

to insure the return and continuance of prosperity, viz., good and efficient management, and the closing up all the watercourses by embankments, whereby the means of irrigation would be secured to each mouzah. Assured of the efficacy of his remedy, the Superintendent of Mairwarah was in the close of 1840 ordered to examine into and report on the agricultural capabilities of the Pergunnahs of Rajgurh and Ramsur. His report, approved by Colonel Sutherland, was submitted to Government for its acquiescence. This was promptly acceded to, and numerous reservoirs were forthwith commenced on, while the management of all the kham villages was vested in the Mairwarah superintendency. Authority was further given for the release of the remaining villages from the obligations of the decennial lease accordingly as might be desired by the people. The measures for the effectual improvement of the district received the greatest cordiality and support from the Government of Agra. In February 1842, the entire charge of the district devolved on the Superintendent of Mairwarah in excess to the charge he then held.

34th. The intermediate period up to the present time has been advantageously employed in advancing the interests of Ajmeer in every respect. Boundary disputes have for ever ceased by the efficient and permanent demarcation of the limits of each village. The district has been professionally and scientifically surveyed; the survey of the Khalsa embracing the record and delienation of each distinct field. Rent-free tenures have received a prolonged and impartial investigation, and each allotment of land has been marked off and recorded. The Bhoom lands have further been defined and the Bhoomes required to perform their duty efficiently. The monetary affairs of the Istumrardars, the aristocracy of the district, have received the closest attention with two exceptions, one of which is in hand: arrangements have been matured and carried out for their emancipation from debt to the entire satisfaction of the creditors in the course of a brief term of years. Their estates have all been much improved through the increased means of irrigation and attention now bestowed upon them. The Khalsa possessions have largely participated in the benefits, which have been conferred generally on the district. Every feud and source of litigation has been removed, save such as will arise in the best regulated families, and which meet a decision in the Dewanny Adawlut.

35th. The increased prosperity which is now enjoyed by the Khalsa possessions is mainly attributable to its works of irrigation. One hundred

and twelve reservoirs have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 4,53,707-0-0 $\frac{1}{4}$ independently of the works of Nearan and Boydpoora which are now being enlarged and will receive notice on their completion: the whole of these works are now in good and serviceable order. To maintain them in an efficient state of preservation, it has been deemed advisable to constitute a fund for their repair at the rate of one per cent. on the outlay cost: *vide* Statement No. 5 of the Appendix. The yearly contribution amounts to Rs. 4,537.

This sum if religiously and economically applied to the purpose for which it has been set apart, is considered ample not only for effecting annual repairs, but for making small improvements to the embankments in the construction of rear retaining walls, where such additional strength is absolutely necessary. The outfalls of the works for the escape of the spare water on the tulaos being filled, are capacious and are ample for the contemplated purpose; though heavy rain termed *Moosulddhar* by the Natives, occasionally falls, it rarely continues beyond a few hours' duration. On one occasion, however, in 1846, the rain was so heavy and continuous as to overtop many of the embankments. The recurrence of this injury has, in great measure, been provided for, in the enlargement of the escapes. As the support of the family of the cultivator and the provision of the revenue depend on their entire state of preservation, too much attention cannot be bestowed upon them. The Superintendent should make a point of visiting each work at least once a year, to satisfy himself of their complete state of efficiency. The Tehseeldars and Peshkars should be required to examine with the closest scrutiny each work during the month of May, to assure themselves that no perforation has been made in the embankment by wild animals, and to see that the sluices have been properly closed. Notwithstanding all precautions, the springing of a leak will sometimes occur by some jungle animal burrowing into or undermining the bund from some distant point. A clause has been entered into the agreements of each mouzah by which the Zemindars engaged to use their utmost endeavours to repair any injury the moment its existence becomes known. Spare tools are lodged in each mouzah to aid the labors of the people. The outfalls should be carefully watched. The cultivators from a desire to retain more water, occasionally close up the escapes by temporary obstructions. On heavy and continuous rain falling, particularly during the night time, when the bund cannot be reached by the people, the tulao is over-topped and a breach driven through it by the accumulated water. Hence the urgent necessity on the part of the Superintendent and Khalsa authorities to guard against the occurrence of injury to the public work.

The above statement indicates an increase of Rs. 4,56,301-13-3 from 1843-44 to 1848-49 beyond the jumma of 1842-43, the first year of his entire charge, this amount being Rs. 2,594-13-2 $\frac{1}{4}$ in excess to the sums expended on works of irrigation. In the annual revenue is an item of Rs. 1,10,813-10-7 which is fixed and invariable being the jumma of the Istumrar estates. Their assets greatly augmented during the last few years, have not tended to the augmentation of our revenue. The surplus has gone to repay the outlay and industry of the landholders. It is also worthy of remark that the year 1848-49 was one of unparalleled distress arising from the total failure of the periodical rains. But for this severe visitation, the excess beyond expenditure on public works would have reached Rs. 60,000 or more in addition to the amount above denoted.

37th. It is now proper to take a cursory review of the present financial arrangement, and to examine the grounds on which its permanency is based. Agreeably to No. 5 Statement of the Appendix, it will be seen that the amount of the Decennial Settlement, together with those mouzahs whose jumma was unfixed, is Rs. A. P.

To this sum is to be added seven per cent. on the outlay cost of the reservoirs to be held as revenue, 31,759 7 10

Total required as revenue, 1,62,810 8 1

Actual amount of the present twenty-one years' settlement, 1,71,219 0 0

Increase arising out of the enlarged means, 8,408 7 11

In consequence of the deficiency of assets, owing to the paucity of plough bullocks and the absence of some cultivators, it was deemed expedient to make remissions to the following villages:

<i>Pergunnahs.</i>	<i>Villages.</i>	<i>During 1849-50.</i>			<i>During 1850-51.</i>		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Rajgurbh,	Rajgurbh Qusbeh,	215	0	0	0	0	0
Ajmeer,	Ajmeer Qusbeh,	450	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto,	Akhree,	400	0	0	200	0	0
Ditto,	Bodhol,	400	0	0	200	0	0
Ditto,	Bubaecha,	75	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto,	Burla,	200	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto,	Goodha Goreawas,	82	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto,	Ghoogra,	150	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto,	Mohamee,	300	0	0	150	0	0
Ditto,	Nareilee,	200	0	0	0	0	0
Ramsur,	Chandolace,	100	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto,	Gadheree,	100	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto,	Hunwunta,	275	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto,	Lohurwana,	650	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto,	Rampoora Ramsur,	100	0	0	0	0	0
Total remissions allowed Rs.		3697	0	0	550	0	0

It is to be borne in mind that the settlement now effected was entered into, on a year immediately succeeding a season of great distress, in which all classes of cultivators had largely partaken. Under this consideration, the sums foregone may not be viewed as being large in amount. The measure was, however, indispensable, and no alternative was available. Nearan and Boydpooora have been excluded from this jumma. They may be thus noticed:

	Rs.	A.	P.
<i>Nearan.</i> Amount of Decennial Settlement	561	0	0
Percentage on the outlay of its reservoir, including the expense of the present year Rs. 42,184-7-3 at 7 per cent.,	2952	14	7
Total revenue required,	3513	14	7
<i>Boydpooora.</i> Amount of Decennial Settlement,	30	0	0
Interest at 7 per cent. on the amount invested in its purchase, Rs. 3,250, and percentage on the outlay of its reservoir, including the expense of the present year, Rs. 15,950,	1344	0	0
Total revenue required,	1374	0	0

Should the energies of the people realize expectation, it is hoped the assessment of these villages, three years hence, will not fall short of the sums above indicated. Our rent-roll will then stand as follows:

	Rs.	A.	P.
Amount of 21 years' Settlement Ajmeer Khalsa,	171219	0	0
„ of assumed Settlement of Nearan,	3513	14	7
„ of „ „ of Boydpooora,	1374	0	0
„ of revenue of Mohumud Khara up to A. D. 1857-58,	125	0	0
„ „ „ of wells at Chegul and Maugleawas, Rs.,	100	0	0
Total Khalsa Revenue,	176331	14	7
„ Amount Decennial Settlement,	131051	0	3
Excess of the 21 years' Settlement,	45280	14	4

The revenue of talooq Shahpooora Rs. 10,000 0 0 per annum requires to be added to the jumma of the Khalsa possessions, which will thus be increased to Rs. 1,86,331 14 7

38th. After the failure of every settlement made by Officers of acknowledged character and high ability since 1818, it may be asked what are the pretensions to superiority claimed by the present arrangement? The experience of the last nine years has shewn that there is no inherent diffi-

culty in the administration of the affairs of Ajmeer. Common sense, tact and industry are the principal qualifications required on the part of the Superintendent. An officer, possessing those attainments and having the welfare of his charge at heart, will find the task one of comparative ease and of great pleasure. In the hands of such a functionary it may be expected the settlement will receive its due meed of attention. The increase of agricultural means beyond what are available during the currency of past settlements are the weapons with which we hope to cope successfully with drought. Prepared as we are now with our reservoirs ready to husband up every fall of rain, if unable to ward off its effects, we are in a fitter position to qualify its deteriorating influence. Tulaos are not offered as a panacea against famine. They are the best substitute in a hilly country divested of living rivers, and possessing no under-current in the soil, that can be devised in the absence of streams supplied by the melting of the snow. One heavy fall of rain may fill them at any time during the year, and thus supplied with the means of irrigation, the revenue may be paid with ease, consequent on the enhanced price of grain in a season of drought. In seasons of unmitigated severity such as that of 1848-49, a general remission more or less, according to local circumstances, will be unavoidable. Other partial cases of necessity may arise, but no remission should be entertained or recommended for sanction on the suggestion of District Officers. On the occurrence of any case of this nature, the Superintendent should invariably test the accuracy of the place in point. The Captain of a company who is imbued with a proper *esprit de corps* is conversant with the qualifications of each soldier without a reference to the character book. Although the same minute acquaintance with each village cannot be expected from a District Officer, still if he consults his own ease and freedom of action, and sincerely desires the welfare of the people placed under his rule, a frequent and free intercourse with the people at their own villages will make him acquainted with the Putails and headmen, as also with the resources of the mouzah and the general character of the cultivators. Mutual benefits will arise from this more intimate acquaintance. The advent of the Superintendent will be looked for with feelings of anxiety and pleasure by the villagers, as he is the arbiter of their rights, the prompter of the prosperity, and the source from whence pecuniary assistance is obtained in seasons of distress. The labors of the Superintendent will be fully repaid by the satisfaction he will enjoy in watching the progress of improvement and

in the prompt obedience his suggestions and orders will receive from the people. Ample opportunity will be afforded him for reconciling differences that may arise and for settling questions having reference to land. Indeed, he will find that business is more satisfactorily conducted in the heart of the the district amidst the Zemindars, than at the Ajmeer kutcherry surrounded by crowds of Vakeels and Mookhtears, whose livelihood depends on strife. Nor does any cogent reason exist for his constant presence at Ajmeer, for all questions of perplexity and embarrassment, which formerly occupied so much of his time, have now altogether ceased. Ajmeer has for so many years suffered neglect in this respect, that the necessity for frequent visits into the district on the part of the Superintendent cannot be too strongly inculcated. The permanence then of the present settlement is mainly grounded on the increased facilities afforded to agriculture, and the means we now command for mitigating the severities of drought. With these auxiliaries, strengthened by the cordial co-operation and support of the Superintendent, we may confidently anticipate the success of the arrangements. Moreover, the character of the people has much improved during the last nine years. The Istumrardars, Jagheerdars and Khalsa cultivators have been taught to look to the soil as the only source from whence independence and consequence are to be attained. If therefore they were thrifty during kham management, the settlement which fixes our demand, will tend much to promote their industry. It is not too much to expect that on their energies being brought into full operation, much of the 53,788 acres of Buranee land will be converted into Chahee or Tulabee, and that 39,458 acres of bunjur judeed will become Buranee. Upon the whole, with an energetic system of management, the prospect of futurity is cheering.

39th. The indisposition of the people to take up the settlement has been noticed: this feeling arose from ignorance combined with apprehension of seasons of scarcity. There was moreover an effort made to secure more favorable terms for themselves. For the correction of this feeling, and for the establishment of a due appreciation of its merits, we must look to the conciliatory powers of the Superintendent. But as the duties of this officer are multifarious, and he can only devote a portion of his time to business in the district, it is extremely desirable he should be aided in this division of his labors by the services of an active, willing and hard-working Native Deputy Collector, of an officer, in a word, who will take a pride in the full and efficient performance of his duty. The Assameewar khewut of Ajmeer

is now in progress. On its completion that at Mairwarah will be taken in hand. Employment is thus offered to such an officer till the close of the current year. But the business of khewut is new to both districts, and the Putwarees are only partially conversant with the details of their office, which, independently of the framing of their periodical records, involve the preparation of a new Register on the termination of each harvest. If the village accountants be well drilled and closely supervised, the account will be maintained with correctness and regularity. Without this minute scrutiny and superintendence, the advantages contemplated from the khusreh survey will be lost. Disputes as to the proprietary right of land are to be expected on the working of a new settlement coming into play. Cases of his nature are a legitimate subject for investigation and summary decision by this officer. Influenced by these considerations I am induced to urge on His Honor's attention, the extreme propriety of appointing an officer of the grade of Deputy Collector for the duties of Ajmeer and Mairwarah to be continued, at the least, during the next five years. On the expiry of that period, he might be discontinued or otherwise, accordingly as the then state of circumstances may dictate.

