230 F. S. ....	1,83,706	1,84,132	0 0 0
1231 F. S. ....	1,85,906	1,86,629	0 0 0
1232 F. S. ....	1,86,706	1,87,677	0 0 0
Carried over. ..	11,07,158	11,13,688	0 0 0

10 SETTLEMENT REPORT OF PURGUNNAH ETAWAH.

Year.	Demand.	Collections.	Balance.
Brought forward,	11,07,158	11,13,688	0 0 0
1233 F. S. . . .	1,86,706	1,87,918	0 0 0
1234 F. S. ....	1,86,706	1,87,963	0 0 0
1235 F. S. ....	1,87,386	1,87,920	0 0 0
1236 F. S. ....	1,87,400	1,87,934	0 0 0
1237 F. S. ....	1,87,140	1,87,674	0 0 0
1238 F. S. ....	1,87,390	1,87,734	181 0 0
1239 F. S. ....	1,87,390	1,87,670	179 0 0
1240 F. S. ....	1,87,197	1,87,656	0 0 0
1241 F. S. ....	1,88,524	1,88,492	273 0 0
1242 F. S. ....	1,88,569	1,89,116	0 0 0
1243 F. S. ....	1,89,219	1,89,845	0 0 0
1244 F. S. ....	1,89,781	1,90,216	189 0 0
1245 F. S. ....	1,89,780	67,513	1,20,494 12 0
1246 F. S. ....	1,89,592	1,15,675	61,079 9 0
Total. ....	37,36,638	35,56,514	1,82,396 7 0

20th. A decrease of 7,000 rupees will be observed in the second settlement, and an extraordinary increase of rupees 31,000 at the 3rd. Again, a very large reduction of rupees 24,000 at the 4th settlement, which was hastened by the drought of 1219. The fourth settlement, indeed, was concluded almost entirely with Farmers, the land-holders having very generally refused the Collector's terms. An increase of 2,500 rupees at the fifth, and of about 6,000 rupees at the sixth and succeeding settlements, was effected; rendering the present jumma in excess of that of the first settlement by rupees 7,392, from which should be deducted rupees 4,309 on account of maafec lands intermediately resumed, reducing the excess jumma to rupees 3,083.

21st. The clear state of the balance column in the second statement, up to the famine of 1245, would, uncorrected by other sources of information, induce an opinion, that the pergunnah was not over assessed. That such was greatly the case, however, there is abundant proof. In the present depressed condition of the agriculturists, the pergunnah exhibiting a greater degree of poverty and wretchedness among the ryots of abandoned and ruined villages, and want of means in the land-holders than any other of the settled pergunnahs, save Burpoora. In the extraordinary balances of the two\* past and the present year. In the

Balance of 1245—1,20,494  
Balance of 1246— 61,079  
Balance of 1247  
On the 1st Sept. 1840, 45,224.

Sold between the 1st January 1838, and the 31st Decr. 1839, .....	18	great number of estates recently* sold and purchased by Government. In the unwillingness of parties to come forward to accept transfers, for arrear. In the unusually large extent† of abandoned land. In the large number of mouzahs placed under kham† management; and proved incontestably by a comparison of the former jumma with the highest nikasee collections, where such have been correctly ascertained.
Purchased by Govt.....	6	
Ditto by others, .....	12	
Acres, 17,453 in March 1840		
Estates under kham management when the settlement came on... ..	49.	

The average rate on malgoozaree land, finally, was clearly higher than was warranted by the capabilities of the pergunnah, viz.; Rupees 2-6-11.

22nd. There are several estates which could be quoted, in which, except in seasons of unusual productiveness, a yearly loss was suffered by the land-owner; until, his means and patience being exhausted, he broke down in the famine year; such were Rajpoora, and most of the villages of Rahun; but it is unnecessary here to adduce them.

23rd. The increase of assets obtained from resumed registered maafee land, after deducting 229 acres for tenures not exceeding 10 beeghas, amounts to 1,462 acres; and from unregistered maafee, after deducting 960 acres released to village servants and others, to 3,911 acres; total 5,373 acres. The calculated jumma upon which, is rupees 6,715. But the real value does not probably exceed half this amount. As a set off against this must be noticed the increase of liabilities, viz. two-third of the salaries of chowkedars and bullahurs, Rs. 4,080 §, and the rent of land assignments to the same, rupees 968 ||; total rupees 5,048: and the road fund, rupees 1,597—grand total rupees 6,645.

Proposed assessment.	
§ Former jumma, 190,638	
Proposed jumma, 160,541	
Reduction, .. ..	30,097
1246 .. ..	18,118
1249 .. ..	5,878
1250 .. ..	639

24th. I propose to fix the kamil future jumma of the pergunnah at rupees 1,60,541, shewing a reduction in revenue of rupees 30,097 §, or about rupees 17 per cent., and yielding a rate on malgoozaree area of rupees 2 0 10; and besides this, to grant a further rassudee reduction during the first three years, as noted in the margin.\*\*

## 12 SETTLEMENT REPORT OF PURGUNNAH ETAWAH.

Road Fund.

Road fund at 1 rupee per cent on the jumma, has been engaged for besides.

Low rate of assessment on the hereditary villages of Talooqua Purnapnere.

- 1 Purnapnere
- 2 Sungolee.
- 3 Demaree.
- 4 Tukpoora.
- 5 Nagu Hurbund-poor Chogon
- 6 Pudempoor.
- 7 Kheyrahuay Bhoput
- 8 Bhogee poor.

Former assessment,	7,866
Proposed ditto, ..	7,907

Increase, ..	41
--------------	----

Former assessment,	25,853
Proposed ditto, ..	25,893

Increase, ..	40
--------------	----

25th. An increase of rupees 4,387 might have been obtained by raising the assessment of the 8 villages, noted in the margin \*, belonging to the talooqua Purnapnere; to the standard of the pergunnah, but this measure I cannot advocate, considering that the limited profit enjoyed by the Rajah Cheyt Sing, is no more than is sufficient to maintain the moderate degree of expenditure which his rank and station necessarily require. It would, I conceive, be neither

just nor politic to raise the assessment on the estate of a chief of rank and family, so high, as to allow only of the reduced expenditure of a private and humble individual. The Rajah bears a good character for punctuality of payment, and has always shewn

himself ready to render such assistance as lay in his power to the officers of Government. An increase of rupees 41 † upon his villages of pergunnah Etawah, and of rupees 40 ‡ upon the total talooqua, exclusive of the villages transferred to Mynpoory, has been made by the present settlement; besides the very considerable increase of incidental liabilities.