40th. In May 1843, a proposition was sanctioned by the Governor General, agreeably to the correspondence marked No. 8 in the Appendix. The plan embraced the discharge of the temporary Khalsa establishment and a permanent increase to the Tehseel establishments at Ramsur and Rajgurh. It was of the following strength:

				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Tehseel Ramsur,	1 Tehseeldar, .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	60	0	0			
" "	1 Senior Peshkar, .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	16	0	0			
" "	1 Junior Peshkar, .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	12	0	0			
" "	2 Chuprassees, @ 5 Rs. each, .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	10	0	0	98	0	0
" Rajgurh,	1 Tehseeldar, .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	60	0	0			
" "	1 Senior Peshkar, .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	16	0	0			
" "	1 Junior Peshkar, .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	12	0	0			
" "	2 Chuprassees, @ 5 Rs. each, .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	10	0	0	98	0	0
Superintendent's Office } Establishment, }	1 Serishtedar, .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	30	0	0
Total expense, .. ..				..	..	..	226	0	0
Deduct pay of 2 Policedars, @ 20 Rs. each, who were discharged, .. ..				..	..	..	40	0	0
Total extra expense, .. ..				..	..	..	186	0	0

At the time the proposition was submitted to Government its discontinuance on returning to fixed settlements was contemplated. The district has,

however, since that period been greatly improved in fertility and produce, and under the circumstances attendant on this general improvement, increased supervision has become a subject of the first importance. The original establishment of Ajmeer comprised only one Tehseeldar; but as this officer does not possess the powers of ubiquity, we are constantly liable to suffer injury and inconvenience if this class be not augmented. Our reservoirs are spread over the district. Thus from Sillornean to Gola, the most northerly and southerly points having tulaos, the distance is upwards of fifty miles. Again in an easterly direction Ajmeer is fifty miles from Kekree. It has been shown that the embankments in the Ramsur Pergunnah occupy a length of thirty-one miles. It is out of the question to look for assistance from one Tehseeldar when during heavy and continuous rain, his presence may be called for at the same time at several different places in opposite directions. But the contingency is provided for by having Tehseeldars and Peshkars at Ramsur and Rajgurh; the works in the Ajmeer pergunnah being looked to by its Tehseeldar. Nor are the services of the establishment in question alone required to attend to the efficient state of the reservoirs or to afford aid at the moment of emergency. It is a fact from which it behoves us to take warning, that the single Tehseeldar rarely quitted his office. The assessment of villages was left to chuprassees. The effects of this neglect have been already adverted to in the loss of Rs. 1,33,003-7-8 on the Decennial Settlement during seven years. Nor with the aid of only one Tehseeldar, unacquainted with the capabilities and character of the Khalsa villages, could the resources of the district have been developed. The advantages of a minute supervision and energetic management have been forcibly shown in the increase of revenue amounting to Rs. 4,56,301-13-3 in the course of six years, including a season of confirmed drought. The services of the Tehseeldars and Peshkars at Ramsur and Rajgurh independently of attending to police duties will be most beneficially applied in watching and aiding the present settlement, and in bringing to the notice of the Superintendent all subjects demanding his attention. In the same manner the services of a Serishtedar of the Khalsa villages are urgently necessary. The yearly expense of this establishment amounts to Rs. 2,232. Provision has been made for this charge as also for the pay of the Deputy Collector in the excess of revenue beyond the amount of the Decennial Settlement plus the percentage on the outlay of the public works. The measure has received the confirmation of the Governor General and no further orders may be called for. The subject

has been brought to notice, in view that its continuance, which is respectfully but most earnestly urged, may meet the favorable consideration and concurrence of His Honor.

41st. No provision has hitherto been made in any previous settlement for constituting a fund for the making and repairing of roads. The attention of the Superintendent was called to the importance of the subject by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor on his visiting Ajmeer in the close of 1846. Since that time, through the liberality of the Government, the road from Nya Nuggur to Ajmeer, distant thirty-six miles, has been efficiently repaired. As also the route from the former place to the Cantonment of Nusseerabad distant thirty-two miles. The road from Ajmeer to the confines of the Kishengurh principality distant thirteen miles, is now in progress. Through a separate grant, bridges and paved watercourses have been built, and a metalled road five miles in length, has been constructed at Ajmeer. The operations of commerce have been so much facilitated by improved roads, that a strong desire has been manifested on the part of the community, that this advantage be extended to other routes. The opportunity offered for constituting a road fund, while framing the present settlement, was too favorable to be foregone. On reference to Statement No. 5 of the Appendix, it will be remarked that a percentage of one per cent. on the present jumma, including the eight per cent. on the outlay of the reservoirs, has been taken as a contribution to the road fund: by this arrangement the fund has gained to the extent of Rs. 45. But no gain was contemplated in adopting this course. It was resorted to, in order to obviate intricacy in the accounts. Again fractions of a rupee have been rejected. The percentage has been foregone on all sums below Rs. 50. Above that sum the percentage has been charged. The sum thus set apart, amounts to Rs. 1,763. As no contributions for this purpose are made by the Istumrardars or Jagheerdars, the sum thus placed at our disposal will be inadequate to any large undertaking: still with due care and economy, it will prove useful in keeping in repair the roads that have already been made, at the same time that further progress will be made each year, on a small scale, in other lines of communication. The measure is respectfully submitted for the confirmation of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor.

42nd. The present report is more voluminous than had been originally contemplated; the variety of interests in Ajmeer is numerous, and each called

for a full and separate notice in all its bearings. Some observations were also called for as to the cause of the non-realization of former expectations and the promise of permanency of the present lease. It was further necessary that the detail of each subject should in itself be complete. Hence the reason for its having extended to such a length. In bringing this report to a close, I should be wanting in my duty, were I not thus prominently to notice the great assistance I have received from Sewuk Ram, the Serishtedar of Mairwarah and of the Ajmeer Khalsa possessions. He has been associated with me in all my district labors in Mairwarah and Ajmeer during the last fifteen and a half years. His assiduity in the discharge of his public duty, is as untiring as his integrity is unsullied. Through his vigilance, the districts have been surveyed and settlements formed without the occurrence of a single case of malpractice on the part of the subordinate officers or on that of the people. An opportunity will be taken after submitting the report on the Mairwarah Settlement, to bring the able and praiseworthy services of this officer to the favorable notice of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, North Western Provinces.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) C. G. DIXON, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Superintendent.

AJMEER AND MAIRWARAH SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, BEAUR, }
The 28th February 1850.

*Statement showing the Demand, Remissions, and Collections in the Khalsa Villages of each Tehseel of Ajmeer
for 30 years, from 1818-19 to 1847-48.*

YEAR.	AJMEER TEHSEEL.			RAJGURN TEHSEEL.		
	Demand.	Remissions.	Collections.	Demand.	Remissions.	Collections.
1818-19,	28543	0	28543	71730	0	71730
1819-20,	31279	1607	29672	79339	4544	74795
1820-21,	30547	0	30547	67572	0	67572
1821-22,	31108	0	31108	70657	0	70657
1822-23,	31434	2030	29404	70707	0	70707
1823-24,	32909	0	32909	70708	5521	65187
1824-25,	16677	6897	9780	29914	15159	14755
1825-26,	28318	0	28318	52127	0	52127
1826-27,	30311	0	30311	57036	0	57036
1827-28,	30496	0	30496	57036	0	57036
Total of 10 years,	291622	10534	281088	626826	25224	601602
Average,	29162	1053	28108	62682	2522	60160
1828-29,	30449	2217	28232	57036	8782	48254
1829-30,	30343	2329	28016	57036	9161	47875
1830-31,	30343	2140	28203	57036	10761	46275
1831-32,	31266	3211	28055	57036	10726	46310
1832-33,	21071	3062	28009	57036	9595	47441
1833-34,	19281	0	19281	37389	0	37389
1834-35,	27624	0	27624	45505	0	45505
1835-36,	30636	0	30636	48386	0	48386
1836-37,	30637	443	30194	48386	420	47966
1837-38,	30636	4529	26107	48386	151	48235
Total of 10 years,	292288	17931	274357	513232	49596	463636
Average,	29228	1793	27435	51323	4959	46363

*Statement showing the Demand, Remissions, and Collections in the Khalsa Villages of each Tehseel of Ajmeer
for 30 years, from 1818-19 to 1847-48.*

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YEAR.	RAMSUR TEHSEEL.			TOTAL.		
	Demand.	Remissions.	Collections.	Demand.	Remissions.	Collections.
1818-19,	62875	0	62875	163148	0	163148
1819-20,	72648	3633	69015	183266	9784	173482
1820-21,	67923	0	67923	166042	0	166042
1821-22,	67923	0	7923	169688	0	169688
1822-23,	67923	0	67923	170064	2030	168034
1823-24,	67923	0	67928	171540	5521	166019
1824-25,	16737	7155	99582	63328	29211	34117
1825-26,	60898	0	60898	141343	0	141343
1826-27,	59657	0	59657	147004	0	147004
1827-28,	59657	0	59657	147189	0	147189
Total of 10 years,	604164	10788	593376	1522612	46546	1476066
Average,	60416	1078	59337	152261	4654	147606
1828-29,	59657	6672	52985	147142	17671	129471
1829-30,	59657	8318	51339	147038	19808	127230
1830-31,	59657	8543	51114	147036	21444	125592
1831-32,	59657	7889	51768	147959	21826	126133
1832-33,	59657	8161	51496	147764	20818	126946
1833-34,	25077	0	25077	81747	0	81747
1834-35,	49628	328	49300	122757	328	122429
1835-36,	51181	11	51170	130203	11	130192
1836-37,	51380	556	50824	130403	1419	128984
1837-38,	51040	16973	34067	130062	21653	108409
Total of 10 years,	526591	57451	469140	1332111	124978	1207133
Average,	52659	5745	46914	133211	12497	120713

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF AJMEER

*Statement showing the Demand, Remissions, and Collections in the Khalsa Villages of each Tehseel of Ajmeer
for 30 years, from 1818-19 to 1847-48.*

YEAR.	AJMEER TEHSEEL.			RAJGURH TEHSEEL.		
	Demand.	Remissions.	Collections.	Demand.	Remissions.	Collections.
1838-39,	30636	638	29998	48386	2255	46131
1839-40,	23981	2772	21209	36530	34	36496
1840-41,	22946	3938	19008	32311	7626	24685
1841-42,	32636	2070	30566	49867	3101	46766
1842-43,	24270	159	24111	44860	0	44860
1843-44,	28897	0	28897	44792	0	44792
1844-45,	28681	0	28681	58916	0	58916
1845-46,	32790	0	32790	58791	0	58791
1846-47,	32681	0	32681	59521	0	59521
1847-48,	36459	0	36459	60389	0	60389
Total of 10 years,	293977	9577	284400	494363	13016	481347
Average,	29397	957	28440	49436	1301	48134
Grand Total of 30 years,	877887	38042	839845	1634421	87836	1546585
Average,	29262	1268	27994	54480	2927	51552

*Statement showing the Demand, Remissions, and Collections in the Khalsa Villages of each Tehseel of Ajmeer
for 30 years, from 1818-19 to 1847-48.*

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YEAR.	RAMSUR TEHSEEL.			TOTAL.		
	Demand.	Remissions.	Collections.	Demand.	Remissions.	Collections.
1838-39,	51313	2068	49245	130335	4916	125374
1839-40,	40697	4320	36377	101208	7126	94082
1840-41,	36938	8584	28354	92195	20148	72047
1841-42,	51275	5609	45666	133778	10780	122998
1842-43,	36866	0	36866	105996	139	105837
1843-44,	52018	0	52018	125707	0	125707
1844-45,	70190	0	70190	157787	0	157787
1845-46,	57784	0	57784	149365	0	149365
1846-47,	53403	0	53403	145605	0	145605
1847-48,	70389	0	70389	167237	0	167237
Total of 10 years,	520873	20581	500292	1309213	43174	1266039
Average,	52087	2058	50029	130921	4317	126603
Grand Total of 30 years,	1651628	88821	1562808	4163936	214698	3949238
Average,	55054	2960	52093	138797	7156	131641

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF AJMEER.

Statement showing the particulars of the present Settlement of the Ajmeer Khalsa Villages.

Pergunnah.	Number.	Village.	Number of Hamlets.	AVERAGE JUMMA.						HIGHEST JUMMA IN THE		Jumma fixed by Lt. Col. Dixon, Supt., from 1849-50 to 1869-70, being 21 years, including the repairs of Reservoirs and the Road Fund.	Total area.	DEDUCT MINHAEE OR UNASSESSED LAND.			REMARKS.
				First ten years from 1815-19 to 1827-28.	Second ten years from 1828-29 to 1837-38.	Third ten years from 1838-39 to 1847-48.	Last thirty years from 1818-19 to 1847-48.	Last seven years from 1841-42 to 1847-48.	Last thirty years.	Last seven years.	Bhoom land.			Rent-free tenures.	Barren.		
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
Ajmeer	1	Ajmeer (<i>Qasbeh</i>),	6	7994	6596	4981	6524	5385	10420	6200	7626	23656	0	1461	15518		
"	0	Boydpoora, Hamlet of Ditto,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
"	2	Akhree,	0	675	608	722	669	796	1226	1226	1530	1210	59	0	172		
"	3	Bobahee,	0	926	1081	1218	1075	1296	1494	1494	1313	2385	56	8	901		
"	4	Boodhol,	1	548	716	967	743	1073	1488	1488	1515	3447	86	121	633	{ This village became Khalsa within the last 24 years.	
"	5	Bubaecha,	0	282	301	367	325	375	464	446	465	2946	136	21	839		
"	6	Burgong,	0	1837	1395	917	1383	845	2300	1439	1212	906	63	59	313		
"	7	Burla,	0	784	753	827	788	874	1013	1013	1313	2685	0	49	1159		
"	8	Chacheawas,	0	575	893	507	492	564	775	775	889	3415	80	13	1061		
"	9	Chatree,	0	0	756	786	773	867	1032	1032	869	2028	98	199	378	{ This village became Khalsa within the last 17 years.	
"	10	Goodha Goreawas,	0	325	318	429	357	473	692	692	682	2414	58	19	1121		
"	11	Ghoogra,	1	613	506	759	626	859	1405	1405	1162	2680	0	1	291		
"	12	Hanseawas,	0	96	107	128	110	136	166	166	126	1352	58	0	610		
"	13	Hoosheara,	0	176	122	110	136	112	402	146	111	794	110	0	53		
"	14	Jatlee,	0	808	748	671	742	674	950	850	909	1438	87	91	291		

Statement showing the particulars of the present Settlement of the Ajmeer Khalsa Villages.

Pergunnah.	Number.	Village.	MALGOOZAREE OR LAND ASSESSED.						REVENUE RATE PER ACRE ON				PRESENT FIXED ASSESSMENT ON				REMARKS.
			Uncultivated.		Cultivated.				Well land.	Land irrigated by Tanks.	Land submerged by water.	Land watered by the rains.	Total area per acre.	Total malgozaree land, Cultivated and Culturable per acre.	Total land under Cultivation per acre.		
			Culturable land.	Lately abandoned.	Well land.	Land irrigated by the Tanks.	Land submerged by water.	Land watered by the rains.									
																Total.	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.		
Ajmeer	1	Ajmeer (<i>Qusbeh</i>), ..	2043	863	941	124	552	2154	6677	4 0 0	4 8 0	2 2 0	1 0 0	0 5 8	1 2 2	2 0 1	This village became Khalsa within the last 24 years.
"	0	Boydpora, Hamlet of do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
"	2	Akhree,	1	364	50	88	148	328	979	5 2 0	5 10 0	2 8 0	1 4 0	1 5 1	1 8 9	2 7 6	
"	3	Bobanee,	83	233	131	0	0	973	1420	2 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 0 0	0 9 0	0 14 8	1 2 10	
"	4	Boodhol,	666	263	70	64	23	1521	2604	4 0 0	4 6 0	1 4 0	0 10 0	0 7 5	0 9 3	0 14 4	
"	5	Bubaccha,	376	125	47	0	0	1402	1950	2 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 4 0	0 2 8	0 3 9	0 5 1	
"	6	Burgong,	64	32	94	0	8	273	471	8 8 0	0 0 0	3 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 6	2 8 9	3 3 2	This village became Khalsa within the last 17 years.
"	7	Burla,	414	217	91	105	28	622	1477	3 0 0	3 8 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 7 11	0 14 1	1 8 7	
"	8	Chacheawas,	1211	366	52	9	31	592	2261	3 12 0	4 8 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 4 3	0 6 3	1 4 7	
"	9	Chatree,	237	567	118	0	0	431	1353	3 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 0 0	0 7 11	0 10 2	1 9 1	
"	10	Goodha Goreawas, ..	279	459	49	11	8	410	1216	4 4 0	4 12 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 4 7	0 8 11	1 6 7	
"	11	Ghoogra,	1076	527	78	16	84	607	2388	4 2 0	4 8 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 6 10	0 7 8	1 7 5	
"	12	Hanseawas,	284	105	22	0	0	273	684	2 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 5 0	0 1 7	0 2 11	0 6 9	
"	13	Hoosheara,	119	125	0	0	0	377	621	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 5 0	0 2 7	0 2 10	0 4 8	
"	14	Jatlee,	248	95	53	0	0	573	969	6 6 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 0 0	0 11 5	0 14 10	1 7 0	

Statement showing the particulars of the present Settlement of the Ajmeer Khalsa Villages.

Pergunnah.	Number.	Village.	Number of Hamlets.	AVERAGE JUMMA.					HIGHEST JUMMA IN THE		Jumma fixed by Lt. Col. Dixon, Supt., from 1849-50 to 1869-70, being 21 years, including the repairs of Reservoirs and the Road Fund.	Total area.	DEDUCT MINHARE OR UNASSESSED LAND.			REMARKS.
				First ten years from 1818-19 to 1827-28.	Second ten years from 1828-29 to 1837-38.	Third ten years from 1838-39 to 1847-48.	Last thirty years from 1818-19 to 1847-48.	Last seven years from 1841-42 to 1847-48.	Last thirty years.	Last seven years.			Bloom land.	Rent-free tenures.	Barren.	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Ajmeer	15	Khanpoora,	0	547	542	554	547	591	759	759	621	698	0	115	180	{ This village became Khalsa within the last 27 years.
"	16	Khodan,	0	305	363	482	384	527	627	627	525	1600	93	0	828	
"	17	Kotra,	0	367	239	260	289	285	714	533	455	1244	0	22	947	
"	18	Lohagul,	0	199	170	293	221	348	573	573	611	1634	0	0	1129	
"	19	Makurwalee,	1	914	936	1308	1053	1516	2643	2643	2444	5354	94	30	1399	
"	20	Mohamee,	0	708	719	966	798	1095	1575	1575	1717	2649	68	9	1199	{ This village became Khalsa within the last 25 years. Ditto ditto 26 years.
"	21	Mugree,	0	1131	846	576	851	575	1414	835	657	897	49	81	72	
"	22	Nareillee,	0	817	759	878	818	940	1310	1310	1263	3438	0	4	2041	
"	23	Palran,	0	913	627	594	711	641	1608	859	758	3591	0	39	2634	
"	24	Ramner Dhanee,	1	1924	2438	2437	2335	2512	2800	2800	3081	4800	655	529	508	
"	25	Rasoolpoora,	0	247	231	355	283	404	614	614	732	728	0	0	101	
"	26	Surana,	0	1904	1458	1250	1537	1179	2795	1698	1515	2217	116	173	357	
"	27	Tilornean,	0	1389	1467	1347	1401	1428	2207	2207	2485	3577	331	330	500	
"	28	Ururka,	0	0	0	1228	1228	1189	2000	2000	1970	4491	360	279	1265	
"	29	Luheswa,	0	1042	721	774	846	855	2158	1269	1111	2835	750	21	287	
"	30	Gultee,	0	742	719	828	765	924	1281	1281	1283	2959	0	50	1593	{ This village became Khalsa within the last 28 years.

Statement showing the particulars of the present Settlement of the Ajmeer Khalsa Villages.

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SETTLEMENT REPORT OF AJMEER.

Pergunnah.	Number.	Village.	MALGOOZAREE OR LAND ASSESSED.						REVENUE RATE PER ACRE ON					PRESENT FIXED ASSESSMENT ON			REMARKS.				
			Uncultivated.		Cultivated.				Well land.	Land irrigated by Tanks.	Land submerged by water.	Land watered by the rains.	Total.	Well land.	Land irrigated by Tanks.	Land submerged by water.		Land watered by the rains.	Total area per acre.	Total malgozaree land Cultivated and Culturable per acre.	Total land under Cultivation per acre.
			Culturable land.	Latently abandoned.	Well land.	Land irrigated by the Tanks.	Land submerged by water.	Land watered by the rains.													
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.				
Ajmeer	15	Khanpoora,	37	11	148	0	0	207	403	2 14 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 11	1 8 5	1 11 9	{ This village became Khalsa within the last 27 years.				
"	16	Khodan,	213	200	66	0	0	200	679	5 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 0 0	0 5 6	0 12 3	1 15 3					
"	17	Kotra,	38	21	62	0	3	151	275	4 4 0	0 0 0	2 8 0	1 4 0	0 3 3	1 10 2	2 1 4					
"	18	Lohagul,	159	43	19	47	21	216	505	4 2 0	4 8 0	2 8 0	1 4 0	0 5 11	1 3 2	1 15 11					
"	19	Makurwalce, ..	1685	783	259	94	15	995	3831	4 0 0	4 8 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 7 3	0 10 1	1 12 5					
"	20	Mohamee,	600	231	90	5	30	417	1373	9 0 0	9 8 0	3 0 0	1 14 0	0 10 7	0 3 10	3 2 2	{ This village became Khalsa within the last 25 years.				
"	21	Mugree,	52	117	101	0	0	425	695	4 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 10 0	0 13 7	0 15 0	1 3 9					
"	22	Nareillee,	521	255	118	48	0	451	1393	4 2 0	4 8 0	0 0 0	1 4 0	0 5 9	0 14 6	2 0 6					
"	23	Palran,	134	257	85	0	17	425	918	3 10 0	0 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 3 5	0 13 1	1 6 9					
"	24	Ramner Dhanee, ..	839	361	539	0	0	1369	3108	3 4 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 0 0	0 13 6	0 15 8	1 9 7					
"	25	Rusoolpoora, ..	146	225	49	55	3	149	627	5 0 0	5 8 0	2 8 0	1 4 0	0 15 11	1 2 6	2 13 4	Ditto ditto 26 years.				
"	26	Surana,	89	363	191	0	0	928	1571	3 2 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 5	0 15 3	1 5 5					
"	27	Tilornaen,	873	445	198	65	69	766	2416	5 0 0	5 10 0	2 8 0	1 4 0	0 13 6	1 0 4	2 3 10					
"	28	Urarka,	653	34	197	85	0	1618	2587	3 4 0	3 12 0	0 0 0	0 10 0	0 8 1	0 12 1	1 0 5	{ This village became Khalsa within the last 8 years.				
"	29	Luheswa,	311	841	120	0	53	449	1777	4 12 0	0 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 6	0 9 11	1 12 4					
"	30	Gultee,	172	115	120	0	650	259	1316	2 10 0	0 0 0	1 4 0	0 10 0	0 7 0	0 15 5	1 3 9	{ This village became Khalsa within the last 28 years.				

Pergunnah.	Number.	Village.	Number of Hamlets.	AVERAGE JUMMA.					HIGHEST JUMMA IN THE		Jumma fixed by Lt.-Col. Dixon, Supdt., from 1849-50 to 1869-70, being 21 years, including the repairs of Reservoirs and the Road Fund.	Total Area.	REMARKS.
				First ten years from 1818-19 to 1927-28.	Second ten years from 1828-29 to 1837-38.	Third ten years from 1838-39 to 1847-48.	Last thirty years from 1818-19 to 1847-48.	Last seven years from 1841-42 to 1847-48.	Last thirty years.	Last seven years.			
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	
Ajmeer.	31	Kanas,	1	344	277	277	299	288	522	322	313	1982	This village became Khalsa within the last 25 years.
"	32	Panselee,	0	443	422	453	440	483	551	551	586	1235	
"	33	Scoruj Koond,	1	239	298	380	326	419	621	621	530	3564	
"	33	Total,	12	29814	27632	28629	29874	30528	50599	41449	42379	100849	
Rajgurh.	1	Bhaonta,	0	3473	2359	1843	2559	1929	3710	2577	2444	4956	The village became Khalsa within the last 27 years. Do. do. 29 years.
"	2	Brigcheawas,	1	4484	3335	3624	3814	4070	5510	5111	5404	6978	
"	3	Bulwunta,	0	548	529	647	575	726	927	927	1030	2662	
"	4	Doomara,	0	3060	1951	1738	2250	1819	4993	1990	2166	3404	
"	5	Durathoo,	5	6234	4651	5375	5420	6057	7949	7949	9494	10553	
"	6	Gola,	2	965	1005	1242	1071	1468	2604	2604	2060	8342	
"	7	Jethana,	2	5631	4642	5776	5350	6568	8035	8035	6767	13243	
"	8	Kalesra,	0	3313	2306	2501	2707	2764	5781	3983	3611	5070	
"	9	Kesurpoora,	0	2544	1927	1167	1879	1377	3200	1493	1591	2088	
"	10	Mukrera,	0	3502	2654	2490	2882	2690	5817	3453	3131	4801	
"	11	Nagelao,	2	1463	1179	2123	1588	2597	3820	3820	3373	6518	
"	12	Nandla,	0	2008	1707	1877	1848	2061	2710	2710	2374	4213	
"	13	Nathoothula,	0	323	449	457	413	513	621	621	657	1261	
"	14	Nearan,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
"	15	Nooreawas,	0	751	480	596	619	714	1625	1142	909	2091	
"	16	Rajgurh, (Qusbeli,)	13	6109	4397	4880	5129	5455	7801	6605	6893	18855	
"	17	Suradhna,	2	6954	5935	4946	5945	5257	9425	5810	6262	6585	
"	18	Tubeejee,	1	8380	5782	5588	6583	5944	11760	6500	7040	7000	
"	19	Urjunpoora,	0	703	555	451	570	485	1020	589	516	1569	
"	19	Total,	28	60475	45843	47321	51202	52494	87305	65919	65722	110189	
Ramsur.	1	Aheran,	0	918	691	629	746	725	1131	1131	1121	2159	
"	2	Buheran,	2	1610	1141	1444	1398	1631	2173	2058	2121	5872	
"	3	Barol,	0	602	615	634	617	733	1064	1064	1011	2719	
"	4	Chandolace,	0	550	513	564	543	624	866	866	801	2175	
"	5	Danta,	1	1231	1387	1528	1382	1676	2193	2193	2491	5020	
"	6	Deolea,	0	330	105	188	208	228	420	322	254	1356	
"	7	Dhal,	0	1376	1123	1312	1271	1497	2212	2212	1738	5064	

Pergunnah.	Number.	Village.	DEDUCT MIN- HABE OR UN- ASSESSED LAND.			MALGOOZAREE OR LAND ASSESSED.						REVENUE RATE PER ACRE ON					PRESENT FIXED ASSESSMENT ON				REMARKS.												
			Bhoom land.	Rent-free tenures.	Barren.	Uncultivated		Cultivated.				Total.	Well land.	Land irrigated by Tanks.	Land submerged by water.	Land watered by the rains.	Total area per Acre.	Total malgoza- ree land culti- vated and cul- turable per acre.	Total land under cultivation per acre.														
						Culturable waste.	Lately abandoned.	Well land.	Land irri- gated by the Tanks.	Land sub- merged by water.	Land wa- tered by the rains.									R. A. P.		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.						
Ajmeer,	31	Kanus,	23	13	1665	130	5	2	0	110	34	281	5	0	0	0	2	8	0	1	4	0	4	10	1	1	7	2	2	0	This village be- came Khalsa within the last 23 years.		
"	32	Panselee,	39	50	312	302	75	56	1	75	324	834	3	2	0	3	2	0	1	12	0	0	14	0	8	1	0	11	2	1		4	4
"	33	Sooruj Koond, ..	41	57	648	2054	128	82	0	90	464	2818	2	10	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	8	0	2	5	0	3	0	0	13		3	
"	33	Total, ..	3510	3847	41015	16109	8555	4298	814	2018	20383	52477	3	12	0	4	8	0	2	0	0	0	15	0	8	6	0	13	1	1		8	7
Rajgurih,	1	Bhaonta,	242	126	1590	1425	300	324	0	92	857	2998	5	8	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	10	0	8	5	0	12	11	1	14	5	This village be- came Khalsa within the last 27 years. Ditto, 20 years.	
"	2	Brigchenawas, ..	13	123	2504	1455	694	547	323	97	1222	4338	5	0	0	5	10	0	1	4	0	0	10	0	12	6	1	3	9	2	7		2
"	3	Bulwunta,	47	31	1769	367	98	72	82	0	196	815	5	10	0	6	4	0	0	0	0	10	0	6	5	1	4	0	2	14	2		
"	4	Doomara,	172	48	2108	292	139	336	0	4	303	1076	5	14	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	12	0	10	9	1	15	11	3	5	3		
"	5	Durathoo,	148	73	2304	3346	916	932	837	293	1704	8028	3	12	0	4	8	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	14	7	1	2	9	2	7		11
"	6	Gola,	0	28	5370	663	1017	307	114	58	785	2944	3	8	0	3	12	0	1	4	0	0	10	0	3	11	0	11	1	1	9		10
"	7	Jethana,	510	545	2558	1595	4212	734	138	158	2793	9630	5	0	0	5	10	0	1	8	0	0	12	0	8	10	0	11	2	1	12		0
"	8	Kalsra,	552	151	861	1402	1145	569	0	0	390	3506	5	8	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	13	1	1	1	0	3	11	7		
"	9	Kesurpoora, ..	0	86	302	228	462	220	12	2	776	1700	4	14	0	5	4	0	1	4	0	0	10	0	12	7	0	15	1	1	8		7
"	10	Mukrera,	0	124	1628	1402	608	380	2	0	657	3049	6	2	0	6	12	0	0	0	1	4	0	10	9	1	0	3	2	15	11		
"	11	Nagelao,	350	6	951	1112	1842	42	674	172	1369	5211	2	12	0	3	4	0	1	4	0	0	10	0	8	9	0	10	3	1	7		8
"	12	Nandla,	220	1448	758	714	296	335	35	73	334	1787	5	8	0	6	0	0	1	8	0	0	12	0	15	2	1	5	0	3	0		5
"	13	Nathoothula, ..	0	19	302	125	475	156	0	6	178	940	3	8	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	10	0	8	4	0	11	1	1	14	7	
"	14	Nearan,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
"	15	Nooreawas, ..	15	33	290	834	298	155	3	52	411	1753	3	12	0	4	4	0	1	4	0	0	10	0	7	1	0	8	3	1	7	2	
"	16	Rajgurih(Qusbeh),	0	421	11336	1043	2106	792	261	445	2151	7098	4	8	0	5	0	0	1	6	0	0	11	0	5	11	0	15	5	1	13	11	
"	17	Suradhna,	0	114	2241	698	771	751	2	214	1764	4230	5	6	0	5	10	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	15	4	1	7	5	2	3	11	
"	18	Tubeejee,	18	323	2824	380	828	1133	17	48	1429	3835	0	0	5	8	0	1	12	0	0	44	0	1	0	8	1	12	7	2	10	5	
"	19	Urjunpoora, ..	256	21	379	362	198	90	3	2	258	913	3	14	0	4	6	0	1	4	0	0	10	0	6	4	0	8	11	1	7	2	
"	19	Total, ..	2543	3720	40075	17443	16705	7875	2503	1746	17579	63851	4	6	0	4	14	0	1	8	0	0	15	0	10	0	1	0	3	2	3	4	
Ramsur,	1	Aheran,	73	18	361	1299	169	79	88	2	70	1707	6	0	0	6	8	0	2	8	0	1	4	0	8	7	0	10	5	4	10	3	
"	2	Buheran,	225	243	1599	3131	191	108	177	38	160	3505	6	6	0	6	12	0	2	4	0	1	2	0	6	3	0	8	10	4	5	7	
"	3	Buroh,	266	6	1403	483	411	36	108	1	5	1044	6	12	0	7	4	0	2	8	0	1	4	0	6	5	0	15	4	6	10	9	
"	4	Chandolae, ..	141	13	619	941	197	11	81	70	102	1402	5	0	0	5	8	0	2	8	0	1	4	0	6	3	0	9	1	3	0	1	
"	5	Danta,	199	15	2114	959	778	294	103	57	501	2692	4	10	0	5	4	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	8	3	0	14	8	2	9	4	
"	6	Deolen,	89	4	370	698	152	19	19	0	5	893	6	8	0	7	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	3	2	0	4	6	5	13	5		
"	7	Dhal,	401	42	2660	1190	323	115	32	91	210	1961	8	8	0	9	0	0	2	8	0	1	4	0	6	0	0	14	1	3	13	6	