26th. Having assumed the total jumma of the talooqua Purnapnere in Etawah at rupees 7,907, the system followed in distributing the assessment has been the following. The villages Burolee Kulan, Burolee Khurd and Arhunpoor, which are distinct from the more ancient and hereditary villages of the talooqua, have been assessed at the average rate of the pergunnah, and the remaining jumma has been distributed over the villages of the Muhals Purnapnere and Sungolee, proportionately to the full assessment which each could in my judgment bear. The rate of assessment is, therefore, equally light in each; whereas under the former distribution, some bore a mere nominal assessment, and others a full jumma. I mention this to correct any erroneous idea that might be formed from the fact of the jumma of some of the mouzahs having been reduced.

Rent rates.

27th. The following Rent rates were assumed for each division and class of the pergunnah.

Class.	Burra.		Munjeh.		Burreh.		Lately abandon- ed.		Abee.
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	* Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	
First, . . .	7 14	5 4	5 10	3 15	4 2 0	2 7	3 1 6	1 14	3 12
Second, . .	7 2	5 1	5 4	3 12	3 10 6	2 4	2 10 0	1 11	3 6
Third, . . .	6 0	4 8	4 8	3 6	2 13 0	1 14	2 2 6	1 5	2 13

	Burra.		Munjeh.		* Burreh.		Kuchar.		Lately abandon- ed.		Teer.
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	
Kurka,	6 0	4 8	4 8	3 6	3 6 2	5 6	5 4	2 7	2 7	1 14	4 8

From which the Revenue rates were deduced by the subtraction of 33 per cent, and are as follows:—

Class.	Barra.		Munjeh.		Burreh.		Kuchar.		Lately abandoned.		Teer.	Abee.			
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.					
First, ..	3	4	3	8	3	12	2	12	1	10	0	0	0	2	8
Second, ..	4	12	3	6	3	8	2	7	1	8	0	0	0	1	2
Third, ..	4	0	3	0	3	0	2	4	1	14	1	4	0	11	0
Kurka, ..	4	0	3	0	3	0	2	4	1	9	3	8	1	10	1

They were found to apply well to the calculations of jumma, and there is a large number of mouzahs in which the value by revenue rates has been assumed as the jumma. Where the estate is further burthened with talooqdarree allowance of rupees 18 per cent, the deduction has been 43; where the allowance is 15, the deduction made is 40 per cent.

28th. I received an excellent Dowd from Moonsook Ray the acting Tehseeldar of Etawah, who also superintended the pre-

Settlement.

paration of the purtaul papers; and the settlement finally came off on the 25th May, when the terms were agreed to without an

exception. I have not been compelled to farm any mouzah in consequence of recusancy; but three, as noted in the margin,\* have been leased in farm under the provisions of Section 4, Regulation 2 of 1826, in consequence of wilful mismanagement: no appeal was preferred against any of the jummas assessed.

29th. The same arrangements for the provision of an efficient village police were made in this pergunnah, as described in my report on Suckna. The total number of chokyders is 150, and bullahurs 181. The sum of money salaries is rupees 6,120, which added to rupees 1,451 the rental of 390 acres of jaghere land, shows a total police charge of rupees 7,571, being  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent on the revised jumah.

Kists

30th. The following kists have been fixed.

KHUREEF.								RUBBEE.							
15th Nov.		15th Decr.		1st Feb.		Total.		1st May.		1st June.		Total.			
as.	p.	as.	p.	as.	p.	as.	p.	as.	p.	as.	p.	as.	p.	as.	p.
3	10	4	$1\frac{1}{2}$	0	$2\frac{1}{4}$	8	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3	10	4	$0\frac{1}{2}$	7	$10\frac{1}{2}$		
Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.			
38,352		41,278		1,903		81,533		38,482		40,526		79,008			

31st. The detailed papers of administration and liabilities have been admirably superintended by Mirza Cullab Hoosein Khan, Deputy Collector. Having already separately brought to your notice in my letter No. 78, dated the 15th May last, the deserving merit of this officer, and solicited an increase of his allowances, it will be sufficient to

Records of administration and liabilities.

add that his services in this pergunnah, rendered since the above application was submitted, induces me to recommend him a second time to favorable consideration.

32nd. Only 3 mouzahs in this pergunnah had been settled under Regulation VII. of 1822. Reduction, though not to any large extent, has been allowed in each.

Name of Mouzah.	Jumma assessed under Regulation VII. of 1822.	Revised Jumma.	Decrease.
Koomhawur, ..	937	800	137
Oodimpoor, ..	403	391	12
Sehsarpoor, ..	682	582	100

33rd. The Khethut mouzahs are many and much intermixed; they all had been incorrectly measured by the Revenue Surveyor, and had to be corrected by me. The

- 1 Etawah.
- 2 Ayara.
- 3 Akburpoor Fureedpoor.
- 4 Atgaon.
- 5 Buhaderpoor Loheea.
- 6 Badreepoor.
- 7 Busreyhur.
- 8 Becharpoor Booreyha.
- 9 Phoolapoor.
- 10 Bubleypoor.
- 11 Ticoopoor.
- 12 Nagur Hurchundpoor chogan.
- 13 Chakma Boozoorg.
- 14 Jeytpoor.
- 15 Jareekheyra.
- 16 Jubta.
- 17 Chitahomun.
- 18 Soondurpoor.
- 19 Suntokeepoor Ghaut
- 20 Shuncurpoor.
- 21 Kolespoor.
- 22 Khespoor.
- 23 Kyia.
- 24 Konpoor.
- 25 Keshpoor Kulan.
- 26 Kulespoor Ayara.
- 27 Khesa Sutay Bhopat.
- 28 Mulloopoor.
- 29 Muhomudpoor.

khusras and field maps have now been amended with the single exception of the large hulqua of Sungowlee, including 7 mouzahs, of which the Khethut mouzahs are being separately remeasured. I have noted in the margin,\* the mouzahs in which this discription of tenure exists. The entries in the English Survey maps are so extremely faulty, both in villages of this description and in many others, that I have thought it necessary to add to every village Map a memorandum showing the revised description of total area.