Pergunah.	Number.	Village.	Number of Hamlets.	AVERAGE JUMMA.						HIGHEST JUMMA IN THE		Jumma fixed by Lieutenant Colonel Dixon, Superintendent, from 1849-50 to 1869-70, being 21 years, including the repairs of Reservoirs and the Road Fund.	Total area.	DEDUCT MINHAE OR UNASSESSED LAND.				REMARKS.
				First ten years from 1818-19 to 1827-28.	Second ten years from 1828-29 to 1837-38.	Third ten years from 1838-39 to 1847-48.	Last thirty years from 1848-19 to 1847-48.	Last seven years from 1841-42 to 1847-48.	Last thirty years.	Last seven years.	Bhoon land.			Rent-free tenures.	Barren.			
Ramsur.	8	Dhigarea,	0	Rs. 418	Rs. 444	Rs. 399	Rs. 421	Rs. 448	Rs. 551	Rs. 551	Rs. 576	Acres. 2692	Acres. 235	Acres. 2	Acres. 688	This village became Khalsa within the last 13 years.		
"	9	Dubrela,	0	1259	889	1344	1164	1599	2461	2461	2276	4449	310	119	2407			
"	10	Gadheree,	0	851	699	835	795	957	1333	1333	1010	2704	0	43	370			
"	11	Hunwantea,	0	1074	743	800	873	900	1435	1272	1192	2277	171	93	349			
"	12	Kanpoora,	0	2613	2275	2733	2541	3062	3917	3947	3737	6312	0	31	1352			
"	13	Kekree, Qusbeh,	0	5453	4935	4881	5100	4665	7069	6221	5656	12751	1669	1819	1656			
"	14	Lohurwara,	0	3097	2399	2603	2700	2863	3725	3259	3333	5900	276	81	1247			
"	15	Luvera,	1	1453	1260	1502	1405	1756	2752	2752	2101	3753	137	58	2396			
"	16	Maosa,	0	1211	921	1079	1070	1295	2025	2025	1542	2226	0	25	429			
"	17	Neepolee,	0	521	405	469	465	536	998	998	1010	2455	127	21	637			
"	18	Pharkea,	0	1411	1165	1165	1247	1255	1719	1719	1555	1911	145	154	383			
"	19	Rampoora Sreenuggur,	0	0	1500	1253	1309	1359	1603	1603	1566	2302	0	136	235			
"	20	Ditto Ramsur,	1	1250	808	753	947	832	1967	1085	909	2905	207	44	415			
"	21	Ramsur (Qusbeh),	5	8688	6514	6450	7217	7327	10466	9642	8383	15821	0	470	3276			
"	22	Reengnot,	0	578	441	342	454	383	675	561	525	1629	185	2	744			
"	23	Sanproda,	0	864	671	731	756	795	1066	1066	1051	3380	200	197	357			
"	24	Soela,	0	639	475	562	559	600	973	973	708	1822	52	8	350			
"	25	Sreenuggur, Qusbeh,	7	18846	10129	9453	11143	10444	16350	14167	13635	20490	0	737	10973			
"	26	Sudapore,	0	523	519	625	556	718	932	932	1001	2500	130	92	161			
"	27	Sunodh,	0	1807	1375	1683	1622	1871	2291	2291	2450	5575	369	36	2379			
"	28	Teharee,	0	3601	2593	2728	2974	2873	4561	3996	4040	6308	196	362	2302			
"	29	Telana,	0	1504	1230	1246	1327	1415	2393	2393	1625	5082	741	28	2099			
"	29	Total,	17	59338	47965	49935	52810	55067	81321	75063	69418	139639	6544	4899	44331			

ABSTRACT.															
"	33	Pergunah Ajmeer,	12	29814	27632	28629	29874	30528	50599	41449	42379	100849	3510	3847	41015
"	19	Ditto Rajgurh,	28	60473	43843	47321	51202	52494	87308	65919	65722	110189	2543	3720	40075
"	29	Ditto Ramsur,	17	59338	47965	49935	52810	55067	81321	75063	69418	139639	6544	4899	44331
"	81	Total,	57	149627	121440	125885	133886	138089	219228	182431	177519	350677	12597	12466	125421

Pergunnah.	Number.	Village.	MALGOOZAREE OR LAND ASSESSED.						REVENUE RATE PER ACRE ON				PRESENT FIXED ASSESSMENT ON				REMARKS.	
			Uncultivated.		Cultivated.				Well land.	Land irrigated by Tanks.	Land submerged by water.	Land watered by the rains.	Total area per Acre.	Total malgozaree land cultivated and culturable per acre.	Total land under cultivation per acre.			
			Culturable waste.	Lately abandoned.	Well land.	Land irrigated by the Tanks.	Land submerged by water.	Land watered by rains.								Total.		
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P.	
Ramsur.	8	Dhigarea, ..	1606	70	34	11	5	41	1767	11 8 0	12 0 0	2 8 0	1 4 0	0 3 9	0 5 2	6 4 3		
"	9	Dubrela, ..	1142	78	40	275	50	28	1613	6 6 0	6 14 0	2 8 0	1 4 0	0 9 0	1 6 4	5 11 9		
"	10	Gadheree, ..	1663	245	99	30	18	236	2291	5 2 0	5 10 0	2 8 0	1 4 0	0 6 0	0 7 0	2 9 9		
"	11	Hunawantea, ..	612	298	110	118	57	469	1664	2 8 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 9 5	0 11 4	1 9 0		
"	12	Kanpoora, ..	1867	1171	330	269	79	1213	4929	3 12 0	4 4 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 9 5	0 12 0	1 15 4		
"	13	Kekree, Qusbeh, ..	1427	2447	60	242	354	3077	7607	3 0 0	3 4 0	2 8 0	1 4 0	0 9 8	0 11 9	1 8 0		
"	14	Lohurwara, ..	2560	601	266	276	50	543	4296	4 12 0	5 4 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 9 6	0 12 2	2 14 6		
"	15	Luvera,	318	76	106	69	30	593	1192	7 4 0	7 12 0	2 8 0	1 4 0	0 9 2	1 11 10	2 9 8		
"	16	Maosa,	1296	100	84	127	63	102	1772	5 12 0	6 4 0	2 8 0	1 4 0	0 11 10	13 9 4	1 0		
"	17	Neepolee, ..	1134	209	79	95	20	133	1670	4 4 0	4 14 0	2 8 0	1 4 0	0 12 3	0 9 7	3 11 0		
"	18	Pharkea, ..	327	95	97	30	59	621	1229	5 0 0	5 8 0	2 8 0	1 4 0	0 15 3	1 4 2	1 14 6	This village became Khalsa within the last 13 years.	
"	19	Rampoor Sreenuggur, ..	612	684	182	41	99	313	1931	4 12 0	5 4 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 11 5	0 12 10	2 7 1		
"	20	Litte Ramsur, ..	1255	587	117	38	6	236	2239	3 12 0	4 4 0	2 8 0	1 4 0	0 5 5	0 6 5	2 4 3		
"	21	Ramsur (Qusbeh), ..	7614	543	79	1352	1014	1468	12075	3 12 0	4 6 0	1 4 0	0 10 0	0 8 8	0 11 0	2 1 11		
"	22	Reengnot, ..	455	126	29	45	7	36	698	6 0 0	6 9 0	2 8 0	1 4 0	0 5 9	0 11 11	1 7 2		
"	23	Sanproda, ..	1645	637	34	102	12	196	2626	5 8 0	6 0 0	2 8 0	1 4 0	0 5 7	0 6 4	3 0 5		
"	24	Soela, ..	1124	161	12	84	6	25	1412	6 8 0	7 0 0	2 8 0	1 4 0	0 6 4	0 7 11	5 8 4		
"	25	Sreenuggur Qusbeh, ..	2311	1611	1159	317	248	3134	5780	6 2 0	6 8 0	2 8 0	1 4 0	0 10 9	1 8 7	2 12 6		
"	26	Sudapore, ..	1833	58	70	23	17	116	2117	9 0 0	9 8 0	2 8 0	1 4 0	0 6 11	0 7 0	4 6 2		
"	27	Sunodh,	1803	294	108	229	54	303	2791	5 8 0	6 0 0	2 8 0	1 4 0	0 7 6	0 13 11	3 7 11		
"	28	Teharee, ..	502	1139	160	291	49	1307	3448	4 12 0	5 4 0	2 8 0	1 4 0	0 11 2	1 2 7	2 3 5		
"	29	Telana, ..	906	442	49	223	11	583	2214	3 6 0	3 14 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 6 0	0 11 7	1 13 9		
"	29	Total, ..	42713	13898	3966	4895	2567	15826	83863	5 2 0	5 12 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 6	0 13 1	2 8 4		

ABSTRACT.

"	33	Pergunnah Ajmeer, ..	16109	8855	4298	814	2018	20383	52477	3 12 0	4 8 0	2 0 0	0 15 0	0 8 6	0 13 1	1 8 7
"	19	Ditto Rajgurh, ..	17443	16705	7875	2503	1746	17579	63851	4 6 0	4 14 0	1 8 0	0 15 0	0 10 0	1 0 3	2 3 1
"	29	Ditto Ramsur, ..	42713	13898	3966	4895	2567	15826	83865	5 2 0	5 12 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 6	0 13 4	2 8 4
"	81	Total, ..	76265	39458	16139	8212	6331	53788	200193	4 6 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 8	0 14 1	2 1 3

AJMEER AND MAIRWARA SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, BEAUR,
The 28th February 1850.

(Signed)

C. G. DIXON, Lieut. Col.,
Superintendent.

Statement No. V. showing the amount of Decennial Settlement in 1835-36, and of the present assessment including the Repairs of Reservoirs and the Road Fund of the Ajmeer Khalsa Villages.

Number.	VILLAGES.	Revenue for the year A.D. 1835-36, being the first year of Mr. Edmonstone's Decennial Settlement.			Sums ex- tended by Go- vernment in the construc- tion of reser- voirs in the District			Amount 8 rupees per cent. on sums ex- tended on the Tulaos.			Total one year's Jum- ma of De- cennial Set- tlement and per centage on Tulaos.			Jumma fix- ed by Lieut. Col. Dixon, for 21 years, from 1849-50 to 1869-70.			Amount at one ru- pee per cent. on the Jumma fixed for the Road Fund.			Total de- mand from each Village.			DEDUCT.			Total.	Net demand from each Vil- lage.							
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.			Rs.	A.	P.				
1	Ajmeer Qusbeh,	7250	0	0	30475	8	10	2438	0	8	9689	0	8	7550	0	0	76	0	0	7626	0	0	305	0	0	76	0	0	381	0	0	7245	0	0
2	Akhree,	650	0	0	10813	0	6	865	0	8	1515	0	8	1515	0	0	15	0	0	1530	0	0	108	0	0	15	0	0	123	0	0	1407	0	0
3	Bobanee,	1300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1300	0	0	1300	0	0	13	0	0	1313	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	13	0	0	1300	0	0
4	Goodhol,	850	0	0	8155	10	34	652	7	2	1502	7	2	1500	0	0	15	0	0	1515	0	0	82	0	0	15	0	0	97	0	0	1418	0	0
5	Bubaecha,	380	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	380	0	0	460	0	0	5	0	0	465	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	460	0	0
6	Burgong,	1550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1550	0	0	1200	0	0	12	0	0	1212	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	1200	0	0
7	Burla,	860	0	0	6174	8	11	493	15	5	1353	15	5	1300	0	0	13	0	0	1313	0	0	62	0	0	13	0	0	75	0	0	1238	0	0
8	Chacheawas,	400	0	0	4271	6	0	341	11	4	741	11	4	880	0	0	9	0	0	889	0	0	43	0	0	9	0	0	52	0	0	837	0	0
9	Chatree,	816	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	816	0	0	860	0	0	9	0	0	869	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	860	0	0
10	Goodha Goreawas, ..	365	0	0	1904	12	8	152	6	1	517	6	1	675	0	0	7	0	0	682	0	0	19	0	0	7	0	0	26	0	0	656	0	0
11	Ghoogra,	550	0	0	2865	0	7	229	3	2	779	3	2	1150	0	0	12	0	0	1162	0	0	29	0	0	12	0	0	41	0	0	1121	0	0
12	Hanseawas,	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	115	0	0	125	0	0	1	0	0	126	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	125	0	0
13	Hoosheara,	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	0	0	110	0	0	1	0	0	111	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	110	0	0
14	Jatlee,	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	800	0	0	900	0	0	9	0	0	909	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	900	0	0
15	Khanpoora,	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600	0	0	615	0	0	6	0	0	621	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	615	0	0
16	Khodan,	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	520	0	0	5	0	0	525	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	520	0	0
17	Kotra,	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	0	0	450	0	0	5	0	0	455	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	450	0	0
18	Lohagul,	175	0	0	5329	8	24	426	5	9	601	5	9	605	0	0	6	0	0	611	0	0	53	0	0	6	0	0	59	0	0	552	0	0
19	Makurwalee,	1000	0	0	4921	5	0	393	11	3	1393	11	3	2420	0	0	24	0	0	2444	0	0	49	0	0	24	0	0	73	0	0	2371	0	0
20	Mohamee,	800	0	0	15072	11	8	1205	13	1	2005	13	1	1700	0	0	17	0	0	1717	0	0	151	0	0	17	0	0	168	0	0	1549	0	0
21	Mugree,	900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0	0	650	0	0	7	0	0	657	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	650	0	0
22	Narsellee,	850	0	0	7232	14	104	578	10	1	1428	10	1	1250	0	0	13	0	0	1263	0	0	72	0	0	13	0	0	85	0	0	1178	0	0
23	Palran,	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600	0	0	750	0	0	8	0	0	758	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	750	0	0
24	Ranmer Dhanee,	2800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2800	0	0	3050	0	0	31	0	0	3081	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	31	0	0	3050	0	0
25	Rusoolpoora,	275	0	0	6325	3	6	506	0	3	781	0	3	725	0	0	7	0	0	732	0	0	63	0	0	7	0	0	70	0	0	662	0	0
26	Surana,	1700	0	0	650	12	6	52	1	0	1752	1	0	1500	0	0	15	0	0	1515	0	0	7	0	0	15	0	0	22	0	0	1493	0	0
27	Tilornean,	1600	0	0	8698	10	2	695	14	3	2295	14	3	2460	0	0	25	0	0	2485	0	0	87	0	0	25	0	0	112	0	0	2373	0	0
28	Ururka,*	735	13	9	7542	11	0	627	6	7	1363	4	4	1950	0	0	20	0	0	1970	0	0	78	0	0	20	0	0	98	0	0	1872	0	0
29	Lubeswa,	700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	700	0	0	1100	0	0	11	0	0	1111	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	11	0	0	1100	0	0
30	Gultee,	750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	750	0	0	1270	0	0	13	0	0	1283	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	13	0	0	1270	0	0
31	Kanus,	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	0	0	310	0	0	3	0	0	313	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	310	0	0
32	Pausellee,	460	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	460	0	0	580	0	0	6	0	0	586	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	580	0	0
33	Sooraj Koond,	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	0	0	525	0	0	5	0	0	530	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	525	0	0
	Total,	31341	13	9	120733	12	84	9658	10	9	41000	8	64	41955	0	0	424	0	0	42379	0	0	1208	0	0	424	0	0	1632	0	0	40747	0	0

* This Village was not included in Mr. Edmonstone's Settlement. The Jumma inserted here is for the year A. D. 1842-43.

Number.	VILLAGES.	Revenue for the year A.D. 1835-36, being the first year of Mr. Edmonstone's Decennial Settlement.	Sums expended by Government in the construction of Reservoirs in the District.	Amount 8 rupees per cent. on sums expended on the Tulaos.	Total one year's Jumma of Decennial Settlement and per centage on Tulaos.	Jumma fixed by Lieut. Col. Dixon for 21 years from 1849-50 to 1869-70.	Amount at one rupee per cent. on the Jumma fixed for the Road Fund.	Total demand from each Village.	DEDUCT.			Net demand from each Village.	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
PERGUNNAH RAJGURH.													
1	Bhaonta,	2300 0 0	5229 15 7	418 6 4	2718 6 4	2420 0 0	24 0 0	2444 0 0	52 0 0	24 0 0	76 0 0	2368 0 0	
2	Brigcheawas,	3500 0 0	22460 11 4½	1796 13 8	5296 13 8	5350 0 0	54 0 0	5404 0 0	225 0 0	54 0 0	279 0 0	5125 0 0	
3	Bulwanta,	550 0 0	4305 8 6½	344 7 1	594 7 1	1020 0 0	10 0 0	1030 0 0	43 0 0	10 0 0	53 0 0	977 0 0	
4	Doomara,	2000 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2000 0 0	2145 0 0	21 0 0	2166 0 0	0 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	2145 0 0	
5	Durathoo, 4900 0 0												
	Moteepoora, Hamlet of ditto, 363 0 0*	5263 0 0	49431 2 4½	3954 7 10	9217 7 10	9400 0 0	94 0 0	9494 0 0	494 0 0	94 0 0	588 0 0	8906 0 0	
6	Gola,	900 0 0	10478 10 3	838 4 7	1738 4 7	2040 0 0	20 0 0	2060 0 0	105 0 0	20 0 0	125 0 0	1935 0 0	
7	Jethana, 5000 0 0												
	Dowlut Khara, Hamlet of ditto, 340 0 0†	5340 0 0	6737 10 2½	539 0 2	5879 0 2	6700 0 0	67 0 0	6767 0 0	67 0 0	67 0 0	134 0 0	6633 0 0	
8	Kalesra,	2500 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2500 0 0	3575 0 0	36 0 0	3611 0 0	0 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	3575 0 0	
9	Kesurpoora,	2100 0 0	3598 0 8	287 13 5	2387 13 5	1575 0 0	16 0 0	1591 0 0	36 0 0	16 0 0	52 0 0	1539 0 0	
10	Mukrera,	2650 0 0	6704 2 7	536 5 3	3186 5 3	3100 0 0	31 0 0	3131 0 0	67 0 0	31 0 0	98 0 0	3033 0 0	
11	Nagelao,	1150 0 0	16895 5 8½	1351 10 0	2501 10 0	3340 0 0	33 0 0	3373 0 0	169 0 0	33 0 0	202 0 0	3171 0 0	
12	Naudla,	1900 0 0	3803 10 2½	304 4 8	2204 4 8	2350 0 0	24 0 0	2374 0 0	38 0 0	24 0 0	62 0 0	2312 0 0	
13	Nathoothula,	450 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	450 0 0	650 0 0	7 0 0	657 0 0	0 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	650 0 0	
14	Nearan,	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
15	Nooreawas,	425 0 0	780 9 1	62 7 1	487 7 1	900 0 0	9 0 0	909 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	17 0 0	892 0 0	
16	Rajgurh, Qasbeh, ..	4700 0 0	27226 8 5½	2178 1 11	6878 1 11	6825 0 0	68 0 0	6893 0 0	272 0 0	68 0 0	340 0 0	6553 0 0	
17	Saradhna,	5800 0 0	5036 8 0	402 14 8	6202 14 8	6200 0 0	62 0 0	6262 0 0	50 0 0	62 0 0	112 0 0	6150 0 0	
18	Tubeejee,	6500 0 0	5195 6 1½	415 10 1	6915 10 1	6970 0 0	70 0 0	7040 0 0	52 0 0	70 0 0	122 0 0	6918 0 0	
19	Urjunpoora,	500 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	500 0 0	511 0 0	5 0 0	516 0 0	0 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	511 0 0	
	Total,	48528 0 0	167883 13 2½	13430 10 9	61958 10 9	65071 0 0	651 0 0	65722 0 0	1678 0 0	651 0 0	2329 0 0	63393 0 0	
PERGUNNAH RAMSAR.													
1	Aheran,	600 0 0	6596 9 2	527 11 3	1127 11 3	1110 0 0	11 0 0	1121 0 0	66 0 0	11 0 0	77 0 0	1044 0 0	
2	Buheran,	1181 0 0	6971 0 5	557 10 10	1738 10 10	2100 0 0	21 0 0	2121 0 0	70 0 0	21 0 0	91 0 0	2030 0 0	
3	Buroi,	625 0 0	4698 5 6½	375 13 10	1000 13 10	1001 0 0	10 0 0	1011 0 0	47 0 0	10 0 0	57 0 0	954 0 0	
4	Chandolae,	550 0 0	3064 13 4	245 2 11	795 2 11	793 0 0	8 0 0	801 0 0	31 0 0	8 0 0	39 0 0	762 0 0	
5	Danta,	1425 0 0	7392 11 11	591 6 8	2016 6 8	2466 0 0	25 0 0	2491 0 0	74 0 0	25 0 0	99 0 0	2392 0 0	
6	Deolea, †	69 10 9	501 14 9	40 2 5	109 13 2	251 0 0	3 0 0	254 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	8 0 0	246 0 0	
7	Dhal,	1200 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1200 0 0	1721 0 0	17 0 0	1738 0 0	0 0 0	17 0 0	17 0 0	1721 0 0	
8	Dhigarcia,	455 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	455 0 0	570 0 0	6 0 0	576 0 0	0 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	570 0 0	
9	Dubreila,	900 0 0	5917 12 1½	473 6 8	1373 6 8	2253 0 0	23 0 0	2276 0 0	59 0 0	23 0 0	82 0 0	2194 0 0	
10	Gadheree,	800 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	800 0 0	1000 0 0	10 0 0	1010 0 0	0 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	1000 0 0	

* Moteepoora was not included in Mr. Edmonstone's Settlement. The Jumma inserted here is for the year A. D. 1840-41, the first year it became Khalsa.

† Dowlut Khara was not included in Mr. Edmonstone's Settlement. The Jumma exhibited here is for the year A. D. 1842-43.

‡ This village was not included in Mr. Edmonstone's Settlement. The Jumma inserted here is for the year A. D. 1835-36.

Number.	VILLAGES.	Revenue for the year A. D. 1835-36, being the first year of Mr. Edmonstone's Decennial Settlement.	Sums expended by Government in the construction of Reservoirs in the District.	Amount 8 rupees per cent. on sums expended on the Tulaos.	Total one year's Jumma of Decennial Settlement and per centage on Tulaos.	Jumma fixed by Lieut. Col. Dixon for 21 years, from 1849-50 to 1869-70.	Amount at one rupee per cent. on the Jumma fixed for the Road Fund.	Total demand from each village.	DEDUCT.				Net demand from each village.	REMARKS.	
									One rupee per cent. on the sums expended on Reservoirs for their repair.	One rupee per cent. on the Jumma fixed for the Road Fund.	Total.				
PERGUNNAH RAMSUR, (Continued.)															
11	Hanwantea,	700 0 0	3985 6 2	318 13 3	1018 13 3	1180 0 0	12 0 0	1192 0 0	40 0 0	12 0 0	52 0 0	1140 0 0	Exclusive of Meoda restored to Istumrar.		
12	Kanpoora,	2400 0 0	5885 7 5	470 13 4	2870 13 4	3700 0 0	37 0 0	3737 0 0	59 0 0	37 0 0	96 0 0	3641 0 0			
13	Kekree Qusbeh,	5800 0 0	4608 7 4	368 10 8	6168 10 8	5600 0 0	56 0 0	5656 0 0	46 0 0	56 0 0	102 0 0	5554 0 0			
14	Lohurwarra,	2500 0 0	10314 11 9½	825 2 10	3325 2 10	3300 0 0	33 0 0	3333 0 0	103 0 0	33 0 0	136 0 0	3197 0 0			
15	Lavera,	1550 0 0	5997 9 0½	479 10 6	2029 10 6	2080 0 0	21 0 0	2101 0 0	60 0 0	21 0 0	81 0 0	2020 0 0			
16	Maosa,	950 0 0	6896 11 10½	551 11 9	1501 11 9	1527 0 0	15 0 0	1542 0 0	69 0 0	15 0 0	84 0 0	1458 0 0			
17	Neepolee,	401 0 0	8340 7 10	667 3 9	1068 3 9	1000 0 0	10 0 0	1010 0 0	83 0 0	10 0 0	93 0 0	917 0 0			
18	Pharkea,	1500 0 0	2673 12 6½	213 14 5	1713 14 5	1540 0 0	15 0 0	1555 0 0	27 0 0	15 0 0	42 0 0	1513 0 0			
19	Rampoora Ramsur, ..	700 0 0	1805 15 11	144 7 8	844 7 8	900 0 0	9 0 0	909 0 0	18 0 0	9 0 0	27 0 0	882 0 0	This village was not included in Mr. Edmonstone's Settlement. The Jumma inserted here is for the year A. D. 1835-36.		
20	Rampoora Sreenugger, ..	1500 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1500 0 0	1550 0 0	16 0 0	1566 0 0	0 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	1550 0 0			
21	Ramsur Qusbeh,	7200 0 0	21894 13 5	1751 9 4	8951 9 4	8300 0 0	83 0 0	8383 0 0	219 0 0	83 0 0	302 0 0	8081 0 0			
22	Reengnot,	261 7 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	261 7 9	520 0 0	5 0 0	525 0 0	0 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	520 0 0			
23	Sauproda,	700 0 0	2916 9 1	233 5 2	933 5 2	1041 0 0	10 0 0	1051 0 0	29 0 0	10 0 0	39 0 0	1012 0 0			
24	Sceela,	525 0 0	3144 11 6½	251 9 2	776 9 2	701 0 0	7 0 0	708 0 0	31 0 0	7 0 0	38 0 0	670 0 0			
25	Sreenuggur Qusbeh, ..	10500 0 0	26644 8 9½	2131 9 0	12631 9 0	13500 0 0	135 0 0	13635 0 0	266 0 0	135 0 0	401 0 0	13234 0 0			
26	Sudapoor,	500 0 0	4173 14 0	333 14 6	833 14 6	991 0 0	10 0 0	1001 0 0	42 0 0	10 0 0	52 0 0	949 0 0			
27	Sunodh,	1500 0 0	5969 13 2	477 9 4	1977 9 4	2426 0 0	24 0 0	2450 0 0	60 0 0	24 0 0	84 0 0	2366 0 0			
28	Teharee,	2988 0 0	14693 2 11	1175 7 3	4163 7 3	4000 0 0	40 0 0	4040 0 0	147 0 0	40 0 0	187 0 0	3853 0 0			
29	Telana,	1200 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1200 0 0	1609 0 0	16 0 0	1625 0 0	0 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	1609 0 0			
Total, ..		51181 2 6	165089 6 1½	13206 14 6	64388 1 0	68730 0 0	688 0 0	69418 0 0	1651 0 0	688 0 0	2339 0 0	67079 0 0			
ABSTRACT.															
33	Pergunnah Ajmeer, ..	31341 13 9	120733 12 8½	9658 10 9	41000 8 6	41955 0 0	424 0 0	42379 0 0	1208 0 0	424 0 0	1632 0 0	40747 0 0			
19	Ditto Rajgurb, ..	48528 0 0	167883 13 2½	13430 10 9	61958 10 9	65071 0 0	651 0 0	65722 0 0	1678 0 0	651 0 0	2329 0 0	63393 0 0			
29	Ditto Ramsur, ..	51181 2 6	165089 6 1½	13206 14 6	64388 1 0	68730 0 0	688 0 0	69418 0 0	1651 0 0	688 0 0	2339 0 0	67079 0 0			
18	Total, ..	131051 0 3	453707 0 0½	36296 4 0	167347 4 3	175756 0 0	1763 0 0	177519 0 0	4537 0 0	1763 0 0	6300 0 0	171219 0 0			

AJMEER AND MAIRWARAH SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, BEAUR, }

The 28th February 1850. }

(Signed) C. G. DIXON, Lieut.-Col.,

Superintendent.