34th. The outstanding balances, 1247 included, have all been disposed of, amounting to Rs. 46,439 8 8½. I have annexed an abstract shewing the sum realized since my report,

16 SETTLEMENT REPORT OF PURGUNNAH ETAWAH.

30 Muhleye. with statements A. and B. of sale  
 31 Moongapoor. and transfer, was submitted, and the  
 32 Lulpoor. classification of the remaining arrear.  
 33 Wuzerpoor Dumodurpoor. The detailed statements will be  
 furnished from the Collector's office.

I have &c.,  
 (Signed) M. R. GUBBINS,  
*Settlement Officer.*

*Etawah Settlement Office,*  
*Camp Phuppoond,*  
*The 20th October, 1840.*

*Abstract disposition of all outstanding balances, including  
 1247 F. S., for the purgunnah Etawah, up to the  
 30th September 1840.*

*Rs. As. Pie.*

Balances of years prior to 1247 as they stood at the date of sub- mission of statements A. and B. of sale and transfer, made up to the 15th February 1840. . .	46,439	8	8½
Collections up to the 30th Sep- tember 1840, including sums lodged for transfer. . . . .	12,747	0	0
Remaining balance on the 1st October 1840. . . . .		33,692	8 8½
Balance of	Total, . . . . .	47,260	0 3
1247, up to	Deduct surplus		
the 30th	collections, . . . . .	2,035	14 6
Sept. 1840.)			
		45,224	1 9
Total of the two foregoing items, . . . . .		78,916	10 5½
<i>Irrecoverable.</i>			
Nominal, . . . . .		499	0 0
Recommended for remission, . . . . .		62,634	12 6
Deferred for future realization, . . . . .		4,610	4 10½
<i>In train of liquidation.</i>			
By sale, . . . . .		7,103	4 7
By transfer, . . . . .		18,181	1 0
By distraint &c., in immediate train, . . . . .		2,251	3 6
Total, . . . . .		11,172	9 1

(Signed,) M. R. GUBBINS,  
*Settlement Officer.*

## ABSTRACT.

- 1—Submits Settlement Statements of Etawah.
- 2—Describes General Boundaries.
- 3—States number of Mowzahs and Muhals.
- 4—Contains the record of Area.
- 5—Describes the general features of Pergunnah.
- 6—Ditto the Streams.
- 7—Ditto the irrigation by Wells.
- 8—Ditto the irrigation from Tals.
- 9—States the distinction of Pergunnah into classes.
- 10—Ditto ditto of Soil into classes.
- 11—Notifies the Markets in Pergunnah.
- 12—Notifies the chief proprietary and ryutty castes.
- 13—States the ratio of population to area.
- 14—Describes the Tenures.
- 15 and 16—Mentions the Talooquas and cases in which the Talooqdar has been set aside, and a biswadarry settlement concluded.
- 17—Records his opinion that the Talooqdarree allowance in these cases should not be limited, but by the period of settlement.
- 18—Refers to the former correspondence on the subject of Estates the property of Government.
- 19 and 20—Contains statements and remarks on former settlements and Fiscal History.
- 21 and 22—Remarks on the above data, and points out the frequency of over-assessment.
- 23—States the increase of assets from resumed maafee, and increase of liability from Chowkydary and road fund.
- 24—Records proposed revised Jumma.
- 25 and 26—Notifies the increase which might have been obtained from the villages of the Talooqua Purtabnere which it is not here proposed to take, and the mode of distribution of the Jumma upon the component villages of the Talooqua.
- 27—States the Rent and Revenue Rates.
- 28—Describes the Settlement.
- 29—Ditto the arrangements made for the Village Police.
- 30—States the Kists.
- 31—Remarks on the preparation of detailed Papers.
- 32—Notifies and compares the present and former settlements made under Regulation VII. of 1822.
- 33—Ditto the Khetbut Tenures.
- 34—Disposition of the outstanding balances.

# REPORT

## ON

### PERGUNNAH JANIBRAST OR BURPOORAH.

—00-00—

To  
R. N. C. HAMILTON, Esq.  
*Commissioner,*

AGRA.

* Professional Maps, . . . . .	1 vol.
Village Statement, Nos. II.	
and III., . . . . .	1 do.
Annual Jumma statement, . .	1 do.
General statement No. IV. . .	1 do.
Police statement, . . . . .	1 do.
No. VII., Mafee statement, . .	1 do.
Statement of area occupied	•
by each crop, . . . . .	1 do.
Mousahwar Index, . . . . .	1 do.
Muhalwar Index, . . . . .	1 do.

Total, . . . . . 9

SIR,

I have the honor herewith to submit the records of settlement, as noted in the margin\*, of pergunnah Burpoorah revised by me for a period of 30 years under regulation IX. of 1833.

*2nd.* This is the only pergunnah of the Etawa zillah that is situated south of the river Jumna. It is bounded north and east by the Jumna; west by Bah Pinu-

ahut, zillah Agra; on the south side it is separated from the Gwalior territory, throughout the tract called puttee Kumeyt, by the Chumbul; and along the talooqua Sehson, by the Khoarree river. The extreme S. W. extremity, i. e. the muhal Sundouse, either directly adjoins the Mahratta territory, or is divided from it by the river Scinde.

*3rd.* It will facilitate reference and consideration to divide the pergunnah into 4 parts, viz.,

- I. The puttee Kumeyt.
- II. The talooquas of Chukkurnuggur and Sehson.
- III. The talooqua Burregh, and
- IV. The muhal Sundouse.

#### 1st. KUMEYT.

*4th.* Puttee Kumeyt designates the western half of the pergunnah, from its western boundary at Poorwa Morong to mouzah Khundehsee talooqua Chukkurnuggur.

20 SETTLEMENT REPORT OF PARGUNNAH JANIBRAST.

Area. Its area is as follows :

AREA IN ACRES.						
Total.	Minally barren &c.	Malgoozaree.				Total.
		Cultiva- ted.	Newly abandon- ed.	Total of the two.	Cultur- able waste.	
48,583	26,798	14,460	5,844	20,304	1,481	21,785

5th. This division contains the best Soil and general features. lands in the pergunnah, in consequence of there being the widest interval between the rivers Jumna and Chumbul, the ravines of which are the chief cause of the inferiority of soil. There is a considerable tract of level and good soil free from the influence of the ravines, extending from Surray Bughut west to Bhutpoora east, beyond which the ravines of both rivers unite, rendering the country almost impracticable to the plough. There is little kuchar land, which (with exception of mouzahs Jurholee and Muholee) is of inferior quality. The upland is generally firm and fertile, intermixed with sandy inferior soil.

6th. In consequence of the depth of water Irrigation. from the surface, which is never less than 50 or 60 cubits, irrigation from wells is unknown, and the crops are entirely dependent, save in the kuchar lands, upon the periodical rains.

Crops. The crops chiefly reared are bajra, urhur, pulse as mote, moong &c., and some cotton in the khureef, and barley and gram and some wheat in the rubee. There are traces and accounts of sugar-cane having been grown at some distant period in a few villages, not by artificial irrigation, but in spots where some collection of water was naturally formed ; but the culture has been long unknown.

7th. I have not in this pergunnah followed the distinctions of Burra and Muujha. Distinction of the soil into classes. The land has been distinguished into upland, called Har or Burreh, indicating that, above the ravines ; kuchar, that below the ravines ; and Teer, the narrow strip of alluvial soil edging the river : and again classified,

the first two into 3 classes of quality, and the Teer into 2 classes. I have, where possible, placed all the soil of one mouzah into one class; but this is not always the case.

Markets.

8th. The only market town in the puttee is Burpoora, which is little more than a large village.

9th. The prevailing proprietary caste is that of the Bhudorea Rajpoots, who are divided into three tribes. The Koleyas, the Abheyas and the Rawuts, the head of the tribes being the Bhudorea raja resident at Nogaon, zillah Agra, from whose grants the proprietors of each village derive their title. The appellation of Bhudorea is derived from Bhudawar, the name of the country; they are a fine and well disposed race of men, and being well known for bravery, they are greatly employed as burkundauses, sepoy, and in the local horse. Their extensive service has, I am assured, enabled them so long to bear up against an excessive assessment. The ryuts are of mixed classes as elsewhere. An abstract of the population of the entire pergunnah divided into castes, is exhibited in the subjoined table. The total population being 27,366 souls to an area of 206 square miles, gives a rate of 132 persons to the square mile, at a time when many of the inhabitants were yet expatriated from the effects of the famine.

Statement shewing the distribution of the prevailing castes in pergunnah Burpoora.

Caste.	Agricultural.	Non-agricultural.	Total
Rajpoots, .. .. .	6,551	732	7,283
Brahmins, .. .. .	4,318	881	5,199
Kayths, .. .. .	290	146	436
Bunias, ... .. .	279	754	1,033
Muhajuns, .. .. .	190	304	494
Kachees, .. .. .	300	51	351
Teelees, .. .. .	185	228	413
Chumars, .. .. .	1,462	1,423	2,885
Hujjams, .. .. .	283	429	712
Dhobies, .. .. .	129	204	333
Koomhars, .. .. .	118	193	311
Koolee, .. .. .	26	818	844
Mullahs, .. .. .	750	317	1,067
Gadurees, .. .. .	448	175	623
Aheers, .. .. .	1,193	514	1,707
Goojurs, .. .. .	532	59	591
Miscellaneous, .. .. .	1,045	2,039	3,084
Total, .. .. .	18,099	9,267	27,366

Tenures during the first settlement.

Second settlement.

- 1—Burpoorah, including Nyeepoora.
- 2—Oodee.
- 3—Morong.
- 4—Nuqla Kumeyt or Bhu-qoteepur.
- 5—Guraila.
- 6—Awaree.
- 7—Poora Morong.

10th. At the period of the Cession, puttee Kumeyt was in subjection to a native Bhudorea chief, Rao<sup>a</sup> Nirund Singh, who was admitted to engage for it as Mustajur at the first settlement, in 1210 F. S. He resided at Burpoorah, from which he was expelled in consequence of twice breaking out into revolt, when, 1212 F. S., the villages were separately settled with the individual occupants. These parties were admitted at first generally as Mustajurs, but gradually as proprietors, there being, at the time the pergunnah came under settlement, only 7 muhals held on Mustajurree tenure, as noted in the margin.\* On the first of these, Burpoorah, I beg to refer you to my separate report, No. 60, dated the 14th of April last. In the remaining 6 muhals the Mustajurs proving to be the resident village proprietors have been allowed to engage as such.

Tenures continued.

11th. The Bhyacharee putteedary tenures, which are confined to a few solitary villages in the pergunnahs across the Jumna here, are much more common. Of the 47 mouzahs comprised in the puttee, 17 are putteedary, and 30 zumeendaree. The only villages in which a direct change of property has resulted from the present proceedings being 2, viz., Dhumuan and Beylah, on which I beg to refer you to the separate correspondence. My decision in both cases was upheld by you.

Estates the property of Government.

Vide also Commissioner's letter No. 173, dated 23rd April 1840, in reply.

12th. Only one mouzah in the puttee Kumeyt, viz. Kumeyt, 4 muhals, is the property of Government. I have specially reported on this case in my letter, No. 58, dated 14th April last, to which I beg to refer you.\* I therein recommended the restoration of the estate to the proprietors on the payment of Rs. 1093-2 of the arrear, in consideration of the exorbitant assessment, which has been done conditionally, pending final sanction.

Former fiscal history.

13th. The following tables exhibit a sketch of the fiscal history of the puttee Kumeyt, viz., first, the foregone settlements compared, and secondly, the result of collections and balance.