No. 1255 OF 1850.

FROM

J. THORNTON, Esq.,

Secretary to the Government of the N. W. Provinces,

TO

LIEUT.-COL. C. G. DIXON,

*Superintendent of Ajmeer.**Dated Head-Quarters, the 25th of April 1850.*

SIR,

THE Lieutenant Governor has had under his consideration your report dated 28th February last, reporting the Settlement of the Rev. Dept. Khalsa Villages of Ajmeer.

2nd. The decision and demarcation of boundaries, seems to have been well performed, and will no doubt be productive of all the benefits you anticipate. The Agent to the Governor General will be desired to use his utmost endeavors to bring to a speedy and fair termination, the dispute between mouzahs Chatree of Ajmeer and Nurwur of Kishengurh, which is stated (paragraph 5) to be the only one, not yet finally settled.

3rd. The assessment has been fixed on the villages according to the principles laid down in the orders of Government dated 29th December 1846 and 27th April 1849. In so far as it is calculated to yield the jumma fixed by Mr. Edmonstone in 1836, and seven per cent. upon the outlay on tanks and reservoirs, which have been constructed under your Superintendence since 1842, it is highly satisfactory. It is not however clearly stated what proportion this bears to the probable net assets of the estates.

4th. If the Lieutenant Governor rightly understands your three Statements Nos. I., II. and III., it appears that the net sum claimable by the Government, as well as the gross sum demandable under all heads from the whole of the estates, exceeds the collections during any one year of kham management, and has only been once reached since the territory came under British management. It may also be remarked

Net Government jumma now fixed,	171219
Gross demand now fixed,	177519
Highest amount realized under kham management in 1847-48,	167237
Highest amount ever realized, viz., in 1819 20,	173482

See Para. 20.

that as yet the irrigated land bears but a small proportion to the unirrigated.

Chahee or well land,	Acres	16139
Tulabee or lake land,	"	8212
Abee or land liable to submersion,	"	6331
Total irrigated,	"	30682
Baranee or land watered by the rains,	"	53788
Culturable land lately thrown out of cultivation,	"	39458
Culturable waste,	"	76265
Total unirrigated,	"	169511

These circumstances cannot but give rise to some apprehension that the assessment may be found in some degree higher than the country can readily pay.

5th. At the same time the Lieutenant Governor is willing to allow weight to the circumstances stated in your 38th paragraph. It is probable that time and the security of long leases are alone wanting still further to develop the advantages likely to arise from the extensive means of irrigation now placed at the command of the people. The Lieutenant Governor is also ready to trust your local experience and intimate knowledge of the people, and to believe that you have so fixed the assessment as to draw forth rather than discourage their exertions.

6th. The Settlement therefore as now fixed by you, and as noted in the margin, is confirmed

Pergunnahs.	Government jumma.	Tulao Fund.	Road Fund.	Total Demand.
Ajmeer,	40747	1208	424	42379
Rajgurh,	63393	1678	651	65722
Ramsur,	67079	1651	688	69418
Total,	171219	4537	1763	177519

for the period of twenty-one years. This is exclusive of the lands of Boydpoora in Qusbeh Ajmeer, of Nearan in Pergunnah Rajgurh, and of Mahomed

Khera in Nepolee, Pergunnah Ramsur, all of which have, for special reasons, been excluded from the present Settlement. It is however to be understood that, except after report to the Government and special sanction, no other penalty is to attach to non-fulfilment of the Settlement contract than annulment of the lease, and return to kham management. In your annual reports, you will of course state in what cases, and under what circumstances, if any, such a measure is necessary.

7th. The circumstances stated in your 30th paragraph regarding Mahomed Khera in Nepolee, Pergunnah Ramsur, are so singular, that some further

explanation seems necessary. The grant is represented to have been made by Captain Macnaghten and Colonel Alves alone. It is not known how those officers were considered competent to perform such an act, which certainly is not binding unless confirmed by the Government. In making this grant, private right appears to have been infringed, as well as the public revenue improvidently alienated. However leniently the Government might view the acts of its officers in respect of its own rights, injustice to others in favor of any individual cannot be permitted. You are requested specially to report who Mahomed Khan was, and why he obtained this grant, and whether it has been confirmed by Government.*

* The annexed extracts will show the final resolution regarding this village, Mahomed Khera. Extract paragraphs 244 to 246, from Revenue Narrative No. 4, dated the 13th of November 1850.

AJMEER.

Paragraph 244. With reference to Orders dated 25th April last, the Superintendent submitted full particulars connected with the location of a

COLLECTION No. 13.

Location of a Hamlet in Pergunnah Ramsur, paragraphs 204 to 211 Revenue Narrative, No. 3 of 1850.

Revenue Proceedings, Sept. 1850, No. 249 to 252.

hamlet named Mahomed Khera, on the lands of the village of Nepolee, Pergunnah Ramsur in this District.

245. The Lieutenant Governor in reply observed that although the grant of the land, on which the hamlet was situated, to Mahomed Khan in the year 1838 was in some respects irregular, yet it was confirmed by all the Officers, possessing authority in that part of the country, and the grantee could have had no reason to fear that his title would be called in question unless it were by a suit in Court, to which the biswahdars of mouzah Nepolee had been referred. More than twelve years had now elapsed without any such suit being instituted, and the grantee was acknowledged to have expended considerable capital in the improvement of the land. Under these circumstances the Lieutenant Governor was of opinion that it was more equitable to allow the lease to hold good than to interfere with it.

246. His Honor agreed with the Superintendent that there was no occasion to uphold the appropriation of 200 beegahs as Bhoom land after the expiration of Mahomed Khan's lease. When that period arrived, a fresh Settlement should be made with Mahomed Khan for the whole of the lands, including that now recorded as Bhoom on their assets. The management and occupancy of the whole tract should be left with Mahomed Khan, according to the tenor of the original engagement, but a malikana allowance of ten per cent. on the revenue assigned to Government under the renewed lease should be granted to the biswahdars of mouzah Nepolee; to be distributed among them in proportion to their shares in that village. This would be in accordance with the spirit of Section 8, Regulation VII. of 1822, as regarded cases of this kind. The above orders were to be communicated to the parties concerned.

Extract paragraph 99, from a Despatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, No. 13, dated the 15th of September 1852.

AJMEER.

Paragraph 99. We concur in the propriety of leaving undisturbed, until its expiry, the present lease to Mahomed Khan, notwithstanding the

244 to 246. Explanation concerning the irregular location of a hamlet in the village of Nepolee forwarded in obedience to the orders of Government Instructions as to the course to be adopted on the expiration of the present lease which it was not deemed equitable to disturb. irregularity and carelessness visible in the whole proceeding. We approve the directions, that on the occurrence of that event, a new settlement should be made with him for the whole of the lands (including two hundred beegahs now appropriated as Bhoom lands) granting malikana at ten per cent. to the biswahdars at Nepolee.

8th. In paragraph 39 you have cursorily alluded to the preparation of the khewuts, and the decision of the many questions regarding the proprietary right to the land which are likely now to arise. On the judicious and complete termination of this operation the stability of the Settlement will mainly depend. The Malgoozars will now find themselves placed in very novel circumstances. They will find competency and wealth placed within their reach, but it will require vigorous efforts on their part to secure these advantages. Unless the energies of all the members of each community are put forth simultaneously, and in perfect concert, dissensions and ruin will be the result.

9th. The administration paper, or *wajib-ool-urz*, (*vide* paragraph 167 Directions for Settlement Officers) must be framed with the greatest prudence and forethought. It must be a faithful record not only of existing customs regarding the division of all profits arising out of the lease, but also it must contain complete and full provision for the apportionment of future profits which are likely to arise from the extended irrigation or other improvement of the estate. The Lieutenant Governor is convinced of your high qualifications for forming an accurate register of the nature, but he apprehends that you are not fully aware of its great importance, and he therefore desires me to urge it especially on your consideration. The notice of this important subject, which is contained in your report, is by no means satisfactory, and His Honor requests that you will, at as early a date as may be practicable, furnish him with a full report classifying the tenures according to their characteristic features, and describing a few of those, which you find to be the most numerous, or most deserving of special notice. It is also desirable that you should describe particularly the rules, which the proprietors lay down for the regulation of the profits, which may hereafter arise from bringing waste land into cultivation, or from bringing Baranee lands under irrigation.

10th. The arrangements mentioned in paragraphs 25 to 27, regarding certain villages in which the profits are divided between the Government and the Istumrardars or Jageerdars, are approved and sanctioned.

11th. The realization of the benefits likely to accrue from the tanks and reservoirs will mainly depend on the efficiency of the provision which is made for maintaining those works in efficiency. It appears from paragraph 35 that the funds for this purpose will be derived from three sources.

First. One per cent. on the expenditure upon the bunds, as stipulated at the time of Settlement, amounting to Rs. 4,537 per annum.

Second. The produce of fallen or decayed timber trees grown on the embankments.

Third. A water rent levied on all Bhoom or Jageer lands irrigated from the reservoirs.

12th. It is not expected that the two last sources of revenue will be very productive, but the whole is considered ample for the purpose. Of this you are no doubt a competent judge, so long as your own time and energies can be devoted to the work. But this cannot always be the case, and your object should be now to organise an establishment and system, which will probably be effective, when your personal superintendence ceases. On this subject the Lieutenant Governor would wish to obtain a fuller explanation of your views. There should perhaps in each mouzah be a Village Officer responsible that the reservoirs and water-courses are kept in full repair. Instructions should be furnished for his guidance, and specific penalties attached to failure in his duties. His emolument might be made dependant on the extent of irrigated land. A Pergunnah Officer should be responsible that the Village Officers do their duty, and over all should be placed a District Officer of superior skill and scientific attainments, who under the Superintendent's immediate orders, should be employed in constantly visiting the works and keeping them in order. Some such organization as this would be consistent with the customs of the country, and might probably be placed on a footing which would secure to the supervision a character of permanency not otherwise attainable. This subject is recommended to your attention. His Honor is so strongly convinced of its importance, that he is prepared to entertain a proposal, which should make the maintenance of the District Officer, and perhaps even the Pergunnah Officers, an additional charge on the State.

13th. The Lieutenant Governor is glad to find (paragraph 41) that you are suitably impressed with the importance of making and repairing the roads in the district. One per cent. on the revenue of the Khalsa Villages yields but Rs. 1763, and is quite inadequate for the purpose. Nor does it seem equitable that the proprietors of the Jageer and Istumrar Villages, who are better able to bear the burthen than the proprietors of the Khalsa Villages, and will profit equally with them, should be wholly exempted from all obligation to contribute their quota. It is therefore most desirable that some plan should be devised, whereby those persons should contribute to the road fund rateably with the rest. This may be effected by an enforcement of the well-known principle that all holders of land are bound to

furnish labourers to keep the public roads in repair. The money-payment would then be a mere composition for the enforced labour. It is not easy to determine the rate, especially in the Jageer Villages, but as the survey has already fixed the total area of every village, it might be sufficient to make it correspond with that which falls on a similar area of Khalsa land. It will be better however to leave you to settle this in communication with the people. It is not unreasonable to suppose that they will readily accede to the arrangement, when they receive the guarantee of the Government that the funds thus raised shall be faithfully disbursed for this purpose; and when they are encouraged to place some of their own members on the Committee, to superintend the disbursements, and to see that they are properly distributed, of course no part of this sum should be considered available for the formation or repair of the mere station roads.

14th. The maintenance of the Pergunnah Establishments mentioned in paragraph 40 is approved. The appointment of Gholam Hosein, to be permanently a Deputy Collector on your establishment, will have provided for the want noticed in paragraph 29 of your letter.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) J. THORNTON,

Secretary to the Govt. of the N. W. P.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S CAMP, }
Head-Quarters, the 25th April 1850. }

No. 101 of 1850.

FROM

LIEUT.-COLONEL C. G. DIXON,

Superintendent of Ajmeer and Mairwarah,

TO

J. THORNTON, ESQUIRE,

*Secretary to the Government of the N. W. Provinces.**Dated Bawr, the 2nd May 1850.*

SIR,

In reference to paragraph 8 of your letter No. 1255, under date 25th ultimo, I deem it right to notice that at the time my Settlement Report of the 28th February last was drafted, the Khewut arrangements, as intimated in the opening paragraph of that Report, were then only being entered on. All questions relating to the khewut, and measures arising out of the Settlement of rights, and the apportionment of revenue to be paid by each separate assamee, were purposely avoided; since these points will form the subject of a distinct report to be furnished on the completion of the Khewut in the three Pergunnahs. I may here add, for the information of the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor, that the closest attention is being paid to the orders laid down by the Government on this head.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) C. G. DIXON, *Lieut.-Colonel,**Superintendent.*

AJMEER AND MAIRWARAH SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, BAWR, }

The 2nd May 1850.

No. 153 of 1852.

FROM

LIEUT.-COLONEL C. G. DIXON,

Superintendent of Ajmeer and Mairwarah,

TO

W. MUIR, ESQUIRE,

*Secretary to the Government of the N. W. Provinces.**Dated Beaur, the 19th May 1852.*

SIR,

I have the honor to report, for the information of the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor North Western Provinces, that the documents of the Ajmeer Settlement, which are required to be submitted to Government as per annexed Statement, have this day been forwarded to your address, under charge of a chuprassee of this office. They consist of an English translation of the vernacular Khewut, with various Tabular Statements prepared in strict conformity with the regulations on this head, and embrace all the minute particulars of each distinct Mouzah. The Oordoo Bundobust Mislis of three Villages, in five volumes, have been submitted for inspection; the misls of all the villages having been prepared in accordance with those now sent.

2nd. My Settlement Report, dated 28th February 1850, was so full in all local matters requiring notice, that few points call for observation, and then only, where local requirements have demanded a deviation from the usual course.

3rd. All disputes as to the proprietary right of land have been settled, as far as was practicable, personally by the Deputy Collector on the spot. In such cases where the parties have not been satisfied with this officer's decision, they have been referred for final adjustment to the Superintendent. Thus all claims were adjudicated previously to apportioning the rates and amount to be paid by each individual, whose name is borne on the khewut.