*Balance for the last 20 years.*

SETTLEMENT.	Average Jumma.	1st Settlement.		2d Sett.		3d Sett.		4th Sett.		5th Sett.	
		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
1st Settlement from 1210 to 1212, ...	34,257	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2d ditto from 1213 to 1215, .....	37,447	3,190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3d ditto from 1216 to 1219, .....	45,955	11,698	0	8,508	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4th ditto from 1220 to 1224, .....	58,025	23,768	0	20,578	0	12,070	0	0	0	0	0
5th ditto from 1225 to 1229, .....	57,620	23,363	0	20,173	0	11,665	0	0	405	0	0
6th Settlement, .	56,711	22,454	0	19,264	0	10,756	0	0	1314	0	909

*Statement of Demands, Receipts, and Balance for the last 20 years, ending with 1246.*

YEAR.	DEMAND.			COLLECTIONS.			BALANCE.		
	Rs.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		
1227 .. ..	57,574	57,574	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1228 .. ..	57,574	57,574	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1229 .. ..	57,574	57,574	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1230 .. ..	57,574	57,574	0 0	60	0	0	0	0	0
1231 .. ..	57,674	57,593	0 0	81	0	0	0	0	0
1232 .. ..	57,674	57,577	4 0	96	12	0	0	0	0
1233 .. ..	57,674	57,435	0 0	239	0	0	0	0	0
1234 .. ..	57,445	57,415	2 0	29	14	0	0	0	0
1235 .. ..	57,641	57,641	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1236 .. ..	57,666	57,666	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1237 .. ..	57,251	57,180	10 10	70	5	2	0	0	0
1238 .. ..	58,066	56,679	13 4	1,386	2	8	0	0	0
1239 .. ..	58,066	55,983	5 0	2,082	11	0	0	0	0
1240 .. ..	57,164	49,467	7 6	7,696	8	6	0	0	0
1241 .. ..	57,164	37,898	0 1	19,265	15	11	0	0	0
1242 .. ..	58,024	56,661	0 0	1,363	0	0	0	0	0
1243 .. ..	57,807	56,661	0 0	1,146	0	0	0	0	0
1244 .. ..	57,827	54,899	13 0	2,927	3	0	0	0	0
1245 .. ..	57,827	3,616	7 0	54,210	9	0	0	0	0
1246 .. ..	56,711	80,301	2 5	26,409	13	6	0	0	0
Total, .....	11,51,977	10,34,912	1 2	1,17,064	14	10	0	0	0

14th. From the former it will be seen how the assessment was progressively increased in the 2d, 3d, and 4th settlements, and despite a trifling reduction in the 4th and 5th settlements, is now 22,454 Rs. above the original jumma. The latter, again, displays the falling off in revenue in every year, in which the rains were deficient; the almost total loss of the assessed revenue in 1245, with the very heavy balance in 1246.

15th. The rate on malgoozaree area in the puttee Kun.eyt was 2-9-8, and sufficiently indicated the exorbitance of the assessment. With

far superior capabilities of soil and irrigation, the rate of no one of the settled Dooab pergunnahs of this district approached to it. The condition of the people was such as might have been anticipated from such a pressure of the revenue. The villages were more deserted, and the agriculturists exhibited greater signs of impoverishment than in any other pergunnah; and if it be objected, that in consequence of the absence of irrigation, the effects of the famine of 1245 were more severely felt here than elsewhere, this only proves the necessity of unusual moderation in assessing a tract so liable to the scourge of drought. For several years past, land has so much fallen in value, as to nearly render useless the measure of transfer for arrears, and a number of mouzahs were under kham management when the settlement came on.

16th. The amount of relief necessary was further enhanced to meet the increased liabilities of chowke-

dary and road fund, which amount, the former to Rs. 2,556, thus:

By salary of chowkedars and bullahers, Rs. 2,398 8 0  
Rent of 51 acres of land to ditto ditto, 157 8 0

Total Rs. 2,556 0 0

and the latter to Rs. 391, Total Rs. 2,947 0 0

Increase of assets. while the increase of assets from resumed maafee amounts by calculation only to Rs. 505, and probably falls much short of that amount, viz.,

Registered maafee. Total amount in a- cres.	Released, not exceeding 10 per beggah.	Resumed.	Calculated re- venue.
1 0 0	1 0 0	0	0

**SETTLEMENT REPORT OF PURGUNNAH JANIBAST. 25**

<i>Unregistered maafee. Total amount in a- cres.</i>	<i>Released in fa- vor of village.</i>	<i>Resumed.</i>	<i>Calculated re- venue.</i>
409	130	279	505

Proposed assessment. 17th. The following is the as-  
essment which I propose for sanc-  
tion :

1248.	1249.	1250.	1251.	<i>Reduction on the first year's jumma</i>	<i>Reduction on the Kamul as- essment.</i>
35,428	38,360	39,398	39,398	21,283	17,313

by which the rate on malgozaree area is reduced to Rs. 1-12-11.  
Engagements have as usual been taken for road fund at 1 Rupee  
per cent.

Rent rates.

18th. The following rent rates were  
framed for the puttee Kumeyt.

Class.	Burreh.		Kuchar.		Teer.
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	
First	5 4 0	3 9 0	6 0	3 12 0	6
Second	5 4 0	2 7 0	6 0	2 7 0	3
Third	5 4 0	1 3 6	6 0	1 3 6	0

Revenue rates. From which the revenue rates were de-  
duced, by the usual subtraction of 33½ per  
cent practised in the other pergunnahs, and  
are the following :

Class.	Burreh.		Kuchar.		Teer.
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	
First	3 8 0	2 6 0	4 0 0	2 8 0	4
Second	3 8 0	1 10 0	4 0 0	1 10 0	2
Third	3 8 0	0 13 0	4 0 0	0 13 0	0

Settlement. 19th. The Durkhasts of the villages of the  
puttee were taken at Burpoorah on the 12th  
of March last, with one refusal only, in the

case of mouzah Kheyra, which was referred to arbitrators and reduced at once. I have not found it necessary to farm any village, either for recusancy or mismanagement.

## SECOND DIVISION.

### *Talooquas Chukkurnuggur and Sehson.*

20th. I proceed to notice the second division, which embraces the talooquas of Chukkurnuggur and Sehson. The former includes 23 mouzahs, situate in the tract of country between the Jumna and the Chumbul, extending from Muholee, in the puttee Kumeyt, to the village Mhowa Souda in talooqua Bhurreyh: and the latter 12 villages, lying between the Chumbul and the Koaree rivers, and bounded N. W. by the Mahratta territory, and S. E. by Byndwa, Kownpoor, Koorcha and Bunsarree of Muhul Sundouse.

21st. The soil of Chukkurnuggur is inferior to that of the puttee Kumeyt, the level upland, or Burreh, is extremely limited, no single village being wholly beyond the influence of the ravines. There is no good kuchar or teer lands along the Chumbul, but the villages Debholee, Khurehtee, Gohanee, Nogowan and Kauchur on the Jumna, possess much excellent kuchar land.

The soil of talooqua Sehson, again, is inferior to that of Chukkurnuggur, and is so cut up into ravines by the Chumbul and Koaree rivers, that no level space of upland can be found, save a little in Sehson, Honwuntpoor and Peppolee Garee. A like inferiority marks the kuchar and teer lands, with a trifling exception in the case of mouzah Pusseea. Irrigation from wells is unknown in the uplands. The same distinction of soils has been followed, as in the puttee Kumeyt.

22nd. The talooqua Chukkurnuggur has since the cession been settled with the Raja of Chukkurnuggur, as zumeendar, as follows:

<i>Settlement.</i>	<i>Jumma.</i>	<i>With whom.</i>
First .....	12,344	Raja Ram Singh, zumeendar.
Second ....	12,344	Raja Luchmun Singh, zumeendar.
Third .....	13,726	Ditto ditto, succeeded by his son Lulla Bukht Singh.
Fourth ....	15,001	With Lulla Bukht Singh, succeeded by his brother Raja Kullean Singh. who is in present possession.

The family is Chohan, and of much antiquity. All the villages of the talooqua, excepting two, Chukkurnuggur and Gunear, had long been in the occupancy and management of various members of the family, paying the Raja fixed rents, the aggregate of which, with Gunearoor, was equivalent to the Government assessment, leaving one mouzah, Chukkurnuggur, rent free in the Raja's possession. The dates of the alienation of the villages varied much, each succeeding Raja having made grants to his relatives, who in some villages had so far multiplied as to form putteedary communities, mainly occupying the soil themselves; and in others, yet managed, a ryuttee culture as zumeendars. In a few villages the possession of the Chohan community could not be traced to any grant of the Raja, but was of independant and antecedent date to the rise of that chief's authority. These grants were called "Birts," and are said to have been sometimes revoked by the reigning Raja in favor of his more immediate relations. The exercise of such power must, however, have been attended always with much difficulty and hardship; both from the difficulty of dispossessing parties after long occupancy, and the necessity of providing for them after ejection; nor was any instance brought to my notice in which it had been usurped.

Solson tenures.

23rd. Talooqua Solson was not included in the British territory until 1214, F.S., when the first settlement was made with Raja Luchmun Singh, of Chukkurnuggur, talooqdar, at Rs. 3,001. The second settlement, with the same, at Rs. 3601. The third, with his son Lalla Bukht Singh, as talooqdar, at Rs. 4,601. He, again, was succeeded by his brother Raja Kullean Singh, who was admitted to engage, in 1223, as zumeendar talooqdar, at the same jumma. In 1828, the Collector proceeded to investigate the Raja's title to the zumeendaree, preparatory to a summary settlement; but his proceedings were stayed by order of the Western Board of Revenue, dated the 18th September, 1828, who directed the continuance of the existing assessment and designation until the revision of settlement.

24th. In this talooqua were included two putteedary villages, belonging to classes wholly unconnected with the Chukkurnuggur Raja, viz. Pusseea, owned by Kuchwahas; and Pe-prolee Gurreeha, by Puryar Rajpoots. A few other villages were held by Chohans related to the family, under grants from the rajas, as described in Chukkurnuggur; and the rest managed personally by the Raja.

Present proceedings respecting the tenures of Chukkurnuggur and Solson.

25th. Claims were advanced to almost every village of either talooqua during the proceedings of settlement, which were at first strenu-

ously opposed by the Raja. My decisions were made in favor of the parties claiming, when they occupied the soil as a putteedary or bhyachara community, holding from a remote period, and on a title which could not be proved to derive from the Raj; and

Biswadaree settlement and assignment of talooqdaree allowance.

against them wherever the claimant's possession was merely zumeendarce, and clearly derived from a grant of any of the Raja's ancestors. An allowance of Rs. 18 per cent, calculated on the gross assets, was assigned to the Raja in all cases where a biswadaree settlement was made with the village occupants, and this is understood to be perpetual; that is, limited only to the term during which the Raja shall continue dispossessed of the management.

26th. In this manner 8 villages of Chukkurnuggur and 2 of Schson, as noted in the margin,\* were withdrawn from the

\*Chukkurnuggur. Schson.

- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. Bucheyree. | 1. Pusseea.  |
| 2. Tipoor.    | 2. Peppolee. |
| 3. Debholee.  | Gurraha.     |
| 4. Kundolee.  |              |
| 5. Kundalee.  |              |
| 6. Gohauer.   |              |
| 7. Nowgaon.   |              |
| 8. Palee.     |              |

Raja's management. Subsequent to the settlement, however, the Raja's repugnance to this arrangement relaxed, and the great difficulties he experienced in realising the revenue from the parties in actual occupancy, induced him voluntarily to make request, that 13 other villages of Chukkurnuggur and 3 of Schson, as noted below,† should be settled with the occupant parties as proprietors, subject to the same talooqdaree allowance, Rs. 18 per cent, which was effected accordingly.

† Chukkurnuggur.

Schson.

- |               |                |                 |
|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Burcholee. | 8. Dillolee.   | 1. Kola.        |
| 2. Bureecha.  | 9. Dudra.      | 2. Sursa.       |
| 3. Ingtolee.  | 10. Dhukra.    | 3. Honwuntpore, |
| 4. Chandge.   | 11. Kanchee.   |                 |
| 5. Rumpoora.  | 12. Kurchtee.  |                 |
| 6. Chibrolee. | 13. Meetrolee. |                 |
| 7. Gopapoor.  |                |                 |

27th. I beg leave to call your attention to this rather unusual circumstance, which affords, I think, a hope that the general aversion manifested by talooqdars to the recent settlement proceedings, by which village communities are withdrawn from their subjection, will gradually relax. All the villages of which the Raja voluntarily resigned the management, were extremely moderately assessed, and the claims, where preferred, had been already rejected.