4th. With exception to one Mouzah Urjunpoorah, Pergunnah Rajgurh, a Zemindary Mehal, and whose jumma has been made with Bhowanee Singh, the sole proprietor, all the Khalsa Towns and Villages of the District are imperfect Putteedaree Mouzahs where each individual proprietor holds his separate lands; a small portion only of the ruqba remaining undivided. The

strict rule is, that those alone who have sunk wells, constructed narees, or in any manner have insured irrigation for their lands, are considered Biswahdars; but in the present khewut a greater latitude has been allowed since in many villages the biswahdaree right has been extended to Buranee, and in a few instances to Bunjur lands. Throughout the present khewut it has been decided, with the assent of the cultivators, that individuals who have recently sunk wells, or have arranged for the watering of their land, be classed with the ancient biswahdars; enjoying the same privileges as to the mortgage or sale of their holdings.

5th. In order to test the accuracy as to the quantity of land held by each assamee, all the biswahdars were from time to time assembled before the Deputy Collector, and on this question being satisfactorily determined, they were required to elect from amongst their own brother villagers a punchayet, which were to act as arbitrators in fixing the begehree rates of assessment, in view to the apportionment of each assamee's respective jumma. In determining the rates to be assigned to each section of land, they had to consider the nature of the soil, its productiveness and its means of irrigation. Lands possessing a good soil, and having the advantage of uninterrupted irrigation from a well, were classed at the highest or first rate: other lands of inferior quality, and only commanding water during seasons of plenty, were classed as Chahee land of the second, third, and fourth sorts, in reference to local circumstances. As far as it has been practicable to carry out this plan, the land has been equitably rated according to its means of production. In like manner, in respect to Tulabee and Abee land, the same course has been adhered to. Buranee lands, where they have been divided, have been classed according to their respective qualities. The highest and lowest rates per beegah in the district are as follows:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chahee,	5 12 0	0 4 0
Tulabee,	5 8 0	0 4 0
Abee,	3 0 0	0 4 0
Buranee,	1 4 0	0 2 0
Bunjur Judeed,	0 4 0	0 2 0
Ditto Kudeem,	0 2 0	0 1 0
Waste,	0 1 0	0 1 0

In some instances, where from the inferiority of the soil, or from other causes, a deviation from the above course was deemed desirable, the assessment has been regulated according to local requirement. Another mode observed in some Mouzahs has been to assess the qubzawar land lightly; the deficiency of jumma being met from the Shamlat lands tilled by the shareholders or paheekashts; for, as the lands remain undivided, and each assamee's share is undetermined, the condition is, that any deficiency arising out of neglect of tillage, or decrease of produce, will be met by bach'h from each shareholder rateably according to the amount of his khewut. A further course differs from the foregoing in this respect, that in place of being tilled by the shareholders or Paheekashts, the lands are cultivated by the hereditary cultivators, and the jumma, instead of remaining unapportioned, has been determined for each man, under condition that in case of the death, absence or resignation of any of these cultivators, any deficiency in the fixed quota will be made up by all the biswahdars by bach'h levied in proportion to the khewut shares. In some Mouzahs the moroosee cultivators also till the qubzawar land in subordination to their respective proprietors. The assessment has therefore been made with the hereditary cultivators; the Biswahdars being held responsible for the payment of the sum fixed. The jumma fixed on the moroosee cultivators has been regulated on the same principle as characterizes that of the Bishwahdars; they receiving no malikanah compensation from the aforesaid cultivators, except in Qusbah Kekree, Pergunnah Ramsur, where this class pays at the rate of four annas in the rupee per beegah as malikana to the proprietors. Among other modes of assessment is that of the Hulsura, or revenue realized by bach'h on ploughs. In some Mouzahs, more particularly in the Ramsur Pergunnah, the Buranee cultivated and Bunjur Judeed lands are so unproductive as to require to remain fallow one or two years after cultivation. They hold no assigned cultivators; but are available for tillage by any person desirous of cultivating them. In a few instances the Chahee lands of inferior quality, the property of absent or impoverished assamees, whose wells are in a state of disrepair, or who have foregone the tillage of their lands, have been included in the Hulsura lands. Again, the beds of tulaos, which frequently remain submerged to so late a period as not to admit of the sowing of the Rubbee, as also in a few cases lands in rear of the tulaos, have been classed under the head Hulsura. An assigned rate has been fixed per plough in some villages in reference to the abi-

lity of the people and the expected return; each man being permitted to employ as much land as can be cultivated by one plough. In eight villages the quantity of land has been defined for each plough. The Hulsura rate is subject to fluctuation on the increase or decrease of the number of ploughs, consequent on death, absence, indigent circumstances or otherwise of the people, the Hulsura demand remaining invariable. This course prevails in twenty-three villages of Pergunnah Ramsur, thirteen ditto in Ajmeer, and thirteen ditto in Rajgurh; total forty-nine. Of this number, the quantity of land allowed per plough is fixed in eight villages; in the remainder it is unrestricted. The highest rate per plough is fifteen, and the lowest, one and a half rupee. The Biswahdars are at liberty at any time to divide Hulsura lands amongst themselves, either through their own means, or by the aid of a Government Ameen. As the Hulsura lands are undivided, they could not be inserted assameewar; but the revenue has been included in each assamee's name. The usual share of two-fifths of the produce paid by all the Zemindars during kham management has been maintained. The Putels, Rajpoots, Brahmins and others, who were entitled to certain remissions in the share alluded to, have had the same indulgence continued to them; the beegahree rates being reduced in proportion to the several abatements current in each village, which, in view to intelligibility, may be thus noted:—

Pon Teeja	pays	one maund in	.. .. .	23 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ud-pao-kum Teeja	ditto	in	.. .. .	27 $\frac{7}{8}$
Teeja	ditto	in	.. .. .	3
Ud-pao-ooper Teeja	ditto	in	.. .. .	31 $\frac{1}{8}$
Suwa Teeja	ditto	in	.. .. .	31 $\frac{1}{4}$
Sarie Teeja	ditto	in	.. .. .	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Choutha	ditto	in	.. .. .	4
Sarie Choutha	ditto	in	.. .. .	41 $\frac{1}{2}$

The amount of each individual's share has been duly made known to him, and his signature obtained.

6th. The following Sewaee items of revenue have been appropriated for the benefit of the Biswahdars of the mouzah.

First.—Gao shoomaree, or annual grazing rent, levied on cattle agreeably to the following rates, viz.:—

On each female buffaloe,	.. .. .	Annas	8
On each bullock beyond those employed in tillage,	.. .. .	„	4
On each cow,	.. .. .	„	4

On each sheep,	Anna	1
On each goat,	„	1

The amount of this item is subject to fluctuation, owing to the variable number of the cattle. This custom is of old standing, and appears to have been founded on the principle that it is equitable; all classes of the community contribute their quota towards the revenue of the mouzah. In some places where cattle are in large herds, the people were desirous this cess should be abolished; but with the consent of the majority, it has been retained.

Second.—The second item is Kholree, which has obtained in all the villages of the District from ancient times. It consists of a fee, varying from two annas to two rupees levied per house from the non-agriculturists, partially as ground-rent, and as a recompense for the grass and jungle wood which they are allowed to share. On such parties using their own plough bullocks, and contributing towards the land revenue of the village, this tax ceases.

Third.—A third kind is that derived from the manufacture of salt. The sum collected on this account is rated at three rupees for each phaora so employed. Its amount is inconsiderable, varying from three the lowest, to forty-eight rupees the highest, in villages where the soil is suited for this purpose.

Fourth.—Wild indigo is the fourth item. It grows only in a few Mouzahs, and is sold as a whole by the proprietors for a few rupees, when the favorable state of the season gives promise it will ripen.

Fifth.—The proceeds arising out of the sale of jungle wood, and the manure of Bunjarra bullocks or the like, that is common to the whole community, form a part of the miscellaneous funds.

Sixth.—The revenue derived from Shamlat cultivated or uncultivated land free of khewut assessment, as also the amount sale of indigenous produce as grass, kans, motha, khus, &c., form a component portion of this fund. The arrangement in reference to the tillage of these lands will be made every year through the Lumberdars, who will grant, at the commencement of each year, fresh agreements to the cultivators, whether Khewutdars or Paheekashts. The Shamlat lands can be divided at the pleasure of the people in proportion to the khewut shares, either by themselves or through an Ameen.

Seventh.—In Qusbah Ramsur there is an annual cess, amounting to Rs. 60, denominated Chand Sulamee, paid by the Reigurs and Chumars,

in consideration of their receiving, as their own perquisites, the hides of cattle dying within the limits of the Qusbah.

7th. The Shamlat items of receipt above indicated will be entered according to their respective dates in the Putwaree's accounts under the direction of the Lumberdars; for they are the rights of the proprietors paying the Government demand, and are to be apportioned rateably according to the khewut shares, in this manner:—At the close of each harvest the village expenses are to be defrayed from this income, and should any balance remain, it has been left optional with the Lumberdars, either to distribute the surplus in proportion to the khewut shares, or to give assamees credit to that extent in payment of their khewut account.

8th. The expected future profits of the village may thus be briefly noticed. Individually each assamee is at liberty to increase the productiveness of his land, by converting Buranee into Chahee, or Bunjur into Buranee land, provided the said land be registered in his name, and in that case the profit is his own gain. In like manner, in respect to the whole community, Buranee land is given to such as desire to construct a naree or sink a well thereon; the remissions being somewhat more favorable than those allowed during kham management as fully detailed in the iqrarnamah of each village. Bunjur, in permanently being turned into Buranee, is also a source of profit. Indeed, the only advantage anticipated is by augmenting the productiveness of the soil, and to induce people to expend capital on such improvements, the rates of assessment during the currency of the present settlement have been extremely light.

9th. Chowdrees, Chokraets and Putels, who are the hereditary functionaries of villages, have been denominated Lumberdars. The number of Putels in each mouzah is determined by no fixed rule. They vary according to the extent of population, small villages holding one, while large towns have as many as ten. In the Qusbahs independently of, and superior to, the Putels are classes of officers termed Chowdrees and Chokraets, whose duties embrace the superintendence of the interests of the Qusbah with attendance at the office of the Tuhseeldar. The Government demands are paid through the village officers. Their own lands have been assessed as with respect to Biswahdars, with this difference that, in return for their services, their khewut shares have been rated on the more favorable terms of one-third Sarie Teeja, or one-fourth, &c. of the produce in place of two-fifths, the ryot's share. They are further entitled to small perquisites on the occasion

of births, deaths and marriages. The brothers of the village officers, whether Chowdrees, Chokraets or Putels, whose lands are undivided, and who prepare food at the same hearth, enjoy the remissions granted to their relations; but when the land has been partitioned, and their families prepare their bread at different hearths, their shares are the common one of two-fifths the produce. In regard to the sons of village officers, it has been decided that whether their land be divided or not, they enjoy the remission accorded to their fathers during the natural period of their life.

10th. The salary of Putwarees or Village Accountants varies in different mouzahs. In large towns, it has been fixed in view to the support of himself with a Gomashta or Assistant; while in small villages, the sum determined is six pie per rupee on the Government demand ($3\frac{1}{8}$ percent.) The Vernacular Settlement Misuls have been duly given off to them in Hindee. They have been provided with new Buhees, and the Huftganeh system of accounts, in the preparation of which they have been instructed, has been introduced. They have further been taught all other modes of keeping accounts.

11th. The Bulahee is a village servant, whose duty it is to cause the attendance of the Zemindars at the Tuhseel Kutcherry, for the payment of the Government dues. He is employed in working the Jureeb when the measurement of land is required; reports village incidents or waradats to the Thannahdar, and gives information to the Tuhseel of matters relating to the filling of the tulaos, or of occasional accidents that may happen to them: his salary per mensem varies from eight annas to two rupees. This servant is only removable by the Superintendent, on full cause assigned.

12th. The bach'h on account of Mulba khurch, or village expenses, will be made every harvest on each proprietor rateably according to the khetwut shares. It is fixed at five per cent. on the jumma; but in case the sum thus realized from small villages, whose jumma is also small, be found insufficient, the bach'h may slightly exceed the assigned rate, and decreased in like manner in the larger towns and villages where the jumma is considerable, and the sum which would thus be collected be beyond immediate wants. The disbursements include several items, such as the salaries of Putwarrees, Bulahees and Chowkeedars; maintenance of the Lumberdars while employed on duty away from their village, stationery expenses on account of Putwarrees, the amount of fine levied on the whole mouzah by

the Foujdaree Courts; the tulbanah and other miscellaneous expenses. Should the balance alone be due from a few assamees, they will personally be held responsible for this, the tulbanah charge; otherwise, it will devolve on the whole muhal: these accounts will be duly entered in the Putwarree's books, and examined from time to time by the Deputy Collector and the Superintendent.

13th. In fifty-eight villages, the protection of the property of the people, and of that*of travellers traversing their boundaries, is vested in the Bhoomeahs or rural Police, who hold lands free of rent in requital for service; whilst in eighteen, Chowkeedars have been appointed generally at the rate of Rs. 3 per mensem, which sum is paid either from the Mulba Fund by bach'h on houses, or from the purao or halting fees paid by travellers for the protection of merchandize and cattle, as detailed in the Police Statement forwarded to the Government. In four, there are no specific Chowkeedars: the protective arrangement of the villages resting with the Zemindars.

14th. The subjects detailed above appear to include all questions deserving of distinct notice, as differing in a slight degree from the engagements usual in settlement arrangements in the Provinces. Every matter is, however, fully described in the Village Iqrarnamah, which is a faithful record of the rights of the people.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) C. G. DIXON, *Lieut.-Colonel*,

** Superintendent.*

AJMER AND MAIRWARAH SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, BRAWN, }

The 19th May 1852.

No. 302 of 1850.

FROM

LIEUT.-COLONEL C. G. DIXON,

Superintendent Ajmeer and Mairwarah,

TO

J. THORNTON, ESQUIRE,

Secretary to the Government of the N. W. Provinces.

Dated Beawar, the 21st October 1850.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward, for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor North Western Provinces, a Statement showing the revenue derived from the district of Ajmeer during the year A. D. 1849-50, as compared with the receipts during the preceding year.

2nd. The past is the first year of our new Settlement, and though we were emerging from a year of extreme drought, and the rains of 1849 were so light as only to fill one of our tulaos (Jugpoora, near the Nusseera-bad Race Course) to overflowing; yet the rents were discharged without difficulty. We have no criterion from which to form an estimate of the quantity of rain which fell last year; as Regulation Gauges were only fixed at the Tuhseels and Kutcherries during the present season. Judging however from the experience of the present year, it may be assumed that twelve inches of rain will constitute what may be termed a moderately good season, and that on such occasions the Settlement rent will be paid with ease. In no other country perhaps in India would so small a quantity as twelve inches of rain be sufficient for the ripening of the Khurreef and Rubbee crops; much less would that supply suffice for our mountainous districts, where the water if unopposed, runs off at once, only affording a partial saturation to the soil. This inconvenience has however been remedied through the agency of our reservoirs, and if they be partially replenished, drought may be kept at arm's length. The present season has been less favorable than that of 1849; some clusters of villages have not received rain enough to cause the vegetation of the grass. Under such unpropitious circumstances we have no alternative save to relax our terms to meet local exigencies. The Tuhseel-

dars, with the Deputy Collector, are now visiting each Khalsa Mouzah, and on receiving their report, the places will be examined by me. On this duty being performed, a report will be made for His Honor's information. The inconvenience to which the people generally are subjected, is the enhanced price of grain, owing to the failure of the crops in Marwar, and the consequent drain of grain for that country. Would Marwar follow the example shown by Ajmeer and Mairwarah in husbanding up the benefits vouchsafed by Providence through the medium of tulaos, while providing the means of subsistence for their own subjects, she would be conferring a permanent advantage on the adjoining countries, which are now periodically punished for her neglect through the enhanced price of grain. The partial relaxation of our Settlement terms will so far be of benefit, in proving to the people that their welfare is our first consideration: this circumstance will not fail to act as a stimulus to exertion; since they have now the assurance that all profit beyond the amount of fixed rent is their own peculiar gain.