28th. It will have been observed, that a considerable increase was made in the assessment of both Chukkurnuggur and Schson by the previous settlements. The rate

Pressure of the former assessment.

on malgoozaree area in the first talooqua, was Rs. 1-9-3; and in the second, Rs. 0-12-3. The jumma of Chukkurnuggur was too high, and of Sehson too low. In the former, the villages were pressed with exorbitant jummas, which were realised by the Raja in previous years, not without much difficulty, until the famine, when they almost all broke down. In Sehson, such villages as bore a fixed assessment from the Raja were much too highly taxed, while from the whole the Raja enjoyed a liberal profit, which enabled him to discharge any deficiency in his rents from Chukkurnuggur, and to maintain some little expenditure suited to his rank.

29th. When the settlement came on he was greatly involved in difficulties. His receipts had been largely diminished from the effects of the famine, and no suspension (which might fairly have been recommended) being made in 1246, he was in heavy balance for that year and the current season 1247, without the means of extricating himself.

* Chukkurnuggur.		
Former jumma, ....	Rs. 15,001	
Proposed ditto, ....	Rs. 10,057	
Reduction, .. ....	Rs. 4,944	
† Sehson.		
Former jumma, .....	4,601	
Proposed ditto, .....	5,120	
Increase, .....	519	
Proposed jumma of the former talooqua, .....	5,120	
Add for mouzah Sukheyee Sukroulee, .....	346	
Total jumma of the whole.	5,466	

30th. The reduction made in the jumma\* of Chukkurnuggur, is very considerable, amounting to Rs. 4,944. The proposed jumma is rupees 10,057. Cultivation has been so much restored during the past and present seasons, that the rusuddee reduction allowed is very trifling, amounting to Rs. 558 for 1248, and Rs. 281 for 1249, F. S. An increase of Rs. 519,† has been taken on the assessment of Sehson, which has been raised to Rs. 5,120.† The rate of the proposed jumma is, in Chukkurnuggur Rs. 1-0-11, and in Sehson Rs. 0-13-5.

31st. By the measures thus adopted, a great improvement has no doubt been effected. The constant bickerings between the Raja and the village occupants, with the Raja's applications for assistance in levying the revenue, have terminated; and the future prosperity of the several villages formerly managing themselves, has, it is to be hoped, been ensured, by having their self-management confirmed to them under a moderate and fixed jumma. Be it observed, that though the condition of the Raja has been greatly bettered; the relief, by loss revenue, mainly affects and lightens the burthen of the agricultural classes.

Rent rates.

32nd. The following are the rent rates assumed for the talooquas Chukkurnuggur and Sehson:

30 SETTLEMENT REPORT OF PURGUNNAH JANIBRAST.

Talooqua	Teer.		Kuchar.						Burreh.															
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.													
				1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.											
Chukkur-nuggur	6	3	6	3	12	0	2	7	0	1	3	6	5	4	0	3	9	0	2	7	0	1	3	6
Sehson.	6	3	6	3	12	0	2	5	6	0	15	0	5	4	0	3	9	0	2	7	0	0	15	0

Revenue rates.

from which, the subjoined revenue rates were deducted.

Talooqua.	Teer.		Kuchar.						Burreb.		
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated			Irrigated.	Unirrigated.			
				1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Deducti- on 33½ per cent.											
Chukkur- nuggur.	4 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	2 8 0	1 10 0	0 13 0	3 8 0	2 6 0	1 10 0	0 13 0	
Deducti- on 43 per cent.	3 8 0	1 12 0	3 8 0	2 2 0	1 6 0	0 11 0	3 1 0	2 1 0	1 6 0	0 11 0	
Deducti- on 33½ per cent.											
Sehson.	4 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	2 8 0	1 9 0	0 10 0	3 8 0	2 6 0	1 10 0	0 10 0	
Deducti- on 43 per cent.	3 8 0	1 12 0	3 8 0	2 2 0	1 6 0	0 9 0	3 1 0	2 1 0	1 6 0	0 9 0	

Notice of mouzah Sukheyee.  
Sukrowlee, talooqua Sehson.

\* Detail.

	Rs.
From 1231 to 1234 at 340, ..	1,360
From 1235 to 1244 at 410, ..	4,100
For 1245, .. .. .	63
For 1246, .. .. .	410
Total, ....	5,933

33rd. There remains but one point connected with these talooquas to be noticed viz., the claim of the Raja, Kullean Singh, of Chukkur-nuggur, to the refund by Government of the sum of Rs. 5,933,\* excess collections on account of mouzah Sukheyee, Sukrowlee, talooqua Sehson.

I beg to refer you to the annexed correspondence A. (p. 38) and the miscellaneous remarks attached to the village statement, for the details connected with this claim. As it appears to be just, I recommend that it be complied with.

#### TALOOQUA BURREYH.

\*Burreyh.  
Imuleea.  
Achrowlee.  
Puthurra.  
Chukkurpoor.  
Kucharee.  
Mhowa Souda.  
Nibhee.  
Hurrowlee Buhadurpoor.

34/h. The third division of Burpoorah is the talooqua Burreyh embracing nine mouzahs, noted in the margin.\* It is situated between the Chumbul and Jumna, at their confluence in the eastern extremity of the pergunnah; one village, Kucharee, being situate across the Chumbul, adjoining Sundouse, and the rest of the talooqua separated from Sundouse by that river. The upland, or Burreh, is of the worst description; but there is much kuchar land, which, in Hurrowlee Buhadurpoor and Nibhee, is of very superior fertility.

35th. This talooqua has since the Cession been settled with the Raja of Burreyh, the head of an ancient family of Sehugur Rajpoots, the following being the past fiscal history :—

Settlement.	Jumma.	With whom.
First .. ..	5,289	Rao Mokut Singh, zumeendar.
Second.. ..	5,289	Ditto ditto ditto.
Third .. ..	5,489	Ditto ditto.
Fourth.. ..	6,501	Ditto Raja Mokut Singh, zumeendar.
Fifth .. ..	6,501	Ditto deceased, and was succeeded by his son, a minor, Lalla Pertab Singh, under the management of his uncle, Koonwur Zaluir Singh.

**36th.** By the present proceedings, also, he has been admitted to engage for the talooqua as zumeendar, no claim whatever having been preferred by any party; nor, indeed, though the villages, Kucharee, Mhowa Souda, Puthurra and Nibhee, are in the actual possession and management of occupant Sehugur communities, have they thought proper to make any record of it in the papers of settlement, in which they are described as tenants at will, and the Raja as sole zumeendar.

**37th.** The former jumma was too high, and a reduction of Rs. 501 was thought proper. The Kamil assessment proposed amounts to Rs. 6,000, giving a rate on malgozaree area of Rs. 1-6-2; 60 rupees will be paid on account of Road fund. The Burreyh Raja is possessed of a large talooqua in pergunnah Oor-eyah, which will come under settlement in the next season.

**38th.** The following table exhibits the rent and revenue rates assumed for talooqua Burreyh:

Rate.	Teer.		Kuchar.						Burreh.					
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.			Irrigated.	Unirrigated.						
				1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.				
Rent.	6 12 0	3 6 0	6 0 0	3 15 0	2 4 0	0 12 0	5 4 0	3 9 0	1 11 0	0 15 0				
Revenue.	4 8 0	2 4 0	4 0 0	2 10 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	3 8 0	2 6 0	1 2 0	0 10 0				

**39th.** Between Chukkurnuggur and Burreyh there is an isolated village on the Jumna, viz., Gurrha Kasdar, not belonging to any of the 4 divisions of the pergunnah. Its lands are mostly kuchar, and of great fertility; and the Burreh rates have been applied.

#### IVTH. DIVISION.

##### *Muhal Sundouse, or Purharra.*

##### Position and boundaries.

Sundouse.  
Anehta.  
Bitholee.  
Bihar.  
Bunsurree.  
Raanee.  
Kutrolee.

**40th.** There remains for notice only the 4th division of the pergunnah, viz., Muhal Sundouse, or Purharra, including 19 mouzahs (vide margin).\* This wild and barren tract is bounded, north by the Chumbul; east by the Jumna; south by the river Scinde and the

Buroree.  
 Bindwa.  
 Jajehpoor.  
 Rootur.  
 Chooreyla.  
 Sundokra.  
 Kurreaolee.  
 Netmree.  
 Gurhee.— }  
 Mungna. }  
 Koowarpoor.— }  
 Koorchu. }  
 Lullopoor. }  
 Chamurhay.— }  
 Teer. }

Survey measurement.

Mahratta territory; and west by the talooqua Sehson, and is traversed by the river Koaree, which unites with the Scinde between Bitholee and Chooreyla. In consequence of the natural obstacles presented by the country, which is intersected in every direction by ravines, the Revenue Surveyor states himself to have been unable to prepare a separate professional survey of the area of each mouzahs and included the whole Muhul in one map. Separate khurrahs

were, indeed, constructed, and field maps; which, after much emendation, I have taken as sufficient *basis* for the papers of each mouzah, which has been separately entered in the Village Statements II. and III.

41st. This Muhul was by the first settlement leased in farm to one Raja Madho Singh, a chief residing in the adjoining Gwalior territory, from 1213 to 1215, F. S., and was placed under kham management from 1216 to 1219. It was then settled from 1220 with the village proprietors at Rs. 10,005, which was increased to Rs. 10,180, at which the assessment stood when the pergunnah came under revision.

42nd. The tenures are all putteedaree, and of a very intricate nature, which has given rise to much delay and difficulty, in preparing the statements of liability. The land is greatly intermixed by khet-but; and, in consequence of the former unequal system of distribution of jumma, the proprietors have now in every case remodelled their system of contribution upon the khurra measurement, classifying the entire area minutely, and subdividing the jumma accordingly. The only case of transfer of property is that of the Chumurhay Teer, a small piece of land measuring 23 acres, situate at the confluence of the rivers Koaree and Scinde, and of peculiar excellence and fertility. This being disputed between the two adjoining villages, Chooreyla and Bitholee, was, under an arrangement made by the Assistant stationed at Sundouse, withdrawn from the possession of both the disputants, and leased on farm to a stranger. The adjustment of this case was referred to arbitration, and settled.

43rd. The upland, or Burreh, of Purharra is of very inferior description. The ravines are terraced into fields of light un-

productive soil. The kuchar land is also generally bad, with some striking exceptions in the Chumurhay Teer, and the villages of Neemree, Kureaolee and Sundokra.

**Inhabitants.** 44th. The inhabitants are Puryar Rajpoots, (hence the name Puryara), with three villages of Kuchwahas and Brahmins. They are a wild race; and were, when the British influence was first established, the greatest harbourers of Thugs in these parts. It was at Murna, adjoining Sundouse, that Lieutenant Maunsell was killed on duty with Mr. Halhed then in pursuit of the Thugs, on which occasion such brave service was rendered by Koor Bhod Singh and other relations of the Raja of Chukkurnuggur. The resources of the zameendars have been greatly straitened by the expulsion of the Thugs, and they have since much declined in prosperity.

**Present condition and pressure of the revenue.** 45th. I was led from the account of the native revenue officers to expect some increase of revenue in this Muhal; but, after some personal inquiry, I determined on a slight reduction. On the necessity of a very light assessment upon a tract so circumstanced, situated and tenanted, it will be unnecessary to dilate. Its present condition in no way warrants the demand of increase, the people having no where suffered more, or so much, as in Purharra. The villages are still half deserted, and exhibit every trace of poverty.

**Proposed jumma.** 46th. The reduction I have allowed amounts to Rs. 676 on the Kamil jumma, which has been fixed at Rs. 9,504. During the first two years, further rusuddee reductions have been made of Rs. 1,432, and Rs. 509 respectively. The rate on malgoozaree area being Rs. 0 15 7.

**Rent rates and revenue ratio.** 47th. The following rent rates were framed, and revenue ratio, for this Muhal.

Rate.	Teer.		Kuchar.						Burreh.			
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.			Irrigated.	Unirrigated.				
				1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		
Rent.	6 0 0	3 0 0	6 0	3 12 0	2 5 6	1 2 0	5 4 0	3 9 0	2 4 0	1 0 6		
Revenue.	4 0 0	2 0 0	4 0	2 8 0	1 9 0	0 12 0	3 8 0	2 6 0	1 8 0	0 11 0		