3rd. Our revenue during the past year amounts to Rs. 4,10,577-13-5, and this sum may be considered a fair return on the occasion of moderately good seasons. It shows an increase of Rs. 63,901-9-8 over the preceding year; but as that was a season of confirmed drought, the advantage is only of a temporary nature, and, it is hoped, will be of rare occurrence.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) C. G. DIXON, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

Superintendent.

AJMEER AND MAIRWARAH SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, BEAWARE, }
The 21st October 1850.

Abstract Comparative Statement of the Revenue of the District of Ajmeer, during the lease of 1849-50, as compared with the Kham Collections in 1848-49.

PERGUNNAHS.	Kham Collections during F. S. 1256 or A. D. 1848-49.	Jumma of lease in 1257 F. S. or A. D. 1849-50.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Total Revenue Pergunnah Ajmeer,	25694 10 3	37986 8 0	13432 5 5	1140 7 8	
Do. do. do. Rajgurh, ..	48505 1 5	58762 8 0	11374 2 9	1116 12 2	
Do. do. do. Ramsur, ..	38356 2 1	65854 0 0	27497 13 11	0 0 0	
Total fixed Revenue agreeably to Settlement,	112555 13 9	162603 0 0	52304 6 1	2257 3 10	{ Actual increase, Rs. 50047-2-3.

KHALSA VILLAGES UNDER KHAM MANAGEMENT.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Aj- { Boydpoora Ham- meer, .. { let, Qusbeh Ajmeer,	603 2 6	1050 0 0	446 13 6	0 0 0	
Raj- { gurh, .. { Nearun,	1278 2 7	2322 0 0	1043 13 5	0 0 0	
Total Revenue Kham Tuhseel, ..	1881 5 1	3372 0 0	1490 10 11	0 0 0	{ Actual increase, Rs. 1490-10-11.

ABSTRACT.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Total fixed Revenue of the District, agreeably to Settlement,	112555 13 9	162603 0 0	52304 6 1	2257 3 10	
Total Revenue of Villages under Kham Tehseel, ..	1881 5 1	3372 0 0	1490 10 11	0 0 0	
Revenue of Mahomed Khara, Hamlet of Mouzah Nepolee,	125 0 0	125 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	{ The lease of this Khara was effected by Mr. Edmonstone, hence its jumma is separately exhibited.
Total fixed rent from the Istumrar Villages, including Shahpoora and Phoollea,	120813 10 7	120813 10 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Grand Total Land Revenue of the District, ..	235375 13 5	286913 10 7	53795 1 0	2257 3 10	{ Actual increase, Rs. 51537-13-2.

Total Abstract.	During 1848-49.	During 1849-50.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Total Land Revenue from the Khalsa and Istumrar Villages,	235375 13 5	286913 10 7	53795 1 0	2257 3 10
Total Customs Revenue of the District,	92220 14 4	96319 13 2	4098 14 10	0 0 0
Total Abkarry Revenue of the District,	4414 7 3	4920 10 9	506 3 6	0 0 0
Total Sale of Stamp Paper,	11825 12 0	16174 6 0	4348 10 0	0 0 0
Total Miscellaneous Collections,	2839 4 9	6249 4 11	3410 0 2	0 0 0
Grand Total Revenue of the District,	346676 3 9	410577 13 5	66158 13 6	2257 3 10
Deduct Decrease, .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	2257 3 10	
Actual Increase during the year 1849-50, .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	63901 9 8	

No. 2 OF 1852.

FROM

LIEUT. COLONEL C. G. DIXON,

Superintendent of Ajmeer and Mairwarah,

To

J. THORNTON, ESQUIRE,

*Secy. to the Government of the N. W. Provinces.**Dated Camp Kobra, the 3rd January 1852.*

• SIR,

I have the honor to forward, for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor North Western Provinces, a Statement showing the amount of Revenue derived from the district of Ajmeer, including the talooq of Shahpoora, as compared with that of the foregoing year, for the year 1850-51.

2nd. The twenty-one years' Settlement came into operation during 1849-50, and as the season was moderately favorable, the whole of the revenue was collected without trouble. The rainy season of 1850 was extremely unpropitious, owing to the paucity of rain which fell: this circumstance is shown by the fact that amongst all our extensive works of irrigation, only two tulaos, Jugpoora and Nearan, were filled to the overflowing point. Our Settlement has been based, and hinges on the replenishment of the tulaos. On their being filled, ample opportunity is offered to the cultivators of paying their quota of rent, and of providing for their own support. In failure of the necessary supply of rain, our demands are relaxed accordingly, as circumstances, after a full enquiry as to the produce of each distinct village, warrant. A recourse to this measure was foreseen and provided for on entering on the Settlement. In furtherance of this arrangement, His Honor, in your letter No. 2008, under date 3rd June last, was pleased to sanction remissions in the Ajmeer district to the extent of Rs. 13,063 as duly set forth in the accompanying Statement. On referring to this document, it will be remarked that balances are stated to be due from two places; at Kekree extending to Rs. 3,888-8-0, and at Surana

to Rs. 225. On visiting the former town on the 17th, and Surana on the 25th November 1850, orders were given to the Tuhseeldar, after close examination of the cultivation, to hold those sums in abeyance, pending the sanction of Government. Through a mistake in the Persian office, these places were not included in the Statement of proposed remissions transmitted with my letter to you, No. 107, under date 6th May last. Hence, pending sanction, for which I have to solicit express authority, the two items amounting to Rs. 4113-8-0 have been included in the column of balances due.

3rd. On referring to the enclosed Statement, it will be noticed that although land revenue remissions have been authorized to the extent of Rs. 13,063, yet through returns of Kham management, Customs and Abkarree, the excess beyond the preceding year slightly exceeds this sum, and notwithstanding that the deficiencies of Kekree and Surana have to be provided for in this estimate, still the pecuniary out-turn of the district, in relation to the unfavorableness of the season, is extremely satisfactory.

4th. As the sums which constitute the Road and Tulao Funds are derived from the Khalsa villages, it has been deemed right to include them in the Revenue Statement, which shows the whole amount drawn from the people.

5th. On my return on the close of December 1850 from Roorkee, after paying my respects to His Honor, an intimation of the Lieutenant Governor's sentiments as to the propriety of contributing their quota towards the maintenance and preservation of roads in the district, was made to the Istumrardars and Jageerdars. After this announcement, no more excuses were adduced; indeed, many signified their acquiescence to the measure. The contributions from these classes amount annually to Rs. 5,013, the first half-yearly instalment of which was paid with the December kists. It being desirable to prove to the Chiefs and Jageerdars that this money was not required to remain idle in the Treasury, but to be turned to a generally useful purpose, some lines of road have already been chosen as offering facilities to commerce. The road from Ajmeer to Nusseerabad having, under a separate sanction, been completed in a superior style; it has been deemed right to continue the road from the Cantonment to the Mercantile Town of Kekree, a distance of about thirty-two miles, and thence to Sawur, twenty miles further. A second line proceeds from Nyanugger passing over the Arabala range by the Pakhurea Ghatta, through the Pergunnahs

of Mussooda and Bhinaee to Kekree; the distance from the latter place to Nyanugger being about sixty miles. Good progress has been made in this road, while much pains have been bestowed on the pass, which is not only wholly free from all difficulties, but extremely easy for the passage of wheeled-carriages. Thus, on the completion of these routes, the produce of the Pergunnahs to the East of the Hills may be brought without difficulty to Ajmeer or Nyanugger, accordingly as market prices, or other causes, may influence the people. The work thus indicated will be ample, in reference to extent and expense, for the present season.

6th. On the subject of the prospect of the agricultural season, I shall have the honor to make some observations in forwarding the Mairwarah Annual Revenue Returns.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) C. G. DIXON, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Superintendent.

AJMEER AND MAIRWARAH SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, }
Camp Kobra, the 3rd January 1852. }

*Abstract of Annual Statement of Demands, Collections and Balances of the
Revenue of the Ajmeer District, during the year A. D. 1850-51,
dated 3rd January 1852.*

PERGUNNAHS.	Demand agreeably to lease for 1850-51.	Remissions granted agreeably to Mr. Secy. Thornton's let- ter No. 1255, dated 25th April 1850.	Remissions granted agreeably to Mr. Secy. Thornton's let- ter No. 2008, dated 3rd June 1851.	Total remissions.	Balance realizable.	Amount realized.	Balance.
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Ajmeer,	40043 8 0	450 0 0	3716 0 0	4166 0 0	35877 8 0	35652 8 0	225 0 0
Rajgurb,	58940 0 0	0 0 0	4352 0 0	4352 0 0	54588 0 0	54588 0 0	0 0 0
Ramsur,	67079 0 0	0 0 0	4594 0 0	4594 0 0	62485 0 0	58596 8 0	3888 8 0
Total of Villages under Settlement,	166062 8 0	450 0 0	12662 0 0	13112 0 0	152950 8 0	148837 0 0	4113 8 0
Total of Villages under Kham management,	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5574 8 10	0 0 0
Revenue of Mahomed Khera, Hamlet of Nee- polee excluded from the lease,	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	125 0 0	0 0 0
Total Revenue Khalsa Villages,	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	154536 8 10	0 0 0
Perpetual fixed rent from Istumrar Villages, in- cluding Shahpoora and Phooleea,	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	120813 10 7	0 0 0
Total Land Revenue, ..	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	275350 3 5	0 0 0
Total Custom's Revenue,	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	109673 10 8	0 0 0
Sale of Spirituous Liquor with Drugs,	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5261 12 9½	0 0 0
Sale of Stamp Paper, ..	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	16171 14 0	0 0 0
Miscellaneous Revenue, ..	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3563 1 2	0 0 0
Grand Total Revenue of the District,	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	410020 10 0½	0 0 0

Annual Statement of the Revenue of the Ajmeer District, during A. D. 1850-51, as compared with the preceding year 1849-50.

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SETTLEMENT REPORT OF AJMEER.

	During 1849-50.			During 1850-51.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Pergunnah Ajmeer,	37986	8	0	35652	8	0	0	0	0	2334	0	0
Pergunnah Rajgurh,	58762	8	0	54588	0	0	0	0	0	4174	8	0
Pergunnah Ramsur,	65854	0	0	58596	8	0	0	0	0	7257	8	0
Total Revenue of Villages under Settlement,	162603	0	0	148837	0	0	0	0	0	13766	0	0
Revenue of Villages under Kham management,	3372	0	0	5574	8	10	2202	8	10	0	0	0
Revenue of Mahomed Khara, Hamlet of Neepolee excluded from the Settlement,	125	0	0	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Revenue Khalsa Villages,	166100	0	0	154536	8	10	2202	8	10	13766	0	0
Perpetual fixed rent from Istumrar Villages, including Shahpoora and Phoollea,	120813	10	7	120813	10	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Land Revenue,	286913	10	7	275355	3	5	2202	8	10	13766	0	0
Custom's Revenue,	96319	13	2	109673	10	8	13353	13	6	0	0	0
Revenue arising from the sale of Spirituous Liquor with Drugs,	4920	10	9	5261	12	9½	344	2	0¾	0	0	0
Revenue from the sale of Stamp Paper,	16174	6	0	16171	14	0	0	0	0	2	8	0
Miscellaneous Revenue	6106	0	4	3563	1	2	0	0	0	2542	15	2
Total of Land and Miscellaneous Revenues,	410434	8	10	410020	10	0¾	15897	8	4¾	16311	7	2
Amount realized for the repair of Tulaos, } Khalsa,	4537	0	0	5125	0	0	588	0	0	0	0	0
Amount realized for the repair of Roads, }	1764	0	0	1819	0	0	55	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total Revenue of the District,	416735	8	10	416964	10	0¾	16540	8	4¾	16311	7	2
Deduct Decrease,	0	0	0	0	0	0	16311	7	2	0	0	0
Actual increase during the year,	0	0	0	0	0	0	229	1	2¾	0	0	0

AJMEER AND MAIRWARAH SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, }
Camp Kabra, the 3rd January 1853. }

(Signed) C. G. DIXON, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Superintendent.

No. 305 OF 1852.

FROM

LIEUT.-COLONEL C. G. DIXON,

Superintendent of Ajmeer and Mairwarah,

TO

WILLIAM MUIR, ESQUIRE,

*Secy. to Govt. of the N. W. Provinces.**Dated the 15th December 1852.*

SIR,

I have the honor to forward, for submission to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor North Western Provinces, a Statement showing the amount of Revenue derived from the district of Ajmeer, including the talooq of Shahpoora, during the year A. D. 1851-52, as compared with that of the foregoing year, 1850-51. The rains of the past year 1851, were more favorable than those of 1850; hence the remissions have been restricted to a few Mouzahs, where the rain was insufficient to replenish the tulaos, and are limited to Rs. 2,005. An increase beyond the preceding year of Rs. 2,060-3-2 is shown in the receipts from villages under Kham management. The Returns of the Customs indicate an improvement to the extent of Rs. 4,236-3-1; while in Stamp Collections and Miscellaneous Revenue there is a decrease of Rs. 6,093-1-2. Although, owing to the decrease sale of Stamps, our total jumma is reduced to the extent of Rs. 5,080-8-0, and in a pecuniary view we are thus far losers; still as these receipts are not unfrequently swelled through litigation, a reduction in the receipts on this head is rather a source of congratulation than an object of regret. The following table may make the subject fully intelligible:

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Total jumma of the year 1850-51,	4,16,964	10	0 $\frac{3}{4}$				
Total jumma of the year 1851-52,	4,37,450	4	10				
Gross increase during 1851-52,	..	..	..		20,485	10	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Deduct remissions less allowed in 1851-52,	..	..	..		10,657	0	0
Net increase in 1851-52,	..	..	..		9,828	10	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
But in this amount is included a new item,	..	..	..		5,028	0	0
Realized on account of Road Contributions from the Istumrardars and Jageerdars. Hence deducting this sum, the actual profit on the foregoing year is,					4,800	10	9 $\frac{1}{4}$